



»» EU Aid in Kenya

EC development cooperation

Taken alone, the European Community ranks as the world's third largest aid donor, accounting for 10% of global ODA. This equals net disbursements of € 13,4 Billion in 2008.¹ The objective of EC aid is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

EC aid is guided by the following policy documents:

- The European Consensus on Development.
- The revised Cotonou Agreement.
- The Development Cooperation Instrument.

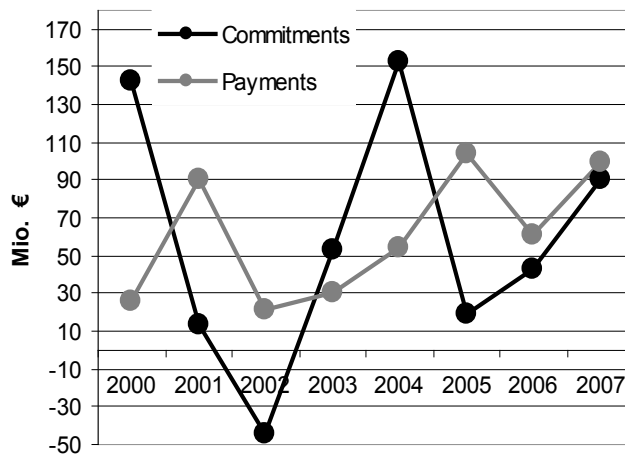
These documents reveal several common trends:

- Increased budget support (target: 50% of EC aid).

- Decreased disbursement of aid through programs and projects.
- Commitment to involve Civil Society.

The largest share of EC aid goes to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Country Strategy Papers (CSP) guide the implementation of the above mentioned policies. They are drafted for a period of seven years. Aggregated information on how EC policies are implemented is scarce. These fast facts help to better understand the reality of EC ODA in the field and its implication for funding for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

EC development aid to Kenya



Source: EC annual reports 2001-2008²

Country Strategy Papers

The EC relies on CSPs to identify the priorities for its development assistance. They are proposed by the partner country's national government and negotiated with the EC. Each country is allowed two focal priority areas plus non-focal areas that can also receive some funding.

The current strategy papers will direct funding from 2008-2013 with a mid-term review (MTR) in 2009/2010. In principle, the CSPs can be readjusted during the mid-term review: new objectives can be introduced to reflect changing conditions in the country and funding can be re-allocated.

Key contacts for the MTR process in Kenya are those responsible for Non-State Actor related issues in the EC delegation and the National Authorizing Officer in the Kenyan Ministry of Finance.



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The EC's CSP for Kenya

Focal sectors:

- Regional economic integration by means of transport infrastructure
- Agriculture and rural development

Non-focal sectors:

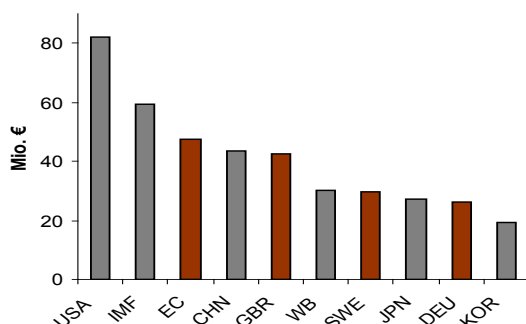
- Democratic governance and support for Non-State Actors
- Private-sector development

The Kenya CSP was signed in December 2007 and can be retrieved from the EC website.³ It provides an indicative financial contribution of € 399 million from the EC to the Republic of Kenya between 2008 and 2013, of which € 16,4 million are intended to cover unforeseen needs, such as emergency assistance. The major part of the allocations, totaling to € 383 million, are intended to cover macroeconomic support, sectoral support, programmes and projects in the focal and non-focal areas of European Community assistance.

EU Aid in Figures

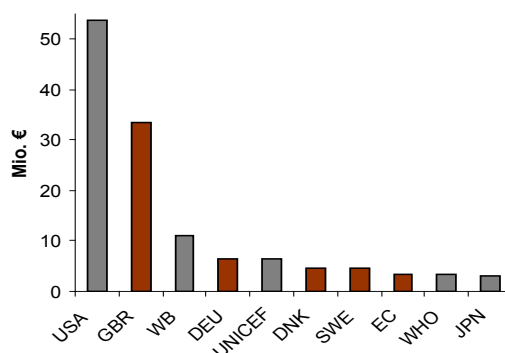
The EC is the third largest donor in the country in terms of total ODA. Together, the EC and other important bi- and multilateral donors (USA, IMF, China and the UK) have contributed more than € 275 million to Kenya in 2005.⁴

Top Donors
Total ODA to Kenya
(2005)



In the CSP, the EC recognizes that health indicators in Kenya reflect a negative trend over the last decade and that reproductive health commodity security is a key issue in the health sector. Nonetheless, health is not a priority in EC-Kenya cooperation. Instead, other donors play a more significant role in this field.

