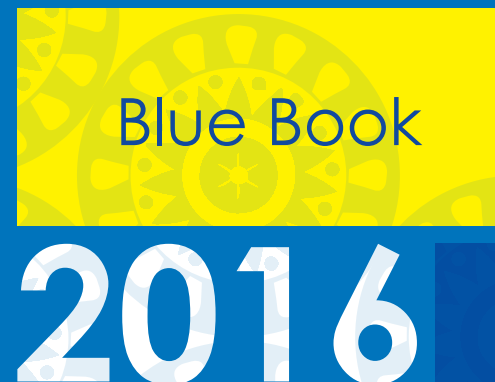


our world
our dignity
our future



EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO KENYA



BLUE BOOK 2016

**SECURING THE FUTURE OF THE YOUTH
AND PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY**

our world
our dignity
our future

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Inside the Blue Book 2016



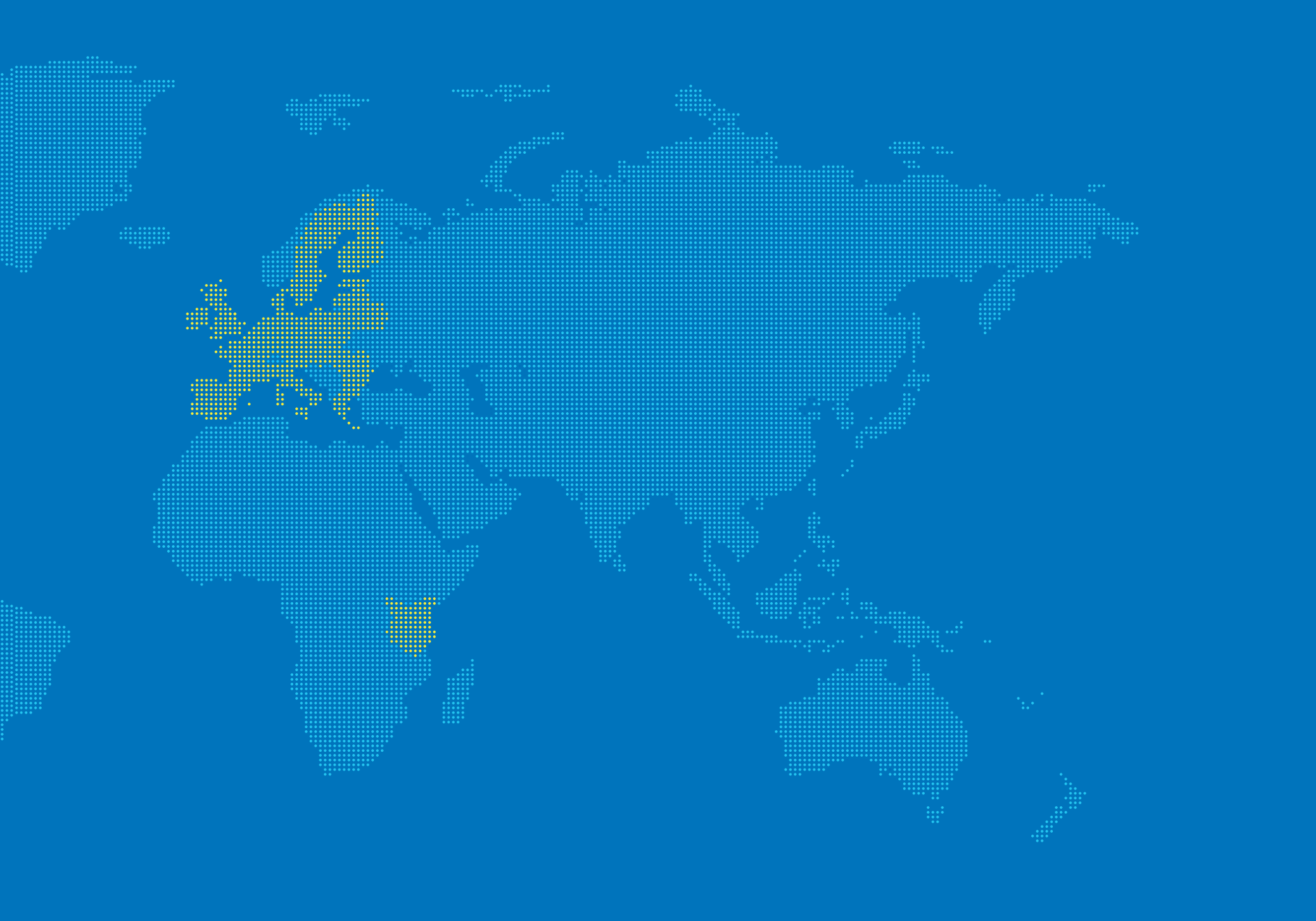
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMI	Fundação de Assistência Médica Internacional	GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	NSAs	Non-State Actors
AMINA	Aktiv für Menschen in Not Austria	GROOTS	Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood	NYS	National Youth Service
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development	Kenya		ODA	Official Development Assistance
ACP	African Caribbean Pacific	GSP	Generalised System of Preferences	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	HiH EA	Hand in Hand East Africa	ORPP	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
AfDB	African Development Bank	HLM2	Second High Level Meeting	PALWECO	Programme for Agriculture and Livelihoods in Western Communities
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	HPTC	Horticultural Practical Training Institute	PCEA	Prebyterian Church of East Africa
BMOs	Business Member Organisations	HRD	Human Rights Defenders	PEFF	Private Enterprise Finance Facility
CASE	Competitive Agribusiness Systems Enterprises	HSSF	Health Sector Services Fund	PLC	Programme Logic Controllers
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum	ICT	Information and communications technology	PPP	Public Private Partnership
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya	ICDRR	Improved Community Drought Response and Resilience	PRP	Peace Rights Programme
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations	IDEAS	Instrument for Devolution Advice and Support	PSP	Potato Storage Project in Kenya
CEF	Community Environment Facility	IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	RCK	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
CDI	Community-based Development Initiative	INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	RTAP	Regional Technical Assistance Programme
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund	KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey	RVF	Rift Valley Fever
CFP	Commercial Fodder Producers	KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards	RWPL	Rural Women Peace Link
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation	KenHA	Kenya National Highways Authority	SAPLIP	Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme
CoFs	Citizen Oversight Forums	KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CoWA	Companionship of Works Association	KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority	SGBV	Sexual and Gender - based Violence
CPP	Coffee Productivity Project	KEWI	Kenya Water Institute	SHADE	Sustainable Habitat Development
CRI	Coffee Research Institute	KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentary Association	SHARE	Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations	KFS	Kenya Forest Service	SMAP	Standards and Market Access Programme
CUEA	Catholic University of Eastern Africa	KIDDP	Kenya Italy Debt for Development Programme	SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	KIFHP	Kisumu Integrated Family Health Programme	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
DAP	Drivers of Accountability Programme	KMDP	Kenya Market-led Dairy Programme	SUN	Scaling up Nutrition
DFID	Department for International Development	KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan	SWEAR	Skills and Work are East Africa's Resource
DHI	Dalir Training Institute	KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	TFM	Total Farm Management
DKK	Danish Krone	KMDP	Kenya Market-led Dairy Programme	TUK	Technical University of Kenya
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society	TWG	Technical Working Group
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services	KRDP	Kenya Rural Development Programme	UK	United Kingdom
EAC	East African Community	KSH	Kenya Shilling	UN	United Nations
EAF	Electricity Access Fund	KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EC	European Commission	LDCs	Least Developed Countries	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	LEAP	The Long-term Electoral Assistance Programme	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
EDF	European Development Fund	LGIHE	Luigi Giussani Institute of Higher Education	UNHCR	The UN Refugee Agency
EEAS	European External Action Service	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank	MEGEN	Men for Gender Equality Now	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	MESPT	Micro Enterprise Support Program Trust	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
EPAs	Economic Partnership Agreements	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	UNSCR	UN Security Council Resolution
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction	MRLs	Maximum Residue Levels	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
EU	European Union	MMSG	Mother to Mother Support Group	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
EUD	European Union Delegation	MTP	Medium Term Plan	WaTER	Water Tower Protection and Climate Change
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	MYSA	Mathare Youth Sports Association	WFP	World Food Programme
FHOK	Family Health Options Kenya	NACHU	National Cooperative Housing Union	WHO	World Health Organisation
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers	NAO	National Authorising Officer	WOPRE	Women Political Representation Enhanced
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration	NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission	WSTF	Water Services Trust Fund
GBV	Gender Based Violence	NDMA	National Drought Management Authority	WTO	World Trade Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
GGBVRC	Gariisa Gender based Violence Recovery Centre	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations	YESA	Youth Employment Scheme Abroad
GoK	Government of Kenya	NPSC	National Police Service Commission		

Preface



*Henry Rotich, Cabinet Secretary
for National Treasury, KENYA*

This year, the Government of Kenya joins the European Union in celebrating 40 years of what has been a highly fruitful and successful partnership. In light of these celebrations, it is befitting that the EU decided to make this a year of 'Securing the Future of the Youth and Promoting Gender Equality', as its theme.

As a government, we are critically aware that investing in the potential of the youth and women will help us all achieve their great potential and bring about our desired prosperity and good governance. It is also in line with the Jubilee Government's manifesto, and most importantly, the Vision 2030 that we commit to making sure that structures and programmes that support the growth and development of the youth and women are revamped,



As a government, we are critically aware that investing in the potential of the youth and women will help us achieve a future of prosperity and good governance."

made robust and dynamic to achieve the levels of transformation that we seek. As you are all aware, Kenya is going to host the the Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) from November 28th to 1st December, 2016, during which Kenya will be championing Youth and Women affairs.

Now that we are firmly getting into the fourth year of the implementation of the Medium Term Plan 2 (MTP2) of the Vision 2030, we are happy to note that we are on our way to achieving a real demographic and gender dividend. This is due to the government's focus on the agricultural, infrastructural and governance structures that support the development of youth and women. We are glad that the EU has put greater focus in supporting these three critical sectors. These will be critical in achieving the SDGs.

As detailed in our 2015/2016 Budget Statement, the government has dedicated resources to the National Youth Service (NYS) to expand both youth activities in terms of the scale of its operation and the number of youth engaged. The service carried out three recruitment cycles in 2014-2015 that saw the number of youth absorbed rise to 31,000 in slightly over one year. Another recruitment in September 2015 raised the number to over 40,000 servicemen and women.

Through the national service, NYS servicemen and women have been working with youth in the communities they serve. The Kibera Slum Upgrade Initiative was started by the NYS together with the local Kibera youth volunteers to help clean up and reconstruct facilities in the area. Additionally, the NYS engaged youth in Kisumu in an empowerment and slum upgrading program in Nyalenda, Obunga and Nyawita informal settlements.

The service is still working towards being the premier training institution on artisanal skills, crafts and technical training for our youth to help them acquire skills that will enable them contribute to economic development.

Meanwhile, the government recognises that the development of the Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) is hindered by the lack of capital, limited market access, poor infrastructure, inadequate knowledge and skills and unfavourable laws and regulations. It is important to note that SMEs are an important part of the private sector and source of new products and innovations, especially by the youth and women.

The government has put down measures to address these challenges including supporting the SMEs to acquire small industrial plants for value addition to products from the Jua Kali sector, increasing allocation to Uwezo Fund and the Youth and Women Enterprise Fund, and introducing legislation to require at least 40 per cent local content in all public projects. A lot more

measures are in place to help the SMEs prosper, and allow our youth and women develop.

While recognising the efforts the EU is making in putting the youth and especially women at the forefront of development, it should not escape mention that the government shares this interest. The 2015/2016 Budget increased capitation for the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) to Sh300million, the Women Enterprise Fund to Sh500million and the Uwezo Fund to Sh850million.

These funds are targeted towards empowering the youth and women entrepreneurs to make sure that they have access to affordable credit to initiate, grow and build their businesses and enterprises.

We are happy that through the EU-supported initiatives under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) programme for example, our women will be better-facilitated to play a bigger role in governance and the next political contests, even as the country works towards achieving the constitutional two-thirds gender rule.

As a government, we are also more energized to open up increased opportunities for our youth and women through procurement avenues. Though the youth, women and persons with disabilities were able to access approximately Sh10 billion in the 2014/2015 fiscal year through procurements, we intend for the figure to go higher. We will endeavour to ensure that the 30 per cent procurement law is adhered to so as to support the entrepreneurial growth of the youth and women.

With partners like the EU, we as a people are confident that we will achieve all the goals that we have set for the development period to 2030.

**Henry Rotich, Cabinet Secretary, The
National Treasury - KENYA**



40,000

**Number of
servicemen and
women absorbed
into the National
Youth Service in
2014-2015**

Foreword



EU Ambassador to Kenya,
H.E Stefano-Antonio Dejak

This year, the EU marks 40 years of EU-Kenya partnership. Together with our Member States, we are proud as well as grateful to the Government of Kenya, the communities within where we work and all of our Kenyan friends, the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Development Agencies, for your continued support and collaboration.

Over four decades, our relationship with the Government of Kenya has grown from focusing on technical and financial aid to a more comprehensive and full partnership aimed at tackling mutual strategic interests and challenges.

The EU and its member states especially value the critical role of the youth and women for their contribution in



We recognise the important place of youth and women in Kenya, and their critical role as a driving force of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

realising sustainable development in Kenya. The choice of our Blue Book 2016 anchor theme, '*Securing the Future of the Youth and Promoting Gender Equality*' is both a befitting and deliberate choice as we celebrate 40 years in Kenya.

The European Union has continued to believe that youth and women are key actors of change and progress. Through our policies and programmes, we aim at providing the youth, women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work and representation in decision-making processes to fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies.

EU interventions and programmes impact the lives of Kenyan Women and Youths, both directly or indirectly. Our programmes target rural development and support

small holder farmers, most of whom are women and youth, in supporting their productivity, value chain addition and best land use.

In line with Kenya's development plans, the EU recognises transport infrastructure and rural roads in particular as critical in achieving economic and socio-economic growth in Kenya. Case in point is the Rehabilitation of Rural Roads in Eastern Kenya, opening up employment to more than 36,000 farmers in that region. Ultimately, the rehabilitation of Kenya's rural roads should provide employment to about half a million Kenyans in the rural areas.

The EU and its member states are particularly keen to support the youth in Kenya by providing higher learning and vocational training opportunities. Through various scholarships to study in Europe, many young people across Africa have gained access to higher education opportunities. As one of many examples in Kenya, many students have so far benefited from the highly competitive Erasmus Mundus higher education programme.

We are particularly pleased that Kenya is among world governments committed to achieve gender equality by 2030. In the same light, Kenya as host of *The Second High Level Meeting (HLM2) of Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) taking place in Nairobi from 30th November -1st December 2016*, will focus on "Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth - Inclusivity and Mainstreaming for Effective and Accelerated Development". This remains a key issue of concern to truly achieve the Vision 2030 targets.

Together with the Government of Kenya, we will speak and advocate as one for the Kenyan Youth and Women!

Together with our member states, our work in Kenya will continue to integrate into Kenya's Vision 2030 and related priorities. Through our recently established EU Joint Programming approach, we will continue to deliver on four priority pillars; Agriculture and Rural Development; Energy and Transport; Democratic Governance, and Justice and the Rule of Law.

2016 is also the year of the establishment of genuine Political Dialogue with the Government of Kenya which demonstrates to which extent our relations are truly evolving into a full and comprehensive partnership.

This Blue Book presents a collection of stories on the difference that our partnership is making in areas of priority to the people of Kenya with the special focus on the impact this is having on the Youth and Women. I do hope that the voices of our beneficiaries are compelling enough to inspire us to devote more energy and resources to promote gender equality and secure a better future for our youth.

**EU Ambassador to Kenya,
H.E Stefano-Antonio Dejak**



Our relationship with the Government of Kenya has transitioned from focusing on providing technical and financial aid, to a more advanced partnership aimed at tackling strategic interests and challenges."



The EU at a Glance

The European Union (EU), is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries. With 500 million inhabitants, the EU has become a global force responsible for one-quarter of the world's gross domestic product. It is the biggest economy and the largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world, accounting for one-fifth of worldwide trade.

For over 50 years, the EU has pursued peace, stability and prosperity. It has built a single market in which people, goods, services and capital move freely. It is these achievements that in 2012, won the EU a Nobel Peace Prize.

The EU actively promotes human rights and democracy while seeking solutions to 21st Century's global challenges. Member states share a Common Foreign and Security Policy. This enables them to speak and act as one in world affairs. The European External Action Service (EEAS) acts as the EU's diplomatic corps. EEAS carries out the EU's political, diplomatic and policy work and provides support to the Member States through a global network of more than 140 Delegations. It works closely with the European Commission and the diplomatic services of the Member States.

Through its foreign policy, the EU combines the use of diplomacy, trade and aid to reduce poverty, resolve conflicts, and promote international understanding.



The EU forms a powerful multilateral trading system that fosters the development potential of developing countries', trade relations, and regional economic integration.

The EU played a central role in brokering the world's first universal, legally binding climate deal, which was adopted by 195 countries in December 2015 in Paris, France. The agreement set out a global action plan to enable the world to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming

500
Million

**Combined
population of EU
Members States**

to well below 2 °C. It also sent a clear signal to investors, businesses and policymakers that the world is discarding fossil fuels and rapidly embracing clean energy.

