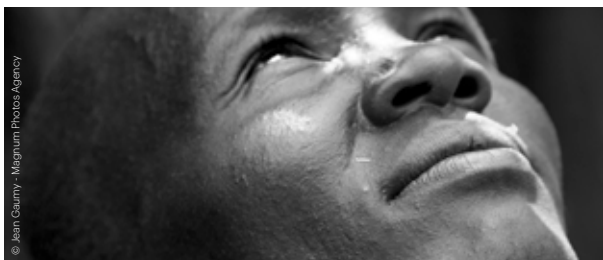




The EU-Kenya Partnership





The EU-Kenya Partnership 2021



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#TEAMEUROPE STRONGER TOGETHER

Kenya is a crucial partner of the EU in Africa, notably in fighting climate change and promoting the green and circular economy agenda.

Kenya is an economic hub in the region, a market with growing potential for investment for European companies, and a strong partner in the pursuit of universal values and multilateralism. Our partnership is founded on **common interests and values** and based on trust and mutual respect.

The partnership between Kenya and the EU has progressively evolved beyond development cooperation into a relationship based on common values and mutual interests, where the Sustainable Development Goals are at the core. This Blue Book is addressed to Kenyan and European citizens including entrepreneurs and civil society as well as to policy-makers and government officials, media and academia with a view to present the width, the depth and the urgency of our partnership.

COVID-19 brought an unprecedented challenge to Kenya's population. As a testimony to its strong partnership with Kenya, the EU has been swift in preparing a response in support of the challenges which Kenya faces today in addressing the COVID-19 global outbreak and eventually, in moving into a post-COVID recovery phase.

Looking ahead, the long-standing political and economic relationship between Kenya and the EU and its Member States as 'Team Europe' is evolving into a solid partnership rooted in mutual interest for sustainable development and humanitarian response. Strengthened cooperation in the areas of trade, investment, digitalisation, job creation and green growth will pave the way for a deeper and modern EU-Kenya partnership for the 21st century.

The partnership is inspired by Kenya's national development **Vision 2030**, to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, globally competitive middle-income country with the aim to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens. For example, the EU-funded Land Governance programme has made history by making the Ilngwesi and Musul of Laikipia county the first pastoralist communities to obtain community land titles (covering 11,736 ha) under the Community Land Act of Kenya.

We, Ambassadors of the European Union institutions and Member States in Kenya, **proudly present the Blue Book**, a testimony of what the EU-Kenya partnership has achieved so far, and how it will continue to grow in the coming years.





FOREWORD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

The Government of Kenya, the European Union and its Member States benefit from a long-lasting mutually-beneficial and strategic alliance based on shared values and interests, spanning economic, political, security, security and development co-operation.

Kenya has a stable political system, an expanding services sector, positioned as Africa's **'Silicon Savannah'** as well as strong regional trade ties. Our economy is expected to make a progressive recovery in 2021, with a projected growth of 7.0% on account of investments in the **Big Four Agenda**, the resumption of international travel, stable inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates as well as growth in private sector lending, especially through the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

This recovery will be underpinned by long-term structural reforms supported by the EU, to tackle challenges of inequality and poverty, climate-related vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector as well as barriers to trade. Additionally, under the **'Building Back Better'** economic recovery agenda,

the Government of Kenya will safeguard livelihoods, jobs, businesses and industries negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A key area of focus in these recovery efforts will be channelling support to micro and small enterprises as well as prioritizing a transition to a green and resilient economy. In both these areas, Kenya and the EU have a history of strong co-operation under the Green Growth Agenda and the **EU-Green Deal**. We hope to leverage that partnership to finalize our Green Gas Emission Strategy 2050 to among others, enhance the scope of circular economy interventions in all sectors.

A shining example of that partnership is the Northern Rangelands Trust project - highlighted in the Blue Book – a milestone in accelerating a low carbon and climate-resilient path targeting vulnerable populations. Kenya is taking cue from this project, to promote locally-led climate actions aimed at not only building resilience, but also improving the livelihoods of climate-vulnerable people across the country.



This Blue Book highlights other achievements and the impact of Kenya's partnership with the EU and its Member States in the areas of political and economic accountability, governance, sustainable infrastructure, job creation and resilience-building, while presenting an outlook for the future.

You can be assured of the Government of Kenya's continued support and co-operation as a leading promoter of multilateralism, as the current Chair of the East African Community, host of the UN-Environment Programme and UN-Habitat global headquarters, and more so, as a Non-Permanent Member of the UN Security Council.

Hon. Ambassador Ukur Yatani, EGH
Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury & Planning
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE EU IN THE WORLD

The EU in brief

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 democratic countries. With more than 446 million inhabitants, and responsible for one quarter of the world's gross domestic product, the EU is a major global force.

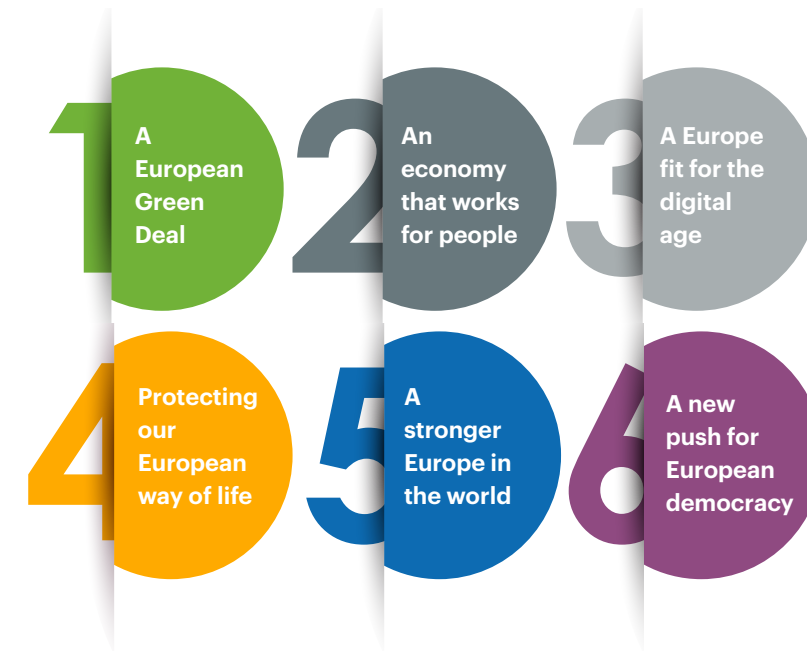
The EU is the largest trade block in the world and the largest exporter and importer of goods and services in the world, accounting for one fifth of worldwide trade. It is the world's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and services, and the biggest import market for over 100 countries. Free trade among its members was one of the EU's founding principles, which is possible thanks to the single market. Beyond its borders, the EU is also committed to liberalising world trade.

The EU plays an important role in diplomacy and works to foster stability, security and prosperity, democracy, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law at international level.

The EU – A union driven by shared values

Our values of freedom of expression, transparency and human rights, in combination with an entrepreneurial green growth and digital economy, is the basis for our wealth. These values are indeed needed in today's world, and we stand ready to continue driving the agenda on the global scene. The EU has delivered over half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, and has helped raise living standards of citizens in Europe and worldwide.

The European Commission's **new Political Guidelines (2019-2024)** focus on six priorities for Europe over the next five years and beyond:



These priorities also lay the foundation for the EU's partnerships around the world. With 145 EU Delegations worldwide, and a budget of EUR 85.2 billion for external action, the EU remains the world's leading donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by the European Union and its 27 Member States reached €66.8 billion in 2020, representing 0.50% of EU Gross National Income (GNI). This confirms Team Europe as the leading provider of ODA in 2020, providing 46% of global development assistance.



"Our international partnerships will go from strength to strength. We will combine our tried and tested approaches with innovative approaches. We will and continue to pursue our main aim of poverty eradication. At the same time we will do more with guarantees and blending to leverage private sector funds and maximise development impact. And we will align our activities with our political priorities of climate, digitalisation, jobs and growth and democracy."

Jutta Urpilainen
Commissioner for International Partnerships





Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa

The Council of the European Union has laid the ground for the EU-Africa strategy “Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa” which presents 5 key Partnerships:



The EU is convinced that Africa is the continent of the future and that a strong partnership is the mutually beneficial way forward for EU and African citizens alike. The partnership between EU and Africa has

never been stronger, as testified by the attendance of 19 Commissioners at the 10th European Union-African Union Commission-to-Commission meeting in February 2020.



“Today’s Strategy with Africa is the roadmap to move forward and bring our partnership to the next level. Africa is the European Union’s natural partner and neighbour. Together we can build a more prosperous, more peaceful and more sustainable future for all.”

Ursula von der Leyen
The President of the European Commission



CURRENT EU LEADERSHIP TEAM



DAVID-MARIA SASSOLI
The President of the European Parliament



CHARLES MICHEL
The President of the European Council



URSULA VON DER LEYEN
The President of the European Commission



JOSEP BORRELL FONTELLES
High Rep. of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice President

The EU’s institutional set-up:

1. **The European Council** sets the EU’s broad priorities by bringing together national and EU-level leaders;
2. European citizens are represented by directly elected MEPs in the **European Parliament**;
3. **The European Commission**, whose members are appointed by national governments, promote the interests of the EU as a whole;
4. Governments defend their own country’s national interests in the **Council of the European Union**.

TEAM EUROPE

The Team Europe approach is the coordinated actions by the **EU**, its **Member States** and their **development agencies** and **financial institutions** such as the European Investment Bank (EIB). Its purpose is to promote European initiatives with a maximum transformative impact under the “Team Europe” brand, towards a more strategic vision of the partnership between Kenya and the EU.

#TEAMEUROPE

KENYA PARTNERSHIP

A strategic and evolving partnership

The Team Europe-Kenya partnership is a joint venture for prosperity and sustainable development between the biggest common market in the world and Kenya, the economic powerhouse of the East Africa region. Building on the strong EU-Kenya trade and investment relations contributes to increased mutual trade and investment flows and job creation.

Common values and mutual trust reflect the nature of the EU-Kenya relationship. It contributes to address the main challenges identified in Kenya's national development Vision 2030, to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, globally competitive middle-income country, with the aim to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030.

