



Government of Kenya
Ministry of Finance



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**Joint Annual Operational Review
of Cooperation between**

**The Republic of Kenya
and
The European Community
in 2007**

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Annual Review of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement and
other cooperation activities

Abbreviations

AAP	Assessment and Action Plan
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AFD	L'Agence Française de Développement
AI	Avian Influenza (bird flu)
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ANC	Ante-natal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARSP	Agricultural Research Support Programme
ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASCU	Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit
ASMEP	Assistance to Small and Micro Enterprises
ASSP	Agricultural Sector Support Programme
AU	African Union
AU/IBAR	African Union /Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BCP	Biodiversity Conservation Programme
BOPA	Budget Outlook Paper
BoT	Board of Trustee
BSP	Budget Strategy Paper
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CCM	Country Co-ordinating Mechanism
CDEMP	Community Development for Environmental Management Programme
CDF	Community Development Fund
CDP	Community Development Programme
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Country Environmental Profile
CfP	Call for Proposal
CMAP	Collaborative Masters Programme in Economics for Anglophone Africa
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPP	Collaborative PhD Programme in Economics
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCF	Drought Contingency Fund
DCU	Donor Coordination Unit
DFID	Department for International Development
DGSP	Democratic Governance Support Programme
DHSSDP	District Health Services and Systems Development Programme
DMI	Drought Management Initiative
DP	Democratic Party
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Community
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EDF	European Development Fund
EFA	Education for All
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
ETC	Educational Training Consultants
EU	European Union
FA	Financing Agreement
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FMOs	Frameworks of Mutual Obligation
FP	Funding Proposal
FPE	Free Primary Education
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
FY	Financial Year
GAP	Governance Action Plan

GAVI	Global Alliance of Vaccines and Immunisation
GBS	General Budget Support
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFTAM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GNP	Gross National Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
GSPK	Governance Strategy for Building a Prosperous Kenya
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HAC	Harmonization, Alignment and Coordination
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
HQ	Headquarters
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
JFE	Joint Facility for Electives
JRES	Joint Review of the Education Sector
KACC	Kenya Anti Corruption Commission
KANU	Kenya Africa National Union
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KASAL	Kenya Arid and Semi-arid Lands
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KECOBAT	Kenya Community Based Tourism
KenGen	Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KEPLOTRADE	Kenya European Union Post-Lome Trade Programme
KES	Kenya Shilling
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KJAS	Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy
KNA	Kenya National Assembly
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KPCU	Kenya Planters Co-operative Union
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KRDA	Kenya Rural Development Agency
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTB	Kenya Tourism Board
LA	Local Authority
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
LRC	Law Reforms Commission
LRRD	Linking of Relief Rehabilitation and Development
MCM	Matrix of Corrective Measures
MDF	Management Development Foundation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MESPT	Micro-Enterprise Support Programme Trust
MIP	Multi Annual Indicative Plan
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MPs	Members of Parliament
MS	Member States (of the EU)
MT	Metric Ton
MTAP	Meteorology Transition Africa Project
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NC	Northern Corridor
NCRP	Northern Corridor Rehabilitation Programme

NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NMSPK	National Museums Support Programme of Kenya
NSAs	Non State Actors
NSC	National Steering Committee
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODM	Orange Democratic Movement
ODM-K	Orange Democratic Movement - Kenya
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PE	Programme Estimate
PEM-AAP	Public Expenditure Management - Assessment and Action Plan
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMT	Project Management Team
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNU	Party of National Union
PoI	Protocol of Implementation
PPOA	Public Procurement Oversight
PRBS	Poverty Reduction Budget Support
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSD	Private Sector Development
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RMLF	Road Maintenance Levy Fund
RPR&LGSP	Rural Poverty Reduction and Local Government Support Programme
SERECU	Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Co-ordination Unit
SES	Somali Eco-System
SID	Society for International Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSP	Support Services Programme
STABEX	Stabilization of Export Earnings
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistant /Assistance
TB	Tuberculosis
TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility
TSDP	Tourism and Diversification and Sustainable Development Programme
TSP	Tourism Sustainability Programme
TISMPP	Tourism Institutional Strengthening and Market Promotion Programme
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TTF	Tourism Trust Fund
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States (of America)
USD	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VSO	Volunteer Service Overseas
WB	World Bank
WPCE	Work Plan and Cost Estimate
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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1. Executive Summary

The year 2007 which began so optimistically ended despairingly as the country descended into unprecedented post-election violence at the beginning of 2008, which led to more than 1,000 people being killed and an estimated 300,000 displaced from their homes. The political fundamentals had not created the stability that the indicators had suggested. Whilst GDP grew by 7.0% in 2007, and GoK expenditure on social services increased by 17.2 % and recurrent expenditure on health and education also increased (14% and 12.7% respectively) vast inequalities remain, particularly in the rural areas. Poverty levels have reduced from 52% to 46% although this gain may have been wiped out following the post election violence, but income and wealth disparities as noted in the 2004 UN Development Report which reported that Kenya's richest earn 56 times more than its poorest: the top 10% of the population controls 42% of the country's wealth, while the bottom 10 % own 0.76 % still remain unresolved.

