

KENYA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
--------------	---

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	4
------------------------	---

The Community in Europe	4
-------------------------	---

The Community in the world	7
----------------------------	---

THE LOME CONVENTION	10
---------------------	----

KENYA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	14
----------------------------------	----

Political cooperation	14
-----------------------	----

Financial and technical cooperation	15
-------------------------------------	----

— The First Lomé Convention (1976-1980)	15
---	----

— The Second Lomé Convention (1981-1985)	18
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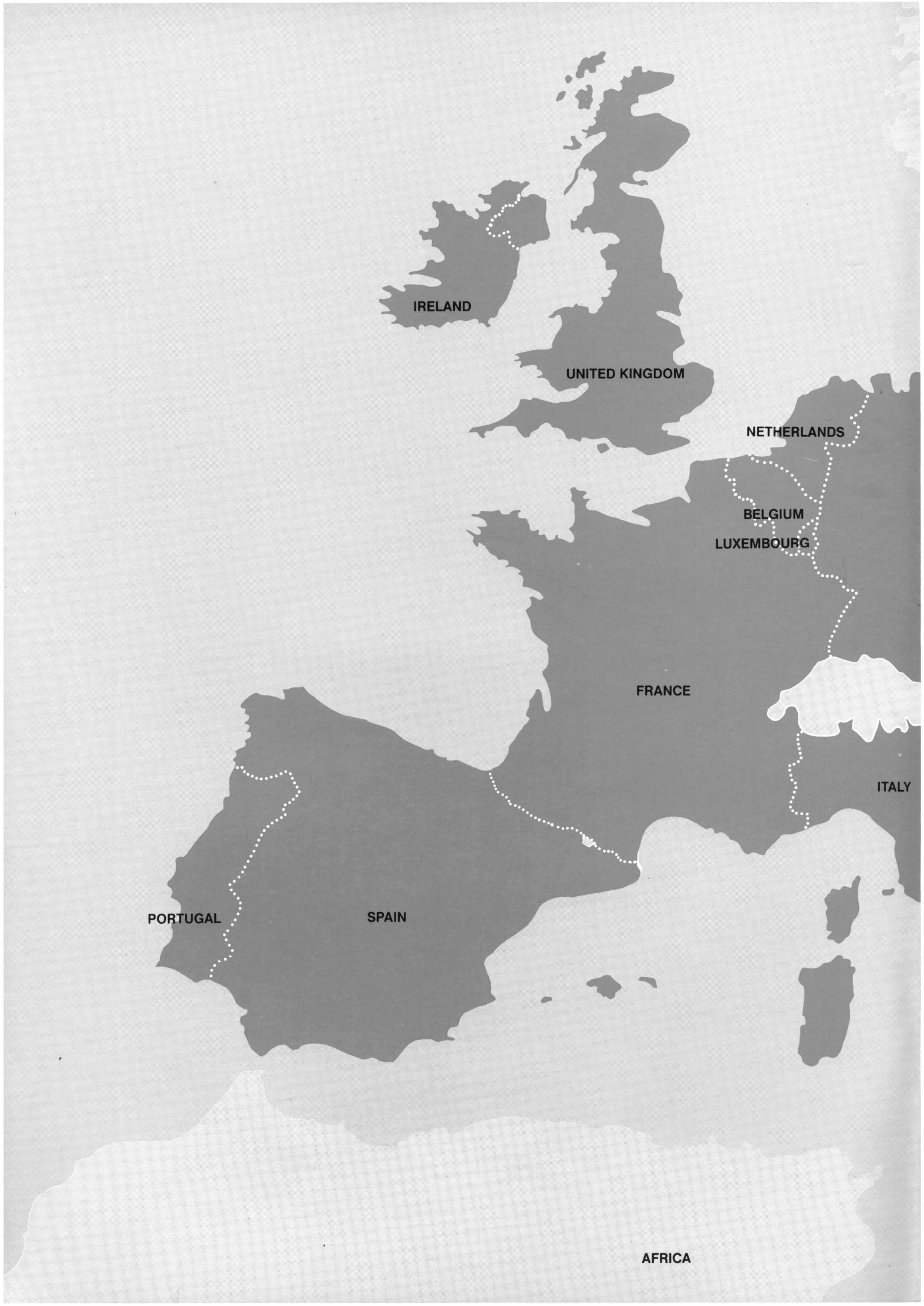
Regional cooperation (1976-1986)	21
----------------------------------	----

Trade and industrial cooperation	21
----------------------------------	----

Food Strategy	23
---------------	----

Lomé III prospects 1986-1990	23
------------------------------	----

NGO Co-financed projects in Kenya	24
-----------------------------------	----



IRELAND

UNITED KINGDOM

NETHERLANDS

BELGIUM

LUXEMBOURG

FRANCE

ITALY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

Kenya has strong links with the European Community.

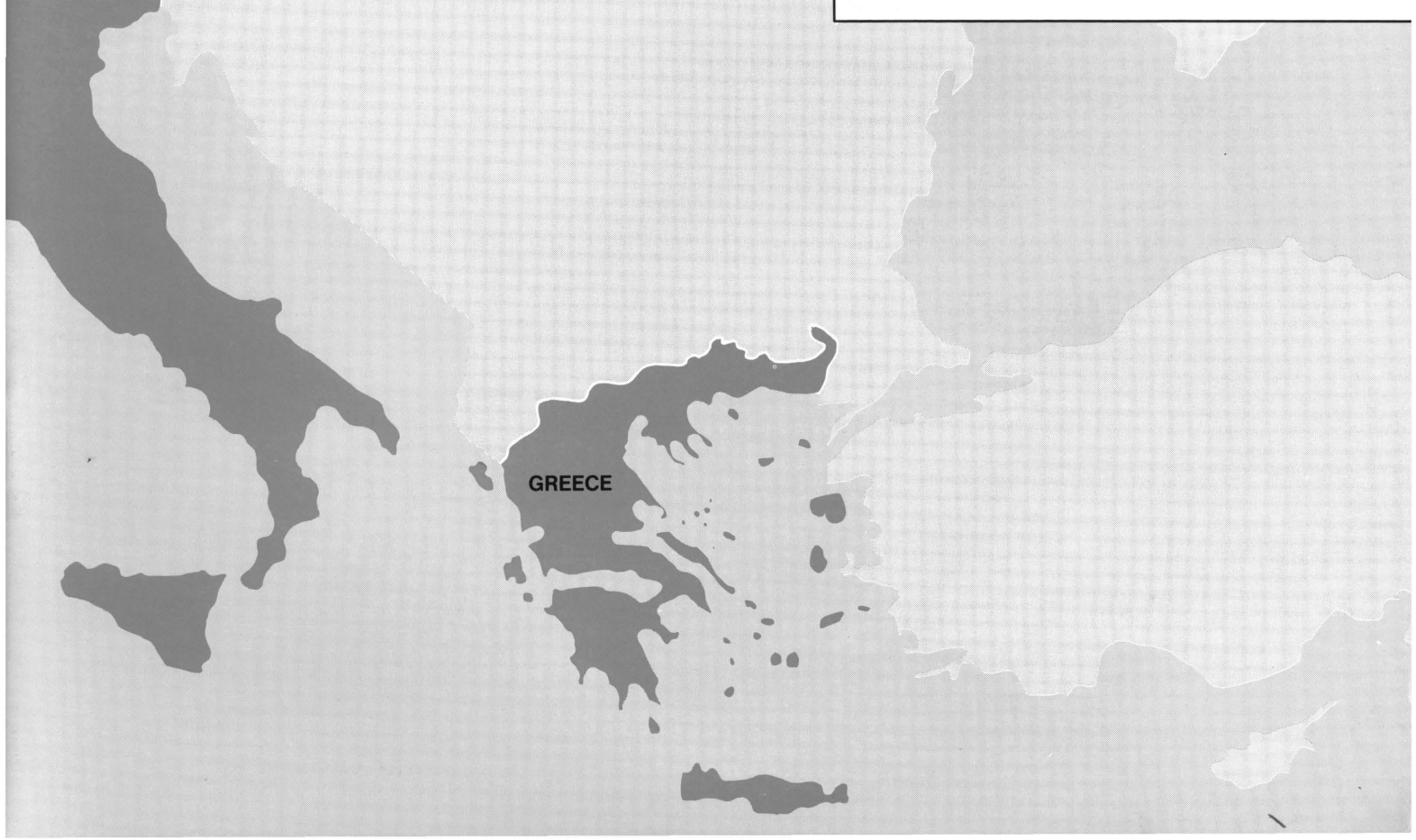
As a member of the Lomé Convention, which currently groups sixty-six African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the twelve Member States of the European Community under a single contract, Kenya enjoys trading advantages in the European Common Market: in particular, almost all her exports to the Community are duty-free, and, in certain circumstances and for certain products such as coffee and tea, she is entitled to financial aid to help compensate for losses in export earnings.

The European Community is Kenya's most important trading partner. In 1985, for example, the Community took 45% of Kenya's exports and accounted for 35% of her imports.

The Community and its Member States taken together are also major partners in cooperation for development. In recent years, the EC Member States, bilaterally and multilaterally, have provided between 40% and 50% of total official development assistance to Kenya.

Kenya maintains an Embassy and an Ambassador accredited to the European Community in Brussels, and the European Commission maintains a delegation in Nairobi.

This brochure describes the principal aspects of EC-Kenya cooperation.



THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The Community in Europe

The European Community is made up of twelve countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. All these countries have signed three treaties which form the framework for the construction of a united Europe:

- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) treaty of 1951;
- the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) treaty of 1957;
- the European Economic Community (EEC) treaty of 1957.

The aim of the treaties is the formation of an economic union — bringing with it closer political cooperation — in which goods, people, capital and services can circulate freely and where foreign trade, agriculture, transport and other sectors of the economy are governed by common policies.

The European Community exists to promote prosperity in Europe, to guarantee peace between its member states, and to help other countries by means of trade and financial cooperation.

There are five Community institutions:

- The Council of Ministers, which has the power to take decisions. The

member states are represented in the Council at ministerial level. Decisions are taken either unanimously, or by a qualified majority, i.e. at least 54 votes out of a total of 76 (France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom each have 10 votes, Spain has 8, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal have 5 each, Denmark and Ireland both have 3, and Luxembourg has 2).

- The Commission, which proposes and administers common policies, and makes sure that the treaties are observed. The Commission has 17 members, called "commissioners", who in the exercise of their duties are required to act in the interests of the Community as a whole and not of their own respective countries.
- The European Parliament, which, with 518 members directly elected every five years, represents the inhabitants of the Community. The Parliament gives its opinion on the proposals submitted by the Commission. It is the Parliament which adopts the Community budget every year after discussions with the Council of Ministers.