Since 2020, the partnership has been particularly **geared towards fighting the COVID-19 pandemic** and the recovery from the crisis, with transition to a Green Economy and Digitalisation continuing to guide the partnership.

Kenya is also a regional hub for diplomatic missions and a **key player for multilateralism** on the continent,

with two UN Headquarters based in Nairobi. Kenya is committed to boost multilateralism and advocate further for a reformed multilateral system that promotes balanced and fair trade, responds to climate change, hastens inclusive growth, and contributes to peace and stability in the region.

The Team Europe-Kenya Partnership is articulated around the pillars of political stability and security; trade and investment flows; and development cooperation. It includes support to Kenya in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups of the population particularly at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as contributing to the promotion of human rights and democracy, governance and the rule of law.

The EU and its member states have been supporting Kenya's market diversification with an approach that emphasises social and economic sustainability, development impact and job creation. With unlimited duty free and quota free access to its Common market, the EU supports Kenya to export its goods to European consumers. The EU is the biggest destination for the country's exports, mostly in the horticulture sector: more than 70% of the flower exports are absorbed by the EU trading bloc, which gives an important impetus to Kenya's foreign exchange income. The possible start of the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) will strengthen this trade relationship and create many new opportunities.

Building on Kenya's growing economic dynamism and social development, the partnership is now evolving to a more equally balanced partnership based on **mutual interests and prosperity** supported by broad-based policy and political dialogue. The partnership will progressively scale up trade, economic cooperation and investment flows whilst remaining committed to addressing inequalities and the root causes of poverty in Kenya.



A BROAD PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION

Building on these core areas for collaboration, the EU-Kenya Partnership enriches through other initiatives in various sectors including culture, industry and innovation, science and research, as well as governance and institution building. As one of the key EU instruments aimed at facilitating the sharing of EU best practices, **Twinning** is the European Union instrument for institutional cooperation between Public Administrations of EU Member States and key institutions of partner countries. **TAIEX** is the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission.

Erasmus+ in Kenya is the very popular programme of the European Union for higher education, professional training, youth, and sport. It supports Kenyan Youth by promoting mobility and cooperation from “Programme Countries” and “Partner Countries” throughout the world. Erasmus+ supports activities that closely match the EU’s priorities for cooperation with Kenya. Between 2016 and 2018, 57 projects were selected involving the moving of 257 students and staff to Europe and 170 EU students and staff to Kenya.

The European Investment Bank (EIB), AfD (France), and KfW (Germany) are the largest financing arms of the EU and have supported Kenya’s growth and development agenda for decades by deploying a whole range of financial instruments available through both

public and private sector counterparts alongside other **EU Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)** such as Denmark’s **Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU)**, The Netherlands’ **Entrepreneurial Bank (FMO)**, and Sweden’s **Swedfund**.



Moving forward: outlook for the future partnership

The EU is seeking an ambitious post-Cotonou framework that will deepen existing relations between the European Union and Africa to deliver on the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** as well as on areas of key mutual interest. 2021 is the year when the EU will adopt a new Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Kenya, outlining development efforts for the period 2021-2027.

As a lower middle-income country with the ambition to advance to upper middle-income country status, Kenya still faces challenges that threaten its ambitious development objectives. Despite strong economic growth, high levels of poverty and inequality persist in a country that is vulnerable to shocks. The EU with its Member States – Team Europe – is stepping up its joint efforts to meet Kenya’s expectations and initiatives, opening new channels for prosperity.

Team Europe will continue building on achievements made under the umbrella of its Joint Cooperation Strategy in the areas of **governance, sustainable infrastructure, job creation and human development** with a focus on leaving no one behind. These achievements are presented in the chapter on “Team Europe at Work.”

In addition, two transformative Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) of mutual interest to Kenya and the EU and its Member States are being pursued: **Green Deal** and **Digitalisation**. The Green Deal TEI focuses on



 “Since the Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) has joined the Network of Centres of Excellence, we have been able to offer so much more to our students. Our facilities have been upgraded with state of the art equipment, and our staff has received practical training for teaching specific trades.”

climate-smart and sustainable agricultural value chains; renewable and accessible energy; sustainable urbanisation and infrastructure; natural capital and biodiversity and the circular economy. The Digitalisation TEI focuses on Infrastructure for access and connectivity to the last mile; digital skills and youth; digital business, innovation-driven entrepreneurship and jobs; and digital government.

A POST-COVID-19 RESPONSE

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global challenge, which can only be addressed through stronger partnerships and multilateral solidarity. It has also brought the interconnection between different sources of vulnerability to light, calling for a resilient, green and inclusive economy. This health crisis has exposed various long-standing issues in Kenya such as inadequate infrastructure for water and sanitation, informal urban settlements, underperforming domestic revenue collection, the prevalence of corruption in the country, the delays in the devolution of decisions and financial responsibilities to the provinces, gender-based violence (GBV) and increasing inequality.

The pandemic had adverse economic and social effects on the country and affected cross-border trade and supply chains. Many citizens relying on daily income have been seriously affected by the measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19, such as lockdown, curfew, and social distance, all the more so in urban areas.

The EU and MS – acting as Team Europe – were quick to respond to the situation and committed to provide support exceeding EUR 350 million in various sectors, thereby demonstrating its reliability and robustness as a key partner for Kenya. To support Kenya's effort to rebuild its economy and strengthen its economic and social resilience after COVID-19, Team Europe will strive to strengthen further its partnership with Kenya and its citizens.



TOWARDS A GREEN TRANSITION

Through the **Green Deal Kenya**, The EU and Kenya are working together towards the common goal of a global green transition for a sustainable economy. Kenya's economy is highly dependent on climate sensitive and nature-based sectors, notably agriculture and tourism. The wealth of natural capital, biodiversity, wildlife and marine ecosystems are under increasing strain by population growth and poor management of natural resources, as seen in land degradation, de-forestation, wildlife poaching and overfishing. Kenya is highly vulnerable to the changing climate: over 80% of the country's landmass is arid and semi-arid, while coastal ecosystems are under pressure from climate-induced acidification and sea-level rise.

Kenya has prioritised transition to a green economy, combining the needs to generate growth and create employment, notably for the young population joining the workforce, with the sustainable conservation of the environment and natural resources, resilience, and a reduced negative climate impact. The proposed approach aims for a paradigm shift and an economic model that combines sustainable growth and job creation with environmental conservation and climate-resilience by creating 'win-win solutions'. The green transition applies to a wide range of socio-economic areas: sustainable and circular economy, linking environmental sustainability to manufacturing and agriculture, climate-smart value chains, job creation, and ultimately poverty reduction. In addition, Kenya has a successful track record in harnessing its



“Thanks to **AQUAHUB**, we are learning to safeguard the ecosystem integrity of our lakes, rivers, wetlands and groundwater systems. Not only are many of these ecosystems biodiversity hotspots of global importance, but they are also crucial in supporting livelihoods.”

renewable energy potential, largely supported by the EU, which offers opportunities for a reinforced partnership. Hydrogen as a promising new technology demonstrates significant transformative potential in Kenya, which could become a future game changer.

Kenya is committed to the global movement to mitigate climate change and has adopted ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions, including a reduction of its Greenhouse Gases (GHG) by 30% by 2030. This ambition echoes the EU Green Deal, the new growth strategy for Europe and a dedicated roadmap for making the EU the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, hence the wide range of opportunities to collaborate. In pursuit of a low carbon and climate resilient development, Kenya adopted a [Climate Change Act \(2016\)](#), [National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022](#), and a [National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030](#).

Kenya is also a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity and is in the process of updating its [National Biodiversity Action Plan \(NBSAP\)](#) to better reflect the importance of biodiversity in achieving its national Vision 2030. The Government's ["Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016-2030"](#) (GESIP) provides the overall policy framework to facilitate a transition to a green economy. In addition, the [National Wildlife Strategy 2030](#) is a roadmap for transforming wildlife conservation in Kenya.

Kenya is also preparing a new National Sustainable Waste Management Bill that embraces the concept of circular economy.

Team Europe is active in five main areas:

- Circular economy
- Climate-smart and sustainable agricultural value chains
- Renewable and accessible energy
- Natural capital and biodiversity
- Sustainable urbanisation and infrastructure



Source: Inclusive finance for farmer-led irrigation development

A HUMAN-CENTRED DIGITALISATION

As Africa's **"Silicon Savannah"** Kenya can boast the benefits that digitalisation has brought to economic growth and poverty reduction. It has the second fastest internet speed in Africa and is the world leader in mobile-money system thanks to the success of M-Pesa, which allowed for financial and digital inclusion of people who were usually left behind, such as women and people living in rural areas. With a blossoming digital market, Kenya currently attracts the highest amount of foreign investments for digital technologies start-ups in sub-Saharan Africa. Basically, digitalisation is a major instrument in leapfrogging all social and economic development. There are still major challenges to be addressed, however, such as unequal access to digital infrastructure and connectivity, and a significant ICT skill gap which prevents broad participation in the digital market. Through its National ICT Policy (2019) the Government of Kenya is working on addressing these issues by focusing on mobile first, the digital market, digital skills and innovation, and public services delivery.

The EU and Kenya's partnership will continue to capitalise on ICT technologies' potential to **promote socio-economic prosperity** and development. It will also allow Kenya to gain access to the EU markets and regulatory best practices, in line with the AU-EU digital partnership and the **EU's Digital4Development coalition**. Areas of action are based on Kenya's Digital Economy Blueprint (2019), and include:

- Infrastructure for access and connectivity,
- Digital skills, digital business; innovation-driven entrepreneurship; jobs
- Digital government



"I can go to a hospital without worrying about payment. Thanks to the Netherlands' support through PharmAccess, we have M-TIBA, digital technology that has made health care more accessible to people in need, especially women.

Digital innovation in health, funded by The Netherlands."

#TEAMEUROPE AT WORK

Team Europe stands behind the people and the Government of Kenya in their commitment to achieve the country's national priorities and move towards the realisation of the SDGs and at the same time offer a humanitarian response to short-term natural and human-made disasters. The EU-Kenya Joint Cooperation Strategy is supporting this agenda and recognises that Kenya still faces serious challenges with high levels of poverty, inequality, and environmental vulnerability. This chapter presents the successes and impacts of European joint support to Kenya in addressing its socio-economic, institutional and environmental challenges in particular in the following areas¹.