As evidenced by the Kofi Annan led mediation efforts, there are still ongoing concerns about key Governance issues such as the slow implementation of the necessary legal framework in most sectors, delayed prosecutions on Anglo Leasing and Goldenberg scandals, growing pains within the Grand Coalition, the poor involvement of Non-State Actors in the government agenda, and weak coordination among line ministries that continue to hamper the important and necessary initiatives financed from EDF resources. However, despite Kenya's ongoing struggle with these challenges, the World Bank continued to praise Kenya's economic reforms, and commendations both locally and internationally were received for its Universal Primary Education Programme and for expanding access to primary health care. Moreover, significant efforts continue to take place in the coordination of development assistance with strengthened donor consultative groups and committees in place. In particular, the efforts with respect to the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS), and in the Donor Consultative Group and HAC illustrate relevant developments in building coherence. Relations between the Government of Kenya and the EC Delegation remained effective throughout the year regardless of understaffing within the NAO's office. Despite the difficulties in implementing the CSP, the result was not far off its original targets for commitments and disbursements for 2007. The Delegation continued supporting agriculture, road and water sector reform, good governance, rule of law and democracy, the environment, public financial management, education and other important social and economic sectors. Strong progress was reported in the two key focal areas (Agriculture and Roads and Transport) and also in Macroeconomic Support. In the non-focal areas good progress was also reported in Health, Education, Trade and Tourism and the Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) SWAP Programme, supported by the EC Democratic Governance Support Programme (DGSP) achieved several milestones in 2007, despite the fragile and delicate political environment. The initialling of an EPA interim agreement on market access for goods by the five EAC countries in November was also a significant milestone.

*Against the backdrop of the post-election violence and the creation of the newly formed Grand Coalition Government it is vital that Delegation and the GoK work together to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the **CSP 2008-2013** under the 10th EDF, endorsed at the end of 2007. This will be vital in contributing towards creating true economic and political stability and ensuring that the new coalition government recommits itself to deliver on its joint promises to fight poverty and corruption. There is also an ongoing need to improve and enhance current efforts to encourage continued Donors' partnership with the government for positive economic, governance and social achievements.*

2. Update of the Political, Economical, Social and Environmental Situation¹

2.1 Political Update

For most Kenyans, 2007 began optimistically with high hopes that Kenya's multiparty political system, along with economic growth and an increasingly independent media and improved legislature, would continue to steer the country on its path towards political stability. However, persistent governance and democracy concerns from civil society, escalating conflicts in neighbouring Somalia and the Somali region of Ethiopia, and the run-up to the December elections contributed to a growing atmosphere of instability across the region, and strengthened fears about political unrest within Kenya.

In the first half of the year Kenya closed its northern borders to refugees due to conflict in Somalia and a crackdown on terrorism culminated in expulsion and deportation of terrorism suspects. In June 2007 Kenyan police launched a crackdown on illegals sect which had been long accused of engaging in mafia-like economic and political activities and acquiring funds through protection rackets and extortion on the delivery of basic services to the most impoverished urban dwellers. In November 2007, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights alleged that there had been a number of extrajudicial police killings related to the operations of the Mungiki sect. The police denied all responsibility.

Kenya has traditionally had an assertive and independent parliament, but as with previous years it continued to display a strong fractious nature. For instance, the President successfully rejected two publicly controversial bills passed by parliament, one a restrictive media bill and the other a bill limiting the activities of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC); and parliament voted almost unanimously to award a significant pay rise to its own members. On the political party front, the ruling party National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) and the former ruling party, Kenya African National Union (KANU) disintegrated further in 2007, leading to the formation of the Party of National Unity (PNU), the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) and ODM-Kenya. ODM emerged during the constitutional referendum I November 2005 where opposed Members of Parliament campaigned and succeeded against the proposed new Constitution. During the December 2007 general elections, ODM had Raila Odinga as its presidential candidate while ODM-Kenya had Kalonzo Musyoka, both of whom served as cabinet ministers under President Kibaki. President Mwai Kibaki ran for a re-election on a PNU ticket. PNU affiliate parties include KANU, Safina, Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) and NARC-Kenya among others.