- The Court of Justice, which is responsible for settling disputes arising from

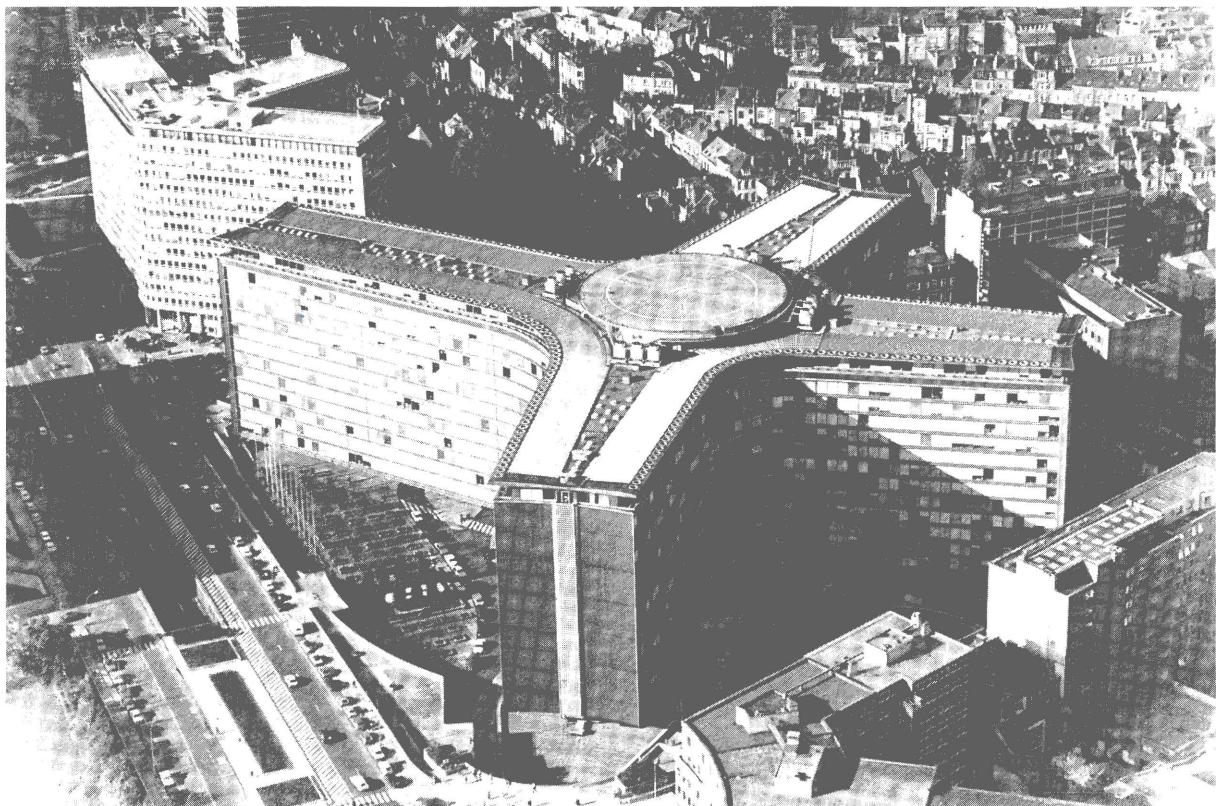
the application of Community law. The Court has 13 judges.

- The Court of Auditors, which has 12 members, checks that Community funds are properly spent.

In addition to these institutions, there exist other bodies involved in the running of the Community, in particular:

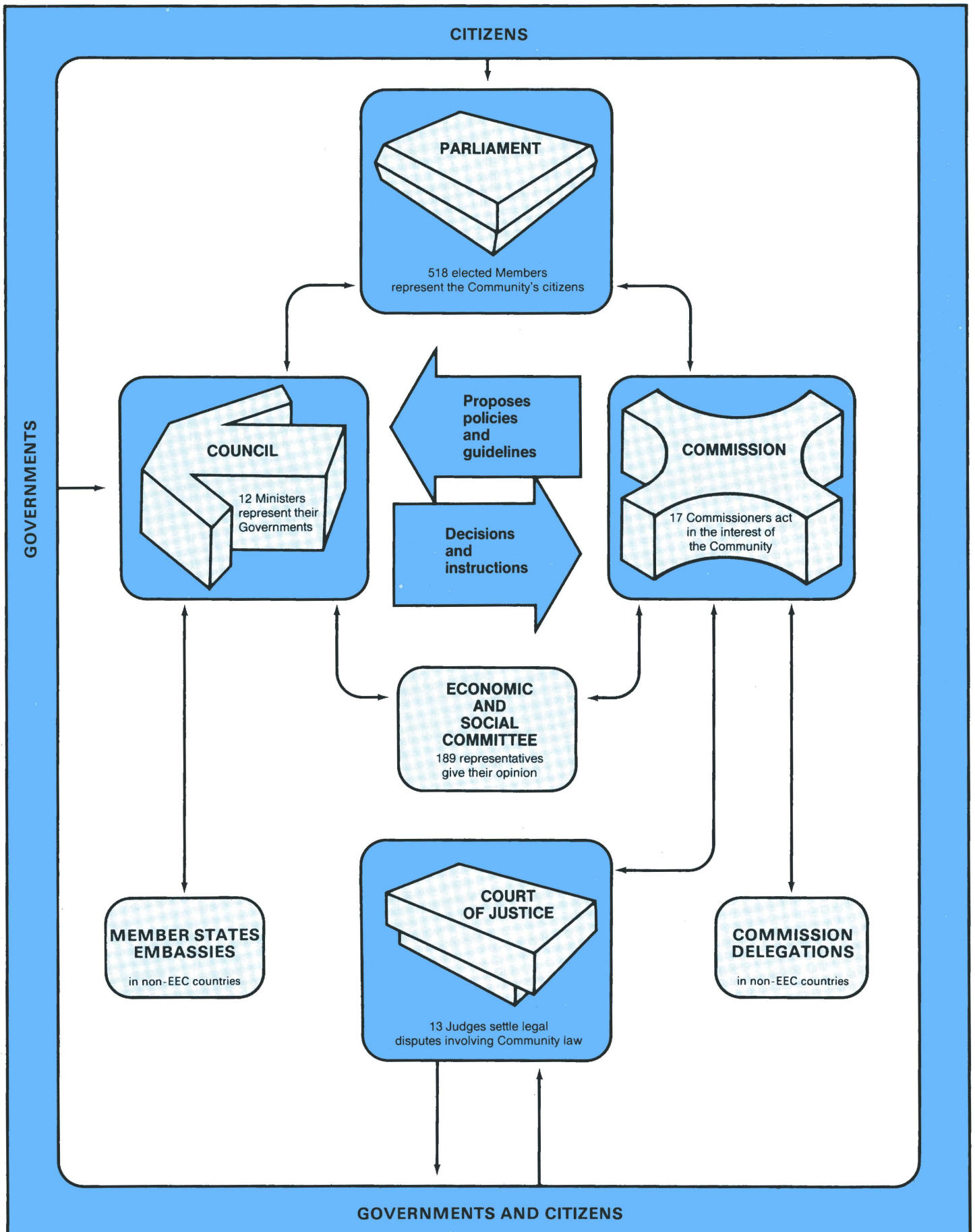
- The Economic and Social Committee, an advisory body with 189 members representing employers, trade unions and other interest groups such as farmers or consumers. Like the Parliament, it must give its opinion on Commission proposals before these can be adopted by the Council.
- The European Investment Bank, which has its own powers of decision, and which is endowed with capital subscribed by the member states, raises money on the capital markets to finance loans to Community countries and to developing countries which have comprehensive cooperation agreements with the Community (Mediterranean and ACP countries).

The whole Community edifice is crowned by the European Council of heads of state or government, who meet two or three times a year to discuss the broad direction of European policy.



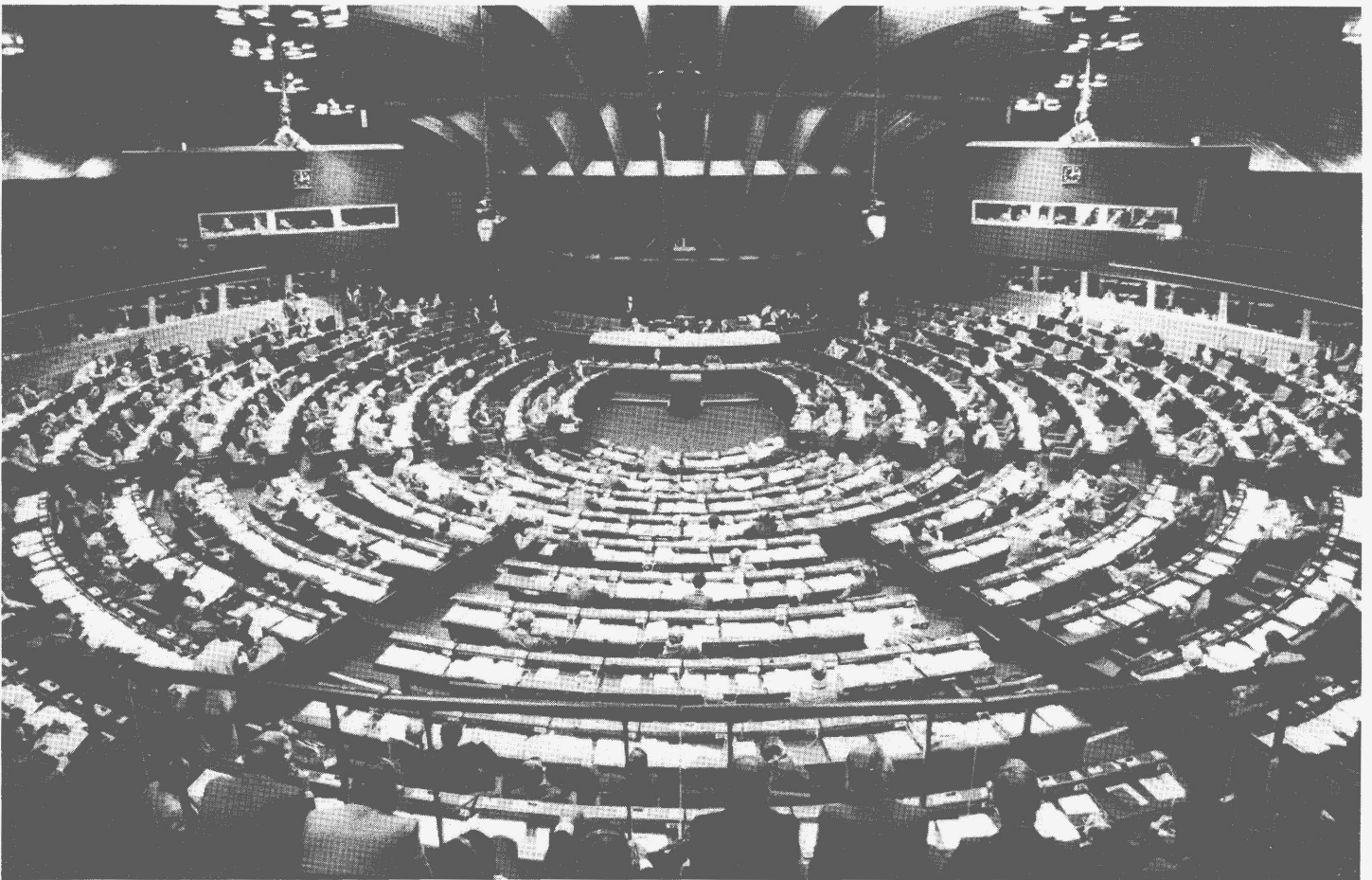
Headquarters of the Commission (centre) and the Council of Ministers (left), Brussels, Belgium.

HOW THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WORK





The Court of Justice in Luxembourg.



The European Parliament, Strasbourg, France.

The Community in the World

In its relations with third countries, the European Community pursues a policy based on freedom of trade, as well as a forward-looking policy of aid and co-operation with developing countries.

It supports the spirit underlying the GATT multilateral negotiations. As the body responsible for the common commercial policy of its Member States, the Community has taken an active part in the successive rounds of talks conducted by GATT to lower customs tariffs and remove non-tariff barriers to trade. The average level of its own external tariff is currently, at under 4%, one of the lowest in the industrialised world.

The Community took the lead, when it introduced its scheme of generalized preferences in 1971, to encourage developing country exports. Since then, it has consistently widened the scope of its scheme, which at present covers some 120 countries and a vast number of products.