The year 2015 was one of great achievements for the EU. It marked the end of the “EU Action Plan for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development 2010-2015”. It ushered in the new “Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019”, which sets the framework for the EU’s future work towards improving gender equality. It thrust gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women to a global level through the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Equality between women and men is one of the European Union’s founding values. It goes back to 1957 when the principle of equal pay for equal work became part of the Treaty of Rome.

The new Strategic engagement focuses on the following five priority areas:

- Increasing female labour market participation and equal economic independence;
- Fighting poverty among women by reducing the gender pay, earnings and pension gaps;
- Promoting equality between women and men in decision-making;

- Combating gender-based violence and protecting and supporting victims;
- Promoting gender equality and women’s rights across the world.

The Strategic engagement sets out objectives in each of these priority areas and identifies more than 30 concrete actions. It reaffirms commitment to gender mainstreaming: A gender equality perspective will be integrated into all EU policies as well as into EU funding programmes. The Strategic engagement also supports the implementation of the gender equality dimension in the Europe 2020 Strategy.



The EU forms a powerful multilateral trading system that fosters the development potential of developing countries’, trade relations, and regional economic integration.”

Kenya and the EU

The Government of Kenya (GoK) and the European Union, have been great partners for the last 40 years. The EU and its Member States, have supported Kenya's social, economic and political development, through grants from the European Commission, European Development Fund (EDF), and loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The EU ensures that the support it gives is aligned with Kenya's development priorities and objectives.

Through the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme, signed in June 2014, the EU will provide a grant of €435 million to support; food security and resilience to climate shocks (€190 million); sustainable infrastructure (€175 million); accountability of public institutions (€60 million); and National Authorising Officer (NAO) (€10 million).

Youth empowerment and gender equality

Kenya has made great strides to empower youth and ensure gender equality. These efforts are integral to achieving Vision 2030. The Women Enterprise Fund in the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, provides accessible and affordable credit to support women start and/or expand business for wealth and employment creation.



The fund also provides business support services such as training, marketing, networking and infrastructure support. It is a flagship project under the social pillar in Vision 2030 and a demonstration of the Government of Kenya's commitment to the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.

The Uwezo Fund is a flagship programme for Vision 2030 aimed at enabling women, youth and persons with disability access finances to promote businesses and enterprise. This enhances economic growth, eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women. Uwezo Fund was launched in



September 2013 and enacted through a Legal Notice No. 21 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2014, and published on 21st February 2014.

Through mentorship, Uwezo Fund trains beneficiaries in entrepreneurial and innovative skills while teaching them how to take advantage of the 30 per cent government procurement preference.

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund is another initiative which seeks to address unemployment among the youth aged between 18 and 35 years. It focuses on enterprise development and employment creation through Youth

Employment Scheme Abroad (YESA). It has so far financed over 157,000 youth enterprises to the tune of Ksh5.9 billion (€51.4 million).

In April 2016, Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta signed into law the National Employment Authority Bill. The National Employment Authority Act establishes an Authority that will offer employment and wealth creation opportunities to the youth and marginalised groups. The Authority will assume the functions of the National Employment Bureau with the mandate to maintain a database for all jobless youth and facilitate their employment.

The Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) will take place in Kenya's Capital Nairobi between November 30th and December 1st, 2016. This meeting will offer a great opportunity to countries to internalise and integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government of Kenya will champion the topic: *“Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth - Inclusivity and Mainstreaming for Effective and Accelerated Development”*.

The Constitution of Kenya states that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective bodies shall be of the same gender. Currently, political representation of Kenyan women stands at 19 per cent in the National Assembly, 27 per cent in the Senate and 34 per cent at the county level. By supporting projects that promote women's participation in leadership, the EU and its member states are helping Kenya achieve the two-thirds gender rule.

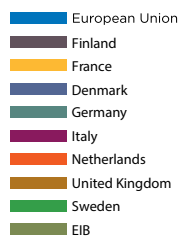
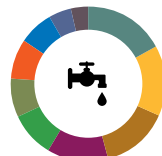
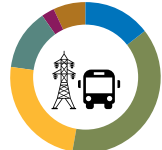
This book captures tales of EU's support across the length and breadth of Kenya. It touches the four corners of the Republic, weaving through; vocational training, adding value to the food chain, nutrition, and maternal health. The EU and member states also promote peace and tolerance through sports for peace festivals. Sports enable youth and religious fraternity to counter violent extremism.

Basic facts about our partner Kenya in 2015

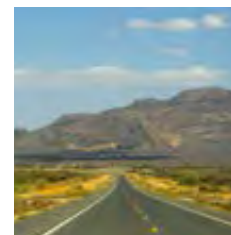
Population:	43 Million
Surface Area	591,971 Square km
Urban Population	25%
Current GDP	54.5 Billion Euros
GDP per capita	1,115.9 Euros
Life expectancy at birth	62 Years
Literacy	87% Of total population
Languages	English and Kiswahili (official) Numerous indigenous languages
Political representation of women	19% National Assembly 27% Senate 34% County Level
Youth unemployment	17.4% (% of total labour force ages 15-24)
Maternal mortality rate	362 (per 100,000 live births)

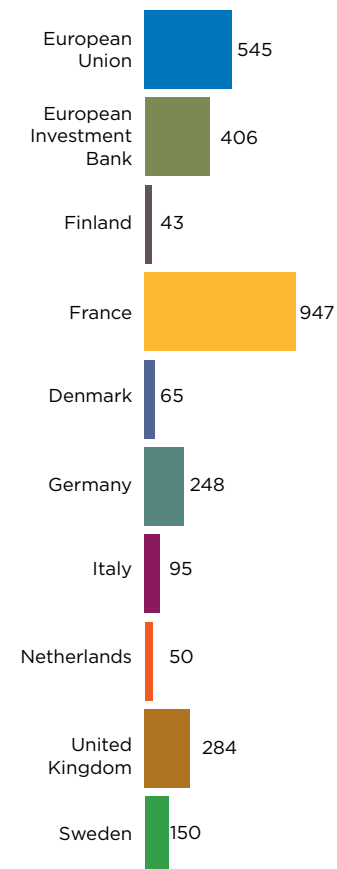
Source Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015), Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2014), World Bank

Indicative financial allocations per joint programming priority sector for 2014 - 2017



EU Partner	Agriculture, Rural Development & ASAL	Energy & Transport
European Union	210	140
European Investment Bank	0	371
Finland	14	0
France	65	235
Denmark	25	0
Germany	40	128
Italy	16	25
Netherlands	7	0
United Kingdom	59	67
Sweden	60	0
Sector Total	471	966





Special Focus on the EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement



The EU remains Kenya's largest trading partner, accounting for 26 per cent of Kenyan exports. In addition, the Union is a major partner in the country's integration into both the European and global markets as evidenced also by the conclusion of the EU-EAC Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) in 2014 and the common efforts in the ongoing process towards its ratification.

The EPA has an explicit development objective and is underpinned by EU development co-operation to reinforce the EAC institutional and productive capacities and support necessary adjustment processes. The EPA includes a series of principles, objectives and specific undertakings to promote development in the Kenya.

The capacity of the Kenyan Economy to match the ongoing rapid demographic growth with credible expectations of job creation especially for the youth will define the stability of the country. The entry into force of the EPA with the East African Community will provide a major opportunity to strengthen EU support to Kenya's economic growth, with a view to generate a drive in job creation.

Negotiations for a comprehensive EPA were concluded on 16 October 2014 between the EU and the five countries of the EAC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda).

Further to trade in goods, the Agreement includes a fully-fledged development cooperation chapter, flexible rules of origin, a full institutional structure and cooperation on a wide range of issues including agriculture, SPS and trade facilitation. Signing and ratification by the national parliaments is expected to take place in 2016.

Previously, a framework EPA (FEPA) had been initialled by all five EAC partners in 2007. Because the agreement was not concluded on time, in 2014 all EAC members temporarily reverted to the EU's Generalised System of Preferences, or GSP. The GSP grants total access to the EU markets for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative, and

a more restricted access for non-LDCs (in the EAC region, Kenya is the only non-LDC). That is why Kenya was the only country on the African continent that had to pay import duties to enter the European market between 1st October and 25th December 2014, the date which Kenya was re-integrated as a beneficiary country of the Market Access Regulation (MAR).

Whilst the EPA deal was initialled on 16th October 2014,

the Agreement still needs to be signed and then ratified by the parliaments of the different jurisdictions. Presently, Kenya has temporarily returned to a duty free, quota free access to the EU under the MAR, awaiting completion of the internal ratification process of the EPA. Ratification should be finalized within a reasonable timeframe (October 2016) to prevent any possible disruption to Kenya's trade flows to the EU.

Main features of the EAC-EU EPA

- Duty free quota free access (DFQF) into the EU for all imports from EAC
- Asymmetric and gradual opening of the EAC to EU goods, taking full account of the differences in levels of development between the EAC and the EU
- Trade defence provisions with safeguards allowing each party to reintroduce duties if imports of the other party disturb or threaten to disturb their economy and special safeguard conditions to protect EAC infant industry
- Flexible Rules of Origin which fully take into account EAC specificities and the needs of its sectors and industries
- A chapter on customs and trade facilitation aiming to facilitate trade between the Parties, to promote harmonisation of customs legislation and procedures and to provide support to the EAC's customs administrations.
- A chapter on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures aiming to address problems arising from SPS measures, to promote regional harmonisation of measures and to enhance EAC capacity to implement and monitor SPS measures
- A chapter on agriculture which includes guarantees that no export refunds will be applied on the EU exports to the EAC, and commits to a deepened policy dialogue on agriculture and food security, as well as transparency provisions on domestic policy to facilitate dialogue
- Dispute settlement provisions
- A chapter on economic and development cooperation aiming to enhance EAC competitiveness, capacity building and EPA implementation
- An extensive chapter on fisheries mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of resources including combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- A reference to fundamental principles of the Cotonou Agreement
- A clause allowing future negotiations on a number of issues with a view to conclusion within five years from entry into force: on services and other trade related issues (i.e. competition, investment, intellectual property rights and public procurement).



Agriculture, Food Security and Resilience



Agriculture is the bedrock of Kenya's economy. It directly contributes to 26 per cent of the GDP and 25 per cent indirectly. Agriculture accounts for 65 per cent of Kenya's total exports. It is a source of livelihood for 70 per cent of rural populations comprising mainly women and youth working on smallholder farms.

Smallholder farmers face challenges especially in; productivity, land use, supply chains and value addition. Agriculture has, however, been negatively affected by depletion and degradation of land and water, poor roads, lack of markets, droughts and famines, animal and plant diseases, among others.

The EU has been working in partnership with the Government of Kenya to help address these challenges. It does so through a number of interventions such as; the Kenya Rural Development

Programme (KRDP) and the Support to the Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE). KRDP is by far the largest of these programmes.

The EU focuses on securing short and long-term food security in Kenya. This is achieved through improved agricultural productivity and better responses to drought in rural communities, especially in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). The EU also supports the government in providing policy direction and leadership in planning, implementation and coordination in the agricultural sector.

This multidimensional approach has seen the EU partner with Kenya in key agricultural sub-sectors across the country, including research for adapted technologies and species that will increase productivity and reduce diseases. This has strengthened the agriculture value chain by providing agricultural inputs to facilitate market exchange and building the resilience of the vulnerable populations to climatic shocks.

Member states are implementing substantive programmes in the sector such as the €20 million Programme for Agriculture and Livelihoods in Western Communities (PALWECO), a joint collaboration between Finland and the Government of Kenya. The programme is improving livelihoods and living standards of the rural and semi-urban population in Busia County by increasing their incomes from farming and non-farming activities in a sustainable way.

65%

**65% of Kenya's
exports are from
agriculture**



European Union

Coffee Productivity Project (CPP)



A coffee nursery at Underit funded by Coffee Productivity Project

Underit Youth Group from Nandi County has constructed a new coffee nursery and earned Ksh1.5 million from the sale of coffee seedlings. Underit is a beneficiary of the KRDP funded Coffee Productivity Project which aims to promote training and increase coffee production in 32 coffee growing counties in Kenya.

The Coffee Productivity Project was created after the Coffee Research Institute (CRI), developed two new coffee varieties, Ruiru 11 and Batian that are resistant to Coffee Leaf Rust and Coffee Berry Disease.

Since the new coffee varieties grow without chemical spraying, they are gradually replacing the traditional ones, while luring farmers who had abandoned coffee growing back into the business. The demand for these seedlings stands at 9-10 million against the production capacity of two million seedlings annually.

“We are grateful to Coffee Research Institute for having identified our potential. We have currently potted 70,000 coffee seedlings with a target of 100,000 seedlings. This is a major boost not only in the group but to the County of Nandi. High-quality seedlings are now within the reach of coffee farmers.”

Jacob Sanga, Executive Secretary, Underit Youth Group.

CRI has contracted 28 sub-grantees in 14 coffee growing counties to promote coffee production. Twenty-eight modern coffee nurseries, each with an average capacity of 100,000 seedlings per year, have been constructed by the sub-grantees through a support of €750,000. CRI can now serve over 255,889 coffee farmers. The 28 coffee nurseries constructed have raised about 2.3 million seedlings valued at Ksh57.5 million. The seedlings will be planted on 23,000 acres thus increasing national production to 3,290 metric tonnes of clean coffee valued Ksh1.2 billion. The €2 million programme started in 2013 and will run for four years.



European Union

Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme (SAPLIP)

Samburu pastoralists have had to adapt to living in harsh climatic conditions. They suffer frequent armed attacks from cattle rustlers. The drought and famine of 2011, which engulfed northern Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, plunged the Horn of Africa region into crisis and thousands lost their lives.

Now a partnership between EU and World Vision Kenya is helping more residents of Samburu County, especially women and youth, turn to farming as an alternative livelihood to pastoralism. Farming also helps to reduce malnutrition and equips local people with knowledge and skills to tackle frequent climatic shocks.

The three-year Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme (SAPLIP), was launched in 2014 with an EU contribution of €868,500. The aim of the project is to improve pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods and enhance food security in Samburu County.

The project has supported 9 nurseries which produced 134,000 tree seedlings valued at Ksh 2,000,000. It has promoted value chain development through creating linkages among different actors. For instance, linking livestock producers and traders in Samburu Central with those in Rimuruti, Nakuru and Nairobi.



Christine Lenyasunya and Beatrice Nantei Lesukuta, both members of Lolkunono Women's Group, assess maize at a member's farm in Lolkunono village, Samburu.

The EU funding has enabled excavation of six water pans under the SAPLIP project to facilitate rainwater harvesting. Three thousand households and 25,000 livestock now have access to water. The distances in search of water has reduced to an average of 3.4 kilometres in 2015 from 5 kilometres in 2013. One of these water pans is the 20,000 cubic meters Lariak-Orok water pan in Kisima Location in Lorroki Division, Samburu Central. The water project supports 400 households and about 7,000 livestock. Women can now engage in other economic activities since they no longer walk long distances in search of water. Livestock health and yields have also improved.

The project continues to promote improvement of local breeds and enhancing community capacity to manage the same through introduction of Boran, Sahiwal and Galla breeds with support of Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries and Samburu County Breeders Association (SACOB).

20,000
Cubic metres

Capacity of the new Lariak-Orok water pan in Kisima Location, Samburu Central

Mrs. Felista Nyaguthii, a member of Roka Diary Goat Keepers milks her goat in Kieni Sub County, Nyeri. The goat gives her up to 8 litres of milk a day.



European Union

Restocking and improving livestock breeds to boost food security

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), recognises the need to empower communities to play a more proactive role in building their own drought resilience. The authority has been supporting Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in arid and semi-arid counties to enhance drought resilience and improve food security.

The project is implemented with the support of the European Union funded Kenya Rural Development Programme (KRDP), ASAL Drought Management project. It focuses on

building the capacity of community planning structures.

In Kiwawa Ward, Pokot North sub-county, the NDMA supported the community to restock camels, to boost food security. The Kiwawa community's main livelihood is livestock keeping. They mainly keep; cattle, sheep and goats. The area is prone to cattle raids and frequent droughts, which lead to poor animal health thus unfavourable prices. This necessitates migration of cattle to neighbouring Uganda in search of pasture and water.

The group received a total of 65 Somali breed camels - 60 females and 5 males. They opted for the specific breed since it has a bigger body size and more milk output compared to the local breed which yields about 1-2.5 litres daily. Somali type of camel calves grow faster than the local breed, thus reach physical maturity earlier.



"I have four sons and a daughter who all depend on me. These goats have really changed my life. Initially, I could not afford milk for tea. Now, as a family, we take tea with milk every day. From one doe and one buck, I now have seven offspring from the lineage. On average I get 750ml of milk from each goat per day compared to 400mls I used to milk per day per goat. I set aside part of the milk for the children and as you can see, my family, including my grandchildren, is very healthy. I call this a miracle since with the goats, despite my advancing age, I can still provide for my family without resorting to borrowing from well-wishers."

Agnes Nzingi Malindi, Galla goat farmer, Mwingi North sub-county, Kitui County.



1: Mrs Agnes Nzingi Malindi, a member of Muungano Self-Help Group in Mwingi North Subcounty of Kitui County with some of her Galla goats. NDMA supported the community with the animals to improve the weight of local breeds, thus increased income for farmers.



2: Members of the Kiwawa Ward Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) group rank hazards in the area during a Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA).