Strengthening effective governance, including devolution of central public responsibilities to local levels, public finance management reform, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and freedom of expression in Kenya;

Promoting sustainable infrastructure through the provision of inclusive, reliable, affordable and sustainable transportation, housing and access to water and energy for all;

Increasing job creation through fostering sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth in Kenya that creates decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all; and

Resilience building through promoting climate-smart and resilient agriculture that enhances food security, diversifies livelihoods and value chains and promotes sustainable management of the environment and natural resources.

These strategic priorities, together with the focus on youth and gender equity, are closely aligned to Kenya's development goals and are the focus for reinforced and closer dialogue between Team Europe, the Government of Kenya and other key actors in Kenya's sustainable development such as civil society, the

private sector and academia. Numerous projects and initiatives are currently being implemented in Kenya under the umbrella of the EU-Kenya Joint Cooperation Strategy² – which embodies the spirit of the strong EU cooperation – as presented below.

The EU's response to COVID-19 in Kenya

The first COVID-19 case in Kenya was confirmed on 13 March 2020. The Government immediately implemented measures such as the closure of schools, travel restrictions, suspension of international flights, and a night curfew. Although the Government came up with support measures such as tax relief for low-income people to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 on the economy, there remains a need for more assistance to sustain people's lives and livelihoods.

The impact of COVID-19 on Kenya's macro-fiscal situation is critical. According to the IMF, Kenya's economic growth is likely to be close to zero in 2020, down from 5.4% in 2019. The adverse effects of the pandemic on businesses have led to a reduction in the Government's revenue. The fiscal deficit of Kenya is projected at 8.4% of the GDP in FY2020/21, compared to the pre-COVID-19 projection of 5.3%. Under the Team Europe Initiative, the EU and MS have committed to providing support of nearly EUR 350 million to Kenya to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

 During the visit to France of the President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta on October 2020, a financing agreement was signed with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) CEO.

The agreement involves a EUR 30 million loan, in support of Kenya's emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It will focus on:

- 1) Supporting Kenyan National Referral Services in provision and maintenance of equipment for patients' treatment and
- 2) Strengthening disease surveillance and control, especially in counties and by improving testing capacities.

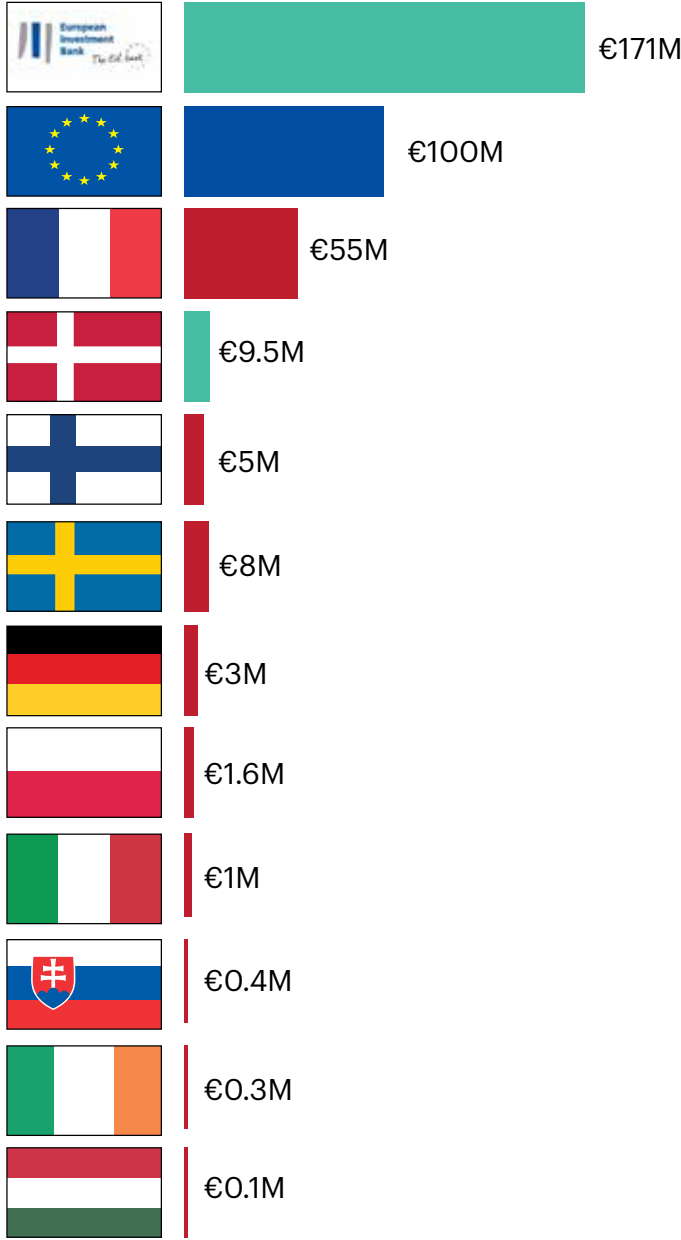
¹ The priority areas are the areas that were identified jointly as areas of focus of EU-Kenya cooperation in the "Joint Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022" (JCS).

² https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kenya/53743/european-joint-cooperation-strategy-kenya_en

The support has been implemented in partnership with key stakeholders such as the National and the County Governments, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Development Partners, the United Nations agencies, and the Private sector.

Health, social safety nets, informal settlements, support for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), access to safe water, trade, tourism/conservancy, human rights, justice, governance, devolution, support to refugees, gender-based violence, energy, TVET, and agriculture were among the beneficiaries and sectors receiving support from Team Europe.

As part of the Team Europe effort to support the Kenyan economy in facing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EIB alone has been able to provide support to the tune of EUR 100 million in the form of loan and equity investment, and also as a result of a relaxation of the lending criteria allowing to accelerate the deployment of funds in support of SMEs and smallholders in the agriculture sector.



HEALTH

The health system in Kenya needs multi-dimensional support combat the impact of COVID-19, and the EU and MS are working with various partners. The EU's health sector support was implemented in partnership with AMREF Kenya and the Kenya Red Cross, which focused on **community health**, including training medical staff, public communication on hygiene and sanitation to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and the provision of psychological support services. The EU also financially **supports the national COVID-19 response mechanism**.

Improving the COVID-19 testing capacity and treatment for COVID-19 patients are critical issues in Kenya. Some MS have assisted **individual health facilities** in tackling the issue by providing better treatment for COVID-19 patients in Kenya; **France** has supported Kijabe Hospital in Kiambu, Aga Khan University Hospital, Moi Teaching Referral Hospital in Eldoret and other 19 hospitals to purchase medical equipment and capacity building for the staff. **Germany** funded training and equipment at Aga Khan Hospitals in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) to expand its COVID-19 testing capacity.

The EU and MS' support is not limited to the major cities but covers all 47 counties. **Denmark** is working with the Government to support level 2 and 3 public health facilities in all counties to



Slovenia strengthen the **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**. **Hungary** and **Slovenia** have implemented a joint health care project to enhance local capacities and improve living conditions by equipping three different Kenyan hospitals with state-of-the-art medical equipment. Slovakia provided medical equipment including medical beds for hospital and other essentials in **nine counties** (Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Meru, Makueni, Mombasa, Kwale, Kiambu, Machakos and Kitui) in partnership with county governments, and donated a consignment of humanitarian aid including 50,000 PCR COVID-19 tests to the Ministry of Health.

As the COVID-19 pandemic crosses borders if no proper measures are taken, **Germany** has assisted by providing staff training to two international airports in Kenya (Nairobi and Mombasa), and two mobile laboratories in Namanga and Naivasha.



WATER AND SANITATION

Water is a critical resource in preventing the spread of COVID-19 through hand washing and general hygiene. **Denmark, Finland, the EU, Sweden, KfW and Spain** provided support through the Government to the Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) for improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene in low-income urban settlements.


The EU also contributed to enhancing water access in public places, market centres, health institutions, police stations, military bases and prisons, to improving sanitation and hygiene promotion. These measures reach up to 119,000 people in 25 counties, in areas that don't have access to life saving water and hand washing facilities.



"I have better access to a water point built by the support from the EU and its member countries through Water Sector Trust Fund. Water is essential for us to keep hygiene to prevent the spread of Covid infection." Mrs Dorothy Igoki draws water at Kithiru Kiruire earth dam in Kamarandi Location, Evurore Ward, Mbeere North Sub-county.


URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The **EU, Denmark, France, Germany and Ireland** came together as Team Europe to provide a social safety net for vulnerable people in informal settlements in Kenya through supporting a project implemented by a CSO consortium. The consortium comprises eight organisations (Kenya Red Cross, AMREF, Oxfam, Concern Worldwide, ACTED, IMPACT, the Centre for Rights Education and Awareness, and the Wangu Kanja Foundation). The cash transfer component reached over 90,000 people in three months and showed its

advantages in providing **flexible options that allowed the affected people to address their needs and promote the local economy**. Support to gender-based violence-affected households was included in the beneficiaries of cash transfer. 35,000 people in Mukuru and Mathare slums in Nairobi have gained  better access to hygiene and sanitation by the support from **France** through a French non-profit organisation to build over 800 toilets.

CONSERVATION/TOURISM


The tourism sector is one of the industries most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya. Due to the drastic fall in the number of tourists coming into Kenya, communities that rely on income from tourism need support to sustain their livelihood while protecting the environment for the future **reopening of tourism**.

 France supported seven conservancies in Marsabit and Isiolo counties.

The project funded to improve access to water, hygiene, health and education investment, diversification of sources of income and protection of biodiversity.

SMES SUPPORT AND TRADE FACILITATION

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) remain the cornerstone of Kenya's economy and were severely affected by the COVID-19 crisis. The EU and EIB are providing EUR 120 million of new support to a large commercial bank to enhance financing to Kenyan SMEs, including those in the agriculture sector. This support offers SMEs short-term working capital, which help them better withstand the economic challenges and business uncertainties caused by COVID-19.