The Community is a party to all major international commodity agreements, and will participate fully in the Common Fund, when it is finally established.

It is a member of the international wheat agreement, and has become, with the United States, the main supplier of food aid to the developing countries.

In addition to its trade activities, the Community co-operates in the economic development of the majority of countries in the third world. With expenditure on bilateral and multilateral aid running at about 12,000 million dollars a year, the Community and its Member States between them provide roughly one third of all official development assistance to developing countries.

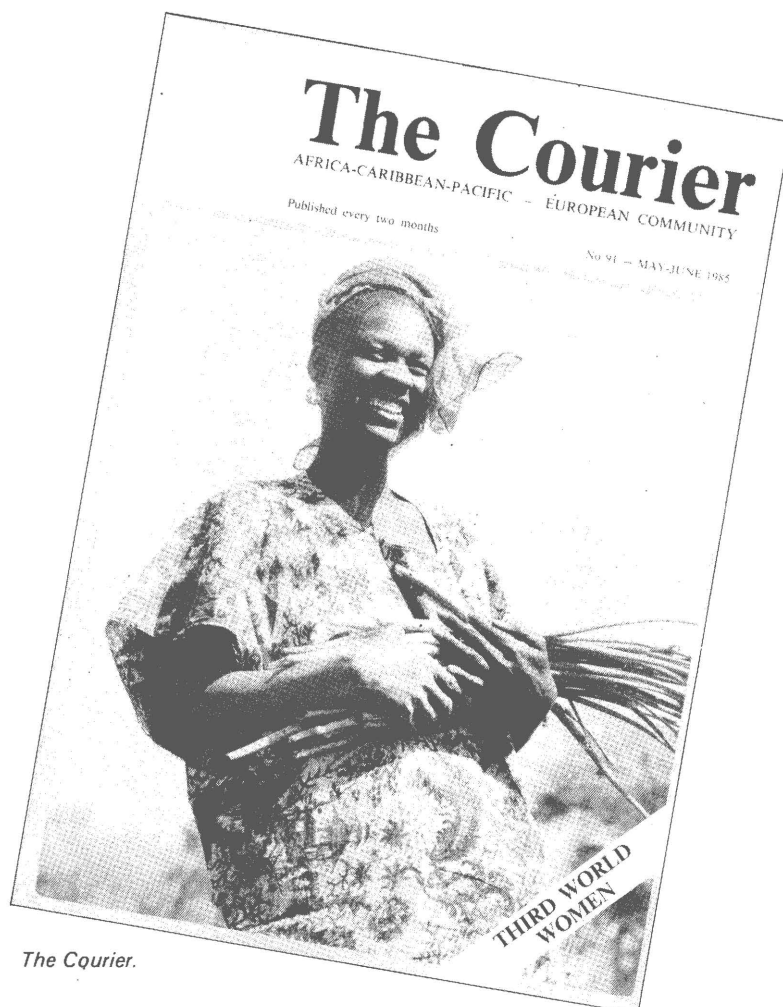
The Community as such is present in Asia and in Latin America where it finances a growing programme of rural development aid, and encourages regional groupings such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the countries of the Andean Pact.

A series of trade and aid agreements concluded with eight southern and south-eastern Mediterranean countries

embody the Community's support for this region's development. The Community wishes to go further and is working for inter-regional co-operation between EEC and Arab League countries in the framework of the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

Finally, the Lomé Convention, a collective agreement between the twelve countries of the European Community and sixty-six African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, backed up with substantial funds and joint institutions, gives rise to multiple activities in the field and a permanent dialogue at institutional level.

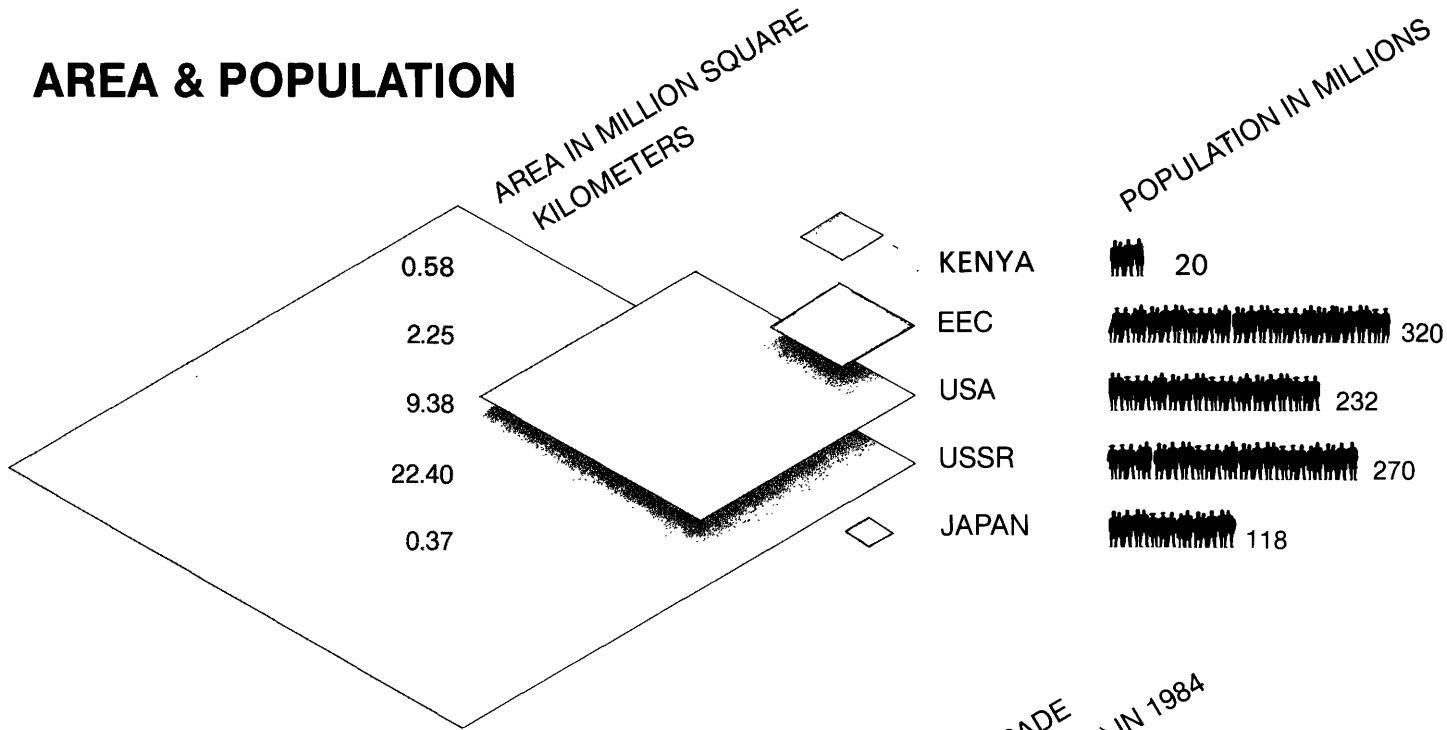
The extent of these activities is reflected in the network of overseas offices which the Commission maintains—there are 47 Delegations in the ACP countries alone—and in the two-monthly magazine "The Courier", which includes features on ACP and EEC countries, articles on development topics, news of the institutions' activities, and summaries of the latest EEC-financed operations in ACP countries. 2'950 copies are distributed every month in Kenya.



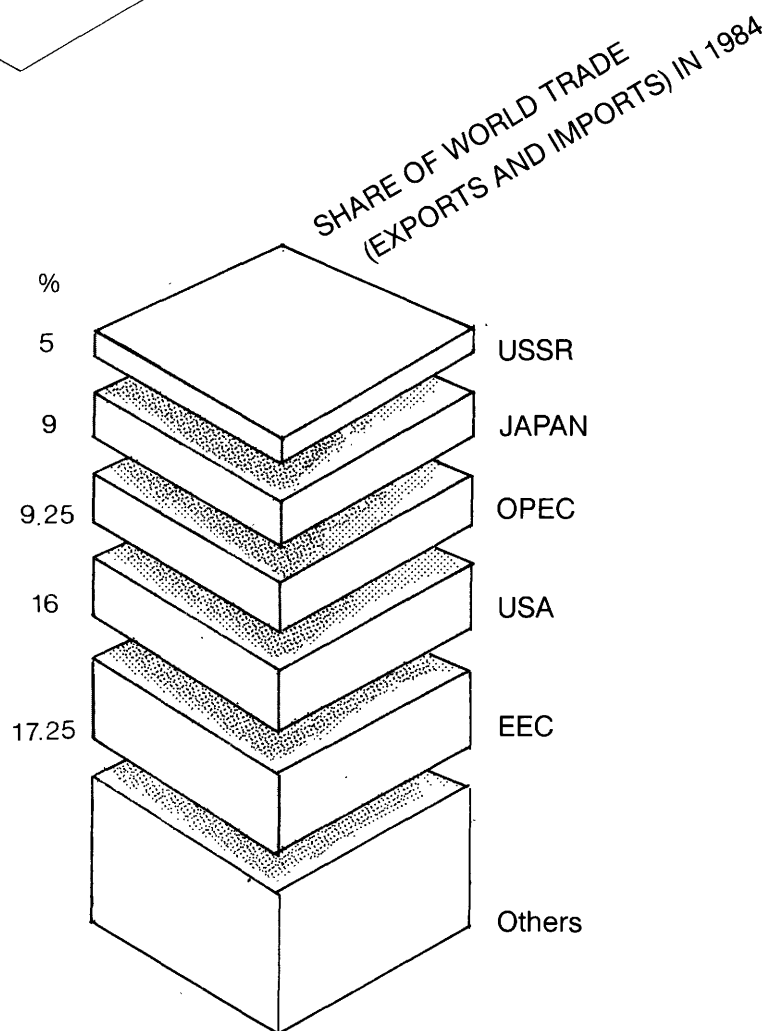
The Courier.

BASIC FACTS: a few comparisons

AREA & POPULATION



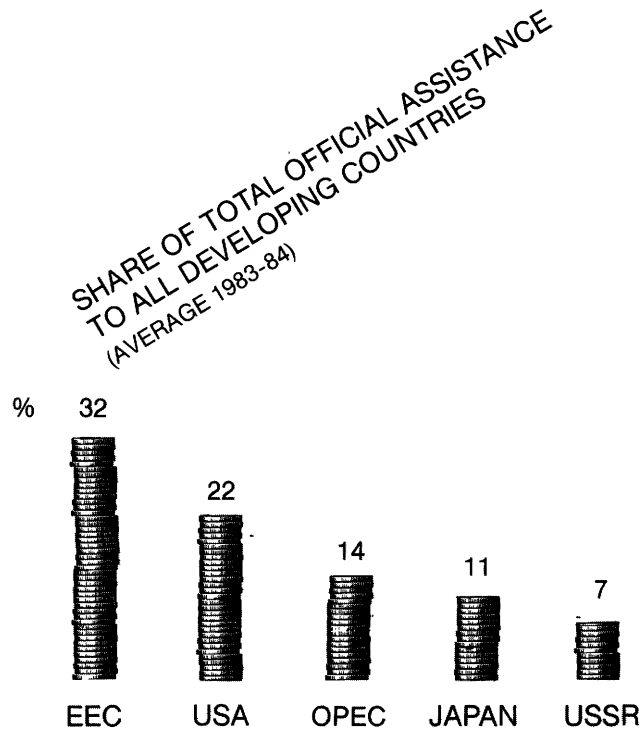
TRADE



Source: United Nations

EEC, USA, OPEC, USSR, JAPAN

AID



Source: OECD

PRODUCTION

MOTOR VEHICLES in millions
(Passenger & commercial vehicles)

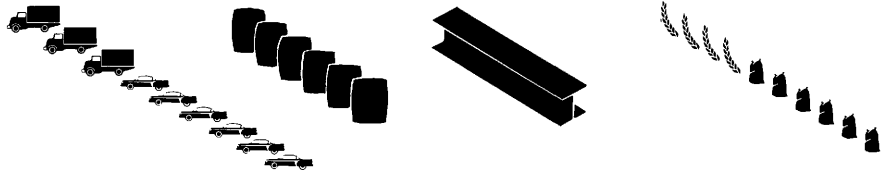
CEMENT in million tons

CRUDE STEEL in million tons

CEREALS in million tons
(Average 1980-82)

EEC	11	135	111	127
USA	7	57	68	311
USSR	2	124	147	170
JAPAN	11	80	100	14

1982



Source: Eurostat

THE LOMÉ CONVENTION

A MINI NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

The Lomé Convention remains the Community's most fully developed cooperation policy. Lomé has four basic features which make it the only example of North-South dialogue in practice:

- i) non-aligned cooperation between two regional groups, based on respect for the political and economic options of each partner;
- ii) secure and lasting cooperation, based on legally binding arrangements set down in a freely-negotiated contract;
- iii) overall cooperation, combining the full range of aid and trade development instruments;
- iv) permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and soft loans and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans for national and regional development projects.