The run-up to the December elections was far less violent than that of past election years and much of the canvassing passed without incident. The 27 December 2007 elections attracted the highest number of parliamentary aspirants, with 2,548 candidates vying for the 210 parliamentary seats, compared to 1,033 in 2002, and 15,332 civic candidates contesting 2,486 seats. The elections also attracted the largest number of women candidates, with 269 seeking parliamentary seats, compared to 44 in the 2002 General Elections, while another 1,478 vied for civic seats. Nine parties fielded presidential candidates, whilst a record 108 political parties sponsored candidates to vie for parliamentary seats and 117 parties fielded civic candidates. At the constituency level, some seats had as high as 33 parliamentary candidates; there were very few seats with only two or a very small number of candidates. The promotion of temporary registration exercises and the continued registration throughout the year brought the number of registered voters to an estimated 82 % of the total eligible voter population. The Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) accredited 4,000 observers and 2,000 local and foreign media representatives.

The 27 December 2007 elections had a voter turnout of 70.4 % of the registered voters. The polls were closely contested, with Mwai Kibaki of PNU garnering 47 % of the vote, and his closest challenger Raila Odinga (ODM) garnering 44 %. The new parliament has also the

¹ Unless specified otherwise data used in this section was drawn from the *Economic Survey 2008*, prepared by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and *Africa Economic Outlook: Kenya, 2008* prepared by OECD.

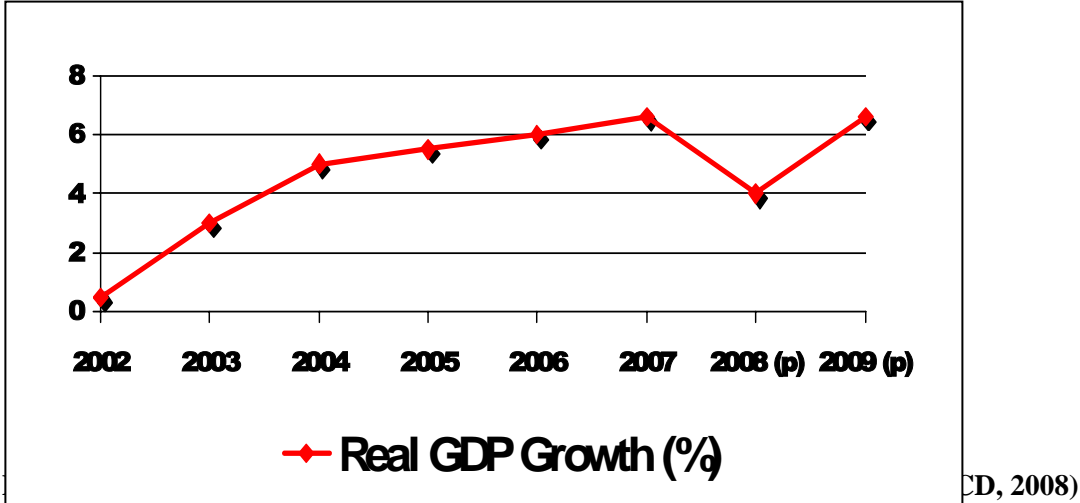
highest number of women legislators -15 in total - since independence. The poll's outcome saw over 60 % of the last parliament's members voted out, including 20 cabinet ministers and several seasoned politicians. ODM emerged stronger, with 99 seats, while PNU had 43 seats, ODM-K 16 seats and KANU 14 seats. Overall, the opposition ODM and its affiliates garnered 104 seats, while PNU and government affiliate parties had 103 seats. However, the credibility of the presidential-vote tallying was described as questionable by both domestic and international observers, particularly the lengthy delay by the ECK in announcing the official results. The EU Election Observation Mission reported in its Preliminary Statement on 1 January 2008 that the Elections had fallen short of key international and regional standards for democratic elections. Most significantly, the observers stated that the elections were marred by a lack of transparency in the processing and tallying of presidential results, which raised concerns about the accuracy of the final result of this election.