 **Germany** supports the GoK MSME COVID-19 relief programme with EUR 18 million. The project will financially support MSMEs in the formal and informal sectors and help them survive the current economic crisis and recover soon thereafter.

It is critical to maintaining the essential supply chains for cross-border trade to ensure food security, avoid job loss and access to medicines in Kenya and neighbouring countries.

To support this, the EU, the **Netherlands, Finland, Denmark and Ireland** funded Trademark East Africa's Safe Trade Emergency Facility, which included provisions of PPE to border agencies, testing of truckers and establishing a Safe Trade Zone for women traders.

WORKING WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND THE UN AGENCIES

COVID-19 is a global pandemic which requires a globally coordinated multilateral response. This is why it is crucial to also work with international organisations and UN agencies to overcome the challenges caused by the pandemic.

  **Ireland, The Netherlands** and **Sweden** are supporting the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office to facilitate improved **coordination of COVID-19 response among the UN agencies** present in Kenya. Sweden, Finland and Poland are supporting the World Food Programme (WFP) to **distribute food aid** to low-income families in informal settlements and the refugee camps (Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Dadaab).

Kenya is also a beneficiary of the **COVAX** Facility, the global initiative that allows for high-income countries to fund vaccines for low and middle-income countries, co-led by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness

Innovations, GAVI and the WHO alongside UNICEF. The EU, its Member States and the EIB have been major enablers to the success of the COVAX Facility by providing significant financial support in the form of grants, loans and guarantees.

The EU and MS also support UNICEF in its social protection work for vulnerable people, UNHCR for its support to refugees, UN Women, and UNDP for its work on devolution. Denmark became one of the first development partners to offer support for Kenya's health sector through the **World Bank**.

The Netherlands, through its financial support to COVAX, has contributed to equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines in Kenya. In addition, its support to immediate COVID-19 response activities in the area of health and food security (GAIN and Waterworx) has helped Kenyans to overcome some of the challenges posed by the pandemic.



HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND REFUGEES

The EU and MS support monitoring, investigating and advocating for Human Rights concerning the pandemic, criminal justice actors to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, and refugees hosted by Kenya. The EU and MS work closely with UN agencies to support refugees

 and host communities in Turkana and Garissa Counties – **Germany** installed solar mini-grids for health facilities, provided cash-for-work, and supported additional food production in Kakuma and Kalobeyei Refugee Camps.

Political and economic accountability and governance

Good governance, democracy and the rule of law are vital for sustainable development. The rule of law is a prerequisite for the protection of all fundamental rights.

Effective governance institutions and systems that are responsive to public needs deliver essential services and promote inclusive growth, while inclusive political processes ensure that citizens can hold public officials to account at all levels. Sustainable development can only be achieved with effective and democratic governance at all levels, based on the rule of law, human rights, gender equality and equity.

As one of Team Europe's priority areas, a number of projects and programmes have been carried out with results and impacts through the initiatives and projects that have been implemented.



"The Good Governance programme has not only taught me how to use official complaint mechanisms, but has also trained public officers to handle these effectively."

Source: German Development Cooperation

GOVERNANCE

Kenya Vision 2030 envisages a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public. The EU DPs and Kenya are working together toward the realisation of these objectives promoting reforms in the areas of Public Finance Management (PFM) and fiscal decentralisation. These reforms are important to ensure both fiscal efficiency and discipline in the use of public finances for the betterment of the Kenyan people and, also importantly, to fully capitalise on Kenya's huge potential for diversified growth. The "Kenya PFM Reform Strategy 2018-2023" is a good example of the ambitious reforms that are improving Kenya's fiscal situation and service delivery for Kenyan citizens. Team Europe and Kenyan partners are also actively working in the area of devolution to the 47 counties, strengthening national institutional capacities in the management of the delegation process, notably through fiscal decentralisation and development of competences in counties. The promulgation of a new Constitution in August 2010 and subsequent operationalisation of the devolved system of government in 2013 gave Kenyans an opportunity to determine their own development priorities at the local level. Kenyans had for a long time agitated for a system that was closer to them, responsive to their needs and addressed challenges that stood in their way to achieving full economic potential. This is what devolution promised and has been seeking to deliver over the last eight years.

Being closer to citizens than other public institutions, Kenyan counties have the responsibility of mobilising



"I have a passion for defending people who can't defend themselves, and I believe this is the proper place for me to do the same, and I've been a prosecutor for 2 years now. I love the job."

"There is a change in Lamu. Now people actually believe in the justice system, which is a good change. It's positive for us because we do our best to make them comfortable and believe we are there to fight for their rights."

Source: EU Delegation in Kenya



local societies' opinions while acting as catalysts for change. This is particularly true in delivering an efficient public administration, more inclusive development processes, cooperation with CSOs and in finding solutions to urgent challenges faced by local communities.

Building on their more than four-decades long relationship, this transition to devolution presented an opportunity for the Government of Kenya and the European Union to work together. One of the key projects that supported the transition is the Instruments for **Devolution Advice and Support (IDEAS)** programme. The programme targets support to National Institutions to facilitate fiscal decentralisation and to counties for participatory planning and Economic Development. These two result areas are in line with key principles of the EU's agenda for change and specifically inclusive growth and accountable governance.

Both the Government of Kenya and the EU recognise the importance of citizens having a greater say in their governance, and especially on allocation of resources for development. To support this, the IDEAS programme has provided grants of up to Ksh. 110 Million to each of the 15 county governments involved in the programme to undertake various locally led development projects.

The projects supported under the programme are identified in an inclusive and participatory manner by citizens themselves and must address constraints that impede achievement of economic potential in the respective counties. The prioritised 15 counties are: Makueni, Nyandarua, West Pokot, Kisii, Marsabit, Uasin Gishu, Tana River, Taita Taveta, Baringo, Samburu, Laikipia, Kisumu, Migori, Wajir and Kwale.



In order to have an informed debate and to take the right decisions, quality statistics is essential. Kenya's National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and **Statistics Sweden** have been working since 2014 to improve KNBS data collection and analysis as well as the production of reports. Major achievements of KNBS that are widely recognised among Kenyan institutions and international development partners include the population census of 2019; the rebasing of National Accounts and the system of price statistics in 2019 and 2020; and a more user-friendly Website with access to many statistics productions and documents.



The county governments of Kisumu, Siaya, Kakamega, Busia and Bungoma aim to strengthen the public participation in the policy and budget-making processes, supported by **Finland**. As a

result, the counties have seen an increase in citizen-led actions demanding transparency and accountability as well as an increase in mechanisms to address such demands.

The Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and the National Land Commission are pursuing development and reform of Land Governance, in cooperation with the EU together with FAO. **Digital Geographic**

ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

The EU has a long-standing commitment to supporting and advocating for the role of independent, peaceful, representative CSOs as important actors in development and in the strengthening of democratic processes and structures.

Team Europe provides support to the enabling legal and institutional environment for CSOs at national and county level as well as its increased participation, engagement and oversight role at the national and county level as provided in the 2010 Constitution. In Kenya, the very first EU CSO Roadmap was adopted in August 2015. The current CSO Roadmap is intended as a strategic instrument to provide guidance to the different areas for the EU to engage with Civil Society – political and policy dialogue, development cooperation and trade.

Information Systems (GIS) centres have been launched in **nine counties**, aiming at interlinking registries with the national data centre. Citizens will no longer need to travel to Nairobi or county headquarters for land information services! This is in line with the **Big 4 Agenda** and its objectives in job creation, employment, food and nutrition security, investment opportunities as well as management of property conflicts.

Team Europe is also actively involved in dialogue with Kenyan civil society, thereby supporting the wide range of organisations and their civic space. EU partners are working with CSOs across multiple sectors – from democratic and economic governance and human rights, to food security and resilience – and support CSOs in their different roles with a special emphasis on the provision of services, watchdog roles, awareness raising and research and alternative data collection.

The **“Inuka!”** and **“Connecting across divides”** Projects see the youth as agents for peace in an environment where they are affected by conflict and where young men and women are at risk of recruitment into gangs, extremist groups, violent political factions etc.

These projects aim to support vulnerable youth to participate in community peace and security efforts in Coastal Kenya by building their confidence and skills to mutually support each other and engage constructively in dialogue and decision-making at the local level, thereby (re)building positive social ties, contributing to the deconstruction of negative relational patterns, and challenging stereotypes.

Would you vote for a woman President? The **Ms President project** was a TV reality show funded by the EU as a sort of political version of the “Star Academy” showcasing 40 women of which only one will win the ‘Ms President’ title. The project aimed to raise awareness on the role of women and girls in conflict prevention and resolution, peace building and human rights and fight prejudice around the role of women in politics.

JUDICIARY

The EU shares Kenya’s goal to transform the judiciary into a legitimate, effective and independent custodian of justice. The **Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD)** supports the Department of Justice (DoJ), the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Witness Protection Agency and the Kenya Probation and Aftercare Service to **improve court administration and case management**.

This programme is critical in the Judiciary’s efforts to **establish High Courts in all the 47 counties of Kenya**





to enhance ease of access to justice for every Kenyan.

 **The Netherlands** works hand in hand with  the **Kenyan judiciary to automate Court and registry processes** within the Commercial and Tax Division of the High Court and the lower courts in Milimani, Nairobi. The Netherlands and the Judiciary and ODPP are working toward the improvement of access to justice and in courts delivering justice in sexual violence cases.

Such cases are now being handled more expeditiously, adjournments have been reduced and processes

between the prosecutors and investigating officers on producing evidence and securing witnesses are better co-ordinated.

 **Denmark** has supported improving access to justice for children through the development of key policy documents and guidelines such as the Diversion Policy, the Court Practice Directions, the Protection and Care Form, the Children's Court Protocol, and the operational Standards for Police Child Protection Units.

 Accountability also involves enhancing transparency and addressing citizens' demands. **Germany** is working with relevant Kenyan institutions such as the Ethics and the Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) as well as civil society and selected county governments to improve service delivery at all government levels. To date, more than 205 public officers from 180 public institutions have benefited from CAJ trainings.



 **The Netherlands'** partnership with the Kenyan judiciary has brought significant results: to date, more than 2,000 cases have been filled on the e-filing system and more than Ksh. 39 million have been collected as court fees.