In addition, there are three specific funds:

- Stabex — for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin — soft loans for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid — grants for natural disasters and serious refugee situations.

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	million £S	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-80)	7,348	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-85)	12,141	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-90)	18,105	8,500

Breakdown of LOMÉ III resources

	million £S	million ECU
Grants and loans for national and regional programmes (1)	12,290	5,770
Stabex	1,970	925
Sysmin	884	415
Emergency/ refugee aid	618	290
EDF total	15,762	7,400
EIB loans	2,343	1,100
Grand total	18,105	8,500

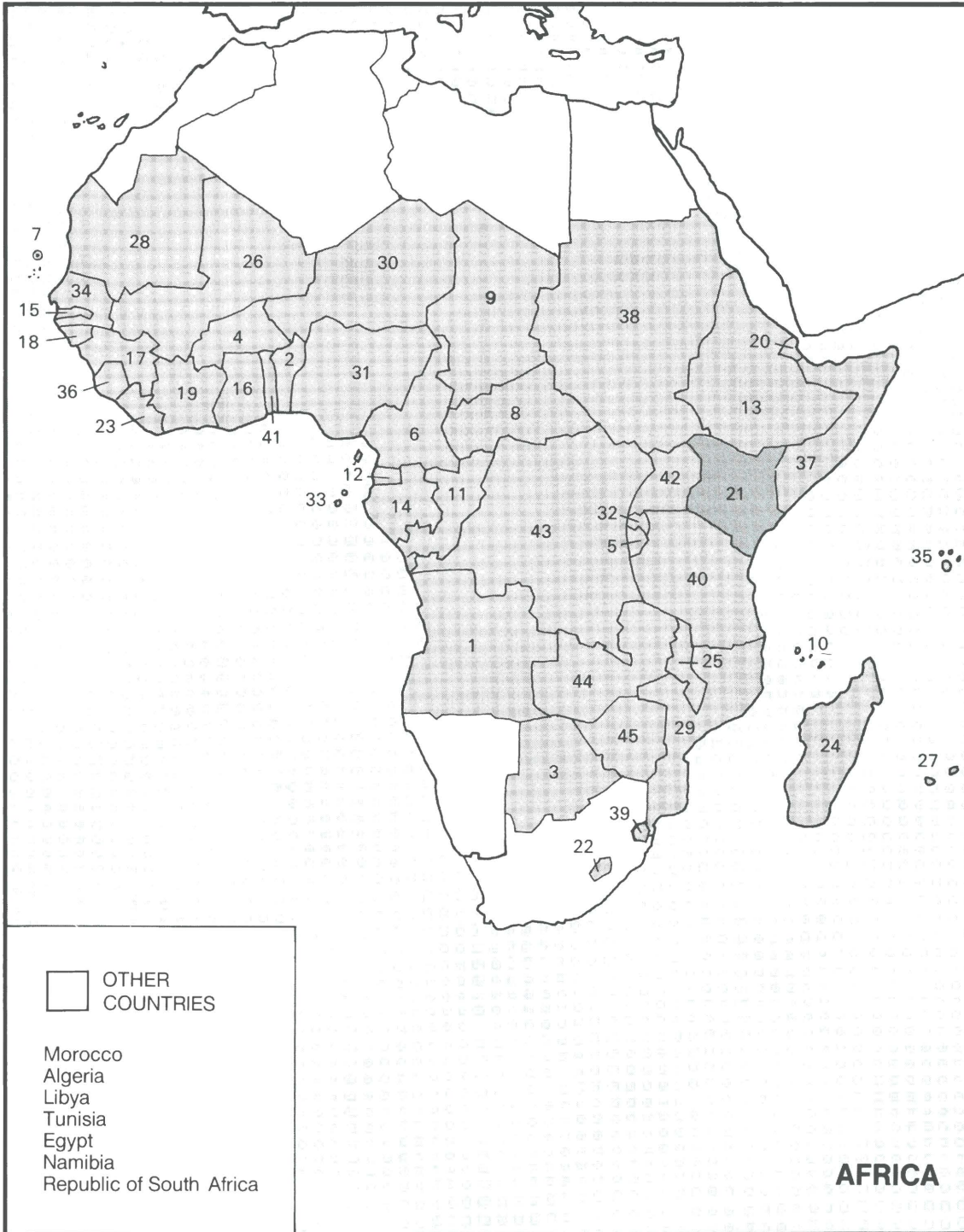
(1) The amount earmarked for regional cooperation is 1,000 million ECU (2,130 million £S).



Signing of the third ACP-EEC Convention, Lomé, 8 December 1984.

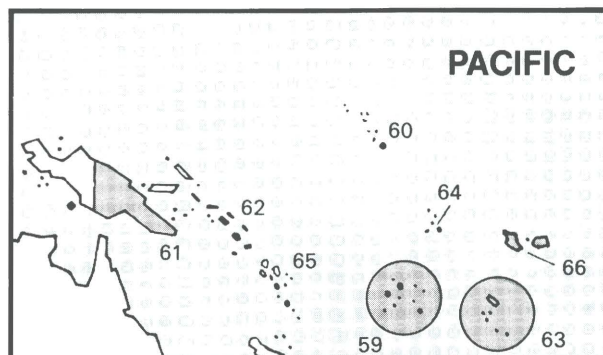
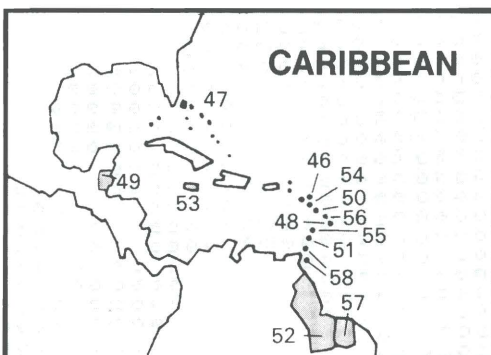
ACP COUNTRIES

 **ACP COUNTRIES**



- AFRICA**
- 1 Angola
 - 2 Benin
 - 3 Botswana
 - 4 Burkina Faso
 - 5 Burundi
 - 6 Cameroon
 - 7 Cape Verde
 - 8 Central African Republic
 - 9 Chad
 - 10 Comoros
 - 11 Congo
 - 12 Equatorial Guinea
 - 13 Ethiopia
 - 14 Gabon
 - 15 Gambia
 - 16 Ghana
 - 17 Guinea
 - 18 Guinea Bissau
 - 19 Ivory Coast
 - 20 Jibuti
 - 21 Kenya
 - 22 Lesotho
 - 23 Liberia
 - 24 Madagascar
 - 25 Malawi
 - 26 Mali
 - 27 Mauritius
 - 28 Mauritania
 - 29 Mozambique
 - 30 Niger
 - 31 Nigeria
 - 32 Rwanda
 - 33 Sao Tome Principe
 - 34 Senegal
 - 35 Seychelles
 - 36 Sierra Leone
 - 37 Somalia
 - 38 Sudan
 - 39 Swaziland
 - 40 Tanzania
 - 41 Togo
 - 42 Uganda
 - 43 Zaire
 - 44 Zambia
 - 45 Zimbabwe

- CARIBBEAN**
- 46 Antigua and Barbuda
 - 47 Bahamas
 - 48 Barbados
 - 49 Belize
 - 50 Dominica
 - 51 Grenada
 - 52 Guyana
 - 53 Jamaica
 - 54 Saint Christopher & Nevis
 - 55 Saint Vincent
 - 56 Saint Lucia
 - 57 Suriname
 - 58 Trinidad & Tobago



- PACIFIC**
- 59 Fiji
 - 60 Kiribati
 - 61 Papua New Guinea
 - 62 Solomon Islands
 - 63 Tonga
 - 64 Tuvalu
 - 65 Vanuatu
 - 66 Western Samoa

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY Cooperation

EEC PROJECTS IN KENYA

1. Machakos Integrated Development Programme (Lomé I & II)
2. Medical Infrastructure in Machakos (Lomé I)
3. Veterinary Centres and Cattle Dips (Lomé I)
4. Nairobi City Council Projects (Lomé I)
 - Mathare Valley Housing Scheme
 - Kawangware Improvement Scheme
 - Dandora Workshop Cluster
5. Bura Irrigation Scheme (Lomé I & II)
6. Lamu District Development Study (Lomé I)
7. Upper Tana Reservoir Scheme (Lomé I)
8. Geophysical Survey Kerio Valley (Lomé I)
9. Rural Industrial Development/Workshop Cluster (Lomé I)
10. Turkana Rehabilitation Programme (Lomé I & II)
11. Nyanza Rice Rehabilitation (Lomé II)
12. Kisii Valley Bottom Development (Lomé II)
13. Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (Lomé II)
14. Sergoit — Tambach Road (Lomé II)
15. Third Polytechnic Eldoret (Lomé II)
16. Primate Research Institute (Lomé II)
17. Kenya - Sudan Road (Lomé I, Regional Project)
18. Omo-Turkana Development Study (Lomé I, Regional Project)
19. Lake Victoria Fisheries Study (Lomé II, Regional Project)
20. Regional Health Services (A.M.R.E.F.) (Lomé II, Regional Project)
21. Turbo-Webuye Road (Northern Corridor Route) 38 kms (Lomé II, Regional Project)

OTHER EEC PROJECTS NOT MARKED ON THE MAP

- Trade Promotion (Lomé I & II)
 Multi-Annual Training Programme (Lomé I & II)
 Athi River Development Study (Lomé I)
 Energy Study (Lomé I)
 Turkwel Gorge Study (Lomé II)
 Masinga Soil Conservation Study (Lomé II)
 Industrial Sector Study (Lomé II)
 Technical Assistance Experts (Lomé II)
 Kenya-Somalia Road Study (Lomé I, Regional Project)
 Rinderpest & C.B.P.P. - I.E.M.U.T. Study (Lomé I, Regional Project)
 Indian Ocean Aviation Telecommunication Facilities (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Control of Migrant Pests in Eastern Africa (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Research on Tsetse and Livestock Ticks (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Kenya/Ethiopia Joint Trade Conference (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Reintegration of Qualified African Nationals (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Remote Sensing (R.R.S.C.N.) (Lomé II, Regional Project)
 Regional Tourism Development (Seychelles/Kenya) (Lomé II, Regional Project)