The 2007 General Elections, which had provided an opportunity to consolidate and further develop the electoral and wider democratic process that had received acclaim for the conduct of the 2002, instead sparked widespread and ethnically motivated violence resulting in over 1 000 deaths, more than 300 000 people displaced, and widespread destruction of property in early 2008. With estimates of the economic cost of the crisis at around \$1.5bn² the violence could drive an estimated 2 million Kenyans into poverty, reversing the economic and democratic gains made over the last few years, and will have an impact on poverty reduction strategies in the short-to-medium term.

After intensive and difficult mediation efforts led by the former Secretary General of the UN, Kofi Annan, the way was paved for the formation of a Grand Coalition Government through the signing of the National Peace Accord which encompassed a list of agenda points that addressed the underlying causes of the post election crisis and committed the signatories to discuss and implement actions towards a lasting peace.

2.2 Economic Update

The Kenyan economy grew at an estimated rate of 7.0% in 2007, up from 6.4% in 2006 (see Figure 1 and **Annex 2** for more macroeconomic and other key indicators). The renewed growth has mainly been on account of the **Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS)** which ended in 2007 (to be superseded by **Vision 2030**) which restored investor confidence in the Kenyan economy, farm prices improved and rural electrification proceeded in many parts of the country. However, the post-election political unrest is expected to impact this upward growth and most analysts are predicting limited growth (4.4%) in 2008 and an acceleration to 6.5% in 2009. The likelihood of growth increasing again in 2009 is largely as a result of the impetus to be provided by Vision 2030 which emphasises investments in infrastructure and other key sectors. Per capita income also increased over this period to USD 456 in 2007, up from USD 439 in 2006.



² International Crisis Group, *Kenya in Crisis*, Africa Report 137, 2008, 1-19.

Growth in 2007 was supported by transport and communication (23.3%), taxes on products (23.2%), wholesale and retail trade (15.7%) and manufacturing (8.8%). The contribution of agriculture as a source of GDP growth declined further with a drop from 17.4% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2007. The Agricultural sector recorded a slow real growth of 2.3% in 2007 from a revised growth of 4.4% in 2006. The sluggish growth was largely attributed to delayed long rains and low volumes of short rains in 2007. However, wheat production increased by 6.4%, tea production increased by 16%, and coffee production increased by 10.6% in 2007 from 2006 levels. The glut in world prices nevertheless meant decreased revenues in both the coffee and tea sectors in 2007.

The stringent macroeconomic policies pursued by the government over the last five years saw the appreciation of the Kenya Shilling against the major world economies and the easing of inflationary pressure for much of 2007. The **Kenya Shilling** weakened against the Euro but strengthened against the US Dollar in 2007 as compared with 2006 (Figure 2). Against the Euro the Kenya Shilling depreciated by 2% (from KES. 90.57 in 2006 to KES 92.59 for 2007) and against the US Dollar it increased by 7% (from an annual average exchange rate of KES.72.10 in 2006 to an average annual rate of KES 67.32 in 2007) attributed partly to foreign exchange demand, the worldwide weakening of the US dollar and positive market sentiment about the growth prospects of the Kenyan economy. However, the strength of the Kenya Shilling impacted on Kenya’s competitiveness relative to its main trading partners, particularly in the horticulture sector, which saw an increase by 16.8% in exports (particularly in vegetable exports which increased by 37.8% in 2007 from 2006).

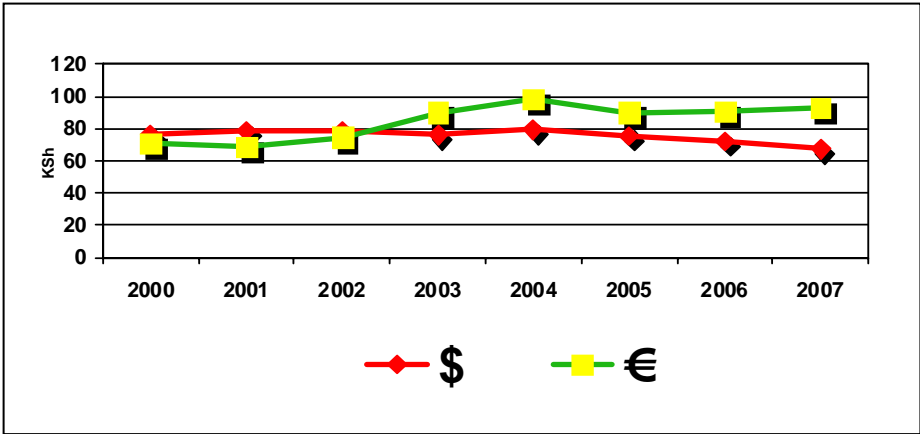


Figure 2: Exchange Rate, Ksh/US\$/€(Source: CBK, February 2008)