3: Christine Loyaka, with her camel, Alemrok



Activities carried out by the rural development programme that include roads, small stocks and value chains



Finland

Programme for Agriculture and Livelihoods in Western Communities (PALWECO)

PALWECO is a rural development programme funded by the Government of Kenya (GoK) and Finland. It is implemented in the seven sub-counties of Busia County. The €20 million programme comprises: household



Over 3,000 people were educated on land rights which led to 1,752 land parcels being registered and 20 land boundary cases referred to boundary disputes resolution.”

economy, agricultural value chains, and support functions. The project's goal is to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods and living standards. The Government of Kenya provided 10 per cent of the total budget. The project runs from 2012-2017.

The project has improved soil acidity management through the application of lime, leading to increased maize yields from 440kgs/acre to 1200kgs/acre a 172 per cent increment.

Sorghum yields have increased from 220kg/acre to 680kgs/acre, a 209 per cent increment. Over 1,500 poor farmers, 62 per cent of them women, received the lime, seeds and fertilisers. High-value crop production improved with 221 acres established in the irrigation scheme and close to 4,000 farmers trained on high-value crops. 63 per cent of the trainees were women. Marketing of produce has

also improved with seven active marketing associations established.

The introduction of small livestock to poor households has significantly contributed to food security and incomes. Farmers, particularly vulnerable and women groups, earned over Ksh11 million (€110,000) through the sale of chicken. The project also upgraded four small-scale agro-processing facilities that produced a total 5,000kg of Nguvu flour, Nene flour and Soya. This yielded Ksh150, 000 per month and benefited 1,906 farmers (852 women, 877 youth and 177 men).

“Had I known this information immediately my husband died in 1999, I would not have spent all my resources trying to secure this parcel of land from my in-laws who had denied me the right to access or even use it. I know my life would have been better than what it is now. PALWECO through BUCODEV helped me secure a land title deed after the succession case. I believe it is not too late to gain this information and I intend to share this with all my friends. There should be more such forums for the members of the community to recognise the rights of widows.”

Christine Anbury, 45-year-old widow from Bukhara village, Busia County.

Over 3,000 people were educated on land rights which led to 1,752 land parcels being registered and 20 land boundary cases referred to boundary disputes resolution. The Hand in Hand project established new savings and credit groups and strengthened existing one. Seventeen



Wilybroda Taka, Bunyala

11
Million

Amount in Kenya Shillings earned through chicken sales after introduction of small livestock to poor households

groups comprising of 1,026 women and 637 men accessed credit worth Ksh2.7 million through the support of Hand in Hand, a local NGO that offers capacity building and credit to savings groups. Six of these groups accumulated savings worth over Ksh1 million.



Italy



Women working at Meru Herbs tea factory

Food Chains in Tharaka-Nithi County

By improving the living standards of women and the youth, the project aims to promote the socio-economic development of Tharaka Nithi County. Its main goal is to strengthen the food chains linked to Meru Herbs, an agricultural cooperative and a fair trade project.

Through the training of farmers on modern methods and assisting them to access markets, the project is expected to improve; efficiency in the agriculture sector; cover the energy needs of Meru Herbs; install a photovoltaic system and develop the tourist sector.

“Thanks to Meru Herbs, I’ve grown and educated my four children. All of them are now adults with their own careers and families. I am proud of them because I can see my work efforts in them.”

*Speranza Kanyua,
Tea factory manager.*

Meru Herbs was born in the 1980s as a water project, then as a community project processing carcadè, chamomile and tropical fruit jams. Today, it has 36 employees, 27 of them women. It engages 20 to 100 local women in seasonal employment.

For 25 years, Meru Herbs has grown into a significant symbol of women empowerment. Its female employees have gained economic independence which allows them to educate their children and meet other essential family needs. The three-year project will cost an estimated €94,475.

“I have been working for Meru Herbs for the last 15 years. Meru Herbs has changed my life both as an outlet for my farm produce and as an employer. Through the income gained, I managed to buy land and build a family home. I continue to support my family and pay school fees for my son who is now in university.”

*Esther Mukami,
Jam factory quality controller.*



Austria

Verbesserte Lebensgrundlage im kenianisch-äthiopischen Grenzgebiet

Improved livelihoods in the Kenya-Ethiopia border region

Trade between Kenya and Ethiopia is driven and sustained by women who have established networks and survival skills. Extreme and unpredictable weather patterns have taught them the essence of economic growth. It is these women that, – Aktiv für Menschen in Not Austria (AMINA), together with the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) in Ethiopia and Kanacho Nomadic Educational Foundation (KNEF) in Kenya, supports.

The support comes in the form of strengthening women's groups/cooperatives; improving trading networks between



Communities bring their livestock for vaccination in Siti Zone, Ethiopia



Sub county administrator addressing a group of women in Forole

the Borana in Ethiopia and Gabra in Kenya; and enhancing advocacy at local government level. The project area is the Dire district in south Ethiopia and the Chalbi district in north Kenya. Communities in these areas struggle with extreme dry periods, lack of water and marching desertification. The key livelihoods on both sides of the border are camel and goat herds.

Drought sometimes pushes the communities into armed conflict, over pasture and herds. The AMINA project seeks to mitigate these conflicts by empowering people to earn a living from trade, to supplement their income from herding camels and goats. Trading between the two communities will also promote peace. The project runs from 2015-2017 and will cost a total of €184,000 (Austrian contribution €92,000).



Spain

Fish Quality Control Laboratories in Kenya

Time is of the essence in the overall quality control of fish and fish products. The lengthy period it takes to conduct fish tests outside Kenya has been stifling the fish industry.

The Government of Spain is financing the construction of a fish quality laboratory that will inject new life and expand opportunities into the fisheries industry, which remains the

Ground breaking ceremony for the construction of the fish quality laboratory in Bellevue, Nairobi, on January, 19th, 2016



smallest in the agricultural sector. Fisheries contributes only 0.8 per cent of Kenya's total GDP. The Fisheries subsector supports about two million people. Fish exports are low, fetching around Ksh5 billion annually, partly due to high losses in the fish production chain due to the long waiting periods to get the fish quality tests done outside Kenya.

The fish quality laboratory will not only improve the speed of doing business but enhance quality to avoid past disastrous experiences. Kenya has previously suffered a fish export ban, especially for Lake Victoria, due to the lack of standards. Last year, however, the Government of Kenya got an approval to export fish to the EU.

The quality laboratory will be built on a five-acre plot in Nairobi's South C area. The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in partnership with MAKIBER S.A., a company belonging to the Industrial Group ACS. MAKIBER has ample global experience in similar projects. This project entails the construction, refurbishment and equipment of three quality laboratories for fish products in Kenya – Nairobi (Central lab), Kisumu and Mombasa. The project will be implemented over 12 months to December 2016 at a cost of €6 million.

These laboratories for fish will initiate the implementation of a quality management system and accreditation by an external body. They will detect health risks in fish consumption in Kenya and also enable Kenya to fulfil health requirements in its exports to foreign markets.



Denmark

Kilifi Chilli Value Chain Development

Farmers, especially women, are using chilli to transform lives of their families in Kilifi County of the Kenyan coast. In partnership with 8,000 small farmers in the coast region, competitiveness of the chilli value chain has improved.

The project has helped farmers to access financial and non-financial services. They have benefited from training in skills such as; husbandry and seed propagation. They have acquired equipment such as drip kits and inputs. The exporter conducts farmer outreach to incorporate more farmers and improve the quality of products.

“I transplanted in September 2013 and started harvesting in December. The proceeds assisted me in the construction of my new permanent house. Since the crop is well established, I have transferred the kit to a new site where I started a new drip kit plot. From September 2014, I started harvesting from both plots where I am currently delivering over 20 kg weekly. The project has made very prominent personalities to visit my farm that included the Dutch Ambassador, County Government officers, Visitors from MESPT among others.”

Dama Baya, a farmer in Malindi.

By growing profitability, creating employment and improving food chains, the project's goal is to contribute



to the alleviation of poverty. It is being implemented by the Micro Enterprise Support Programme Trust (MESPT) in Kilifi County and will end in 2016. The project is part of the €8.5 million support towards MESPT Greening of Value Chains Programme.

The project has transformed the households of up to 8,000 farmers. With weekly sales of chillies collected from their doorsteps, they are now from food secure. The use of drip kits has enabled these farmers to cultivate chillies in arid and semi-arid conditions. The farmers acquired the drip kits through friendly loan terms. The linkage to the exporter guarantees them market for their produce. Through this intervention, production of chilli has grown from negligible amounts to 223 tonnes annually, generating an income of Ksh9.5 million.

A chilli farmer in Malindi showing neighbouring farmers the benefits of using drip kits to grow chilli in arid conditions.



Farmers learn by doing

SNV Kenya - Kenya Market-led Dairy Programme

The Kenya Market-led Dairy Programme (KMDP), was established to help the largely private sector-led Kenya dairy industry become vibrant and competitive with beneficiaries across the value chain. It is helping the sector transition from informal to formal markets with an emphasis on interventions that reduce the cost of milk production and enhance the quality of raw milk and value added products.

In Kenya, dairy is a key contributor to the GDP, employment, income, and food security. Over one million people derive an income from dairy and dairy-related services. 80% of the milk produced, comes from smallholder farms and the annual consumption of milk per capita is one of the highest in Africa (115 litres).

The project, which is partly driven by youth and women, collaborates with; smallholder dairy entrepreneurs, medium and large scale dairy farmers and investors, dairy farmer cooperatives and associations, milk processors, training institutions, service providers and input suppliers, financial institutions and investors.

KMDP has engaged the youth through the establishment of the Service Providers Enterprise Network who provide silage preparation services to the medium and small scale farmers at a fee. In Meru County, 41 youths have been trained on practical fodder management and preservation. These youths are now engaged by the dairy farmers. KMDP also ensures that female farmers receive training on effective dairy practices and on dairy entrepreneurial skills.

“The KMDP project has really trained me on good dairy management practices, and through the youth Service Providers Enterprise network, I now have prepared silage to feed my cows in 2016 and the whole of 2017.”

Timothy Mwirigi – Itiri Farm.

The project has improved the management practice and governance of 18 dairy cooperatives whose combined milk intake increased by 13.5 million litres between 2013 and 2015.

Two hundred farmers have been trained on Total Farm Management (TFM) and fodder production and preservation.

The farmers then share their knowledge through field demonstrations. KMDP assisted two processors to develop an inclusive business model, making significant investments in the supply chain for enhanced milk production and quality. A two-year pilot project implementing a Milk Quality Tracking and Tracing System and Milk Quality Based Payment system, is being implemented by a processor and two dairy cooperatives.

Forty Commercial Fodder Producers (CFPs), received technical advice, resulting in increased fodder production and sales. One of them – Gogar Farm in Rongai - has piloted sales of maize silage in 50 kilos vacuum packed bales or briquettes.

“The role of SNV/KMDP was essential without which, this would never have gone ahead as such a radical innovation - with no guarantee of success - would have been too risky. Gogar would definitely neither have had the money nor been able to take the risk without the help of SNV/ KMDP. It is our hope that the product will soon be speaking for itself.”

Mr Hamish Grant of Gogar Farm (Rongai) on the introduction of vacuum packed maize silage bales in the Kenya market.

Through its Innovation Fund, KMDP facilitated international exposure, training, demos and business to business linkages. One of the companies co-funded through this Fund, is Roodbont BV from the Netherlands



80% of the milk produced comes from smallholder farms and the annual consumption of milk per capita is one of the highest in Africa (115 litres).

that partnered with Olive Marketing and Publishing from Nairobi, to publish the Cow Signals Advanced East Africa Edition – A practical guide to dairy cow management.

The four-year project (2012-2016) is being implemented in Kenya’s major milk producing areas in North Rift, Central and Eastern Regions at a cost of €5,494,628.

*A fish farmer from Vihiga
County displays fish harvested
from her pond*



Germany

Food Security in Western Kenya

The greatest joy of any farmer is to watch his or her products grow and multiply. Zinath Deen, a fish farmer from Vihiga County, can smile as she watches her business grow and flourish. From one fish pond, she now has six. Her hatchery supplies fingerlings across Kenya.

Zinath Deen is now passing on the skills she acquired to other farmers through a training programme under the GDC project “Food Security through improved agricultural productivity in Western Kenya”. The programme aims to strengthen key institutions for agricultural development – at the national level and in Western Kenya in the counties of; Bungoma, Kakamega and Siaya.

The three-year project (2014-2016), with a volume of €10.5 million, provides technical advice to partner institutions as well as agricultural technical vocational education and training to farmers, extension workers, teachers and other stakeholders. It has trained 476 trainers on agripreneurship, horticulture processing, fodder production and conservation, dairy milk quality control and processing, dairy production, processing skills and aquaculture production.

The programme is expected to strengthen the processing and marketing of 1,400 farmers, 40 per cent of whom are women.



Beneficiaries of the programme recorded 40 per cent higher yields, 25 per cent lower operational costs and 50 per cent higher profitability after harvest.

“Women are patient; they are not in a hurry. It takes eight months for fingerlings to grow. One needs a long breath and the daily motivation to invest in something without seeing a return. It is almost like raising children.”

Zinath Deen, Tigoi Fish Farm, Vibiga County, explaining why fish farming is an adequate business for women.

The project's overall goal is to promote sustainable, market-focused and climate-resilient agriculture and enhance food security. Kenya's agriculture is dominated by small agricultural production systems, 75 per cent of the national food production is for subsistence of the farming households.



Rapid population growth, effects of climate change, as well as a shortage of land and water has led to the depletion of natural resources. A Competency Based Education and Training concept has been applied to the project. Demand driven, modular training programmes have been developed in the value chains of horticulture, dairy and aquaculture.

A special emphasis is put on women (30 per cent) and youth. Beneficiaries of the programme recorded 40 per cent higher yields, 25 per cent lower operational costs and 50 per cent higher profitability after harvest.

A model fish farmer from Vibiga County in discussion with a representative from GLZ

12.9
Billion

Amount of money in Kenya shillings that is lost annually due to damage or loss of 815,000 tonnes of potatoes



Ireland

Potato Storage Project in Kenya (PSP)

One of the saddest moments for any farmer is to watch farm produce destroyed by pests or fall into decay due to poor storage. Potato farmers have experienced such tragic moments for years.

This project will train and provide technology to smallholder farmers in; Meru, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Bomet and Kiambu to improve potato storage methods. This will reduce postharvest losses and increase incomes of farmers from the crop. Potatoes, which are grown across 18 counties, are the second most important food security crop in Kenya after maize. They are an important source of calories.

“One of the challenges the smallholder holder potato farmers are facing is a lack of expertise on mitigating the post-harvest losses which are contributing significantly to challenges of combating food security in sub-Saharan Africa. The support from the Irish Aid in supporting the adoption of the low-cost ambient potato storage facility is an innovative way of controlling the post-harvest losses which will significantly contribute to improving the food and nutrition security.”

Peter Kiriimi, Regional Agribusiness Coordinator, 2Scale.

Up to 40% of the potato harvest in Kenya is destroyed in postharvest losses. In financial terms, Kenya loses close to Ksh 12.9 billion annually due to damage or loss of more

than 815,000 tonnes of potatoes. It is vital that storage facilities be improved at household and community level. There is also need to introduce and expand effective and affordable storage technologies.

“We previously used to store our potatoes in a hole dug in the ground. Out of every five bags, we would lose two bags. But with these new stores, we will be able to store our potatoes in a good way.”

Samuel, A farmer in Njoguini, Nyeri County.

Twelve low-cost storage facilities will be constructed in five counties. The project is intended to demonstrate low-cost storage practices that can be adopted by the farmers. Twenty extension officers will be trained on post-harvest handling and storage. These extension officers, drawn mostly from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, will then train the farmers.

Twelve producer group leaders will also be trained on management and marketing skills after which they will be linked to direct potato markets through contract farming. This project is expected to reduce post-harvest losses by at least 20 per cent and increase farmers' earnings from the potato business.

The project strategy is based on two elements: the Competitive Agribusiness Systems and Enterprises (CASE), an approach for agribusiness development and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) for implementation. CASE combines several elements – new technologies,



training, markets, and value chain linkages – to build agribusiness clusters around specific commodities or food products. The activities are being implemented within the current 2SCALE framework coordinated from the IFDC office in Nairobi.

The one-year project, which will end in December 2016, will cost €178,000 out of which €100,000 is from Irish Aid. €78,000 is from the 2SCALE programme which is funded by the Netherlands (DGIS).

New storage facilities will provide access to stable markets by creating a participatory, inclusive value chain for producers



Infrastructure and Energy



Infrastructure

Kenya's economic growth and its realisation of Vision 2030, will heavily depend on the development of a reliable transport network. The country's transport infrastructure comprises of; roads, railways, maritime, oil pipeline and air transport networks. Roads account for close to 90 per cent of domestic freight and passenger traffic.

The EU has for over 30 years, through grant financing, supported the rehabilitation of regional road corridors and upgrading of rural access roads. The EU has taken part in the development of regional road corridors such as the northern corridor linking Mombasa to Nairobi and Kampala (Eldoret – Webuye (1988), Westlands – Limuru (1993), Sultan Hamud – Mtito Andei (2006); Mai Mahiu – Naivasha – Lanet Road (2008); and the Eldoret – Malaba section (on going). The EU is also involved in

the road corridor to Ethiopia through the on-going construction of Merille-Marsabit section.