LIST OF MICRO-PROJECTS

No.	PROJECT TITLE	DISTRICT
1	Kalaliyo Minor Irrigation Scheme	Mandera
2	Sebunley Secondary School	Wajir
3	Bujumba School/ Water Project	Busia
4	Kaptumo Secondary School	Nandi
5	Enoomatasiani Secondary School	Kajiado
6	Theita-Kamburi Water Project	Kirinyaga
7	Michuki Technical School	Muranga
8	Nyagah Water Project	Kiambu
9	Tree Nurseries - Machakos	Machakos
10	Naro Maru Water Project	Nyeri
11	Endarasha Water Project	Nyeri
12	Kirima Assoc. Water Project	Nyandarua
13	Manyenya High School	Kisii
14	Mau Mau Secondary School	Tana River
15	Nairobi Girl's Secondary School	Nairobi
16	Kiganjo Village Polytechnic	Kiambu
17	Gaturi Water Project	Muranga
18	Kiamutugu Secondary School	Kirinyaga
19	Angurai Health Centre	Busia
20	Ishara Irrigation Scheme	Embu
21	Karungu Water Project	South Nyanza
22	Ortum Secondary School	West Pokot
23	Sarora Water Project	Nandi
24	Garissa Secondary School	Garissa
25	West Seme Water Project	Kisumu
26	Karabuor Water Project	Siaya
27	Kirisia Secondary School	Samburu
28	Kilgoris Secondary School	Narok
29	Kituro Secondary School	Baringo
30	Turkana Girls' Secondary School	Turkana
31	Marsabit Girls' Secondary School	Marsabit
32	Ikuu Girls' Secondary School	Meru
33	Kiima Water Project	Kitui
34	Vanga Water Project	Kwale
35	Lamu Ice Cold Storage Plant (Cancelled)	Lamu
36	Soy Craft Training Centre	Kakamega
37	Kabimoi Secondary School	Baringo
38	Metkei Secondary School	Elgeyo-Marakwet
39	Changamwe Secondary School	Mombasa
40	Olunguruone Secondary School	Nakuru
41	Kambaa Technical School	Nyandarua
42	Chebwanan Secondary School	Kericho
43	Mwasere Secondary School	Taita Taveta
44	Ndindika Health Centre	Laikipia
45	Tongaren Health Centre	Bungoma
46	Sosiani Health Centre	Uasin Gishu
47	Suwerwa Health Centre	Trans Nzoia
48	Malka Garfassa Irrigation Scheme	Isiolo
49	N.E. Province Technical High School	Garissa
50	Shantole Flood Control/ Agric. Project	Mandera
51	Ebusakami Technical School	Kakamega
52	Matili Craft Training Centre	Bungoma
53	Korwenje Water Project	Kisumu
54	Yenga Siranga Water Project	Siaya
55	Kitere Technical School	South Nyanza
56	Loiyangalani Fisheries Development	Marsabit
57	Kabichbich Water Project	West Pokot
58	Kibiko Water Project	Kajiado
59	Kimondo Water Project	Trans Nzoia
60	Yamumbi Water Project	Uasin Gishu
61	Kerio Valley Secondary School	Elgeyo-Marakwet
62	Mukogodo Boreholes	Laikipia
63	Narok Girls' Secondary School	Narok
64	Wamba Technical School	Samburu
65	Lokori Shallow Wells	Turkana
66	Nyamira Technical School	Kisii
67	Vitengeni Health Centre	Kilifi
68	Rwika Technical High School	Embu
69	Muhoya's Self-Help Water Project	Nyeri
70	Kandara Children's Home	Muranga
71	Githa-Gathangari Water Project	Kiambu
72	Women's Group Bee-Keeping	Kirinyaga
73	Wajir-Bor Borehole	Wajir
74	Isiolo Girls' Secondary School	Isiolo
75	Mtumburi Water Project	Meru
76	Mwigani Agric. Technical School	Kitui
77	Kipini Water Wells	Tana River
78	Mwachi Bridge	Kwale
79	Kisauni Village Polytechnic	Mombasa
80	Mbogoni Bridge	Taita Taveta
81	Bumbe Technical School	Busia
82	Suam River Small Irrigation Scheme	West Pokot
83	Meteite Secondary School	Nandi
84	Manaret Dairy Production/ Water Project	Kericho
85	Bahati-Chania Water Project	Nakuru
86	New Mutaro Women's Irrigation Project	Laikipia
87	Lodwar Boys' Secondary School	Turkana
88	Kombeni Technical High School	Kilifi

LOMÉ I	LOMÉ II	LOMÉ III
NATIONAL PROGRAMME	NATIONAL PROGRAMME	NATIONAL PROGRAMME
72 000 000	88 000 000	122 000 000
864 000 000	1 056 000 000	1 903 000 000
REGIONAL PROGRAMME	REGIONAL PROGRAMME	REGIONAL PROGRAMME (1)
18 100 000	27 800 000	185 000 000
217 200 000	333 600 000	2 885 000 000
E.I.B.	E.I.B.	E.I.B.
53 626 000	47 000 000	70 000 000
643 512 000	564 000 000	1 090 000 000

Exchange rate of 12 KSH for 1 ECU

At 1986 exchange rate of 15.6 KSH for 1 ECU

(1) For Eastern Africa, Part will benefit Kenya directly.

In September 1986 another 20 micro-projects were approved, bringing the total to 108.

KENYA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Political cooperation

The first formal link between the European Community (EC) and Kenya was forged back in 1968 at Arusha when the East African Community signed the Arusha Convention establishing trade relations between three partner States (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) and the EC. Kenya then became a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of developing countries which signed the Lomé I Convention in 1975. A year later, the European Commission established a permanent Delegation in Nairobi to promote the implementation of Kenya-EC cooperation.

In recognition of the political significance of the European Community and its importance as a partner, the first overseas mission undertaken by the Kenyan President, Mr. Daniel Arap Moi, after his election in 1978, included a visit to the European Commission in Brussels.

This was reciprocated in July 1982 when the President of the European Commission, Mr. Gaston Thorn, travelled to Kenya, thus making it the first ACP country to be visited by him. This was all the more significant as Kenya held the Presidency of the Organisation of African Unity at the time.

Although Kenya has particularly strong historical, economic and cultural links with one European Community Member State, the United Kingdom, relations have also grown with the other European countries. Today, 11 out of the 12 EC Member States are represented in Nairobi, as well as the Commission of the European Communities. In turn, Kenya is today represented in most of the Member States and has had an ambassador in Brussels accredited to the EC since 1978.

Kenya was amongst the first signatories of the Lomé I Convention and the first ACP country with which an EC indicative aid programme was agreed. In 1979 and 1984 Kenya signed the Lomé II and Lomé III Conventions.

Since the beginning of Kenyan/EC cooperation under Lomé, Kenya has attached great importance to ACP-EEC Institutions:

- Dr. Z. Onyonka, former Minister of Economic Planning and Development, was president of the ACP Council of Ministers between May 1980 and January 1981.
- Mr. T. Okello-Odongo, former Assistant Minister, was elected ACP Secretary-General in May 1980, for the period 1980-1985.
- Nairobi hosted the first ACP-EC Council of Ministers meeting after the signing of the Second Lomé Convention.

Constant contacts between Kenyan leaders and EC officials have become a salient feature of Kenya's relationship with the Community from one Convention to another. In June 1986, Dr. Robert Ouko, Minister for Planning and National Development, received a Community team headed by Mr. Dieter

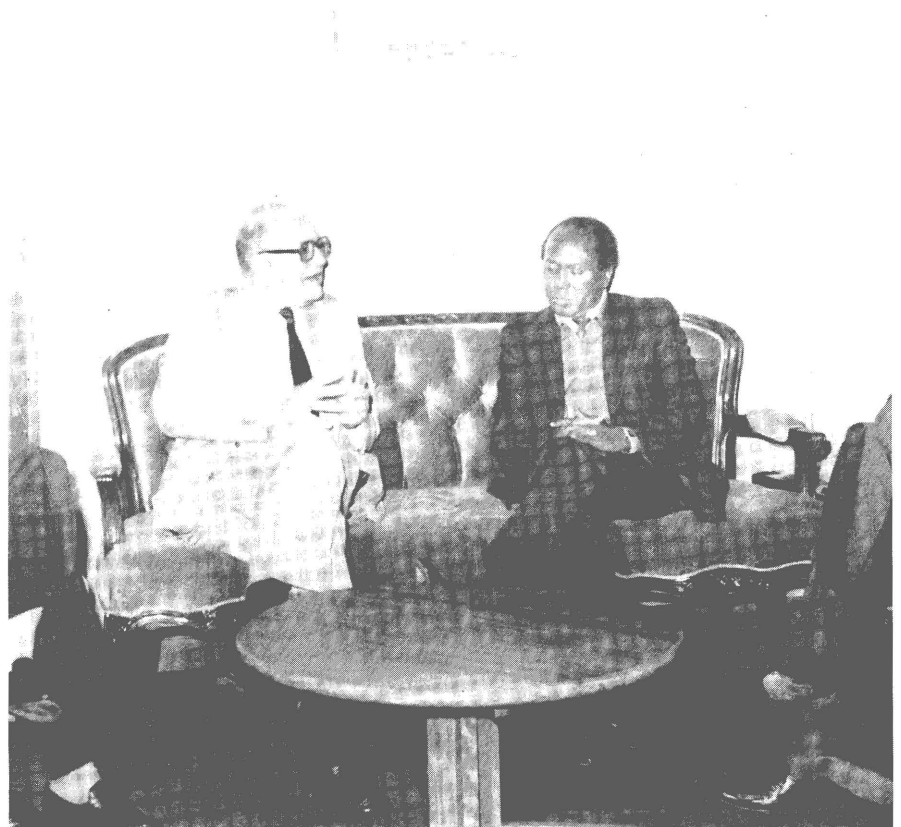
Frisch, Director-General for Development in the European Commission, which came to Nairobi to sign the Lomé III national indicative programme for Kenya. This was the first of a new series of regular contacts which will be pursued during the lifetime of the third Lomé Convention (1986-1990).



His Excellency President Daniel T. Arap Moi visiting an EEC-assisted project.



Mr. Lorenzo Natali, EEC Development Commissioner.



Dr. Robert Ouko, Minister for Planning and National Development, discusses Kenya's Lomé III National Indicative Programme with Mr. Dieter Frisch, EEC Director-General for Development.

Financial and technical cooperation

By June 1986, after more than ten years of EC-Kenya cooperation, the Community had provided Kenya with assistance of one kind or another worth in all nearly 450 million ECU, or some 350 million Kenyan pounds at current rates⁽¹⁾. The greater part of the Community's financial aid took the form of grants, with the rest coming in the form of loans on special terms.

During the last ten years (1976-1986), the main emphasis of financial and technical co-operation between Kenya and the European Community has been on the following sectors:

— rural development and food production	44%
— development of hydro-electric power potential	31%
— feeder road development	6%
— training and development of technical education facilities	6%

Considerable attention has also been given to regional co-operation with neighbouring countries.

⁽¹⁾ 1 ECU = 15.6 Kenyan Shillings (July 1986)
1 K£ = 20 Ksh

The First Lomé Convention 1976-1980

Under Lomé I (1976-1980) Kenya was allocated 72 million ECU (1,120 million Ksh at current rates) from the fourth European Development Fund (EDF). However, total European Community financial cooperation with Kenya during this period was more than double that amount as a result of loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), interventions in emergency situations, Kenya's participation in regional projects financed by the European Community, and European assistance in fields not covered by the Convention such as food aid and co-financing of projects with non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The Government of Kenya gave priority to rural development and energy in selecting projects to be financed by the fourth EDF.