In addition, the time taken to file pleadings, pay court fees and serve pleadings has been reduced from 42 days to 7 days.



Sustainable infrastructure


Team Europe is one of Kenya's major partners in the **energy, transport** and **water** sectors and supports the country's goal to become an energy and transport hub as laid out in Vision 2030 as well as Kenya's Third Medium-Term Plan (2018-2022) aim to modernise the country's infrastructure. European partners and Kenyan authorities are working together in key areas such as renewable energy, investment in water projects, expansion of the roads and transport network and building of adequate and affordable housing.



 "Now I get better radio and television signal, giving me more access to information." **Spain** supports the digitalisation of Kenya's rural areas, expanding infrastructure to provide access, connectivity, information and knowledge transfer to rural and remote areas.

ENERGY


The EU shares Kenya's ambition to promote the development and use of **renewable energy sources** to create a reliable, adequate and cost-effective energy supply regime. Intensive cooperation with the EU partners is ongoing in the fields of mini-grids and the last mile/connection of customer programmes.

 Together, the EU DPs and Kenyan institutions are bringing clean energy to Kenyan homes. For instance, a Public-Private Partnership between **Belgium**, Kenya and the Belgian company Hydrobox to



build a hydro power plant for Kenya will be supplying power to the national grid, thus contributing to the stability of the national network. This first ‘**Hydrobox**’ can serve up to 25,000 users.


 **France** is financing Kenyan public enterprise projects such as KenGen, Kenya Power, Ketraco, or GDC to develop renewable energies and is connecting new users to support the Kenyan government’s goal of achieving universal access to electricity in the short term.


 Team Europe also supports Kenya’s target of universal electrification by 2022. The Government is working to rapidly increase electrification rates through the “last mile connectivity” flagship programme (inter alia with EIB/AFD/EU financing). Currently **Germany** is financing a baseline study to assess the potential of Power-to-X and Green Hydrogen in Kenya.



TRANSPORT

Transport is a key sector where the EU and Kenyan partners are working in close coordination, notably on the expansion of roads and the decongestion of cities and urban areas. The EU supports the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) with the improvement of ASAL’s rural roads, which are the principal mode of transport for movement of goods and people around the country.

 France’s **Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL)** rural roads project will open up the northern rural areas of Kenya through road improvement works through a EUR 60 million sovereign concessional loan, coupled with a EUR 30 million grant from the European Union. The road rehabilitation project will improve mobility and access in the six ASAL counties of Isiolo, Laikipia, Marsabit, Meru, Samburu and Tharaka-Nithi. The project involves the upgrading of 800 km of roads to all-weather standards (either gravel or low volume seal). The upgraded roads will improve access to markets, schools, hospitals, security services and other government services for the local population. In addition, the improved accessibility will enable communities to easily market their agriculture and livestock products and promote tourism.

 **Germany** has been cooperating with the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development to improve data collection to develop forecasts on the transport sector and identify appropriate climate policy measures in response to

those forecasts. This partnership impacted on the development of the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and has contributed to the development of local expertise in data collection and reporting, and the improvement of forecast modelling and long-term climate policy planning.



EU support to the Kenya Rural Roads Authority involves the upgrading of 1,280 km of roads to all-weather standards and improving 139 km to bitumen standards improving access to markets, schools, hospitals, security services and other government services for the local population. In addition, the improved accessibility will contribute to promote tourism and enable communities to more easily market their agriculture and livestock products.

Source: EU Delegation in Kenya

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

EU DPs are active in the **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** sector and are working together to increase access among the Kenyan population to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services, particularly in urban areas. **France**, the **EU**, the **EIB** and Kenya are joining forces to improve access to water and sanitation in Kisumu, the third largest city in Kenya. Thanks to this project health risks associated with waterborne diseases will be reduced and Kisumu's population will increase their resilience to COVID-19.

The **Austria** funded project 'Scaling out resilient water and agricultural systems' (ScaleWAYS) collaborates with the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). The LVBC is a specialised institution of the East African Community (EAC) located in the City of Kisumu, Kenya. The Commission is mandated to coordinate sustainable development and management of the Lake Victoria Basin. ScaleWAYS promotes sustainable agricultural intensification in the extended Lake Victoria Basin, the headwater of the river Nile. Further, a key aim of the project is to strengthen the LVBC, one of only a few operational transboundary water resource management institutions in sub-Saharan Africa.



Over 30,000 households in Kisumu will benefit from improved sanitation and more than 15,000 households will benefit from additional connection to the water supply grid with the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project. Support from the **EU**, **Sweden**, **Finland** and **Denmark** to enhance access to safe water targets 119,000 people in COVID-19 hotspots and potential hotspots in 25 counties.

Belgium supports several drinking water production and distribution projects. The Mavoko project for example will soon provide water for 50,000 households in the counties of Machakos and Kajiado.

Slovakia, in cooperation with UNESCO, is implementing a project that aims to provide sustainable access to adequate, clean and safe water, as well as to promote sanitation in Turkana by constructing solar-powered pumping systems for water extraction.

HOUSING

The need to make housing more affordable for Kenyans is clearly highlighted in the Constitution of 2010 and is one of the main goals of the Vision 2030. The EU partners are supporting Kenya toward sustainable urban development as well as improving the living conditions of slum residents and enhancing their socio-economic welfare. This is in line with the Big Four Agenda's target of establishing 500,000 housing units in the next five years. **The Kenya - Italy Debt for Development Programme (KIDDP)**, which Italy implemented as the first Development Partner to start a debt-swap programme with Kenya, has funded to date 126 projects managed by the Kenyan Government in key social sectors. The KIDDP is particularly active in the area of slum upgrading with the Korogocho Slum Upgrading Programme. The EU is also promoting the use of blending operations (through the EU, EIB and

The **EU**, **Sweden**, **Finland** and **Denmark** are working with local communities to enhance access to water in public places, market centres, health institutions, police stations, military barracks and prisons across Kenya.

Finland, **Sweden**, **Denmark**, **KfW** and **Spain** are working through the Water Sector Trust Fund with six counties. 85,000 people have been reached with improved water services and 230 villages with a total population of 139,000 have benefited from becoming **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** in the programme area.


The **"Kenya - Italy Debt for Development Programme"** has provided new water systems reaching around 450,000 people. In addition, 36 institutes under the KIDDP programme have benefited from machinery and teaching materials; 21 small and medium-sized hospitals have been rehabilitated, thus benefiting 130,000 people in 11 different counties.

AFD) to support the State Department of Housing and Urban Development to develop two sites, mostly for affordable rental, of a total of 3,800 housing units. Through a EUR 36 million equity investment in International Housing Solutions, an experienced development focused housing partner in Africa, EIB is

supporting the construction of 8,200 more affordable and energy efficient homes in Nairobi.

In Kisumu, Kenya's third largest city, half of the population lives below the poverty line. France's Kisumu Urban project aims to significantly improve the living conditions of its inhabitants by strengthening the capacity of municipal workers, rehabilitating infrastructure in informal settlements and better waste management.

Other key impacts in terms of better living conditions include: i) the rehabilitation of social infrastructure (schools, social centre, sub-county hospital, resulting in improved education and health services), ii) employment creation owing to the use of labour-intensive methods in construction of infrastructure and iii) the improvement of the County of Kisumu's capacity to deliver services to the residents of Kisumu; Improved living conditions in informal settlements (better drainage, lighting, security, roads); Rehabilitation of social infrastructure – schools, social centre, sub-county hospital, resulting in improved education and health services; Employment creation owing to the use of labour-intensive methods in construction of infrastructure to be funded by the project; Upgraded market (Otonglo) and improvements in working conditions for traders; Production of local plans for more strategic and organised growth of the city; Improvement in CoK capacity to deliver services to the residents of Kisumu.

 In Kenya's third largest city with approximately 600,000 residents, **France** completed the Kisumu Urban Project. The project, financed by AFD, improved the living conditions of residents through rehabilitation of social infrastructure: schools, health facilities and roads.



Job creation

The **creation of decent jobs** for all is particularly relevant for the EU-Kenya partnership. About 1,000,000 young Kenyans enter the labour market each year. Youth unemployment is estimated to be as high as 35%, compared to the overall national unemployment rate of 10%.

The Government committed to creating 1.2 million new jobs annually to address the pressing problem of youth unemployment. Job creation in Kenya also hinges on increasing public and private investment and reinforcing trade relations with Europe. This is especially relevant in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic where Kenya's GDP growth is expected to decline. The EU's approach is driven by common objectives and aligned with the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs and Kenya's Big Four Agenda. An important step in this direction will be the future implementation of the Economic Partnership

Agreement (EPA) with the EU that will boost Kenya's economic potential, improve the investment climate, and create jobs.



After my PhD I hope to get a job as a lecturer, as a professor at the university. I also hope to get married and have kids in the near future and I think that would still be compatible with my work. I don't see any conflicts of interest for sure.

Irene Wabuma, PhD student in Genetics, AUC Program with 2020 Fellowship from VLIR-UOS

 **VLIR-UOS** supports partnerships between universities and university colleges, in Flanders and in the South, looking for innovative responses to global and local challenges. They also award grants to students and professionals in Flanders and the South.

YOUTH

Kenya is progressively enhancing youth employability through labour market reforms and a strong focus on strengthening the linkages between the industry and training institutions. An important area of cooperation between the EU partners and Kenya is vocational education and training for young people to equip them with appropriate skills to meet the demands of the labour market, especially the private sector. The EU MS also invest in Kenya's youth to ensure they acquire labour market-relevant skills through education, vocational and technical training, and access to **digital technologies**.



Sweden supports the Generation Kenya programme, which offers training to young people and matches the trained youth with companies in search of employees. Over 350 companies in Kenya are involved in the programme. Since 2016, **Kenya** and **Germany** have worked together for the promotion of **Youth Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)**.

Three public Technical Training Institutes in the greater Nairobi area: the Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology, the Nairobi Technical Training Institute and the Thika Technical Training Institute are being upgraded to form a network of specialised Centres of Excellence for cooperative training. At the core of the approach is a strengthened partnership between public TVET institutions and the private sector. In this respect, agreements have been signed between the

Government, the TVET institutions, companies, industry associations and German Development Cooperation to provide practical, industry-oriented and cooperative vocational training schemes for young Kenyans.