In 2007, the headline inflation rate was 9.8%, compared to 14.5% in 2006. However, the core inflation rate (excluding food and energy) remained close to the 5% target, largely due to prudent fiscal and monetary management and the strengthening of the Kenya shilling against the US dollar. Inflation is projected to rise to 10.1% in 2008 before declining to 7.4% in 2009, however, these targets are unrealistic as a result of significant short-term risks to the outlook for inflation. In particular, further volatility in world crude prices would have an impact on domestic prices through increased energy prices, the rise of global food prices and the long-term disruptive impact of post-election violence on the domestic economy. Although average annual inflation for 2007 stood at 9.8% by December 2007 (see Figure 3 for trends) there has been a sharp increase in the overall inflation rate since in the first half of 2008.

The Kenyan government continues to pursue prudent fiscal policies over the medium term, focusing on strong revenue collection underpinned by deepening tax administration reforms. It plans to contain the growth of total expenditures, thus creating the fiscal space to shift resources from recurrent to capital expenditures. In particular the government plans to shift resources significantly towards Vision 2030 priorities, contain domestic debt and continue its efforts to alleviate poverty, particularly in the rural areas.

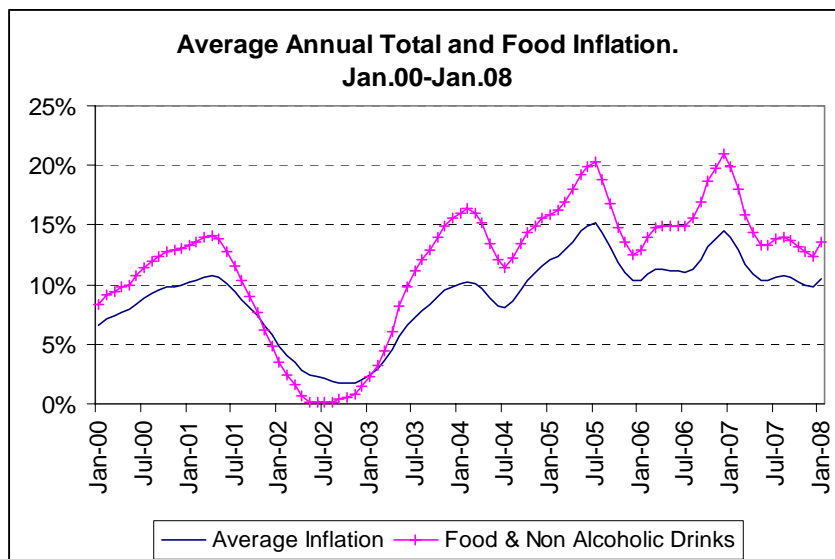


Figure 3: Average Annual Total and Food Inflation (Source: World Bank, May 2008)

The government budget, which was 24.8% of GDP in 2005/06 is estimated to have declined to 22.9% in 2006/07, was projected to rise to 25.6% in the election year of 2007/08, mainly due to the increased development budget to support infrastructure development. Data is not yet however available to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of this increased expenditure. Expenditure on social services also increased over the same period (17.2% from 2006/07 to 2007/08). The overall fiscal balance on a commitment basis (excluding grants) for 2006/07 recorded a deficit equivalent to 1.7% of GDP against a target deficit of 5.6% of GDP. This compares to a deficit equivalent to 3.3% of GDP in 2005/06. In line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the government of Kenya identified core poverty projects and programmes in the budget, which are given priority and cushioned from budget cuts. The overall expenditure on these programmes by end 2006/07 was KES 50.9 billion.

The improved performance in the various sectors of the Kenyan economy is reflected in the creation of more jobs. Overall, the economy generated 496,000 jobs in 2006, equivalent to an improvement of 5.7% over 2005 levels. A large proportion of this labour force was absorbed in the informal sector, which generated an estimated 418,000 jobs. Employment in the public sector continued on the declining trend in spite of selected recruitment in the civil service. However, the 2005/06 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) reports that of the economically active population (15 – 64 years of age) only 12.7 million were gainfully employed whilst 1.9 million were categorised as unemployed and a further 5.3 million as “inactive”. Thus Kenya still faces significant challenges in providing employment opportunities for more than a third (37%) of its potential workforce.