Rural development

In this important area, the following projects were supported by the EDF:

- The Machakos Integrated Development Programme (MIDP) focussing on improved farm productivity, water and soil management and better living conditions for the people,

received 20 million ECU or 312 million Ksh.

- A project to strengthen animal services in the Coast Province through the provision of 6 veterinary centres and 135 cattle dips.
- Rural workshops and technical assistance to small-scale industries.
- The upgrading, under the responsibility of Nairobi City Council, of health and living conditions in Kawangware and Mathare Valley, the construction of small workshop units and the provision of machinery, equipment and raw materials in Dandora.

Energy

The largest project in the programme was the Upper Tana Reservoir scheme, incorporating water storage, hydro-electric power production, flood regulation and other aspects. The European Development Fund contributed 26.3 million ECU or 410 million Ksh to this scheme, and the European Investment Bank contributed another 12 million ECU or 187 million Ksh, while West Germany and the United Kingdom provided the equivalent of 22 million ECU in bilateral aid.



Masinga Dam from the air.

Micro-projects

These projects, which are self-help schemes carried out by the local population, are co-financed by the European Community, which covers 50% of the costs, the Government of Kenya (25%) and the local community concerned (25%). Under Lomé I the EDF devoted a total of 2.4 million ECU to 28 micro-projects, helping with these funds to provide the materials and equipment for 14 schools, a small irrigation scheme and a number of water projects in different parts of the country.

Emergency and NGO aid

In 1977 Kenya received European Community emergency aid for flood

relief in Nyanza Province. In 1980, EC assistance was given to drought victims in the Turkana region, under a large-scale relief and rehabilitation scheme.

Under its programme for co-financing projects in developing countries with non-governmental organisations, 24 small-scale self-help projects were supported between 1976 and 1979 for an amount of 1.7 million ECU or 26 million Ksh. The projects included health and education as well as social and agricultural schemes.

EIB loans

Under Lomé I, Kenya was the largest ACP recipient of resources from the EIB, which contributed a total of 53.6 million ECU (836 million Ksh at current

rates) in support for:

- The Masinga Dam
- The Kenya Furfural Company
- The East African Portland Cement Company
- The South Nyanza Sugar Company
- The Kenya Tea Development Authority
- The Development Finance Corporation of Kenya and the Industrial Development Bank.

In addition, the EIB financed studies on the expansion of beach hotel capacity for Kenya Tourist Development, and the possibility of producing sodium fluoride from Kenya's trona lakes.



Loiyangalani Fisheries Development Project, one of 108 EEC co-financed micro-projects (photo Gartung).

Machakos Integrated Development Programme

The Machakos Integrated Development Programme was begun in 1978 and was one of the first donor-financed projects in the Government's plan for the development of arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL) in Kenya. The ASAL areas constitute about three quarters of Kenya's land area and had hitherto been largely neglected for development purposes because of the concentration of resources in productive high-land areas of Kenya.

Machakos District has a population of about 1.5 million people and an area of about 14 000 square kilometres. A small part of northern Machakos is relatively productive but the majority of the district is semi-arid with average rainfall as low as 400 mm per annum. Most of the population in the drier areas depends on crop and livestock production. Much of the land is marginal for crop production and partial or complete crop failures occur in about six years out of ten. A major constraint is the absence of reliable water supplies near to centres of population for drinking and livestock consumption.

The objective of MIDP is to achieve an increase in the living standards of the population that is sustainable in the longer term and, for this reason, resources are spread to counter a number of the main constraints that hinder agricultural and economic development.

A major component of the project is the improvement of rural water supply which covers very small wells and sub-surface dams up to the medium sized dams that will eventually serve up to 20 000 people. Emphasis is put on projects which do not involve heavy running costs and maintenance (e.g. gravity fed systems) and where pumps are necessary, water committees are formed to collect fees and organise the running and maintenance. A major economic benefit of this programme is the saving of time utilized in water collection which can amount to several hours a day in parts of the district, mainly for women.

A second important component of the project is agriculture and livestock development. This covers the improvement of the extension services, the production and distribution of appropriate seeds for semi-arid areas, the development of soil conservation works, the prevention of animal disease and the improvement of livestock.

A third component of the project has been the development of the local cooperative organisation which provides input supply and marketing services for farmers. A major aspect here is the improvement of the supply of inputs (mainly insecticides) for cotton farmers and the institution of a new collection system for cotton. Cotton is the major cash crop in the semi-arid



A trench being dug to take a water pipe. MIDP uses voluntary labour to undertake trenching work where the local community is the main beneficiary.

part of Machakos and is therefore the main source of funds to meet educational and other household cash requirements.

The project has also assisted the development of priority resources for fuel, fodder and soil conservation and has promoted local handicrafts (notably baskets) for the local and export markets. Adult education and support to small-scale industrial development have also been undertaken.

Apart from physical activities, an important part of MIDP has been institutional development. The project works entirely through the existing government system, and unlike some integrated projects, has not created a separate implementing agency. Rather the emphasis is on the coordination, through the Ministry of Planning, of the activities of individual implementing ministries to form a coherent programme for development. After a rather large involvement of expatriate staff in the initial stages, the project is now almost entirely run by Kenyans and this bodes well for its future sustainability, even when EEC finance is eventually withdrawn.



The land can be stabilised and made productive by proper terracing. In many parts of Machakos MIDP has helped to produce a stable and productive agriculture on the steep hillsides that characterize many parts of the district.

The Second Lomé Convention 1981-1985

Under Lomé II Kenya was allocated 88 million ECU (1,372 million Ksh) from the fifth European Development Fund for her national development programme. As in the case of Lomé I, other financial resources from the European Community increased this amount to some 229 million ECU (3,572 million Ksh) in all.

While continuing to support the energy and mining sector — notably with funds for a geophysical survey of western Kenya (prospecting for minerals), and an EIB loan to the Kenya Power Company — and the agricultural sector, Kenya's Lomé II programme covered a greater diversity of areas, including transport and communications (with special emphasis on access and feeder roads), education and training, technical cooperation and industrial and trade promotion.

Rural development

The agreed objectives here were to achieve self-sufficiency in food production by expanding existing projects, and, through new projects, to develop the potential of arid and semi-arid areas by making better use of existing water resources, including afforestation and soil conservation; to increase the capacity of local communities for self-development; and to improve the efficiency of agricultural, livestock and fishery services through training programmes and technical assistance.

EDF-funded projects included:

- The Machakos Integrated Development Programme (MIDP): the continuation of the efforts undertaken during Lomé I (16.9 million ECU or 263 million Ksh).
- Rehabilitation of rice production in western Kenya (Nyanza Province), and the rehabilitation of swampy valleys in Kisii District, to provide more farmland in a densely populated area (9.2 million ECU or 143 million Ksh).
- A veterinary investigation laboratory at Mariakani, to raise the standard of the livestock industry over a wide area of Kenya.

Transport and communications

- The Sergoit-Tambach road, to provide better transport facilities in an area so far developed to only a limited degree; the Turbo-Webuye road as a part of the Northern Corridor transport system; and the Tambach-Biretwo road (16.5 million ECU or 257 million Ksh).

Education and training

- The Eldoret Polytechnic: financing of a preliminary study of plans and the construction of a major new educational establishment (6.9 million ECU or 107 million Ksh).
- Training: a multi-annual training programme implemented under Lomé II included a general award programme which benefitted some 30 Kenyan students, the training of Eldoret Polytechnic's staff, and technical assistance to the Central Bureau of Statistics under the food supply monitoring programme.



Work in progress on the Sergoit-Tambach road.

- The Institute for Primate Research (animal health): study and construction.

Technical cooperation

The following EC-supported studies were undertaken or completed during Lomé II:

- Athi River Basin study: to regularise the flow of the Athi River Valley and fully exploit its potential.
- Lamu District development study: to assist the government in defining a long-range strategy to boost the district's agricultural, fishing and tourist potential.
- Soil conservation in the Masinga Dam catchment area: to protect and improve the environment of the Upper Tana Reservoir Scheme financed under Lomé I.
- Fertiliser use recommendation study: to prepare a programme of fertiliser trials on farmers' fields to increase crop yields.
- Turkana rehabilitation study: to prepare a plan and budget for the Turkana District.

- Kerio Valley geophysical survey: to assist Kenya Fluorspar in their development and exploration programme, as a follow-up to the survey carried out under Lomé I.
- Aeronautical Telecommunications study: to define additional equipment to complement the Indian Ocean Telecommunications regional project.

The Community also provided technical assistance to the Office of the President and to the Ministry of Works.

Micro-projects

In view of their success under Lomé I, 60 more of these self-help, locally managed projects were supported (with a total of 4.7 million ECU or 74 million Ksh) under Lomé II, bringing the total to 88, covering all districts of Kenya. The projects co-financed by the EEC include secondary schools, technical schools, mini-irrigation schemes, water projects, health centres, and fishing cooperatives. This form of support, which corresponds closely to the Government's 'District Focus Approach', is to be continued under Lomé III.

Emergency and NGO aid

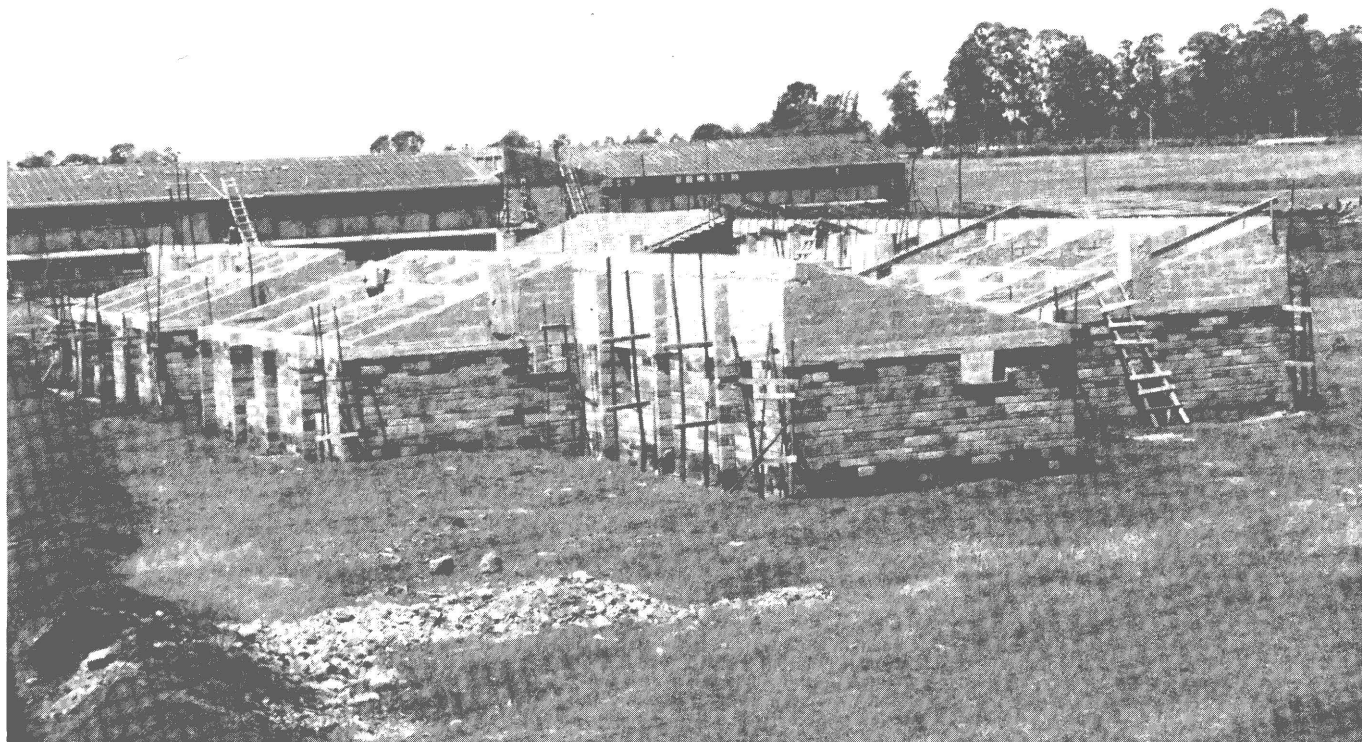
In addition to EDF regular project assistance, the Community provided emergency aid funds to cover the purchase of building materials for the reconstruction of houses in Lamu Island after the 1982 fire, and to assist the victims of the 1984 drought.