Poland is also supporting entrepreneurship among young people from low-income and disadvantaged communities in Kisumu County with the small-grants programme "Shine with SOMO AFRICA."



"As a lead artisan in Kiberia, working for SOKO has taught me new skills, and allowed me to reach international markets. This means that I can earn more and invest in my children's future."

The EIB is supporting small handicraft makers (SOKO).

WOMEN

Kenya and the EU DPs recognise that women's economic empowerment is critical to achieving gender equality as well as sustainable development which encompasses productive employment and decent work for all, ending poverty and reducing inequalities. In partnership with Kenya, the EU is promoting the economic and social empowerment of girls and women. For instance, support to Kenyan civil society partners for the evolution of disability-friendly mother and child health services has enhanced the role of women in decision-making in the deprived Mathare district of Nairobi. Improvements in infrastructure also can impact gender equity; the Merille-Marsabit road in northern Kenya has reduced the journey time from four days to about ten hours, thus transforming women's lives in the region.



Slovakia encourages self-sufficiency among economically disadvantaged women in the outskirts of the slum Langas in Eldoret town. A certified educational centre for young women and mothers from the area has successfully been established, leading to a significant reduction of unemployment among graduates, as well as growth of their revenues and access to regular income.



The Netherlands has been advocating since 2016 a "**Women at Work Campaign**" which has resulted in the adoption of an **Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy by the Kenya Flower Council (KFC)** and Fairtrade Africa in Kenya. The sexual harassment

policy was developed through a collaborative process with horticulture sector stakeholders and now binds KFC and Fairtrade Africa membership of more than 130 flower farms in Kenya to implement the provisions and commitments in the policy.




"Joining **E4Impact** accelerator was not at all what I expected, and it completely changed the way I look at my business. I uncovered the great potential for my business and have been able to put in the right systems and structure to support its growth. The Accelerator team is passionate about the entrepreneurs especially on follows up and providing network and market lineages. To me it has been a great journey!"

Florence Mung'Atia.


Italy: E4Impact Enterprise Accelerator


GREEN JOBS


 The Agri-business sector is a key source of income for many Kenyans. **Denmark** and the EU are partnering with the **Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC)** to promote new climate technologies through innovations by entrepreneurs. KCIC has supported over 520 clean tech businesses (31% of which are women led) from five thematic areas which include water management, renewable energy, commercial forestry, agribusiness, and waste management. Over 497,569 customers have been reached by these businesses with low carbon products which have helped improve their health and living standards. In addition, over 350,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent have been mitigated from the innovative technologies developed by the Kenyan companies. The **“AgriBiz” initiative** will support early-stage and start-up companies, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), and women and youth-led community-based organisations in the agricultural value chain across the country during the next five years.



DIGITAL JOBS

 People living in rural areas now have better access to digital TV services, enhancing their access to information. The Ministry of ICT, Innovation and **Youth Affairs and Kenya Broadcast Corporation** has been supported by **Spain** with the creation of 10 digital TV transmissions sites throughout the country. These transmissions, which increased the coverage by up to 60%, will expand and improve the digital broadcast signal for radio and television.


 Improved infrastructure and connectivity; e-learning and digital skills are enhancing digital literacy in the country, as the Kenyan State Department of Vocational and Technical Training is supported by **Germany** and **France**, working in the transformation of TVET sector. The EIB and TELKOM KENYA Ltd. are working together in the expansion of the coverage and capacity of Kenya's mobile telecommunication network as well as its Fibre to Building network.

 The digital divide is being bridged as Kenya and **The Netherlands** are refurbishing and supplying a total of 105,000 ICT assets, creating 327 direct and 281 indirect jobs for youth and women by 2022, and by building the capacity of 1,900 ICT related professionals.




OTHER INITIATIVES

The EIB is partnering with the **Equity Bank Kenya** to develop and modernise Kenyan smallholder farming through the Kenya Agriculture Value Chain Facility. This initiative will help agriculture companies to modernise and exploit the full economic, employment and export potential of Kenya's agriculture as well as expand business with local Kenyan smallholders. **The Medical Credit Fund** – a region-wide operator – will increase investments in clinics, pharmacies, diagnostics centres and hospitals, so they can provide quality healthcare in Kenya. The EIB also invested in the “Novastar II” venture capital impact fund, to back early-stage businesses that address proven demand for basic goods and services with innovative business models.

 Value-added financial solutions developed for marginalised populations and enterprises have been targeted in **Sweden's** support to policy development in the financial sector, promoting digitalisation through the Financial Sector Deepening Trust Kenya, FSDK.

 At EU MS level, **Denmark** promotes sustainable growth through its Thematic Programme for **“Green Growth and Employment”** 2021-2025 with programmes such as the “Value Chain Greening and Financing programme”, which has created jobs especially for women and youth and has improved competitiveness of value chains and targeted businesses.

 **Belgium** supports higher education partnerships between universities and university colleges, in Flanders and the South, that are searching for answers to global and local challenges through **VLIR-UOS**, an organisation which stimulates cooperative projects between professors, researchers and lecturers and awards grants to students and professionals. **Hungary's Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme** offers 100 scholarships annually to high performing students for full study programmes at various higher education levels (Bachelor, Master, Doctoral). In the academic years 2021-2025, a total of 189 Kenyan scholarship holders will pursue studies in Hungarian higher education institutions.



Resilience building

Kenya's economy is highly vulnerable to climate impacts due to its dependency on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism. The importance of the rural areas in Kenya will remain an economic and social reality for the future as agriculture is the bedrock of Kenya's economy, contributing directly to 26% of the GDP and the main source of livelihood for 70% of the rural population. EU DPs are working with Kenya to increase food security and resilience to climatic shocks in ASAL areas, thus contributing to key priorities of Kenya's MTP III, and the **“Big Four” Agenda**.

The EU and Kenya are working together on the Building opportunities for resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA) project, implemented by a consortium of four partners: the Danish Refugee Council, World Vision, CARE International and WYG (TETRATECH). The programme targets the borderland areas between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (the Mander Triangle) running from November 2017 until November 2021. The project targets over 350,000 beneficiaries, with the aim of promoting economic development and greater resilience particularly among vulnerable groups.


The EU-Water Sector Trust Fund aims to aid communities in drought-prone areas to become more resilient to drought and other negative effects of climate change through addressing issues pertaining to water and sanitation infrastructure. The WSTF totals




 “The potato farmers here in Nyandarua County were facing challenges of poor storage and unclear pricing and weighing regulations. In 2019, new Irish potato regulations were released. Now we are embracing modern practices, produce storage has improved, and the required 50-kg bags have proven a success. We are already reaping big benefits from these changes.”

EUR 9.46 million and is jointly supported by the EU, Germany, Denmark and Spain.

 For instance, **France** is collaborating with the **Kenya Forest Service (KFS)** in improving the restoration, conservation and sustainable management of mangrove forests through the **“Mikoko Project”**, based on the acquisition, use and dissemination of new knowledge. This is a Kenyan, French and international partnership gathering more than 30 institutional and community-based partners. With this Project, the KFS is now reinforcing its capacities for forest management and conservation while promoting eco-tourism in Kenya.


 **Austria** supports the **Resilience for People and Landscapes Programme (REPLAP)**, implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), in the Lower and Mid Tana and Aswa-Agago catchments in Kenya and Uganda. This initiative directly benefits 386,000 vulnerable nomadic pastoral and agro-pastoral community members. The target area has an estimated population of 4.2 million who are highly dependent on natural resources.


 The **EU, Denmark, France** and **Sweden** support the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) owned and controlled by 39 Kenyan community conservancies across 44,000 square kilometres of northern and coastal Kenya. The NRT has benefited more than 68,000 people with water projects, health care, microfinance, vocational training and education. Over 3,000 students received bursaries in 2019 from the



Source: French Embassy in Kenya and Somalia

CLF and 741 people have accessed vocational training through conservancies. Over 2,700 temporary jobs were created in conservancies in 2019, ranging from road projects to classroom construction. As for the environmental impact, there has been a 96% drop in the number of elephants killed for ivory since 2012 and over 7,000 hectares of what used to be productive grazing land for cattle and wildlife have been restored. **‘Hungary**

 **Helps’**, the governmental humanitarian and development programme, also works with the NRT in supporting the health infrastructure in Isiolo to improve the availability of emergency assistance for about 6,000 people.

 A partnership between **Italy** and Kenya, the Kerio Valley Development Authority and local communities, has provided a 265-ha extension of irrigation facilities, thus providing arable land to 265 households, through the **Sigor Wei-Wei Integrated Development Project**. Local farmers been supported




“This is a dream that had never crossed my mind, I’m a different man now!”

Young Maasai warrior Lobore Lekanta cannot read or write, and never received a formal education. He has spent most of his life herding his family’s livestock across the rangelands of northern Kenya. But today, a world of opportunities is opening for him. Standing in front of Kenya’s Principal Secretary for the State Department of Vocational and Technical Training (TVET) on 30 November 2019 to receive his graduation certificate in masonry, welding and motorcycle mechanics.

through specific technical assistance and capacity building to maximise the use of the irrigation scheme for food security and agricultural activities, thus complementing the more traditional pastoral activities. In cooperation with the Kenya Forest Service, **The Netherlands’** Sustainable Trade Initiative aims to restore and conserve 60,000 hectares of

the forest by 2030; while Sweden and the EU contribute to the transformation of crop, livestock and fisheries production into commercially oriented enterprises that ensure sustainable food and nutrition security in 47 counties and at the national level for a period of five years (2017-2022). For instance, the Migori County has developed food safety policy in collaboration with


Sweden and the EU. Counties will now have systems in place for safe, high quality food, eventually increasing productivity and incomes for value chain actors.


 **Poland** is also working with semi-arid south-eastern Kenyan counties of Makueni, Machakos and Kitui securing regular access to water for schools and agricultural cooperatives. Thanks to innovative rainwater collection systems and supplied water tanks, 8 schools have regular access to water; 13 sand dams, each equipped with a shallow well, have been built; and 2 solar-powered water distribution systems now connect the main water source with remote parts of the villages.