Top Donors
Health & HIV/AIDS in Kenya
(2005)



Next to important international donors such as the USA, the World Bank and UNICEF, it is primarily the EU Member States UK, Germany and Denmark who have made Health & HIV/AIDS a priority in their development cooperation with Kenya. Altogether, these six actors donated € 116 million to health in Kenya in 2005.⁵

EU Member States & Health

In 2005, the United Kingdom allocated nearly 80% (€ 33,6 Million) of its total aid spending to Kenya towards health and HIV/AIDS, making it the most important EU donor in the sector. It focuses primarily on health systems, reproductive health, malaria and essential health systems.⁶

For Germany, health is one of three main areas of cooperation with Kenya, with a primary focus on reproductive health and health financing. The German development agency (GTZ) aims to improve reproductive health services, particularly in rural areas by assisting the Department for Reproductive Health of the Kenyan Health Ministry.⁷ In 2005, Germany allocated € 6,6 Million of its aid spending to health.



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Denmark is highly committed to health in Kenya and makes it one of two priorities in its cooperation. HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and health care systems are Denmark's focal points. Since 2002, the Danish development agency is closely involved with the government in the health sector and gradually shifted its assistance from project to programme assistance.⁸ In 2005, Denmark spent € 4,7 Million on health in Kenya.

Donor coordination

The main donors are organized in the Donor Coordination Group (DCG), with a special group chaired by the World Bank called the Harmonization, Alignment and Coordination Donor Group (HAC).⁹ Bi- and multilateral donors that are active in health meet on a monthly basis in the context of the "Health & HIV/AIDS donor sector working group". Among its members, some have claimed to become lead donors in Health & HIV/AIDS. From the EU side, these include Germany, Italy and Denmark. Other active European donors in this sector are the EC, the UK, France and the Netherlands.¹⁰

As a rule, only members of the working groups are permitted to attend meetings; nonetheless, information on the work, activities and outcomes of sessions of the so-called "Development partners in Health Kenya" (DPHK) can be accessed on the Working Groups's web portal.¹¹

EC assistance to Non-State Actors

The EC will offer assistance to support Non-State Actors (NSAs) that are involved in focal and non-focal sectors. HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed into all operations in each sector, and specific financial allocations will be assigned.

Allocations for the non-focal sector on democratic governance and support for NSAs amount to € 9,2 Million, with a minimum of €4.6 Million for NSAs. SRHR-relevant priority areas of this non-focal sector include:

- the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equity and equality

- institution- and capacity-building, leadership and coordination of state and non-State actors.

The Commission will only support not-for-profit activities, with a primary focus on capacity-building, advocacy, research, awareness-raising and monitoring/watchdog measures. According to the CSP's schedule of activities, the financing decision will be made in the third quarter of 2009, and project implementations under this sector will begin towards the end of that year.

EC delegation Nairobi

Although the largest part of EC aid in Kenya under the CSP goes towards budget support and thus funds government reform programmes, the European Commission's delegation in Nairobi also regularly publishes calls for proposals for non-EDF projects on its website.¹² According to a previous DSW analysis of EC budget allocations to RH projects in developing countries, the delegation in Kenya is one of the few to include reproductive health in their calls for proposals.¹³ As records of past and on-going projects in cooperation with the delegation indicate, health projects, including sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS as well as gender and human rights projects, appear to be among the priority sectors for the EC delegation in Kenya.



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Endnotes*

- ¹ DSW, "Euromapping 2009", <<http://www.euroresources.org/euomapping.html>>
- ² European Commission, DG EuropeAid, "Publications - Annual Reports", <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/index_en.htm>
- ³ Republic of Kenya & European Community, "Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme for the period 2008 - 2013", <<http://www.delken.ec.europa.eu/en/publications/Country%20Strategy%20Paper%202008%20-%202013.pdf>>
- ⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁶ Department for International Development, "DFID: Working to reduce poverty in Kenya", <<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Where-we-work/Africa-Eastern--Southern/Kenya1/Major-challenges/#health>>
- ⁷ Gesellschaft fuer technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), "Promoting Reproductive Health", <<http://www.gtz.de/en/1628.htm>>
- ⁸ Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Danida, "Kenya - Denmark Partnership. Strategy for Development Cooperation 2006 - 2010", <<http://www.ambnairobi.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/75366B41-1860-4DD4-B505-CC9290CD21D0/0/KenyaDenmarkPartnership.pdf>>
- ⁹ HAC Kenya, "Recently Added Documents", <http://www.hackenya.org/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1>
- ¹⁰ Development Partners in Health Kenya, "About DPHK", <http://www.hdwg-kenya.com/new/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=5&Itemid=6>
- ¹¹ Development Partners in Health Kenya, "Updates", <http://www.hdwg-kenya.com/new/index.php?option=com_myblog&Itemid=29>
- ¹² Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Kenya, "Non-EDF projects (NGOs)", <<http://www.delken.ec.europa.eu/en/information.asp?MenuID=4&SubMenuID=54>>
- ¹³ DSW, "Fast Fact: Reproductive Health and the EC's Non-State Actors Programme 2007", <http://www.weltbevoelkerung.de/en/Reproductive_Health_and_Non_State_Actors_Programme.pdf>

*All documents retrieved on 8 June 2009.



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