Under the scheme for co-financing projects with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the number of projects of this type implemented in Kenya's rural areas rose from 24 in 1979 to 74 in 1986.

EIB loans

During the period 1981-1985, the European Investment Bank provided a further 47 million ECU in loans to:

- The Furfural and Bamburi Portland Cement projects
- The Development Finance Corporation of Kenya
- Kenya Power Company
- Kenya Post and Telecommunications Corporation (Third Telecom project).



Eldoret Polytechnic under construction (administrative block in the background, domestic staff housing in the foreground).

Smallholder Rice Rehabilitation Programme, Nyanza Province

The aim of the Programme is to help farmers to improve water control and management, and assist them with maintenance, input supply and marketing. The programme selected four schemes set up years ago on the private initiative of farmers in the Kano plains, Nyanza Province. These four schemes had been cultivated under very poor conditions, and their rehabilitation was felt to be an important task in view of the rapidly growing demand for food commodities and the policies implemented by the Kenyan Government to achieve food self-sufficiency.

The total area under rehabilitation is 650 ha, with more than 1,500 families directly benefitting from the programme. Rice cultivation by smallholders is one of the most important agricultural activities in the Lake Victoria Region but total production has been declining for the last two decades as a result of lower yields and a reduction of the area under rice, due partly to a succession of heavy floods and droughts.

The programme started officially in July 1982, financed as a grant from the 5th EDF for 4,350,000 ECU. The main components covered were:

- Improvement of infrastructure, through flood control, irrigation and drainage construction works.
- Creation or improvement of access to the schemes.
- Purchase of material and equipment for major earth works and transport.
- Purchase of farm inputs, mostly fertilisers.
- Technical assistance (one expatriate civil engineer) for the management of the programme.

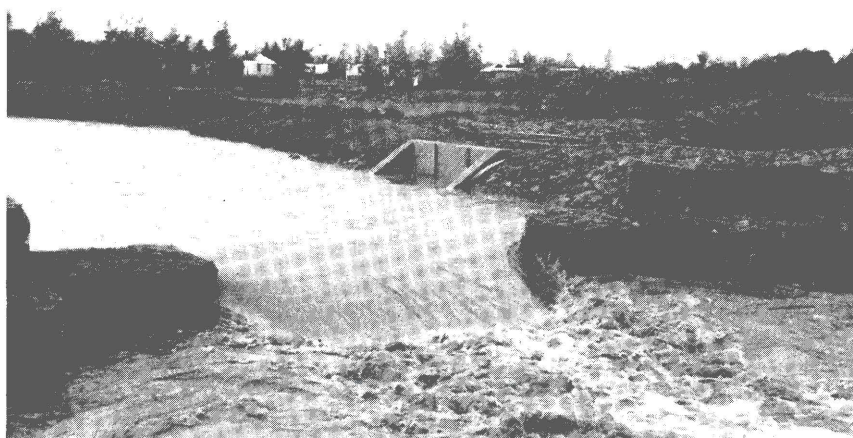
Most of the construction works have been carried out using direct labour, employing local farmers who are going to be the primary beneficiaries of the programme. For some components local contractors were selected.

The Smallholder Rice Rehabilitation Programme is to finish in the second half of 1986, but the Government of Kenya is already discussing the possibility of extending EDF assistance to a second phase which would rehabilitate or establish four more rice schemes in Nyanza Province.

The impact of the programme on the local population has been considerable. More than the increase in agricultural land devoted to rice and the construction of several kilometres of irrigation canals, the involvement of several thousand people in the actual implementation of the programme has been the greatest achievement. The training given to farmers and local technical staff in flood control and water management, and the emphasis

that has been placed on maintaining the infrastructure provided, will ensure not only the sustainability of the various schemes after the completion

of the programme, but also the possibility of adopting the same approach to expand rice cultivation in the Lake Victoria region.



Flood control, irrigation and drainage construction works... the active involvement of several thousand local people has been perhaps the greatest achievement of the Nyanza Rice Project.

Regional Cooperation 1976-1986

The Lomé Conventions put great emphasis on regional cooperation, with the European Development Fund being the main financial source. Kenya is one of the beneficiaries of this form of cooperation. The regional programmes in which Kenya participated with EC financial support show a concentration on the transport sector (road links to neighbouring countries), on control of animal disease and migrant pests, and on regional trade. In East Africa, the biggest EDF-funded regional programme to date has been the rehabilitation of roads forming part of the **Northern Corridor** route serving the landlocked countries (Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda) from the port of Mombasa in Kenya.

Under the Lomé I regional cooperation programme the following projects were financed:

- Realignment and construction of a trunk road between Lodwar in north-western Kenya and Juba in Sudan, opening up a big area of both countries to further development.
- Strengthening of the Civil Aviation Telecommunication network between the Indian Ocean islands, the Horn of Africa and eastern Africa.
- A study of the long-term development of the Omo-Turkana basin between Kenya and Ethiopia.
- A study of the Garissa-Kismayu road between Kenya and Somalia.
- Assistance to the African Regional Labour Administration Centre.

Lomé II regional projects include:

- The improvement of the northern transport corridor from Mombasa to Uganda, Rwanda, Zaire and the Sudan.
- Several research projects to control migrant pests in eastern Africa (desert locust, army worm, quelea).
- Campaigns against tsetse fly and livestock ticks, epizootic diseases, rinderpest, etc.
- Assistance to the African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF).
- A scheme for the repatriation of highly qualified African personnel.
- Regional tourism promotion Kenya/Seychelles.

In many cases, Community support was channelled through regional organisations based in Kenya. For example, the Panafrikan Rinderpest Campaign, which involves 33 countries in Africa, is currently being coordinated from Kenya by the Nairobi-based International Bureau for Animal Research (OAU) with strong EC financial and technical support.

In the area of trade, the regional activities of the 18 States which are currently member States of the **Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA)** come under the

heading of intra-ACP trade which the Lomé Convention endeavours to promote, and EC funds have been committed to support the first PTA trade fair to be held in conjunction with the Nairobi International Show in September/October 1986.

Trade and Industrial Cooperation

The European Community is Kenya's most important trading partner, importing coffee, tea, and many other products and exporting a wide range of machinery, equipment, manufactured and other goods to Kenya.

In 1985, for example, the Community took 45% of Kenya's exports and accounted for 35% of her imports. Tea and coffee were high on the list: 62% of Kenya's coffee exports and 47.2% of her tea exports went to EEC countries.

Trade arrangements

The Lomé Convention guarantees duty-free access to the Community for most Kenyan exports. The others are mainly products covered by the European Common Agricultural Policy, and for these, Kenya, like other ACP States, is given preferential treatment which is considerably better than the treatment reserved for non-ACP countries' farm exports.

Special arrangements exist for sugar, laid down in the Sugar Protocol attached to the Lomé Conventions. Initially Kenya had the right to export 5,000 metric tons of refined sugar per year to the European Community at prices linked to those of European sugar producers, which are currently three times higher than the world market price. However, no sugar was delivered to the European Community during the period 1977-1979 and as a result, Kenya lost her delivery quota. In 1981 the Community decided to reallocate 4,000 metric tons to Kenya, increasing her quota to 5,018 tons in 1984. Due to drought Kenya was unable to deliver this quantity in 1985.

Kenya also benefitted from other special arrangements with the EEC for beef and veal, strawberries and artificial fishing flies.

Trade promotion

In order to help Kenya promote her trade the European Community has supported various operations since cooperation started. Financial and technical support has been provided to the Kenya External Trade Authority (KETA) for marketing studies and missions abroad and for Kenya's participation in several international fairs. Regular participation in the Nairobi International Show, the organisation of Kenya Trade Weeks abroad, and of Kenya Handicraft exhibitions, have all been supported with EC funds. A trade promotion adviser was provided to KETA from 1983 to 1986.

Stabex

Under the 'Stabilisation of export earnings system' (Stabex), Kenya is eligible for financial compensation for loss of revenue as a result of crop failures due to natural disasters or a drop in world market prices.

The Community's Stabex scheme made large payments to Kenya to compensate for lower coffee exports to the European Community in 1980 and in 1981 (44.8 million ECU or 700 million Ksh in all).

Industrial cooperation

In the area of industrial cooperation, the Centre for the Development of Industry, a joint institution created by the European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, is involved in Kenya in the promotion of economically viable light industrial projects of interest to small and medium-sized companies. The CDI has provided assistance for feasibility studies, training and liaison with European firms for the creation of several industrial ventures in Kenya since it began operations in 1977.

Additional support for the development of small and medium-scale industries has been provided by the Community in the form of EDF and EIB loans to Kenya parastatals such as the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya (DFCK) and the Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Finance Corporation (SEFCO).



Turkana landscape (photo Gartung).

Food Strategy

Kenya was one of four African countries (Mali, Rwanda and Zambia were the others) that agreed in 1982/1983 on an EC proposal to cooperate in working out and applying a food strategy.

Since 1984, when Kenya experienced a very severe drought, the Government of Kenya and the EC, together with other donors, have stepped up discussions on the key issue of food security in Kenya.

To achieve the aim of increasing local food production to the point of self-sufficiency while contributing greatly to rural development, the European Community has already supported several food production projects included by the Government in Kenya's Lomé II national indicative programme.

In addition to regular project funding, the Community's Special Action Programme to combat World Hunger in 1983 and 1984 gave the European Commission an opportunity to support Kenya's food policy with a grant of 4 million ECU (62 million Ksh) for crop procurement through the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). The Community also provided assistance to NCPB through emergency drought relief operations in 1984-1985. Support is continuing to be provided in the form of technical assistance to the food supply and production monitoring programme.

In 1986 the Government received Community assistance for a study on the role of the national Cereals Produce Board in the future grain marketing system in Kenya. This study is very important since it is intended to pave the way for a stronger back-up for the country's food security policy.

Food aid

Another instrument of EC-Kenya cooperation — food aid — has progressively been incorporated in Kenya's food strategy.

Since 1975, food aid in the form of cereals, milk powder and butteroil has been provided regularly both directly to the Kenyan authorities and through intermediaries (United Nations bodies and non-governmental organisations). The total value of EC food aid between 1975 and 1985 can be put at about 43 million ECU or 670 million Ksh. In recent years Kenya has received substantial shipments of wheat from Europe: 15,000 tons in 1982, 16,000 tons in 1983 and 26,000 tons in the drought year of 1984. Again, when surpluses have existed, the European Community has purchased food in Kenya for emergency delivery to neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa, in what are known as triangular operations.

Counterpart funds generated from food aid to Kenya are used to support the

local costs of EC-financed rural development or agricultural programmes related to Kenya's food strategy.