In addition, as part of “**Team Europe response**” to COVID-19, the EU, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Sweden, Ireland and Denmark are closely working with Kenyan authorities to boost food security in Kenya through financial and logistical assistance (e.g. getting seeds and foddering for their livestock) to farmers and SMEs. These initiatives also cover the treatment of acute malnutrition, especially for young children, and aim to boost the overall health situation through the provision of basic services and epidemics control.

 Other initiatives contributing to increasing resilience in Kenya are the **Ireland-Kenya Agri-food Strategy 2017-21**, which is supporting the Kenyan agri-food sector and expanding opportunities for Irish and Kenyan agribusinesses, as well as the Kenya Agriculture Value Chain Facility, where the EU and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

(MoALF) and other Kenyan bodies are developing and modernising Kenyan smallholder farming.


 **Germany** is working with the MoALF and with Marsabit and Turkana county governments to enhance drought resilience in northern Kenya through the development and implementation of drought-resilience reforms and strategies.

 **Germany's** support to the MoALFI translates into real impact in rural areas: 690,000 smallholder farmers have received vocational training and 7,200 smallholder farmers and farming enterprises have received loans.

Around 3,500 jobs have been created in the rural sector and there has been a 30% average increase in agricultural productivity and income, up to 80% in dairy, and 80-160% in irrigation schemes.



The EU and the Ministry of Devolution and the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands are working with four sub-counties of Baringo County to improve access for 60,000 agro-pastoralists to agricultural extension services and diversified farming systems to mitigate effects of climate change. This initiative will impact the level and quality of knowledge within the communities and embrace technological farming systems that will ensure improved quality and quantity of their products for value addition.

The EU supports Kenya's green and circular economy policy objectives by participating in initiatives such as **SWITCH Africa Green**, the Partnership on Action for Green Economy and the African Circular Economy Network. The EIB is equally very active in this domain and has recently approved an ambitious Climate Bank Roadmap supporting the EU and partner countries to deliver on the long-term goals of the European Green Deal and the UN SDGs more broadly. Alongside its decision to stop financial support for fossil fuels from 2021, the EIB has committed to support EUR 1 trillion green investment by 2030 and to be fully aligned to the Paris Agreement as of January 2021. Denmark supports low carbon climate resilient practices to foster a market-driven energy and resource efficiency sector in Kenya. **Denmark** also supports, through  the work with a Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP), the development of a national food quality system for official control under the National Food Safety Coordination Committee. The Danish partnership with Kenya will increase knowledge and

efficiency in the Kenyan national food safety authorities – both at national and regional level – and support the involvement and cooperation with the private sector in both countries.

With the Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector, Germany's GIZ and Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries are supporting smallholder farms with advisory services, educational and training courses, and access to loans to increase their agricultural production and income as well as to generate jobs in the area of food processing. In a similar vein, **The Netherlands'** Food security via vertical  integration of a new Kenyan potato chain is currently supporting the creation of a sustainable – fully operational and profitable – potato chain in Kenya within a potato enabling environment.

The **EU AgriFI Kenya Challenge Fund** aims to support productive and market-integrated smallholder agriculture through the provision of financial support to agri-enterprises. The goal is to contribute to improvements in the capacity of smallholder farmers/pastoralists to practise environmentally sustainable and climate-smart agriculture as a business in inclusive value chains.

The Challenge Fund is funded by the European Union and co-funded by **SlovakAid**. The EIB is providing long-term local currency financing to Equity Bank for on-lending to eligible food and agriculture sector projects.

Disaster Management and Humanitarian response to crisis

EU HUMANITARIAN AID IN KENYA

Over the years, the **EU** has maintained its humanitarian support for refugee operations in Kenya working through various UN and NGO partners to meet the immediate basic needs of the affected population and avert loss of lives. It has also focused on building the resilience of communities in the arid northern part of Kenya and the capacity of authorities to prepare for emergencies. In 2020, the EU provided EUR 18.4 million of humanitarian aid in Kenya and has given more than EUR 200 million since 2012. In 2021, the EU is supporting humanitarian action in Kenya with EUR 16 million in funding to assist refugees and asylum seekers encamped in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps.

THE EU'S RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Since the first case of COVID-19 was reported in March 2020, EU-funded humanitarian projects in Kenya are adopting new measures and continue to adapt within existing circumstances to ensure continued assistance for beneficiaries and staff. The aim is to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the beneficiaries of and staff delivering humanitarian assistance while continuing to provide life-saving assistance to support vulnerable communities. Health actions already in place in the refugee camps are complementing ongoing efforts

by the Ministry of Health of Kenya. In addition, the EU has been supporting the **World Health Organization (WHO)** in Kenya through a global contract worth EUR 30 million in 2020 to support Preparedness and Response Plans in high risk and vulnerable countries in Africa and Asia. In 2021, the EU has allocated EUR 100 million on top of the initial country allocation to support COVID-19 vaccination strategies and capacity in Africa.

THE EU'S HEALTH RESPONSE IN REFUGEE CAMPS

In the refugee camps, EU support helps sustain comprehensive primary and secondary health services through a network of health centres and hospitals that cater to both refugee and host communities in the immediate neighbourhood of the refugee camps. Nutrition treatment services targeting children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women are also integrated into the health services and are reaching over 13,000 children annually with critical interventions for the management of malnutrition. Efforts are also made to provide care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and work with communities in the camps to prevent such violence from being perpetrated. In 2021, EU humanitarian aid implemented by IRC in Dadaab and Kakuma will

support transformation of health care management and improvement in quality of health services through digitisation of health information management in the camps by the implementation of an **Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system**.


THE EU'S SUPPORT TO EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES


The EU is committed to supporting access to quality learning services for children affected by disasters. In the refugee camps, the EU contributes to the education of refugees and young people by offering learning opportunities for more than 135,000 pupils enrolled in schools in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps. The situation is grimmer for girls and other vulnerable groups of learners such as **Children with Disabilities (CWD)**, often left behind in an increasingly resource scarce education environment. Through its support to Humanity and Inclusion in 2020-2021, approximately 6,000 children with disabilities in Kakuma and Dadaab camps will be supported to access adapted and targeted learning services in established schools including access to education assessment in four equipped Education Assessment Resource centres established in the camps.

Just as for the rest of the country, the closure of schools in 2020 for about 10 months equally affected learning in the refugee camps and required a robust response amongst humanitarian partners to ensure continuation of learning for refugee children. The EU's humanitarian

aid through UNHCR in 2020 enabled an adapted response in the education sector, establishing access to and distribution of tools and materials to aid learning through digital platforms (including radio broadcasts) and other mass media methods to ensure refugee children were not left behind. Over 44,000 children were assisted through this response.

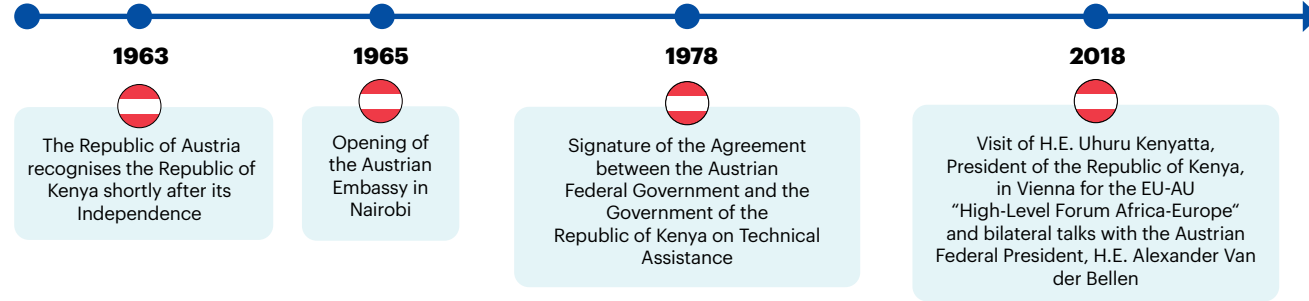


 In addition, on disaster management, in partnership with the **Chief Fire Officers Association (CFOA)**, **Poland** is setting up the first ever professional Fire Brigade Training Center in Kenya, located in Kiambu County, and is contributing to the expansion of these structures and the increase in the number of firefighters all over the country. In addition, almost 50% of all firefighters serving in local fire units across all 47 Kenyan counties have been trained.

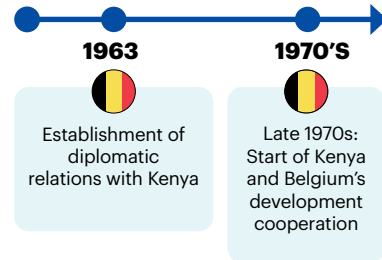
 **Hungary** provides humanitarian support with its **"Hungary Helps"** programme supporting educational and health infrastructure, youth projects in Nyeri, sustainable livelihood in Kisaju, health infrastructure in Isiolo, skills training and job creation activities in the slum of Kangemi in Nairobi.