Rural roads form the bulk of the road network and interconnect vital sectors of the economy. They facilitate social exchange and mobility and link rural areas to higher class roads. Rural roads are critical to the success of agriculture which drives the Kenyan economy. The EU and its partners are working with the Government of Kenya (GoK), to improve and strengthen the rural road network with the aim of reducing poverty, and enhancing market integration.

The EU-funded €20 million Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project in Eastern region of Kenya involves the upgrading of five road links in Embu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni and Machakos to paved standards. Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the Government of Kenya, have partnered to upgrade rural roads in the six counties of Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Murang'a, Nyandarua and Nyeri at a cost of €55 million from AFD and €30 million from GoK.

In the housing sector, Sweden, in partnership with the National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU), has harnessed the savings potential of poor women, youth and men to provide secure shelter for hundreds of poor informal settlement dwellers in Kiambu, Machakos, Nakuru, Kajiado and Kisumu. The €364,343 Sustainable Habitat Development (SHADE) project was implemented through an innovative model of primary housing cooperatives and delivered a total of 21,584 housing units.

Missing links and tourists' roads

The EU also supports a technical assistance programme to the transport sector stakeholders, the construction of missing links roads and non-motorised facilities in Nairobi. It is also involved in the construction of new tourists' roads to and within the Mount Kenya and Aberdare National parks as well as a bridge in Tsavo East National Park.



Irine Karimi works for Gulsan Construction Company as an Excavator Operator at the quarry. She is supporting her family financially and educating her children in primary school.



European Union

Merille River – Marsabit Road Project

Vast regions of northern Kenya have remained virgin, unexplored and underdeveloped. They have been inaccessible with poor road network. The EU is financing the construction of the Merille River - Marsabit Road, which will open up strategic business opportunities between

Kenya and Ethiopia. The road forms part of the transport corridor linking the Port of Mombasa, Nairobi and Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. It also forms part of the Trans East African Corridor from Cairo to Gaborone (Botswana) and Cape Town, South Africa.

For the first time in the history of Marsabit, the County will be linked to Nairobi with a paved road. The construction of this road corridor was done in four parts with financing from EU, GoK and AfDB. The Isiolo-Merille road (136km) and the Marsabit-Turbi road (121km) are paved and in use. Construction of the other sections between Merille River and Marsabit town, and between Turbi and Moyale town are expected to be completed by end of 2016.

Financed at a total cost of Ksh13.7 billion with EU contribution of €88,200,000 (about Ksh9.8 billion), the project aims at reducing transport and shipping costs between Kenya and Ethiopia. It will significantly improve living standards and enhance economic growth, especially among the youth in Marsabit and Moyale, regions often categorised as marginalised. The benefits are mind boggling!

Some benefits are already being experienced. According to traffic reports, there has been recorded growth in the existing traffic volume from less than 80 vehicles per day in 2007 to almost 200 per day in 2015.

Individuals from the local community have been offering invaluable service to the project through skilled and unskilled labour. Residents say the Merille – Marsabit

Road is more motorable leading to increased availability of transport and ease of movement. Individuals who need to travel to Marsabit town, the county headquarters or to Laisamis, the sub county headquarters, can now do so faster and cheaply.

Throughout the road construction, women and youth have gained employment. They have served as laboratory staff, survey, office, kitchen and field personnel, plant operators and mechanics. For instance, the project employs 481 people; among these, 67 are women and 292 are youth.

The new road has also improved security while opening up business opportunities between Marsabit and the neighbouring counties of Meru and Laikipia. The counties can now trade in fresh farm products and livestock.

Many youth and women have established various businesses such as retail shops, green grocers, fast food restaurants, *boda-boda* (motorcycle taxi) transport, water distribution using *tuk-tuks* (3-wheel vehicles), boutiques, and motorcycle repair shops. A lot of these businesses did not exist before the road construction.

The building of modern housing has sprouted along the road. Residents are upgrading their *manyattas* (traditional homes) to modern houses. They upgrade them for residential as well as rental purposes. Safaricom mobile reception is now live around the project area which can be directly attributed to the development of the road network. Residents now enjoy instant services like M-pesa and M-banking. Previously, people walked long distances to elevated places just to make calls.



Lpeletin Lenakwang from Merille ventured into boda boda (motorcycle taxi) business after his contract ended with Gulsan Construction Company. He is supporting his siblings in primary school.

EU/AFD Support to GoK Roads 2000 Programme



European Union

EU/GoK Rural Roads Project in Eastern Kenya

The EU is providing financial support to a Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project in Eastern region of Kenya under the Roads 2000 programme. The project involves the upgrading of five road links in Embu, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Makueni and Machakos to paved standards. The roads being upgraded are a total of 100 kilometres. The estimated cost of the project is €20 million with EU contributing about 75 per cent.



This rural roads project aims to reduce transportation costs and travel time while improving road safety. Once completed, the road network is expected to significantly reduce vehicle operating costs by up to 30 per cent. The travel time will reduce by half while there will be improved connectivity all year round regardless of the weather. It is expected that there will be an increase in the proportion of roads in good condition by 11 per cent of the priority roads in the five regions.

It will also provide employment, hasten economic growth, and uplift living standards. The project is expected to create more employment opportunities for the local communities as it employs a labour intensive method of construction. It is expected that 20 per cent of the employees will be women which will significantly contribute to poverty reduction.

It will contribute to the development of a well-managed rural road network that is safe, sustainable and accessible. The roads are being upgraded to low-volume sealed road standards. In the process, three medium-sized contractors engaged to execute the works will gain knowledge and experience in the use of locally available materials to construct low volume seals.

Technical assistance is also being provided for the project management and works. These include supporting the research and training in the use of Low Volume Sealed Roads and adopting labour-based approaches in the construction of the roads. The project will also ensure that cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, environmental concerns, health and safety are addressed.



France

AFD/GoK Roads 2000 Project Phase II in Central Kenya

The Roads 2000 Project (Phase II), is a rural roads project financed by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the Government of Kenya (GoK). The project is implemented by the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA). It involves the rehabilitation of rural roads to gravel (674km) and Low Volume Seal standard (152 km).

Since all the works are labour based, many jobs will be created for the youth. The project aims to reach a minimum of 30 per cent participation of women. It has a training component, targeting local contractors and consultants, as well as KeRRA staff.

“Before the road was built my shop was empty – the suppliers did not bring goods and there were very few customers – but now it is full of goods and I have many customers.”

Shop Keeper.

Improving the condition of rural roads will increase access to markets for farmers and their produce; improve access to services such as health, and schools, and train local contractors and consultants. The project is being implemented in the six counties of; Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Murang'a, Nyandarua and Nyeri at a cost of €55 million from AFD and €30 million from GoK. It runs from 2012 to 2018.



*Above: A road under construction in Muranga
Left: Construction of the Nyeri-Karatina Road*

“Gravel is a finite resource that is getting more and more expensive. When you gravel a road it only lasts 3-4 years and you have to come back and re-gravel again and again. With Low Volume Seal Technology we seal the gravel once and for all. Although low volume seal is five times as expensive as gravel it lasts more than five times as long and is the way to go.”

KeRRA Regional Manager in Murang'a

826
Kilometres

Combined length of roads to be rehabilitated to both gravel and Low Volume Seal standards in Central Kenya



Sweden

SHADE – Sustainable Habitat development



Finished housing units

The main goal of this project was to promote the achievement of fundamental rights to housing for poor urban women and youth through an innovative model of primary housing cooperatives. This model has harnessed the savings potential of poor women, youth and men to provide

secure shelter for hundreds of informal settlement dwellers. Youth, women and men have received training in savings and credit services.

Women suffer most in the crowded, dangerously congested, insecure and filthy conditions that urban informal settlements are in. More than half, (55%, of urban populations reside in these informal settlements.

Shelters in these informal settlements are normally constructed from old, recycled iron sheets, paper and plastics. They offer almost no security of fire and the vagaries of nature.

“The SHADE project has successfully demonstrated the potential the urban poor have in leveraging scarce resources in the provision of basic services such as housing through the housing cooperative model.”

*Mary Mathenge,
CEO, NACHU.*

SHADE partnered with the National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU), to address the shelter needs of vulnerable women and youth in informal settlements.

The six-year project ended in 2015 and was implemented in; Kiambu, Machakos, Nakuru, Kajiado and Kisumu at a cost of €364,343. To date, a total of 21,584 housing

units have been delivered by primary housing cooperatives, benefitting 101,444 informal settlement inhabitants across the five counties. The accessible credit portfolio for the housing cooperatives has grown to €155 million.



“Life in Mitumba was insecure. There were no toilets, no electricity and no place for children to play. This house has given me my dignity back and I feel much calmer. I go to sleep and wake up knowing that I am in my house. Luckily I and some friends had already begun saving money with

NACHU. We had even identified the land we were going to build our new house on.”

*Cecilia Nyambeki,
Micro business trader in Ruai, Nairobi.*

Support for road infrastructure improvement for Ngasemo Primary Housing Cooperative, delivered through a partnership with Kajiado County, increased access to the houses and demand for formation of new housing cooperatives in the county. Integration of eco-facilities such as waste management, greening, solar and water harvesting in the housing design, significantly improved the quality of the environment in the neighbourhoods of the primary housing cooperatives.



*Above: Permanent houses under construction by NACHU
Left: Mitumba slums days after demolition*



55
Percent

**55% of urban
population reside
in informal
settlements**



European Union



Energy

Kenya, like the rest of the world, runs on energy. The EU Development Partners, finance almost 50 per cent of all programmes in the energy sector.

Through MTP2, modernisation of energy infrastructure network and generation of renewable, affordable and reliable energy sources is the key focus.

Last Mile Connectivity Programme

Kenya hopes to attain universal access to electricity by 2020 by increasing installed capacity for electricity generation by 5,538 MW. The Last Mile Connectivity Programme, led by the Government of Kenya, aims to connect every household and customer within 600 metres of the distribution transformers.

The project, financed by the EU, AFD and EIB, straddles across 33 counties in rural Kenya. The number of connections is potentially 140,000 to 276,000 customers.

By increasing access to energy in rural areas in Kenya, the project will consequently increase the economic and social development of communities, households, and small enterprises. It will contribute to business creation and employment opportunities and to increased revenues.

It will also improve standards of living, education, communication and access to information. Since women are often the homemakers and keepers, electricity will greatly improve gender relations in households and in communities and enhance women's empowerment.

Regional Technical Assistance Programme (RTAP)

It is strategically important to make renewable energy and energy efficiency financing a standard business model, attractive to the banking sector. The '*Regional Technical Assistance Programme*' (RTAP), aims to do this and help to diversify revenue streams for communities. The programme is supported by the EU, its member states and the Government of Kenya. It is worth €2.1 million (Ksh239 million).

This two-year project is funded by a grant from the Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund of the European Union. It is implemented through the French Development Agency (AFD). RTAP mainly aims at providing support for the financing of selected investments in renewable energy projects of small hydro, biomass, cogeneration and solar. It also focuses on energy

efficiency projects, especially in the agribusiness, manufacturing and hospitality sectors in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

RTAP incorporates 96 projects. Providing affordable credit and technical assistance has changed how the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy markets operate in East Africa. This transformation is timely in a region facing increased demand for power, deforestation, continued use of fossil fuels, and greenhouse gases emissions. This model is critical to the region's transition towards renewable energy sources. This will help mitigate climate change and reduce the cost of power.

Electricity Access Fund

In April 2015, European private companies, investors and donors, jointly launched the Electricity Access Fund (EAF). The EAF is an investment facility, designed to attract private investment to increase electricity access for poor and remote communities in East Africa. Sprouting in Kenya, EAF will gradually spread to Uganda, Rwanda, and eventually West Africa. The investment fund of Ksh5.4 billion (€55m) aims to bring a supply of reliable, affordable electricity to almost two million people.

A fifth of the investment fund, Ksh992 million (€10m) is provided by the EU, through the European Investment Bank. Other investors include; the French Development Agency, AFD, the UK-based Commonwealth Development Corporation and others.

The fund is managed by Energy Access Ventures, and will focus on bringing electricity to “off-grid” consumers in rural and semi-urban impoverished neighbourhoods. It will operate for an initial ten-year period and will take relatively



small, minority stakes in its equity investments. It will invest in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) involved in selling, renting, installing, maintaining, financing, and owning power generation systems. It will also benefit micro-generation infrastructures, “energy kiosks”, a fleet of batteries, or any other activity linked to electricity.

This illustrates the EU's new approach of blending development grants with loans to attract further funding – often from private equity investors – for large scale investments. Blending is proving extremely successful in supporting renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in East Africa, such as the 310 MW Lake Turkana Wind Power Project.



Education and Scholarships



Nelson Mandela once said that: “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” The Government of Kenya aims to change the lives of its citizens by transforming to industrial status by 2030 using education as a vehicle.

By 2030, citizens should have; embraced entrepreneurship; become leaders capable of solving complex problems and offering solutions; developed a reading culture and acquired quantitative, reasoning and expository skills.

The Government of Kenya aims to create an education and training environment that will enable citizens to; live and work in dignity, enjoy a quality life, and make informed personal, social and political decisions. The desire of the Government of Kenya, is in tandem with the commitment of the EU, to open

minds and the doors of opportunity through education, training and youth policy.

The EU is helping Kenya to reform and modernise education and training systems. It is assisting in the development of policies that equip youth to tackle current and future challenges. -

Austria, Slovakia and Portugal are implementing projects that seek to enhance vocational training in Kenya. The Netherlands funded €17.8 million Initiative for Capacity Building in Higher Education (NICHE). It is working with technical and vocational institutions to improve the quality, labour market relevance, employability and entrepreneurship skills of post-secondary students with a focus on agriculture, food security and water sectors.

The Kenya Italy Debt for Development Programme (KIDDP), helped to upgrade the facilities of eight youth polytechnics in 2015. A partnership between the Ministry of Education and the Italian Government seeks to promote vocational training in remote parts of the country.

EIB's Private Enterprise Finance Facility (PEFF), a credit line for commercial banks in Kenya, has enabled the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA), build a new learning resource centre with a €1.1 million loan from the Co-Operative Bank of Kenya. EIB is also supporting Bridge International Academies through its €8 million Novastar Ventures' East Africa Fund which is part of the €500 million ACP Impact Financing Envelope.



European Union



Nelson Kiprotich (Third left), SI Scholarship holder from Kenya Studying Masters In Infrastructure and Environmental Engineering at Chalmers University of technology posing for a photo after a laboratory experiment.

Erasmus Mundus Scholarship

Erasmus+ is the EU programme for education, training, youth and sport for the period 2014-2020. It offers a number of opportunities for higher education students, doctoral candidates, staff, and higher education institutions from around the world. Erasmus+ offers master's students worldwide the chance of a scholarship to follow joint, high-level international study programmes run by university partnerships referred to as consortiums.

Erasmus+ has increased EU funding significantly, with a total budget of €14.7 billion (40 per cent up on the previous funding period, which ended in 2013). It aims to support



another four million young people, students and adults between 2014 and 2020 to gain experience and skills by studying, training, taking part in youth exchanges or volunteering abroad. It also significantly increases opportunities for cooperation between education institutions or youth organisations as well as between the worlds of education and work.

The programme aims to boost people's personal development and job prospects. It supports all sectors of education and training, as well as non-formal learning for youth, volunteering and grassroots sport. It replaced several previous programmes, with simplified application rules and procedures.

Austria

Kenia: SWEAR

Skills and Work are East Africa's Resource

SWEAR is a vocational training programme benefitting youth in Uganda and Kenya. Its goal is to secure the future of youth through education and job creation. About 60 per cent of Kenya's population is below the age of 24 years, many being youth lacking both technical and entrepreneurial skills.

SWEAR, seeks to respond to these needs through knowledge transfer between NGOs, improvement of vocational training centres and increasing employment opportunities.

“Undertaking a course in St. Kizito has helped me much in my present job. I currently use the skills I acquired in the PLC course (Programmable Logic Controller) in the job that I am in and I do not have any difficulty in programming electrical systems. I also realise that the overall curriculum followed by St. Kizito is complete. It helped me to understand the value of work which I appreciate extensively.”

*Robert Gachau,
Beneficiary, currently employed by Kenya Power*

The training programme is being implemented by the Austrian NGO ICEP together with the local partners Companionship of Works Association (CoWA) in Kenya



*Female student at Kimlea
Technical Centre, Limuru*

and the Luigi Giussani Institute of Higher Education (LGIHE) in Uganda. So far, over 3,000 young people have benefitted from the training. Another 1,000 will develop business plans and start micro businesses. One hundred trainers in various institutions have also been trained. The project runs from 2015-2017 and will cost a total of €1.17 million (Austrian contribution €940,000).



Portugal

Vocational training for orphans and vulnerable youth

Mother Teresa understood the poor more than most people ever will. During an interview in 1977, she said: *“The poor give us so much more than we can give them, they’re such strong people, living day to day with no food. And they never curse, never complain. We don’t have to give them pity or sympathy. We have so much to learn from them.”*

If given a chance in her lifetime, Mother Teresa would have visited Mukuru slums in Nairobi, Kenya. Mukuru is congested with orphans and teeming with unemployed youth. Lack of social support and abject poverty, have cast the Mukuru population to live in inhuman conditions. They have been robbed of their safety and dignity.

“The project has provided the orphans and unemployed youth with practical education and training suitable for possible employment and self-employment, taking great care of the market demand.”