As far as Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations are concerned, Kenya initialled negotiations under the East and Southern African (ESA) region but eventually, the five EAC countries decided to come together and initialled an EPA interim agreement on market access for goods on 27th November 2007. In order to ensure that the agreement complies with World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, the EAC States will also gradually open their markets to goods from the European Union over a period of 25 years. After 15 years, 80% of the exports from the EU will enter the EAC market free of duties. This covers mainly industrial inputs and capital goods. About one fifth of EAC trade will be completely excluded from any market liberalisation requirements. The agreement is a first step towards a full EPA, which will establish a strategic trade and development partnership with the objective of promoting regional integration and also the integration of the EAC in the global economy. The negotiations continue, with a view to concluding a comprehensive EPA not later than July 2009

2.3 Social Update

Kenya has an estimated population of about 37.2 million, of whom approximately 43% are under the age of 15 years and a further 4% are estimated to be over 60 years of age. By 2006 one in five Kenyans (21%) were reported to be living in the urban areas, suggesting a very gradual urbanization of the population as in 1990 only 18% of the Kenyan population were reported to be living in urban areas.

Official data suggests that there has been some reduction in poverty since the late 1990s, but the extent of this improvement is fairly limited. A recent World Bank Report (May, 2008) reports a reduction from 52% to 46% of the population overall, but does warn that all poverty data was collected prior to post-election violence and the steep rise in food prices discussed above. A large disparity can be noticed between the provinces with Nairobi reporting the lowest poverty headcount (estimated at 20%) and North Eastern the highest (estimated at above 70%) in the most recent provincial surveys conducted in 2005/06. This situation will not improve in the short-to-medium term especially in the wake of significant unemployment amongst youth (aged 15-30 years) which was more than 50% in North Eastern versus 30% in Nairobi in the same year. Nevertheless, the World Bank reports that there has been a gradual improvement in access to basic services, particularly in urban areas (e.g. garbage disposal has improved from 2% in 2003 to 10% in 2006, electricity is now available to 32% of urban households as opposed to 11% in 2003).

Official data on the status of MDGs in 2007 is not available as the final report is still under compilation (see **Annex 2** for progress on MDG indicators). As with 2006 and prior years, Kenya continued to increase budgetary allocation of resources to the most important MDG sectors: agriculture, education, health, infrastructure, and the environment. Expenditure on the social services for 2007/08 is expected to increase by 17.2%. For MDG 1 (eradicating extreme poverty and hunger), the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey showed a decline in poverty from 56 % in the late 1990s to 46 % in 2006. This is however against a backdrop of a Gross National Income per capita that steadily increased since 1990 (from USD880 to USD 1,300 by 2006).

Education

Recurrent expenditure for secondary education is expected to increase nearly eightfold and development expenditure in the Ministry of Education is expected to increase by 28% in 2007/08. Achievement of MDG Goal 2 therefore continues to be on track with the Free Primary Education (FPE), which continues to ensure increased enrolment rates across the country (90% of girls and 95% of boys enrolled in primary school in 2007). Kenya has also been highly successful over the years in promoting literacy, adult literacy rates stood at 73.6% by 2005, although disparities still exist between the North (where literacy rates remain low) and Central and Southern Kenya (where literacy rates are much higher). The government has taken measures to offer free tuition to secondary school students, beginning in 2008. Efforts are also being made to recruit more teachers so as to improve on the teacher pupil ratio. However, teacher salaries remain very low and continue to hinder recruitment efforts.

The number of both primary and secondary schools increased by 0.7% and 14.6% respectively from 2006 to 2007. Early Childhood Centres also increased from 36,121 in 2006 to 37,263 in 2007. The number of primary pupils increased by 7.8% over the same period, as did the total enrolment of secondary schools students (up by 14.6%). Total number of primary and secondary school teachers saw similar growth between 2006 and 2007 (6.2% and 4.5% respectively). Technical, Industrial and Vocational Training institutions, critical for developing Kenya's currently small skilled workforce, also showed an increase in enrolment over this period (up by 7.5% from 2006) (for more Education indicators see **Annex 2**).

Health

Recurrent expenditure to the Health Sector is expected to increase by 14% for the year 2007/08 from that provided in 2006/07. This has led to a 13.2% increase in health

institutions since 2006, the construction of which were funded by the Constituency Development Funds (CDF). Registered medical personnel increased by 3.9% over the same period, as did the number of medical personnel in training (a 15.3% increase between 2006 and 2007).