TIMELINE

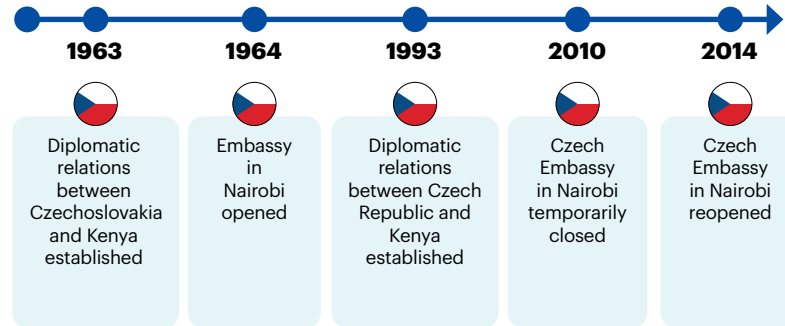
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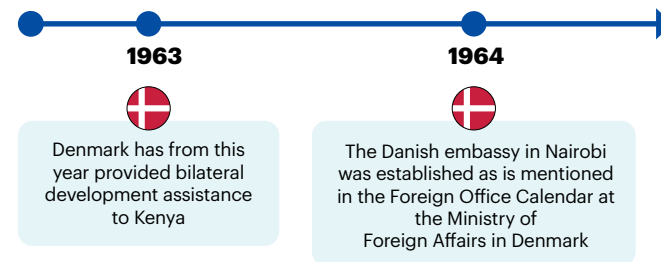
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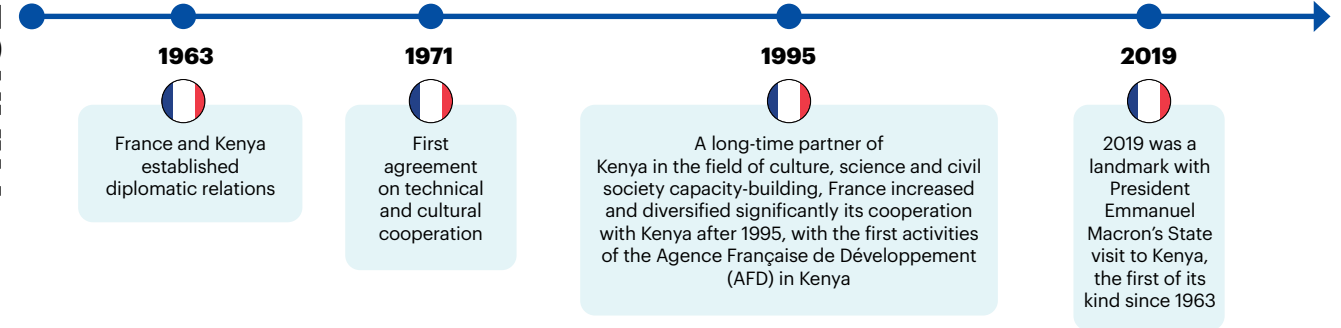
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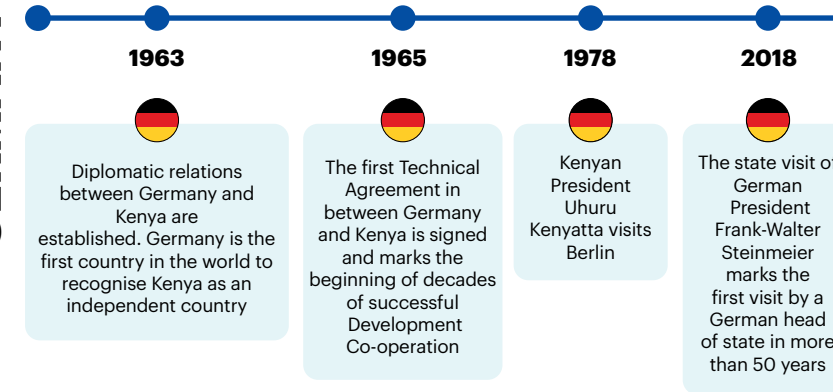
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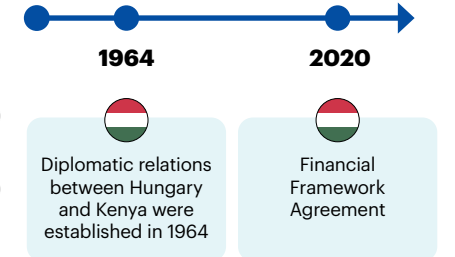
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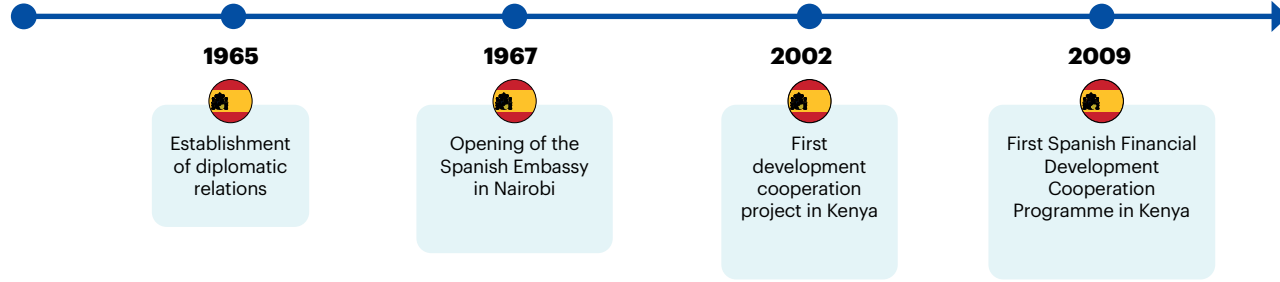
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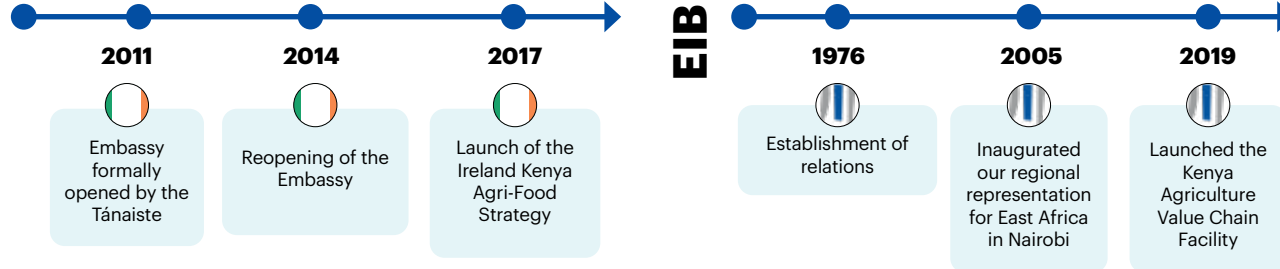
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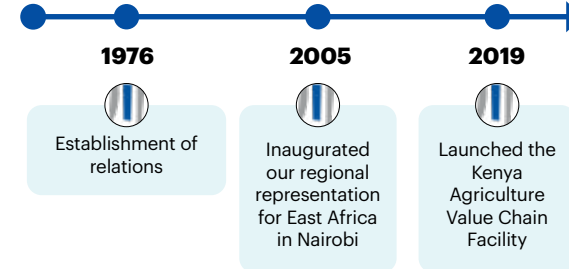
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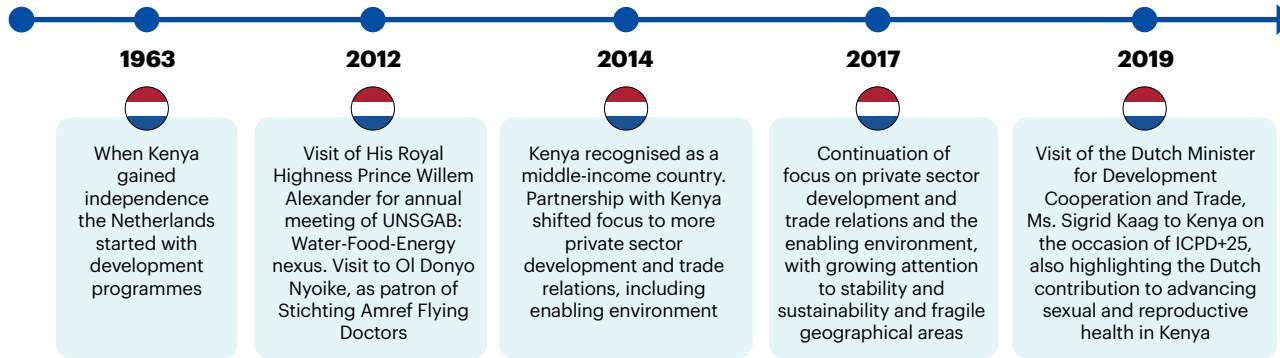
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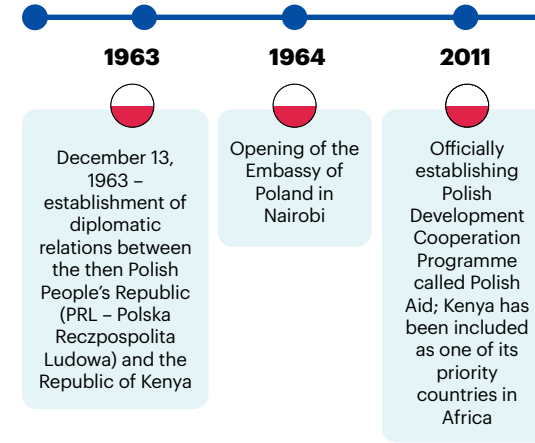
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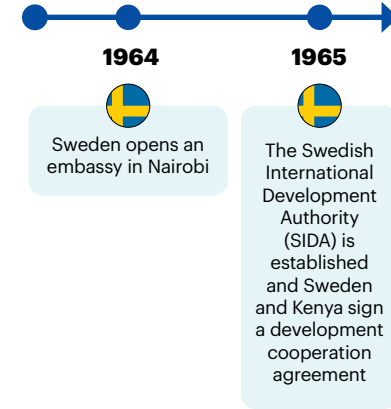
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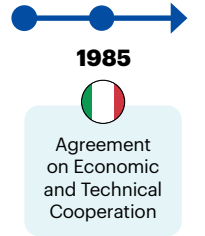
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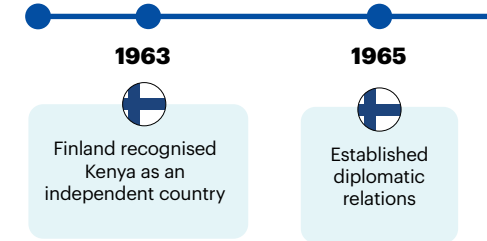
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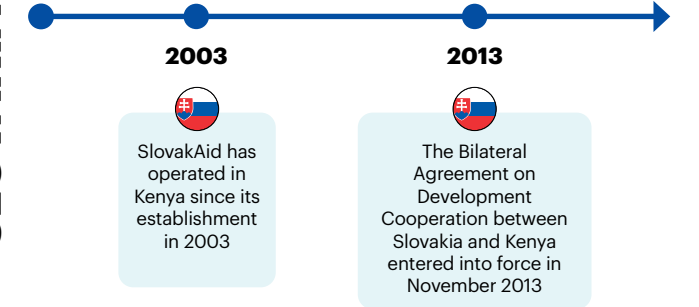
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The EU-Kenya Partnership





BLUE BOOK 2021

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