Simon M. Kariuki, Executive Director, Poverty Relief Aid.

Many orphans and unemployed youth in Mukuru slums have no sources of income, live in extreme poverty and are exposed to stressful and traumatic day to day events. Gradually, this vulnerable population sinks deeper into high-risk attitudes and behaviour.

Many take drugs, abuse alcohol, engage in sex work and violent criminal activities for survival. Girls are even more at risk of violence and exploitation. They not only get beaten, but also are sexually abused and assaulted by the adults and other youth. Many take to drugs like sniffing glue to help them cope with the brutality in their lives.

With the intent of breaking the cycle of poverty and reduce the high-risk exposure of this population, Fundação de Assistência Médica Internacional (AMI Foundation), alongside its local partner Poverty Relief Aid, have provided professional training to 100 orphans

and unemployed vulnerable youth. Every year, the partners promote skills acquisition and development at computer, catering, knitting, leather work, dressmaking and tailoring level. The training courses provide the skills and tools for engaging work in a safe environment, help the youth explore various ways of raising capital and orient them to handle problems that may arise in business management, thus preparing them for self-employment.

To ensure that the most vulnerable orphans and unemployed youth were selected for the project, a linkage was made with the local administration and social workers in the area. The community in Mukuru slums was involved at all stages of project planning and implementation, as well as evaluation and monitoring. This participation enabled the community to manage and carry on the project after its implementation period was over. The project ran from January 2014 to January 2016 at a cost of €29,624 with €15,000 from AMI Foundation and €14,624 from Poverty Relief Aid.



The community in Mukuru slums was involved at all stages of project planning and implementation, as well as evaluation and monitoring.”





*Youth polytechnic supported by
KIDDP in West Pokot*



Italy

Kenya Italy Debt for Development Programme (KIDDP)

Eight youth polytechnics had their facilities improved in 2015 through a partnership between the Ministry of Education and the Italian Government. The partnership seeks to promote vocational training in remote parts of the country as part of a poverty reduction strategy.

It focuses on equipping young people with the necessary skills to participate in and create economic growth. The programme seeks to ensure that youth are equipped with the necessary skills to be meaningfully integrated into society and in the economy thus opening a pathway away from crime and violence and rise in household incomes, ultimately contributing to the reduction of poverty in Kenya.

The construction of three twin workshop blocks, toilet facilities and administration office blocks, were financed at Lucy Onono Kinda Umala Youth Polytechnic in Siaya County, Mbaa-Ini Youth Polytechnic in Nyeri County and Lereshwa Youth Polytechnic in Nyandarua County. The works cost Ksh24 million (€207,600) and represent the second phase of construction, following a first one in 2014. Currently, hostel blocks are in construction at Nyagwethe Youth Polytechnic in Homa Bay and Vitengeni Youth Polytechnic in Kilifi totalling Ksh27 million (€233,500), with the aim of providing institutions with facilities to host male and female students, allowing a higher continuity in studies and access to education for underprivileged students.

A further Ksh40 million, from the Kenya-Italy debt this financial year, will enable the construction of two new youth polytechnics on Mfangano Island in Homa Bay County and Ebusiralo in Vihiga County. The youth polytechnics will be equipped to impart skills in fields such as; tailoring and dress fabrication; masonry, welding, carpentry, computer skills, hairdressing and mechanics. Eight million shillings has been committed in this financial year to enhance training in the Ministry of Education for monitoring and evaluating processes and stakeholder management.

“KIDDP has played an essential role in making our Lucy Onono Training Centre an example of excellence in the county. We have worked collectively with the Youth Directorate Office, Public Works officials, the former provincial administration, the county, the community and contractors to give the chance to our youth to attend credible trainings. Our enrolments are increasing and thanks to the training machines and equipment provided by KIDDP we are producing skilled graduates that can proudly take their place in the formal labour market. I can already see the progressive impact of our project on the life of this community and on our local economy and I believe that we will grow stronger in the future.”

*Paul Achando Ondiege,
Chairman of the Administration Board,
Lucy Onono Vocational Training Centre.*

The Kenya Italy Debt for Development Programme (KIDDP), is a ten-year initiative ending in 2016. It aims to convert part of the debt owed by the Government of Kenya to the Italian Government into development projects. Since the inception of the programme, Italy has cancelled €30 million of the Kenyan Government's debt. The total amount considered is €44 million, divided in ten yearly instalments (€4.4 million per year).

The programme's objective is to assist Kenya in achieving sustainable economic growth, increase employment creation – especially among vulnerable



groups – and in fighting poverty. Since the inception of the programme, a total of Ksh4, 649,844,273 (over €40 million) has been committed to development initiatives. To date, 122 projects have been implemented in the fields of education, health, slum upgrading and water management across twenty-six counties.

*Students undergoing training
in wood work at Kodich Youth
Polytechnic*



Students during their course practicals at Kibondeni college of catering and hospitality



Belgium

ACTEC: “A profession for all”

It is Victor Hugo who once said that: *“He who opens a school door, closes a prison.”* By educating the poor, society prunes potential crime. It is the reflection of Victor Hugo’s words that makes the Belgium project a critical one.

The project supports poor Kenyans incapable of paying tuition fee charged by technical/professional colleges. It also helps those who scored low grades to further their



education. In 2014, the project enabled 334 youngsters, mainly living in slum areas, follow a training programme with ACTEC in hospitality or electronics.

Another 431 adults followed “continuing education” courses with the aim of improving their pre-existing skills and their income. It focuses on areas such as; harvest management, business management and hospitality. 62 per cent of all pupils having followed a training programme found a job within six months after their training. The €368,000 project was implemented in Nairobi and surrounding areas.



Netherlands

Initiative for Capacity Building in Higher Education (NICHE)

Netherlands is working with technical and vocational institutions to improve the quality, labour market relevance, employability and entrepreneurship skills of post-secondary students with a focus on agriculture, food security and water sectors.

The NICHE programme is being implemented by the Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC). NUFFIC is working with; the Dairy Training Institute (DTI), Baraka Agricultural College, Bukura Agricultural College, Pwani University, University of Eldoret, South Eastern University of Kenya, Horticultural Practical Training Centre (HPTC) Thika, Latia Resource Centre, Kenya Water Institute (KEWI), Technical University of Kenya (TUK), Linking Industry With Academia (LIWA trust), and Commission for University Education among others.

It is expected to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction by strengthening relations between the labour market and post-secondary education and improving the capacity of technical vocational and training institutions. To date, it has developed the curriculum in 14 post-secondary institutions to respond to the needs of the labour market and enabling NICHE institutions to develop, teach and manage the improved education programmes in horticulture, dairy, aquaculture and water.



Bukura Agricultural College students, doing practical lessons at the dairy farm

In 2015, the National Gender and Equality commission assessed the College on mainstreaming gender initiatives and rated it at “excellent”. Gender mainstreaming stepped- up with the support of NICHE: capacity building of the staff in the top and middle management and gender committee was done. The management is now sensitive and responsive in recruitment, appointments and promotions. Fairness and equity is also observed. A major milestone is the recent engendering of the Quality Management System and the Dairy and Horticulture Curricula.

Josephine Wasaba, teaching staff at Bukura

The €17.8 million programme is being implemented in Nairobi, Coast, Eastern, Rift Valley and Western regions of Kenya. It has been running since 2011 and will stretch to 2020 with each project lasting four years.



United Kingdom

The Kuza Project

Launched in May 2014, Kuza is a three-year youth employment programme funded by DFID and implemented by Adam Smith International. Kuza's intended beneficiaries are un- and underemployed women and men between the ages of 18 and 30, whose incomes are at the lowest end of the scale in the county. Kuza aims to help 8,000 young people improve their employability and to support the creation of 5,000 employment opportunities for marginalised youths.

(L): Amina Badi is a beneficiary of Kuza's LMITC in Likoni

(R): The Kuza supported Labour Market Training and Information Centre (LMITC) hosted by the Muslim Education and Welfare Association (MEWA) in Mvita, Mombasa



€467,807 (£364,985) annual income in target sectors. Over two thousand un- and underemployed disadvantaged youth are now able to access improved skills relevant to securing employment or starting an entrepreneurial venture and 1,961 beneficiaries within selected market systems are showing changes in their capacity to participate in markets.

"When Kuza approached me, I saw an opportunity to increase my sales and boost my business profile. Kuza negotiated with the suppliers on our behalf and got better bargains on pricing. It's been good for me. My daily profit margin has moved from an average of Ksh11,000 to Ksh16,000. I now employ four young men to help me with distribution. Some challenges remain. Retailer brand preference is a major one. Also, getting reliable and credible people to help with distribution is a challenge. However, Kuza trained me on the selection criteria, which has been useful."

Humphrey, a beneficiary of Kuza's micro-retail component. He procures various products from suppliers and distributes to small retail shops around his area.

"The [labour market training and information] centre is a great resource to the youth. The process of interview and selection of youths is in itself a great opportunity for self-realisation. They are able to think through what they want to become. We could improve our mobilisation and outreach strategy. We would like to receive more youths because we have the capacity to support a lot more. Our biggest challenge has been managing the youths who seek our services, yet do not meet the project selection criteria. We have made effort to link them to other support services, but this remains a challenge."

Changamwe LMITC centre manager, Big Ship CBO.



Slovak Republic

Building practical skills of Kenyan youth: Empowerment for future employment

Among the most famous quotes by Pope Francis, is his plea to the youth. He pleads; “Dear young people, do not bury your talents. The gifts that God has given you. Do not be afraid to dream of great things.”

Pope Francis’s words reverberate with the aspiration of the Government of Kenya to light the path of the Kenyan youth, the future of the nation.

More than 700,000 uneducated young people enter the Kenyan job market annually. Many, aged 18 to 25 years, either have no education or only have a primary level education. The Beacon of Hope project empowers such youth. It improves their quality of life, increases the number of qualified teachers, equips staff with better skills and trains them on effective communication, CV writing and entrepreneurship.

“Year 2015 students while on attachment discovered how valuable their training is - both the technical and soft skills. They will meet the 2016 students to share their experiences and learning.”

*Judith Kirema,
Project Manager, Beacon of Hope*



The project is being implemented in Rongai in Kajiado County. Out of 289 students enrolled at the vocational college, 278 have completed the training. 126 out of 137 passed end exams. Beacon of Hope has introduced courses such as; Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy, Fashion and Design, Food and Beverage, Electrical Wiring, Plumbing and ICT. A number of counsellors and motivational speakers have mentored the students throughout the year. The two-year programme ends in 2016 and will cost €281,788.

*Alice Adhiambo undergoing
training in electrical wiring*



*CUEA Learning Centre
boasts amongst the country's
most environmentally friendly
building*



Opening up learning to the community

Students at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA), have a new learning resource centre thanks to a €1.1 million loan from the Co-Operative Bank of Kenya in partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB). The new centre will benefit CUEA students while acting as a free community resource for the public, especially inhabitants of the neighbouring low income communities.

CUEA Learning Centre

The learning resource centre also has a section for children between the ages of seven and twelve. CUEA is a multi-campus, third level institution based in Nairobi, offering both undergraduate and postgraduate courses in fields such as; arts, law, development studies and social sciences.

The project comprises a library, auditorium, lounges, conference and video conferencing facilities. The €2.3 million building has impressive social and environmental credentials. This environmentally friendly building maximises the use of sunlight for lighting during the day,

and prevailing winds for ventilation. The rain water and sun light ease the load of energy consumption. The building has won an award from the Kenya Association of Manufacturers' Centre for Energy Efficiency as the best green building in the country.

Funding for the project came from EIB's Private Enterprise Finance Facility (PEFF), a credit line for commercial banks in Kenya which lends to private sector businesses at reduced risk. PEFF was created to ease access to funding for businesses in Kenya. EIB aims to stimulate investment by providing credit lines for these financial institutions, as well as advice on how they should be used.

Bridge International Academies

Another project funded by EIB is Bridge International Academies, a chain of low-cost primary schools serving families living on an average of \$1.65 per day per person. These schools deliver world class educational standards in settings where children need them most. The first academy opened in 2009 in Mukuru, Nairobi. In the intervening seven years, this has expanded to 458 nursery and primary schools, while 2015 saw the first Bridge Academy open outside Kenya, with seven in Uganda and two in Nigeria. To date, Bridge has served almost 220,000 pupils and demonstrated superior educational outcomes through state exams.

EIB funded the schools through its €8 million Novastar Ventures' East Africa Fund which is part of the ACP Impact Financing Envelope, a €500 million instrument dedicated to higher risk and higher impact projects in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, all with a pro-poor focus.



A class in session at Bridge International Academies

Novastar's East Africa Fund, has invested in Kenya and Uganda, supporting eight entrepreneurs and their start-ups. By using a venture capital instead of a grant funding approach, Novastar engages with early-stage ventures addressing big problems in big markets and then scales its involvement with investee companies as they prove their business model. Novastar invests in different sectors, but the unifying theme is their focus on breakthrough businesses that can transform markets and lives at the base of the pyramid. The companies Novastar invests in will benefit over two million people and create more than 20,000 jobs. Of these, over half will go to women.

220,000
Pupils

**Number of pupils
served by Bridge
International
Academies since
2009**



Environment and Climate Change



Archbishop Desmond Tutu warns us that: *“Twenty-five years ago, people could be excused for not knowing much, or doing much, about climate change. Today, we have no excuse.”* Kenya has taken a cue from the South African cleric by initiating measures to secure the country’s development against the risks and impacts of climate change.

Kenya is working hard to achieve the Constitutional requirement of maintaining a tree cover of at least 10 per cent. Kenya has already introduced a range of low carbon and climate resilient options such as; renewable energy, efficient use of biomass and sustainable land use management.

Kenya is pursuing mitigation and adaptation actions to achieve low carbon climate resilient development as stated in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

Kenya aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 through; use of renewable energy, forestry, agriculture, transport and waste management. The country aims to integrate climate change into 17 broad priority sectors.

Climate change and action to respond to it is an integral part of the EU’s cooperation with the Government of Kenya and its partners across the world. The EU and its member states are major providers of international climate finance.



Cherangani Hills ecosystem



European Union

Water Tower Protection and Climate Change (WaTER) Programme

Leonardo da Vinci was spot on when he declared that: “Water is the driving force of all nature.” In Africa, communities have been entangled in violent battles over water. It is a scarce and dwindling precious resource.

The Water Tower Protection and Climate Change Programme recognises the importance of water. The main aim of the programme is to improve the quality and quantity of ecosystem services provided by Kenya’s water towers through increased forest cover, improved landscape and natural resource management, and waste management systems.

One of the programme’s goal is to support the Government of Kenya’s Master Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Water Catchment Areas, and specifically the conservation of Mt. Elgon and Cherangany water catchments.

This is carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities. The WaTER programme is being implemented in degraded hotspots in the two landscapes and on-farm and urban areas in river basins linked to Mt. Elgon and Cherangani Hills ecosystems.

The programme also supports the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 with a view to increasing tree cover to 10 per cent of the total land area, reforestation and rehabilitating the main water towers and water catchment areas.

The main beneficiaries of the programme are upstream communities, mainly small-scale female farmers, living along the forest margins in the Water Tower ecosystems and the downstream users, including quasi-government institutions and private companies.

Key institutions that will also benefit from the programme are the Kenya Water Tower Agency (KWTA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities and the communities in the ten counties in the ecosystems adjacent to Mt. Elgon and Cherangani.



European Union



Denmark

Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)

Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), provides financial assistance, in the form of grants, to support community groups alleviate poverty and enhance environmental sustainability.

CDTF supports organised community groups that have identified and are willing to tackle their priority needs. Before seeking CDTF's assistance, communities are encouraged to unite, as registered groups or associations, around a common communal goal. CDTF's three approaches include community contracting, targeted approach and ecosystem approach.

"...with the capacity I have received from this project, I can now start a nursery any place I go. I have knowledge even on pests which I have assisted other farmers with. I would have lost all this experience if I had not joined the group. You do not have to wait for employment – you can earn a living from the earth/mother nature."

Carolyne Adhiambo, Cherangani Ecosystem Project.

CDTF is a joint initiative of the Government of Kenya, the EU and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). For over 20 years, the EU and DANIDA have funded 1,063 projects across Kenya's 47 counties.

Through CDTF, the EU has contributed Ksh5.5 billion, while DANIDA has given Ksh2.1 billion. CDTF finished implementing the Community Development Programme 4 (CDP 4); a five-year programme (2010-2015) jointly funded



EU, Danish and CDTF officials during a closure event at Lari

by the EU under the 10th European Development Fund and DANIDA under the Danish Development Aid.

Cumulatively, the projects' investment funds disbursed under CDP 4 add up to Ksh2.06 billion for both Community Environment Facility (CEF) and Community-based Development Initiatives (CDI). Interventions under CEF and CDI have led to improved social well-being and health of communities, improved environmental integrity and increased household incomes. Communities have also acquired knowledge and skills that will enable them to mobilise beneficial resources.

Indeed, Paul Mong'are, the PIC Secretary at the St. James Nyaronde project, said that he had participated in education projects, in previous EU funded CDPs, and: "I have learnt a lot with regards to managing community led projects and also mobilising community counterpart contributions."

2.06
Billion

**Cumulative
investment funds
disbursed under
Community
Development
Programme 4**



Good Governance and Social Protection



The Kenya Constitution, promulgated in 2010, envisions a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public. The EU is committed to supporting Kenya establish a more enabling environment for the fulfilment of girls' and women's rights and to achieve real and tangible improvements in gender equality.