Lomé III prospects 1986-1990

Kenya's third Indicative Programme of Community aid was drawn up and agreed upon on 5 June 1986.

For the Lomé III period, cooperation with the Community will focus on rural development centered around food self-reliance, and an adequate rural-urban balance. Concentration on these areas is fully in line with the policy of the Government of Kenya as outlined in its sessional paper no 1 of March 1986, on 'Economic Management for Renewed Growth'.

To help attain the Government's overall objectives of achieving self-sufficiency in food supplies, secure income growth and a better balance between the rural and urban sectors, Kenya will receive a total of 122 million ECU (1,903 million

Ksh at current rates) from the sixth European Development Fund over the period 1986-1990. This amount is made up of: 112 million ECU (1,747 million Ksh) in the form of grants; 10 million ECU (156 million Ksh) in the form of special loans.

In addition to these funds, Kenya will almost certainly benefit from some of the non-programmable resources managed by the Commission during Lomé III: food aid (including the possibility of concluding a multi-annual food aid agreement), STABEX transfers, emergency aid, NGO co-financing and so on.

Furthermore, the European Investment Bank will contribute to the financing of projects in sectors like industry, mining and energy. The EIB could envisage an amount of about 70 million ECU (1,090 million Ksh) from the resources under its management, i.e. loans from its own resources, plus interest subsidies and risk capital from the sixth EDF.

Under regional cooperation another 185 million ECU, equivalent to 2,885 million Ksh, has been set aside for EEC-supported operations in the Eastern Africa subregion during the period 1986-1990.



EEC-financed food store in Lodwar, Turkana district, specially built to hold food aid (photo Gartung).

NGO PROJECTS IN KENYA

Co-financed by Non-Governmental Organisations and the European Community

NGO

PROJECT

1976

AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (UK)

Medical clinic in the Turkana District

AFRIKANSE LAEGEFOND (DK)

Purchase and installation of equipment for a mobile clinic in Lamu District

GORTA (IRL)

Purchase of an engine for a maize mill in Kajiado District

GORTA (IRL)

Irrigation scheme in Kitale

GORTA (IRL)

Development of poultry farming in Iten and Emele

MOVIMENTO SVILUPPO E PACE (I)

Creation of a Women's Education Centre in Kyaragana, Embu

1978

ASIP (I)

Rural development programme: i.e. construction of prefabricated houses and purchase of agricultural machinery in Embu

MANI TESE (I)

Settlement of nomadic families: i.e. purchase of technical and agricultural equipment in Mandera

CHESHIRE HOMES FOUNDATION (UK)

Construction and equipment of a workshop for the production of artificial fishing flies for salmon for the handicapped in Dagoretti

GORTA (IRL)

Purchase of a tractor in Sigor

DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)

Water distribution project in Kandara

GORTA (IRL)

Nakwamoro Irrigation Scheme, Turkana District

1979

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR MEDIZIN UND FORSCHUNG IN AFRIKA (D)

Training and equipping of auxiliary health workers in rural areas and Nairobi

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

Establishment of a co-operative to permit ex-students of Starehe Boys' Centre to manufacture and sell ironwork such as moulds for reinforced concrete in Nairobi

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

Land transport for Save the Children Fund activities

OXFAM (UK)

Purchase of a vehicle for a foster home programme covering Nairobi, Nyeri, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Mombasa

NOVIB (NL)

Extension of a health centre in Ndere, Western Province

1980

DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)

Setting up of an educational centre for agricultural and artisanal rehabilitation for the handicapped in Gatangi, Machakos District

MOVIMENTO SVILUPPO E PACE (I)

Fitting out of a centre for handicapped children in Tuuru, Meru District

DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)

Supply of potable water to Kabete, Kikuyu Division of Kiambu District

TROCAIRE (IRL)

Adult literacy and education programme, health training, youth training and organisation of co-operatives in Turkana District

DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)

Construction of a house for an agricultural training institute in Kajiado District

NOVIB (NL)

Fisheries training for youth in Kisumu

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

Support to a centre for handicapped children in Nairobi

GORTA (IRL)

Participation in an integrated agricultural development project in East Pokot

1981

MOVIMENTO SVILUPPO E PACE (I)

Construction and fitting up of a community hall in Ukabune

ICCO (NL)

Construction and fitting up of a production unit for the Christian Industrial Training Centre in Pumwani

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

Extension and purchase of equipment for a technical college in Nariobi

GORTA (IRL)

Irrigation scheme in Nakwamoru, Turkana District

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)

Purchase of vehicles for food aid distribution throughout the country

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (IRL)

Construction and equipping of a community and youth centre in Kajiado

INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (B)

Human resources, social and economic development in Machakos District

ŒUVRES HOSPITALIERES DE L'ORDRE DE MALTE (F)

Acquisition of a mobile clinic for Turkana District

POPULATION CONCERN (UK)

Family planning campaign in Kisii, Nandi, Meru and Kericho District and purchase of training equipment

OXFAM (UK)

Support of the Hadley School of the Blind, Nairobi

GORTA (IRL)

Irrigation project in East Pokot

1982

GORTA (IRL)	Agricultural project in East Pokot
OXFAM (UK)	Support for the Hadley School for the Blind, Nairobi
CONCERN UNIVERSAL (UK)	Community development centre in Kiambu
MANI TESE (I)	Maskini Farm in Mandera
IRISH MISSIONARY UNION (IRL)	Assistance to Master Misericordiae Hospital, Nairobi
ISTITUTO PER LA CO-OPERAZIONE UNIVERSITARIA (I)	Extension of the socio-nutritional centre in Kibondeni, Nairobi

1983

DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)	Integrated rural development in the villages of Maron, Tanguabei, Eldume, Amaya, district of Baringo, and the village of Morolen, district of Turkana
POPULATION CONCERN (UK)	Support for a family planning association (training of leaders, information seminar) throughout the country
NAMIBIA REFUGEE PROJECT (UK)	Rural development training for Namibian refugees in Nairobi
MOVIMENTO SVILUPPO E PACE (I)	Acquisition of photovoltaic panels and other equipment for supplying water to the village of Barsaloi, Maralal
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)	Acquisition of a wind-mill for an irrigation programme at Katangi, district of Machakos
TERRA NUOVA (I)	Setting up of a poultry farming demonstration centre at Katangi, district of Kitui Setting up of a rehabilitation centre for handicapped children, Kibera, Nairobi
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (UK)	Support for a development programme, district of Turkana Acquisition of small-scale equipment for the training centres at Kataloni and Machakos Support for four rural and health training programmes

1984

CEBEMO (NL)	Construction and equipping of a day-unit infirmary at Kibabii, Bungoma district
POPULATION CONCERN (UK)	Expansion of Family Planning Programme to cover the whole country
GESELLSCHAFT FÜR MEDIZIN UND FORSCHUNG IN AFRIKA (D)	Acquisition of printing equipment for the production of training material for health auxiliaries, Nairobi
ACTION AID (UK)	Support for a training and tool-making programme in 10 villages
TROCAIRE (IRL)	Acquisition of equipment for 3 vocational training centres, Nakuru district
OXFAM (UK)	Purchase of a second-hand lorry for Mandera development centre; to assist young handicapped or homeless persons
MANI TESE (I)	Installation of a water conduit for a refugee village, Mandera

1985

U. LANDSFONDEN AF 1962 (DK)	Support for an association for handicapped people in Nairobi
TEAR FUND (UK)	Community development programme in the northern part of the district of Baringo
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)	Integrated rural development in 10 villages in Baringo district, Nginyang division
DELIPRO (B)	Support for the Bujumba technical centre, Busia district
POPULATION SERVICES (UK)	Community programme to make women more aware of birth control, Nairobi
POPULATION CONCERN (UK)	Extension of family planning services throughout the country
ICCO (NL)	Construction of a girls' secondary school in Volkoli, northern Maragoli
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF IRELAND (IRL)	Establishment of a community centre, Mount Elgon, Bungoma district
DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE (D)	Vocational training, advice/assistance and improvement of production, Nairobi region
HELP THE AGED (UK)	Support for the Karachuonyo association's well-sinking programme in the villages of Kamser and Ongalo
POPULATION SERVICES (UK)	Medical equipment for a birth control programme in rural areas
OXFAM (UK)	Improvement of camel herd management in Turkana district
MANI TESE (I)	Construction of a bridge, Ndithini
CEBEMO (NL)	Improvement of water supplies via the construction of a dam/bridge in Kiteta, Machakos district
ACTION AID (UK)	Practical training programme for African executives. Improvement of food production and nutrition in Mwingi and Kibwezi. Production of vegetables via the Nabiswa and Stockfarm women's groups, Bungoma district. Development of poultry farming via women's groups, Itabalia and Chekombero, Vihiga division, Kakamega district

KENYA AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY 10 YEARS OF COOPERATION: 1976-1986

Lomé I (1976-1980)

	million ECU
National Indicative Programme (4th EDF)	72.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	53.6
EDF interest rate subsidies for EIB loans	8.5
Emergency aid (EDF)	1.3
Regional projects (EDF)	18.1
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>153.5</i>

Lomé II (1981-1985)

National Indicative Programme (5th EDF)	88.0
European Investment Bank (EIB)	47.1
EDF interest rate subsidies for EIB loans	8.6
Emergency aid (EDF)	2.4
Stabex (EDF)	44.8
Regional projects (EDF)	36.3
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>227.2</i>

Assistance from the Community budget (1975-1986)*

Food aid	43.9
Co-financing of NGO projects	5.6
Special 1981 action programme via the World Bank	13.2
Programme to combat World Hunger	4.0
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>66.7</i>

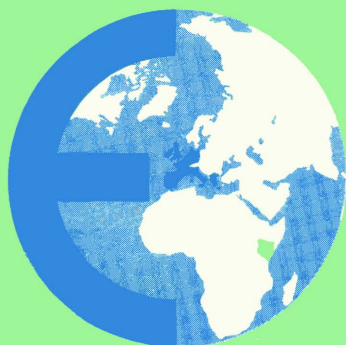
TOTAL

447.4

* EEC assistance to Kenya outside the Lomé Convention.

Principal abbreviations used in this brochure

ACP:	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which have signed the Lomé Convention
CEC:	Commission of the European Communities
EC:	European Community
ECU:	European Currency Unit (the EEC's accounting unit, worth 15.6 Kenyan shillings in July 1986)
EDF:	European Development Fund
EEC:	European Economic Community
EIB:	European Investment Bank
GATT:	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
MIDP:	Machakos Integrated Development Programme
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation (Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, etc.)
PTA:	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa
STABEX:	Stabilisation of export earnings



Further information can be obtained from:

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Republic of Kenya,
National Bank Building, 19th Floor,
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 45519
NAIROBI
Tel. 333592
Telex: 22302 DELEGFED
Telegrams: DELEGFED - NAIROBI

or, for any matter concerning an individual European Community
Member State:

Embassy of Belgium
P.O. Box 30461,
NAIROBI
Tel. 23879/25143

British High Commission
P.O. Box 30465
NAIROBI
Tel. 335944/335960

Royal Danish Embassy
P.O. Box 40412
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Tel. 4331088/331089

Embassy of France
P.O. Box 30374
NAIROBI
Tel. 339974/339783

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
P.O. Box 30180
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Tel. 26661/26662

Embassy of Greece
P.O. Box 30543
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Tel. 340722/340744

Embassy of Ireland
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Tel. 26771/26774

Embassy of Italy
P.O. Box 30107
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Tel. 337356/337357

Royal Netherlands Embassy
P.O. Box 45137
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Tel. 27111/27112

Embassy of Portugal
P.O. Box 34020
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Tel. 338990/339853

Embassy of Spain
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