Kenya has increased the immunization coverage for 1-year-olds to over 80 % (78% in 1990 to 84% in 2006) and upgraded facilities in health centres. There was an overall increased access to drugs. Free antiretroviral drugs are now available for up to 260,000 people (by 2006 48% of HIV-infected pregnant women and 27% of people with advanced HIV infections were receiving treatment) (for more health indicators see **Annex 2**). Budgetary allocation for drugs has also increased, while over 4,080 additional health personnel have been deployed to rural and needy areas to scale up health services. In addition, the government has improved referral services by increasing the number of ambulances, and has also implemented financial management reforms to improve efficiency and service delivery countrywide. Other measures undertaken include the provision of over 202 million treated mosquito nets and indoor residue spray campaigns. The training of community workers, and information, education and communication campaigns have also assisted in creating awareness.

Co-ordinated HIV/AIDS combating efforts resulted in a 50% reduction in the prevalence rate from 13% in 2001 to 6.7% in 2003, with awareness at 98 %. Current estimates indicate that HIV/AIDS infections have further dropped from 5.9% in 2005 to 5.1% in 2006. The introduction of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) sites and centres has increased considerably, from three in 2000 to 105 in 2002 and then to over 700 VCT sites in 2005, spread across the country.

However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed. Life expectancy in Kenya has steadily declined since 1996 from 61 to 53 years of age for both sexes, neonatal mortality is about 34 per 1000 live birth, and the maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births was 560 in 2006. Reasons for these high rates are complex, but include HIV and AIDS, poverty (in particular ongoing food security challenges, especially those in the Northern part of the country) and inadequate health facilities in the rural areas.

Environment

Management of the country's environment remains a huge challenge despite concerted efforts over the past several years that saw the establishment of NEMA after the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) was made law, and the Forest Act that saw the transformation of the Forest Department into Kenya Forestry Services. The enforcement of the EMCA and Forest Act remain problematic and issues of land ownership, illegal logging, poor waste management, construction of buildings in ecologically sensitive sites, over-fishing amongst many other types of illicit exploitation of Kenya's remarkable wildlife and fauna are still noticeable. From the forests to the drylands, industries to the urban settlements, sustainable management of the environment continues to draw the attention of actors and stakeholders with limited coordinated actions to address the challenges.

Efforts by Nobel Laureate Prof Wangari Mathaai to raise the awareness of Kenyans on environmental issues have not fully taken off. It is hoped that the coalition government will better address issues of environmental sustainability especially as the main environmental challenges are primarily governance-related issues, such as land rights, enforcing the rule of law and protecting the fundamental environmental rights of all Kenyans.

Although NEMA has been in the forefront of trying to institutionalize critical environmental management practices, it lacks sufficient capacity and resources (both financial and human) to provide guidance and enforce the law. Based on this realization and the need to have a focused action, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources launched the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the development of Kenya's overarching environmental policy. The launch was carried out in August 2007. The EMCA sub-group, which is a sub-set of the HAC, provided important inputs to this launch and take

off³. The steering committee has a timetable to consult widely and draft a policy document to be ready for review, consideration and adoption in June 2008.

In the year under review expenditure on water and related services increased by 10% attributed to increased funding in the sub-sector from the government and the increased involvement of communities in the management of water affairs. Access to improved drinking water (MDG 7) continues to improve since 1990, from 41% of the population in 1990 to 57% by 2006. Improvements, albeit very gradual, can also be seen in access to improved sanitation (39% in 1990 to 42% in 2006).

3. Overview of Past and Ongoing GoK-EC Cooperation⁴

3.1 Focal Sectors

3.1.1 Rural Development, Agriculture and Environment

Policy issues: The agriculture sector is a key sector in the country's economy, contributing to the GDP directly and indirectly through linkages to agro-based manufacturing, transport, wholesale and retail trade... Although the sector in general has shown strong growth in 2007 there are severe structural problems in the sector that needs to be addressed. The **Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA)** launched in March 2004, is the main vehicle for this work. The EC was instrumental in defining the **SRA** and its relation to the MDGs and continues to support the Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU), which is overseeing the common global Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP).

Basket funding or coordinated parallel programmes, such as the ASSP-EC Contribution three year project is primarily used to support this important initiative. Some progress has been made since the launch of the strategy, though more progress on the actual implementation of the strategy had been expected in 2007. The sector still suffers from fragmentation of responsibilities among several Ministries, making coordination of overall implementation complex, although some progress has been achieved in realigning plans and strategies to the SRA. The Government was **slow in undertaking relevant legal reforms** in most areas with over 110 laws governing the agricultural sector alone. Importantly, several key Acts relating to the agricultural sector, most notably those concerning sugar and coffee were not enacted. Moreover, the draft land policy has not been finalized and this could impact negatively on sustainable rural development in Kenya as will the failure to resolve longstanding disputes over land ownership, many of which were seen by analysts as fuelling the post-election violence in December⁵.