In 2013, the Constitution ushered in a devolved system of government and a bicameral parliament. The MTP2 flags the Implementation of the Constitution and the national priorities as the main focus for the Government of Kenya (GoK).

The priorities for EU funding related to governance are jointly set by Kenya and the EU and are in accordance with the MTP2. They include:

- Support for issue-based and credible elections,
- Support for more transparent management of public funds at central and county level,
- Support for increased equality in access to and delivery of justice.

Elections (including women participation)

The EU's commitment to democracy is a key component of its foreign policy and support to Kenya. Through the Long-term Electoral Assistance Programme (LEAP), which consists of a €5 million contribution to the UNDP-led election donor basket fund, the EU aspires to contribute to fair and credible 2017 elections.

More women in government would articulate different priorities in national and local decision-making. The EU supports a number of NGOs whose objectives are to increase women participation and leadership in the 2017 elections, in line with the two-thirds gender rule provided for in the Constitution of Kenya.

Devolution

The EU is also working with Kenya to strengthen the capacities of the state and non-state actors for effective devolved governance. The EU has supported the devolution process in Kenya through the implementation of various projects and programmes since 2010. Currently, the EU has committed €28.6 million to the Instrument for Devolution Advice and Support (IDEAS) programme. The programme aims at improving national institutional capacities to support participatory fiscal decentralisation and at the county level aims at improving capacity to facilitate participatory planning and local economic development. Under the IDEAS programme, 15 counties will benefit from grants of €1 million each for local economic development.

Access to Justice

A key support area for the EU continues to be access to justice. After years of support to the Department of Justice to pilot initiatives on legal aid and to draft the Legal Aid Bill, preparations are ongoing for a programme supporting the implementation of the new legal aid bill and addressing different bottlenecks in the judicial chain.

Human Rights

The EU is supporting the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) implement a project which focuses on Human Rights Defenders (HRD) capacity building, helping them in particular to better deal with the law enforcement apparatus, to better document their work, and offering them increased assistance in case of imprisonment. Targeted counties are Kwale, Marsabit and Busia. The EU is also funding the NGO CEFA for a project that aims at preventing and reporting human rights violations within 20 detention facilities across Kenya.

Finland in partnership with Refugee Consortium of Kenya has supported access to justice for victims of sexual and gender based violence in Garissa, Dadaab and Kakuma. The €100,000 project resulted in the establishment of the Garissa Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GGBVRC) at the Garissa Referral Hospital. The Centre is the only one in the North Eastern region offering holistic SGBV services to survivors.

Denmark's €802,055 Drivers of Accountability Programme sought to protect the Constitutional gains of women in Kenya by expanding their space in governance and improving access to justice. It was implemented countrywide with the second phase focusing on 10 counties – Kajiado, Siaya, Busia, Garissa, Narok, Makueni, Isiolo, Turkana, Nakuru and Bungoma.



European Union

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

It is Kofi Annan, the former United Nations Secretary General who said that: “There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women.”

In Kenya, the EU is pushing for the participation of more women in leadership and in the 2017 general elections. The EU knows that once you empower a woman, you have empowered a community.

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is one of the EU's key financial instruments. It comprehensively addresses all aspects of democratisation, including promoting and defending civil and political rights and gender issues, which usually limit space for women and girls. The EIDHR's eyes are trained on women's participation and leadership in the 2017 general elections.

The Constitution of Kenya states that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective bodies shall be of the same gender. However, in total only 16 women were directly elected at constituency level in the National Assembly and 85 women were elected at the county level. Currently, political representation of Kenyan women stands at 19 per cent in the National Assembly, 27 per cent in the Senate and 34 per cent at the county level.

In 2015, the EU launched under the EIDHR, a call for proposals aimed at increasing Gender Equality in the context of the 2017 General Elections. Four consortia of NGOs (lead NGOs: OXFAM GB, ACORD, We Effect and Media Focus on Africa) each received a grant of approximately €450,000. Counties targeted are: Taita Taveta, Kiambu, Laikipia, Homa Bay, West Pokot, Mombasa, Trans Nzoia, Nyandarua, Kajiado, Kisumu, Narok, Nandi, Bungoma, Kisii, Nakuru, Wajir, Turkana and Nairobi.

WE EFFECT (Swedish NGO), together with its partners Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS) and Men for Gender Equality Now (MEGEN) was one of the four NGO's that received funding for its project: Women Political Representation Enhanced (WOPRE) in the 2017 General Elections in Kenya

Women Political Representation Enhanced in the 2017 General Elections

The overall objective of the action is to increase the number of women in elective positions in the County governments of; Kiambu, Laikipia, Taita Taveta and Homa Bay as well as at the national level by empowering women and communities to support women during the 2017 general elections.

Among the activities are:

- Supporting women currently holding political leadership positions to review their performance,
- Strengthen the capacities of women currently holding political leadership,
- Identify female aspirant candidates and enhance their campaign skills,



- Support women leaders' active participation in political parties,
- Supports Community Champions to monitor and report cases of gender-based violence,
- Support and identify new Community Champions for Gender Equality,
- Train Community Champions to carry out civic education to promote women's political participation (training of trainers),
- Hold county dialogue sessions between women political leaders and aspirants, Community Champions and local media houses,
- Support radio talk shows at local radio stations to promote a positive image of women in politics.

*Elected & nominated MCAs
& Gender Champions from
Kiambu County*



European Union

The Long-term Electoral Assistance Programme (LEAP)

The Long-term Electoral Assistance Programme (LEAP), is the EU's €5 million contribution to the UNDP-led election donor basket fund project named: "*Strengthening the Electoral Processes in Kenya Project*" (SEPK). Other contributors are presently USAID and DFID.

The international donors' support through the basket fund aims at obtaining consolidated, strengthened and sustainable electoral institutions, systems and processes



in Kenya in view of the 2017 elections. The project is implemented through UNDP, with UNWOMEN as an implementing partner.

The support of the basket fund mainly focuses on supplying capacity building activities to Kenya's election management bodies (the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties) and to other stakeholders involved in the elections such as the Judiciary, Civil Society Organisations and the Political Parties Dispute Tribunal.

The basket fund became operational in the second half of 2015. Its activities, which will last until the end of 2018, relate to the following domains:

- Strengthening the legal framework for the electoral process,
- Strengthening the capacity and professionalism of IEBC and ORPP,
- Strengthening participation of voters, parties and candidates in the electoral process with emphasis on women, youth and disabled,
- Supporting electoral operations and logistics,
- Improving elections security and risk management with a specific emphasis on women and people with disability,
- Increasing capacity for just and timely electoral disputes settlements that are sensitive to special gender needs,
- Strengthening the enforcement of electoral laws and regulations,
- Strengthening civil society monitoring of the electoral process.



Finland

Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK)

Finland, in partnership with Refugee Consortium of Kenya, has supported access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence in Garissa, Dadaab and Kakuma.

Women and children make up 70% of the 579,790 refugees and asylum seekers Kenya hosts and face great risk of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in refugee camps. They hardly get justice as they are coerced into settling cases out of court to save their families from “shame.”

“If we are to fight discrimination and injustice against women we must start from the home, for if a woman cannot be safe in her own house, then she cannot be expected to feel safe anywhere.”

Naini Meriwas, a human rights defender.

With the Finnish support, RCK has succeeded in establishing the Garissa Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GGBVRC) at the Garissa Referral Hospital. The Centre is the only one in the North Eastern region. It focuses on the medical, legal and psychosocial needs of survivors of SGBV. The centre serves both refugee and host communities in line with the Government priority of establishing one-stop service centres for SGBV survivors

RCK represented a total of 182 (96 women, 82 girls, 4 boys) cases of survivors of SGBV in courts of law in Garissa,



Dadaab and Kakuma. Out of these cases, 16 were concluded with convictions with sentences ranging from 10 years to life imprisonment.

Through public forums, almost 2,500 community members in Garissa, Dadaab and Kakuma were sensitised on SGBV and child rights and protection. Men’s active participation in the forums has been of crucial importance as their support has increased the number of SGBV cases being reported.

Law enforcement officers were trained on prevention and response to SGBV and healthcare workers were trained on filling of P3 forms that are used as evidence of violence in court. RCK also provided both free legal aid and psycho-social counselling to almost 1,000 clients, mostly women.

Islamic and Somali traditional leaders from Wajir and Garissa meet during a maslaha (Somali community justice and reconciliation system) exchange visit to learn best practices in responding to gender-based violence. Maslaha has been a barrier to justice for gender-based violence survivors.



Denmark

Drivers of Accountability Programme (DAP) I&II

Expanding women's spaces for transformative justice and protecting the space of women in governance and diversifying access to justice to safeguard the Constitutional gains for women.

Joyce Peninah Adhiambo, is a happy landowner thanks to a partnership between DANIDA and the Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya (FIDA Kenya). She sought the help of FIDA after her brother evicted her from land bequeathed to her by her late father.

Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) members during a meeting in Nairobi



The brother alleged that her marriage revoked her entitlement to a land inheritance. FIDA filed a case in the High Court of Kenya on her behalf. The court ruled in her favour but her brother appealed. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the High Court and ordered that a title deed be issued to Ms Adhiambo.

"I don't know where I would be if FIDA was not there. I thank you very much for standing with me all that time without getting tired. To me, this land is like a gift. I do not think that I would have got it without you. Thank you very much."

*Joyce Peninah Adhiambo,
A client of FIDA Kenya.*

This is just one of many success stories that the DANIDA and FIDA partnership has generated under the Drivers of Accountability Programme (DAP) project. DAPs goal was to protect the Constitutional gains of women in Kenya. The project ran from 2012 to 2015 at a cost of €802,055 (6 million DKK). It was implemented countrywide with the second phase focusing on 10 counties – Kajiado, Siaya, Busia, Garissa, Narok, Makueni, Isiolo, Turkana, Nakuru and Bungoma.

It empowered women to demand their social and economic rights, through legal representation, self-representation, training, mediation and use of traditional justice systems. FIDA Kenya built a strong partnership at the county level to expand the space of women participation in county management. The two-thirds

gender principle was key to this process. The project aimed at conducting advocacy for leadership space for women at county assemblies and management boards.

FIDA Kenya also played a leading role in policy advocacy both at national and county government levels. It was the only civil society nominated to the technical working group (TWG) to develop a formula for the realisation of the two-thirds gender principle. The TWG's work has been translated to a bill of parliament – Constitutional Amendment Bill No. 4 to provide for more nomination of women in Parliament. FIDA Kenya's participation culminated into the “Duale Bill” that sought to operationalise the realisation of the two-thirds gender principle.

FIDA Kenya prepared 150 women to brave the challenge of advocating for the rights to civic representation in the national and county assemblies. Out of these, 16 were elected to the national assembly as members of parliament, 47 as women representatives, two nominated senators and six deputy governors.

Over 2,000 women were empowered by FIDA Kenya, through training to self-represent themselves while seeking justice. 285 judgements were obtained for the cases filed by self-representing clients.

The grant enabled FIDA Kenya to recruit an additional 200 pro-bono lawyers and 320 clients referred to the pro bono lawyers for legal assistance. 795 cases were successfully resolved through



mediations. One hundred and thirty clients were also recruited and taken through a series of group therapy/ counselling sessions.

These sessions enabled them to gain insight, cope with their situations and /or resolve the challenges they were facing. It further helped them in making informed decisions with regards to their legal issues.

Residents of Migori County participating in the two thirds gender campaign



European Union

Social Support Options for Women

Born and raised in Homabay County, in Western Kenya, Peres Achieng Otero, 47, migrated to Makina village, in Kibera, Nairobi. She is a member of several women's groups and saved Ksh1, 400 shillings (€12) which she used to start a small tailoring business in 1999.

Her business flourished and she bought three sewing machines and employed five people. Achieng has been displaced severally to road upgrades. However, her business was worst hit during the 2007-2008 post-election violence. The house she rented was demolished and her employees displaced. But Ms Achieng was not discouraged.

Achieng is a beneficiary of groups strengthening and business development training by the EU-funded Wezesha Jamii project. She has made a difference in the lives of approximately 200 women and youth by encouraging and supporting them to form at least 20 self-help groups and to take advantage of the available government funds (Women Development fund - UWEZO, and Youth Fund).

She is now a tailor in Makina village and chair-lady of her own women's group which she founded in 2012. Her group has 10 members who contribute savings of Ksh400 (€4) shillings monthly. Under her leadership, Achieng's group received a loan from UWEZO funds in 2015 worth Ksh100, 000 shillings (€880). Each member will receive



Official launch of the Wezesha Jamii project on 12th May 2015 in Kinyanjui Primary School, Kawangware

part of the loan to help grow their business activities and will repay with interest to the fund.

"I wish to expand my business and buy land to settle with my family. I thank Wezesha Jamii project for enlightening us and giving us information on how to apply for funds like Women Enterprise Fund- UWEZO fund."

Peres Otero

Oxfam through the EU Funded urban project, supports women groups like Achieng's, by training women, increasing their capacity on record keeping, calculating losses and profits, general business management and how to balance the businesses during hard times.

The project has also linked the women groups to available credit facilities where they can get loans to expand their businesses. Achieng is a widowed mother of three and the sole breadwinner of her family with a daily net income of Ksh600 (€ 6).

She is not only paying for her son's university fees but also furthering her own education at Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA) Kibera Technical Institute.

Wezesha Jamii project, 'Promoting livelihoods and Inclusion of vulnerable women, domestic workers and women small-scale traders in Nairobi Urban informal settlements,' is a four-year project that runs from December 2014 to November 2018. It is funded by the EU (€3,250,655) and implemented by Oxfam in partnership with National Organisation of Peer Educators and SITE Enterprise promotion.

This project aims to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of poor and vulnerable urban women dependent on the informal economy in Nairobi with a specific target of 10,000 women domestic workers and 20,000 small scale traders, their families and communities.

Last year, a total of 22,582 women domestic workers and small-scale traders were reached and supported to form groups which were strengthened through training to improve leadership and governance.





Health



Neven Mimica, EU Commissioner for International Development Cooperation during the launch of the maternal and child nutrition programme in Samburu

Mahatma Gandhi told us that: *“It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver.”* How true he was. A nation’s strength is the health of its people. This strength becomes more critical when it is maternal.

The infant mortality rate is 39 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births according to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS). About one in every 26 Kenyan children dies before reaching age 1, and about one in every 19 does not survive to his or her fifth birthday. All early childhood mortality rates declined between 2003 and 2014. Neonatal mortality has exhibited the slowest rate of decline (33 per cent).

Overall, 26 per cent of children under age 5 are stunted, 4 per cent are wasted, and 11 per cent are underweight. Regional imbalances are quite big. For instance, Stunting is higher among rural children (29 per cent) compared to urban children (20 per cent). At the regional level, Coast (31 per cent), Rift Valley and Eastern (each 30 per cent) have the highest proportions of stunted children, while Nairobi (17 per cent) and Central (18 per cent) have the lowest. The North Eastern region (13 per cent) has the highest levels of wasting, while the Western, Nyanza, and Central regions have the lowest (each 2 per cent). North Eastern has the highest proportion (19 per cent) of underweight children, while Nairobi has the lowest (4 per cent).

The maternal mortality ratio was 362 deaths per 100,000 live births for the seven years preceeding the survey. Fertility has decreased from 4.9 births per woman in 2003 to 3.9 births per woman in 2014, a one-child decline in the past 10 years. Ninety-six per cent of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider, an improvement from 92 per cent in the 2008-09 KDHS and 88 per cent in the 2003 KDHS. Fifty-eight per cent of women make the recommended four or more antenatal care visits during their pregnancy, an increase of 11 per cent from the 2008-09 KDHS (47 per cent).

Sixty-one per cent of live births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility; 62 per cent were assisted by a skilled provider. More than half (53 per cent) of

women who gave birth in the two years before the survey received a postnatal care check-up in the first two days after delivery.

More than half of married women are using a contraceptive method (58 per cent), the most popular being injectable (26 per cent), implants (10 per cent), and the pill (8 per cent). Use of modern methods has increased over the last decade from 32 per cent in the 2003 KDHS to 53 per cent in 2014.

The public sector remains the major provider of contraceptive methods; 60 per cent of modern contraceptive users obtain their contraception from a government source. Thirty-one per cent of family planning users discontinue use of a method within 12 months of starting its use.

EU as SUN donor convenor in Kenya

The EU started its role as donor convenor in mid-2013, a year after Kenya joined the SUN Movement. The donor network works within government structures and supports the SUN focal point in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. A structure has been put in place at national level, to facilitate SUN technical meetings as well as meetings of the SUN advisory group.

In 2015, a National Nutrition Symposium was organised by the SUN networks,

with active support from the EU and UNICEF as convenors of the donor and UN networks respectively. This was a key milestone, politically, because the First Lady, H.E. Margaret Kenyatta, accepted to become the national nutrition patron, and thus helped to elevate the profile of nutrition in the public domain.

The donor network has expanded since its establishment, and includes DFID, CIFF, GIZ, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia, USAID, ECHO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO and the World Bank among others. It contributes to and supports SUN-wide processes, such as an advocacy strategy on nutrition; the development of Common Results Framework; and participation in national, regional and global SUN gatherings. The donor network is specifically working to ensure that donor investments are coherent with national priorities; to this end a mapping of donor support to the nutrition sector in Kenya has been undertaken so as to inform strategic decisions about geographic and sectoral gaps that need to be filled to help secure effective scale-up of nutrition actions.



European Union

Scaling Up Nutrition in Kenya

Nutritional well-being of deprived children and women



In February 2015, the EU-funded programme on enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition was launched by Kenya's First Lady, Margaret Kenyatta. She also became the Patron of Nutrition in Kenya.

The programme aims to benefit one million Kenyan children and 415,000 pregnant women in communities in; Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, West Pokot, Tana River, Samburu, Kitui, Kwale and Kilifi counties.

The €19 million 4-year programme funded by the EU and implemented through UNICEF, focuses on; improved child caring and feeding practices, increased demand for quality health services, strengthened health system and provision of quality nutrition.

The overall objective of the programme is to significantly strengthen the nutrition resilience of the most deprived populations, in the nine counties targeted in the Arid and Semi- Arid Lands (ASAL). The programme started in November 2014 and will run until October 2018.

Promotion of Exclusive Breastfeeding: Mary and Baby Kibet's Experience

In November 2015, Mary Chepsugur, aged 39, travelled with her 23-month-old son, Kibet, to the Mother-to-Mother Support Group (MtMSG) at Kapeitum village to exchange experiences on breastfeeding and complementary feeding for her child and learning new skills. She was educated on HIV, good hygiene practices, and Iron Folate Supplementation. As a result, her seventh born child, Kibet was born at a healthy weight of 3.6kgs. Mary breastfed him exclusively for six months. She has continued breastfeeding to date to reach the recommended two years, alongside a healthy balanced diet for Kibet of cow's milk, green bananas, fruits, porridge, pulses, and beans as advised by the MtMSG.

Mary was a beneficiary of the SUN programme which also supports the construction of toilets and hand washing facilities. Through previous funding from the EU since 2014, and now through the new Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme, UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim have been supporting West Pokot County in scaling up evidence-based nutrition interventions to address under nutrition. Malnutrition



levels in West Pokot are very high, especially stunting, which is the highest in the county at 46 per cent of children affected, compared to the national average of 26 per cent.

“With Kibet’s brothers, I fed them with cow’s milk and traditional medicines and herbs. I had to frequently visit the hospital because of diarrhoea, vomiting, and respiratory infections. Kibet is different. He has never been sick, socialises well with others, is strong, and plays well with other children.”



A community health worker explains the voucher to a pregnant woman



Germany

OBA (Output-Based Aid) Voucher Program

This programme is funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, to deliver health care services to women who are traditionally excluded or unable to access health care.

Women can now use biometric enabled smart cards. They can redeem them using their fingerprints. Medical vouchers are currently available for pregnant women; women practising family planning and survivors of gender violence.

The vouchers have helped to reduce financial barriers for poor women seeking health care as they can be redeemed

in accredited public, private and faith-based facilities – leaving the choice to the woman and increasing healthy competition between the facilities.

The programme has benefited 700,000 women such as Grace Wanjiru from Kiambu County who had to deliver her baby by caesarian section at a time when her husband was jobless.

The voucher programme helped her pay for the costly operation. The beneficiaries have also learned to value the security which the pre-payment provides. A solid accreditation mechanism has been established for



A nurse doing paper work for OBA clients

participating health institutions. A robust reimbursement mechanism has been set up to prevent fraud.

Being a demand-side financing mechanism, vouchers give purchasing power to consumers, thus stimulating service providers to raise both the quality and quantity of their services. This approach helps to strengthen the overall health system and prepare the Kenyan health sector for the introduction of a comprehensive national insurance system in the long run.

The €18 million project is being implemented in; Kisumu, Kiambu, Kitui, Kilifi, Malindi, Nyando, Mwingi and the informal settlements of Viwandani and Korogocho in Nairobi. It started in 2005 and is now in Phase IV (2014-2017).



A patient receives ante-natal care under OBA



Being a demand-side financing mechanism, vouchers give purchasing power to consumers, thus stimulating service providers to raise both the quality and quantity of their services.”

A client uses her finger print to approve the billing of a service rendered at a facility using an OBA voucher



Child Health screening during KIFHP outreach day at Nyalenda. Ameleah Akinyi the clinical officer screening clients



European Union



Austria

The Kisumu Integrated Family Health Project (KIFHP)

This three-year project (November 2014 – October 2017) is funded by the European Union (€800,000) and co-funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation (€250,000) and CARE Austria (€113,808). It is being implemented by CARE, Family Health Options Kenya (FHOK) and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). The project is working in close partnership with the Kisumu County government and in particular with the Ministry of Health.



An Implant being inserted into a client during a project outreach day organised in conjunction with Migosi health centre.

The overall goal of the project is to improve maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, family planning, and the nutritional status of communities living within the informal settlements of Manyatta and Nyalenda in Kisumu.

The project is strengthening the capacity of non-state and state health actors to provide quality services regarding maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, family planning and nutrition to communities in Kisumu slums, and to integrate vulnerable groups in decision-making processes. It is also contributing to empowering communities to demand increasing access to and utilise a stronger quality health services.

It is estimated that the project will enable 68,000 women of reproductive age, children under 5 years as well as men and boys, to access quality health services through the project various interventions within Nyalenda and Manyatta slums



Denmark

Support to Health Sector Services Fund (HSSF)

In July 2013 health services delivery was devolved to the counties. The overall goal of HSSF is to generate sufficient resources, (to complement national and country government funding for community, level 2 (dispensaries) and level 3 (health centres) so as to provide adequate curative, preventive and promotive services, and to account for the resources in an efficient and transparent manner. The health sector services fund empowers local communities to take charge of their health by actively involving them through the health facility management committees in the identification of their health priorities and in planning and implementation of initiatives responsive to the identified priorities.

The project has provided funding to 3,313 dispensaries and health centres to support operation and maintenance costs. Danida, as the only donor in Kenya, channels funding country wide through national systems utilising Kenya's Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) securing fully aligned and on-budget support. Funds are channelled to National Treasury and through IFMIS to the 47 counties and from counties using IFMIS directly to the 3313 health facilities. The programme has contributed to improved access to health care services in Kenya. More women are delivering at health facilities



assisted by skilled personnel. From a baseline of 45 per cent to the current 60 per cent of births at health facilities are assisted by trained medical staff. This has contributed to the reduction of maternal mortality and under five mortality, as more children get immunised. The five year programme (2012-2016) is being implemented countrywide with a budget of €24 million (equivalent to 180 million DKK).

Mtwapa Health Centre is located in Kilifi County and has been supported by the Health Sector Service Fund (HSSF). The facility conducts 84 normal deliveries per month and 120 children are immunised per month on average.



The project has provided funding to 3,113 dispensaries and health centres to support operation and maintenance costs.



Water and Sanitation



The Government of Kenya and its development partners have achieved a lot in providing water and sanitation to citizens, but half of the population, especially the poor, still lack adequate access to water and basic sanitation.

Between 2014 and 2017, the EU member states like Germany, Belgium and Finland will remain active in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector. They have

set their sights on increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation services in the country.

They also seek to improve the management and regulation of water resources; strengthen the devolved water sector and the formation of autonomous and financially sustainable water service providers. They also support in modernising water supply systems and raising sanitation levels in urban slums.

Member state projects have a strong pro-poor focus, using national systems to finance water kiosks, yard taps, tanks, sanitation facilities and sewer lines, thereby providing clean water and sanitation to people in low-income, marginalised areas.

Many of these projects are also harnessing the power of community groups and especially women groups, to protect and manage water resources in their areas to ensure better quality and quantity. They have freed women from their traditional roles of fetching water which often used to take hours, leaving them free to focus their energies on other economic pursuits for the betterment of their families and communities



A WSTF Water Kiosk in Kisumu



Germany

Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)

Water Supply and Sanitation for the urban poor

Despite the fact that women and girls pay the heaviest price for lack of water and poor sanitation, their voices are barely heard in deliberations on water.

Women and girls walk to the toilets in the dark subjecting themselves to sexual assault and rape. They spend hours walking or queuing for water. They, therefore, stand to benefit more from an improved water and sanitation infrastructure.

In addition, many of the families in low-income urban areas are female-headed making women the sole breadwinners for the families.

Financing last mile investments in water and sanitation, the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), has contributed significantly to increased access to safe water and sanitation in Kenya with more than 1.4 million beneficiaries in the past few years.

The German Government has been supporting the WSTF's activities with grant funds of €26 million. The WSTF considers women and youth participation key in their projects.

WSTF funded projects encourage women to actively participate in site identification for facilities, creating awareness about the projects as well as provide



feedback on the technical designs as they are the users of the facilities.

The women and youth not only benefit from the improved infrastructure, but the programme aims at providing income earning opportunities for them through operations of the water kiosks and public sanitation facilities.

Currently, women only account for 30 per cent of all the operators operating the water kiosks and public sanitation. The next phase of WSTF will aim at increasing that number to 50 per cent. This strengthens their role in the society.



Commissioning of Water Kiosks funded by Water Services Trust Fund in Awendo Jiew Dendi



Belgium

Sabor-Iten Tambach Water Supply Project



*Weir for water intake on
Chamara River*

Residents of Iten and Tambach in Keiyo (North) District, have a reason to smile. They now have an uninterrupted supply of fresh drinking water in sufficient quantities.

The flow of water was initiated through a partnership between Belgian EPC (Engineering, Procurement, and Construction) Contractor Aspac International and Rift Valley Water Services Board.

The Sabor-Iten Tambach Water Supply Project has benefitted an estimated 65,000 people, many of them women and youth who previously spent hours searching for clean water.



The project has benefitted an estimated 65,000 people, many of them women and youth who previously spent hours searching for clean water.”

The water project has increased economic activity in the Rift Valley and contributed to the development of the infrastructure, particularly water and sanitation facilities.

A weir for water intake has been constructed on the Chamara River and from there the water flows using gravity to a drinking water treatment plant with a production capacity of 4.280 m³/day.

The drinking water then flows by gravity to the town of Iten through a 22 km long HDPE pipeline (OD400) into a 1.250 m³ circular concrete reservoir before distribution. Use of gravity has significantly reduced operating costs as there is virtually no electrical energy needed, which has contributed enormously to the sustainability of the project.

An extension of the project in a second phase includes the densification and extension of the distribution networks (51 km) in Iten and Tambach to increase the coverage and to bring drinking water directly to more households. Also planned are repair works to replace parts of the water supply network covering 50km in Nakuru in an effort to reduce revenue loss through illegal connections. The €25 million project started in 2014 and will end in 2017.



Bringing European finance to socially conscious businesses

Sanergy, a company that operates hygienic sanitation franchises in informal settlements in Kenya, has enabled thousands of slum dwellers access hygienic sanitation thanks to support from the European Investment Bank (EIB) through its €8 million Novastar Ventures' East Africa Fund.

EIB has helped Sanergy install their “Fresh Life” branded toilets in informal settlements thus helping to clean them up and curtail diseases.

A high proportion of the Kenyan population relies on agriculture for their livelihood. Sanergy removes 10 tonnes of waste from the community each day and converts it into organic fertiliser.

EIB's Novastar Ventures' East Africa Fund is part of the ACP Impact Financing Envelope. This is a €500 million instrument dedicated to higher risk and higher impact projects in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, all with a pro-poor focus.

Novastar's East Africa Fund has invested in Kenya and Uganda, where it supports eight entrepreneurs and their start-ups. By using a venture capital instead of a grant funding approach, Novastar engages with early-stage ventures addressing big problems in big markets and then



“Fresh Life” branded toilet by Sanergy

scales its involvement with investee companies as they prove their business model.

Novastar invests in different sectors, but the unifying theme is their focus on breakthrough businesses that can transform markets and lives at the base of the pyramid. It is estimated that, when taken together, the companies Novastar invests in will benefit over two million people in the region, and create more than 20,000 jobs. Of these, over half will go to women.



Sanergy removes 10 tonnes of waste from the community each day and converts it into organic fertiliser.



Trade and Private Sector Development



Development cannot be achieved by public sector initiatives alone. The private sector, as an engine of economic growth, plays a key role in any nation's drive to eradicate poverty and foster an inclusive society. Economic growth generates wealth and thus is an important precondition in order to improve income and employment prospects in developing countries.

In many developing countries, the private sector – in particular through its micro-businesses as well as its small

and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – is the main source of employment. A dynamic business sector is therefore a basic pre-requisite for economic growth, poverty reduction, income generation and the creation of decent jobs for all, including women and young people.

To benefit development, this growth must be sustainable and inclusive. Inclusive and sustainable growth is therefore one of the pillars EU development policy, as set out in the Agenda for Change. In support of this broad objective, the Agenda for Change reiterates the importance of a stronger business environment, a competitive local private sector and integration into the world economy as enabling vectors in developing countries. Furthermore, it raises the importance of the private sector as a delivery channel in priority sectors that have a strong multiplier development impact such as agriculture and energy.

EU's goal is to usefully promote EU-Kenya trade and investment relations. It aims to support the economy of Kenya, within the framework established by the Government of Kenya's "Vision 2030".



European Union



Training of Trainers (ToT) on good agricultural practices for local producers of fruits and vegetables

Standards and Market Access Programme (SMAP)

The Standards and Markets Access Programme (SMAP), aims to enhance the market access and competitiveness of Kenya's animal and plant-based products through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved food-safety regulation and enforcement in Kenya.

The programme has three specific objectives: to contribute to the domestication of international standards for animal and plant-based products; to enhance the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of standards for animal and plant-based products and in service delivery; to broaden



Teresiah Ndung'u of Happy Cow Ltd., a participant in the ToTs, demonstrating how they carry out milk tests in their laboratory

the demand for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) testing and standardisation of quality in animal and plant-based products.

SMAP was launched in September 2014 under the 10th European Development Fund (10-EDF) resources under the private sector development component of the National Indicative Programme 2008-2013. It is being implemented by three agencies – Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), and Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) together with the United Nations Industrial Development organisation (UNIDO) through a €12.1 million grant.

“The EU is the largest market for Kenya’s horticulture produce, accounting for over 80 per cent of Kenya’s total horticulture exports and contributing over Ksh90 billion a year to our economy. Through the Standards and Market Access Programme, KEPHIS has been able to conduct numerous trainings to its staff and industry stakeholders on standards and regulatory requirements demanded by the EU market. As a result of these trainings the number of interceptions due to exceeding Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) has reduced significantly ensuring uninterrupted flow for Kenya’s horticulture produce to this very important market segment.”

Joseph Kigamwa, Project Coordinator, KEPHIS

Through the implementation of SMAP:

- KEBS as the main standards setting body in Kenya will conduct specific studies to identify the relevant standards to be domesticated using inputs from DVS for animal based products and KEPHIS for products of plant origin.
- It is expected that KEPHIS and DVS will improve surveillance and risk analysis capabilities while KEBS will improve its testing and certification capabilities. The three institutions will upgrade their laboratories by acquiring state of the art equipment, enhance the technical capacity of their staff through training and further strengthen the decentralisation of service delivery.
- UNIDO will reach out to Business Member Organisations (BMOs) to increase their knowledge and uptake of SPS standards. This will be done through training and in return the BMOs will raise awareness to their members which will result in better quality production.



Elizabeth Bargetuny is one of the female dairy farmers that has benefited from the training forums organized jointly by UNIDO, Kenya Dairy Board and Kenya Dairy Processors Association under the SMAP program. Through the trainings, women like Elizabeth have been encouraged to take up active roles in their cooperative groups to ensure that they are well represented.

Elizabeth Bargetuny, a dairy farmer based in Kabiyeet, was one of the participants in the training on good agricultural practices in the dairy sector.

“I have been trained on how to handle chemicals, wastage prevention and how to protect myself when spraying. I have also learnt how to inspect my produce to minimize risks of contamination.

Prior to the training I sold my produce through brokers at extremely low prices. After the training, I got a contract with Instaveg Limited.

I currently harvest 400kgs from ¾ acres while before I harvested 150kgs-200kgs from an acre of French beans.”

*Diana Maina (Agronomy training beneficiary)
French bean farmer from Embu County*



Sweden

Enterprise Development for Rural Families

This project is being implemented in Kenya by Hand in Hand Eastern Africa (HiH EA) supported by the Embassy of Sweden in Kenya. The project aims to reduce poverty and gender disparity through enterprise development training and capacity building for self-help groups.



Vivian being shown how to inspect her bee hive by an expert from African Bee Keepers Ltd

"We never knew that we could own beehives because traditionally it is a man's job and many of us women were afraid to start the venture. Through the trainings we have received information that we did not know we could get and we look forward to our first harvest. We will hire out this equipment to other groups who would want to harvest honey and get additional income as a group"

*Pascaline Cherotich,
Chairlady of the group*

The six-month training programme is implemented in two-hour sessions once a week at venues and times agreed between the HiH EA trainer and the self-help groups.

The training is complemented by timely implementation of what is learnt by beneficiaries. Topics taught include; group mobilisation and formation, savings and resource mobilisation, enterprise development, financial management, value chain and market linkages and environment focus training.

The project has assisted rural families to access microfinance in order to start and grow their enterprises which have in turn increased household incomes. It has also provided structured business training and market support to rural entrepreneurs to help them access markets, grow their businesses and generate employment opportunities.

To date, the project has trained 136,135 beneficiaries with women and youth comprising 80 per cent. Through the training, coaching and mentorship of these beneficiaries,

155,029 new enterprises have been developed resulting in the creation of 202,548 new jobs for women and youth. Training on agricultural products' value adding and market linkages has helped give smallholder farmers a competitive edge. An example is the HiH EA Baringo Honey value chain with about 250 beekeepers.

Through the HiH EA enterprise incubation fund (microcredit) 33,662 loans of approximately Ksh408.7 million have been given to the project beneficiaries through financial linkages. Other 26,836 loans of Ksh172.6 million from the Government Enterprise Development Fund have been given to the project beneficiaries mainly women and youth (80 per cent).

The project is implemented in 22 counties namely; Machakos, Kajiado, Nairobi, Kiambu, Murangá, Kirinyaga, Embu, Nakuru, Bomet, Narok, Kericho, Homabay, Migori, Kisii, Nyamira, Busia, Siaya, Bungoma, Nyandarua, Laikipia, Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet. Phase 1 of the project runs from 2010-2016 at a total cost of €1.8 million with the Embassy of Sweden contributing €640,000 and the rest contributed by FMO, Hand in Hand International and Hand in Hand Sweden.

“I am amazed by the way Hand in Hand Eastern Africa works. I underestimated them when they asked me to partner with them on beekeeping. This is an NGO with a difference.”

*Ernest Simeon,
Managing Director, African Bee Keepers Ltd*



Simple honey processing



Disaster Preparedness and Conflict Prevention



Climate-related hazards are a serious threat to Kenya's development. Agriculture in Kenya, is predominantly rain-fed, making it highly vulnerable to climate change.

Droughts are the most common disasters affecting the country. The majority of the major shortfalls in food supply recorded have been associated with rainfall deficits.

The recurrence and intensity of droughts has increased in Kenya, particularly affecting the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which now experience droughts almost on an annual basis.

The country experiences food deficits as a result of periodic droughts and low access to production resources. In the ASALs, about two million people are almost permanently on famine relief, with the number rising up to five million

during severe droughts. Kenya has a long history of managing droughts. It goes back to 1985 when the first drought contingency plan was initiated in Turkana. In the early 1990s, the system was extended to other ASAL districts with the support of donors. Currently, the drought management system covers over a dozen counties.

Over the years, the intensity and frequency of drought periods has aggravated. The government established the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The ASAL Drought Management project is a five-and-a-half year project (July 2011-December 2016) funded by the European Union (EU) under the Kenya Rural Development Programme (KRDP). It is meant to help the NDMA strengthen drought management structures in Kenya and increase capacity of ASAL communities to manage drought and improve resilience. A second three-year project under the Authority, ASAL-Drought Contingency Fund, is meant to facilitate timely response to drought. It runs from July 2014-May 2017.

Improved Community Drought Response and Resilience (ICDRR) is another EU funded project (€5 million) being implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in partnership with the national and county Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, with a special collaboration with UNICEF in the Scaling-up Nutrition Movement.



European Union



Abraham Apenyo hands over his goat after sale at the Amaya livestock market in Baringo County. Livestock vaccination against foot and mouth disease facilitated reopening of markets

The ASAL Drought Contingency Fund project

National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), has been providing contingency finances to arid and semi-arid counties to facilitate early mitigation. This reduces the time between warning of drought stress and response at county level.

The challenge of securing timely finance for early response has long been recognised as one of the reasons for the customary delay between warning of a drought and action on the ground. The drought contingency financing is provided by the EU under a three-year ASAL-Drought Contingency Fund project (ASAL-DCFP).

The EU contingency finance has been provided ahead of the formal establishment of the proposed National Drought Contingency Fund (NDCF) which has remained a policy objective for many years. Creation of the proposed NDCF reflects a wider policy shift in Kenya towards risk management rather than crisis management. This shift is informed by evidence which suggests that action taken early enough can protect lives and livelihoods and avoid the high cost of emergency response.

“We lost a lot of livestock in 2006/2007 since we were not warned about the heavy rains. But things were different in 2015. We were sensitised - we received alerts and took action by moving to higher ground. Our animals were also vaccinated against sendik (Rift valley Fever), thanks to the European Union through NDMA.”

Yakub Ali, a resident of Garissa County.

The response activities targeted under the EU funded Drought Contingency Fund support coping strategies and livelihoods of affected populations, in particular, pastoralists, protect productive assets and facilitate access to dry grazing areas and rural services such as water, veterinary services, markets, animal feeds, among others.

“The El Nino situation monitoring room facilitated easy flow of information from the grassroots to lead agencies such as Kenya Red Cross and timely response to emerging issues.

During pre-El Nino sensitisation residents were warned well in advance about potential hazards such as seasonal rivers prone to flooding. As the El Nino set in, real-time information about people, livestock, property or infrastructure affected was shared on WhatsApp. This not only hastened response but also acted as a warning to members of the public to keep off dangerous situations.

The data capture sheet was a powerful, yet cost-effective way of getting important information. We are grateful to the European Union who through our development partners, the NDMA provided the funds that helped to set up the situation room, thereby helping to save livestock, property and lives.”

*Eng. Mathew Tuitoek,
Deputy Governor, Baringo County.*

Between September 2014 and March 2015, NDMA disbursed Ksh336 million (€2.95 million) of contingency finance to 16 counties seriously affected by drought. In September 2015, NDMA disbursed Ksh54 million



(€474,300) to ASAL counties in response to the national El Nino early warning. The funding was mainly towards the support of coordination for preparedness planning, awareness creation and livestock vaccination against Rift Valley Fever (RVF).

Yakub Ali, Resident, Garissa County. Residents have lauded vaccination against Rift Valley Fever before the 2015 El Nino rains which saved them livestock losses



European Union

The EU Emergency Trust Fund



Refugees who had fled famine-hit Somalia waiting in line at a reception at Ifo camp, one of three camps that make up sprawling Dadaab refugee camp in Dadaab, northeastern Kenya

The EU launched a Trust Fund in November 2015, an innovative mechanism used to pool large resources from different donors to enable a swift, common, complementary and flexible response to the different emergency situations.

The €1.8 billion fund is jointly financed by the EU, the European Development Fund (EDF), and contributions from EU member states and other donors. Its primary



focus is to address root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. It also aims to address the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration. It also hopes to prevent further loss of lives at sea and to reinforce overall cooperation with key countries of transit and origin.

The Trust Fund will benefit a wide range of countries across Africa that encompasses the major African migration routes to Europe. These countries are among the most fragile and those most affected by migration. They will draw

the greatest benefit from EU financial assistance. The countries and regions are:

- The Sahel region and Lake Chad area: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.
- The Horn of Africa: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
- The North of Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.
- Neighbouring countries of the eligible countries may benefit, on a case by case basis, from Trust Fund projects with a regional dimension in order to address regional migration flows and related cross-border challenges.

The fund will support the establishment of economic programmes that create employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro and small enterprises. It could also contribute in particular to supporting the reintegration of returnees into their communities.

The EU Trust Fund will complement the existing EU and its member states' development aid to Africa amounting to over €20 billion every year and which aims to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Overall, EU assistance will respond to the aspirations of the people of the regions, addressing the motivations that encourage them to voluntarily migrate for economic reasons as well as the root causes of forced migration and displacement.



The Trust Fund's primary focus is to address root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa."

European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker signed the Emergency Trust Fund in November 2015. The Fund is expected to address irregular migration and forced displacement in the Horn of Africa



First Lady, H.E. Margaret Kenyatta during the Mandera youth sports for peace tournament. The tournament brought together 13 teams in Mandera county as a way of developing talent in the county while at the same time encouraging the youth to shy away from radicalisation and violent extremism.



Sweden

Peacebuilding and Community Security

This national programme is mainly implemented in conflict-prone counties in Kenya. Its overall objective is to develop institutional capacity for policy formulation and implementation.

It aims to deepen structures for peace building and cohesion; reduce community security threats and improve

response to conflicts. It also addresses risks and disasters; and mainstreaming peace building, reconciliation in national and county development agendas.

The four-year (2014-2018) programme has been funded to the tune of €9.7 million by Sweden, UNDP and the Government of Kenya. The programme enhanced the capacity of women and youth on peace, cohesion, mediation and reconciliation, in line with the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325. A pool of peacemakers and cohesion agents has been established in counties. Further, more than 130 women in the counties of; Nyeri, Muranga, Kiambu, Vihiga and Kwale have received training in peace building, conflict resolution, mediation, cohesion and integration. Over 1,500 youth from the counties of; Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisii and Siaya have received training in peace-building, mediation, peaceful co-existence and dispute resolution.

“Deepening Foundations for Peacebuilding and Community security in Kenya programme has worked towards a more inclusive approach in the quest for Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms. Women and youth form an integral part of the society and hence the continued need for their involvement in peace-building and conflict resolution activities.”

*Arthur, Wasonga,
Global Peace Foundation, Kenya.*

A peace caravan held in Meru County reached over 500 women who were sensitised on peaceful coexistence and national cohesion and integration. Another peace caravan organised by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and Kenya Scouts Association (KSA) in Marsabit County reached over 5,000 community members with the same message. A thousand youth from Nairobi and Mombasa have participated in sports for peace which promote fair play, mediation and dispute resolution.

The youth and religious fraternity have also held joint initiatives to counter violent extremism. In Mandera, a peace initiative established a Business IT Solutions Centre in El Wak to assist women and youth improve their business skills. The centre has already trained 30 youth.

“I am elated at an opportunity to participate in sports for peace. Due to high unemployment in the town, many youth resort to violent extremism and are radicalised, because they do not have anything to do. I am appealing to development players to create job opportunities for the many youth in this county”.

*Hussein Ali,
Mandera Sports Association.*

The peace message has also been taken to schools through the establishment of Amani Clubs in over one thousand primary and secondary schools. Appreciation of ethnic and cultural diversity has been fostered through support to national and county cultural festivals that bring youth, women and elders together for instance in Lamu County.



“Thanks to the training received, I now understand that sustainable peace begins with me as an individual and a young Kenyan. I will take up my responsibility as a peace ambassador by spreading peace messages on social media. It is time I provided a counter-narrative to the hate messages being circulated on Facebook and Twitter. That is a pledge to my nation from today.”

*Waithaka Jackeline,
Youth Participant from Multi-Media University.*

Marsabit Peace Caravan- Participants during the Marsabit Peace caravan organised by the Kenya Scouts Association and NCIC. The caravan covered over 1,000 kilometres in 2015, making stop-overs in all the major towns and centres in Marsabit County and completed the caravan in Moyale town.



Poland



Fire fighters from Murang'a fire brigade demonstrate their new skills

Arming Fire Brigades in Kenya

The project has been implemented by the Polish Centre for International Aid, in cooperation with fire brigades from the three counties of Machakos, Kiambu and Muranga.

The project's main goal is to build the capacity of fire brigades in Kenya. The project was started in 2014 and will run until 2017. The first phase of the project (2014-15) was funded by the Polish government (Polish Aid) in the amount of €123,000.

In 2015, experienced Polish firemen trained their 191, Kenyan counterparts, for five weeks. The training prepares the firemen to better assist the local population during disasters such as fire and flooding. The fire brigades were given technical equipment including Rapid Intervention Vehicles.

"Since 2014, Kiambu County has built three new fire stations, purchased five new fire trucks and hired forty new firemen. This was possible thanks to the improved effectiveness, new skills and professional capacity developed in collaboration with Polish experts. We can now rescue people from wrecked cars, deep pits, high rise buildings and rivers. In addition to this, we can easily put out major fires especially in factories. Kenya's development needs professional fire services."

*Samuel Kahura,
Chief Fire Officer, Kiambu County.*

The project has enabled Kenyan fire brigades to be better prepared to tackle disasters. They are better equipped and trained, which is important not only for saving the lives of others but also for the firemen's own security while in action. The project helps to raise awareness of local authorities regarding the needs of fire brigades and challenges that they are facing, which results in new investments in fire equipment and infrastructure as well as recruitment of new firemen to boost the existing force.

Humanitarian Aid

Kenya's population is recurrently hit by droughts, floods and inter-clan clashes. Over one million people, mostly in arid regions in northern Kenya, are food insecure. Poor rains, inter-clan conflicts and insecurity continue to destabilise people's lives leaving them impoverished and vulnerable to new shocks, such as El Niño which causes flooding.

The deteriorating security situation in northern Kenya linked to the implementation of devolution and to the vicinity of Somalia has a direct impact on access to basic services for the population. Safety of health and education personnel is threatened and humanitarian organisations experience growing difficulty in reaching the areas most in need of assistance. As of 26th October 2015, a total of 7,712 cholera cases and 148 deaths had been reported countrywide.

The refugee situation is another factor with humanitarian implications. Kenya hosts some 593,000 refugees mainly in two camps, Dadaab and Kakuma, coming from Somalia and South Sudan. The food security situation of this population depends highly on food assistance and on the international community. The past months have seen cuts in rations due to insufficient donor support. A strict in-camp policy is in place and limited access to livelihood reduces the possibilities for self-reliance of the refugees.

In 2014-15, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection department (ECHO) mobilised €43



million towards the EU's humanitarian response with a focus on assistance to refugees, vulnerable populations in arid and semi-arid areas and in response to the cholera outbreak. In December 2015, ECHO announced an additional €79 million for the Great Horn of Africa, including Kenya, as one of the most affected regions by El Niño. The EU humanitarian funding foreseen for 2016 is €17 million. In Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, the EU continues to provide basic life-saving care and services such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation and protection.

In emergency preparedness and response, the EU is helping to strengthen institutions and partners to better react in times of crisis. It supports the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) for preparedness and response to small-scale disasters, and UNICEF for its response to the cholera epidemic.



Food Assistance to Refugees

Bamba Chakula

The UN World Food Programme (WFP), has introduced digital cash in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya which is home to 180,000 mostly South Sudanese refugees.

The cash transfers – dubbed ‘bamba chakula’, or ‘get your food’ in Swahili-based Sheng slang – replace part of

Refugees at a fish vendor's stall in the Hong Kong section of Kakuma



© WFP/Martin Karimi

the monthly food ration that the refugees receive. Through a partnership with local telecommunications company Safaricom, the programme delivers cash electronically through mobile phones directly to each refugee household which is used to buy food from selected traders in the local markets. It gives mothers in the camps the power to decide what their family will eat and enables them to go to the market to buy their food of choice.

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) and other donors funded this initiative which injects not just money but also more choice and dignity in refugees' lives. WFP is working with 245 traders, including women selling fish and vegetables off blankets or from wheelbarrows along the bustling streets of the Kakuma camps. The traders come from a variety of backgrounds, representative of the blend of nationalities in the camps and ethnicities in the surrounding areas. WFP plans to include as many traders as possible, to spread the benefits and ensure that refugees can shop around for the best value.

Refugees in Kenya are highly dependent on food aid to meet their daily nutritional requirements. WFP through funding from humanitarian donors has been providing this assistance since the camps were established in the early 90s. However, funding to secure the food pipeline has been a continuous challenge for WFP resulting in regular food ration cuts.

On the other hand, the composition of the in-kind food ration distributed has remained the same over the years with very minimal variations. This has forced the refugees to sell off a portion of their food in the local markets usually at a great loss, in order to obtain cash to buy other food varieties and complement their food ration. This value loss has resulted in the need to improve the cost-effectiveness of food assistance as well as shift the food consumption decision making to the household.

The voucher was rolled out in Kakuma in August 2015 and is bridging the gap arising from sustained food pipeline deficits and resultant ration cuts. Refugees can now access a more diverse diet contributing to their improved nutritional status. Ksh183 million (roughly €1.6 million) has been injected directly into the camps



markets improving the livelihoods of both the refugees and the host community. The cost efficiency of delivering food through the voucher programme at current volumes (30 per cent of cereals ration) is so far estimated at 10 per cent. This provides the evidence that delivery through cash is more efficient than in-kind. ECHO funding for this project was €4.9 million.

Bamba chakula is a form of 'restricted cash transfer'. The cash, which is sent through a mobile phone, can only be redeemed for food



Refugees can now access a more diverse diet contributing to their improved nutritional status



Resilience, Emergency Preparedness and Early Response

The project seeks to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable communities, as well as county and national structures to prepare, respond and recover from the recurrent shocks that are perennial in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya.

It includes raising the awareness and importance of gender dynamics in reducing vulnerabilities while dealing with disasters as well as conflict-related issues in these conflict-prone areas. The project also includes an emergency envelope acting as a tool to allow for early response to arising disasters.



This project is being implemented by a consortium of five organizations (Oxfam, VSF-G, Concern, ACTED and Transparency international) and builds on four phases that have been funded by ECHO (the EU's Humanitarian Aid branch) towards preparedness and building the resilience of communities in the arid and semi-arid lands. It runs for a year (2015-2016) at a cost of €2 million and is being implemented in the seven counties of; Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, and West Pokot.

To date, 92 community disaster management committees have been established and are active. These committees ensure gender considerations and dynamics. The County governments have been supported to develop and roll out the early warning information; 89,650 households were reached with six emergency interventions through the emergency envelope; and communication and accountability mechanisms have been established to create awareness among beneficiaries on accountability, service delivery and inclusion.

Annexes

Annex 1: EU and Member States Contacts

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Annex 2: Key References

Information for this edition of the Blue Book was provided by the EU, the European Investment Bank, EU Member States and implementing partners. Other key references are listed below

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Websites

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