Despite the establishment of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in 2003 national environmental policies remain insufficient to enhance diversity in development, hence have negative effects on a sustainable rural development.

Economic: The year 2007 was a very successful year for the Agricultural sector in Kenya, particularly for both the Coffee and the Sugar sector.

Coffee Sector: The quantity of coffee auctioned at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange rose by 3.4% from 50,528 MT in 2006 to 52,269 MT in 2007. The average auction price however declined from USD 2,631.2 per MT to USD 2,333.3 per MT over the same period, largely as a result of overall global supply adversely affecting price. A reform of the coffee sector regulations is under preparation, aiming at a more liberalised market through direct sales. Nevertheless, good governance and professional management of the cooperatives is key to improving markets and benefit the smallholder producers directly. Quality at all stages of the supply chain is a strategic issue to respond to market requirements.

³ Through the Community Development for Environmental Management Programme /Capacity Building Facility (9 ACP KE 006) through NEMA, the EC continued to support the enhancement of the institutional capacity essential for informed environmental policy formulation.

⁴ Operational details for this section of the Review are taken from the EC Delegation's *External Assistance Management Report*, January 2008 and submissions provided by relevant GoK Ministerial officials.

⁵ See for instance *Crisis in Kenya: land, displacement and the search for 'durable solutions'*, Humanitarian Policy Group Policy Brief 31, Overseas Development Institute, April, 2008.

Following an audit of STABEX FMOs, an envelope of € 5M has been made available to support coffee sector reforms. A **Coffee Quality Production and Commercialisation project** (STABEX, €5M) has been prepared and Programme of Implementation (PoI) and Programme Estimate (PE) are due to be signed in early 2008. A short-term consultancy is to be undertaken for detailed design of operational implementation early 2008. In anticipation of the coffee sector support project, a study on **Restructuring Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (KPCU)** was launched at the beginning of 2007.

Sugar Sector: Domestic production of sugar continued its upward growth, as output increased by 9% in 2007 from 2006 (475,671 MT in 2006 to 520,404 MT), boosted in part by the introduction of the sugar safe guard measures by the government. The bulk of production is absorbed by the local soft drink industry, which increased its production by 17% in 2007 from the previous year. Despite the steady growth in the sugar sub-sector, local sugar production is being constrained by a number of factors including outdated technology, high transport costs, illegal sugar imports and excess supply in the international sugar market (Monthly Review, CBK, January 2008).

The **EC Response Strategy for Sugar 2007-2013** and the MIP 2007-10 (€6.23M) under the AMSP for Kenya was approved and signed. The Assessment and Action Plan (AAP) 2007 (€502,000) Financing Agreement (FA) is expected early 2008. The institutional assessment of the Kenya Sugar Board according to Act 56 of the Financial Regulations is expected to allow for implementation of a decentralised management system.

Progress of Projects and Programmes: Agricultural programmes were implemented **within the existing government framework**, however, the electioneering period of the last half of the second semester (year 2007) impacted negatively on the EC supported programmes. Under Community development for Environmental Management programme (CDEMP – 9 ACP KE 006), the Community Environment Facility released the first tranche of payment to 16 projects. However, limited implementation took place between the months of September and December 2007 as political rallies dominated the period. Equally affected were activities related to community consultations within the Capacity Building Facility.

Notwithstanding the latter, a number of notable successes can be identified. Through CEF, 21 projects were approved during the year. This was 60 % of all the 35 projects earmarked for support under the programme in the Financing Agreement. Due to clustering of many project proposals to a single project, the target of 35 projects was lowered to 25 projects. By the close of 2007, CEF had committed 97.9% of its investment budget on 21 projects, and 16 financing agreements signed. Under CEF the adoption of a catchment approach to programming has been considered innovative. However, mobilizing the communities to understand the value to teaming has been quite lengthy and time consuming.

Through the support to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), the **Capacity Building Facility (CBF)** witnessed significant delays due to bureaucracy and communication problems between the NAO and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, hampering the requests for and release of PE 1 payments. Some 31.5% of the allocation was expended during the PE period. PE 2 was signed during the 2nd Semester and an advance of €391,408 paid. However, the component has been rather slow coupled with managerial and focus challenges. A call for proposals which had been launched in November 2006 closed on 31 January 2007. This call enlisted a significant response - 3,609 proposals were received; in 2007 alone, 420 were field-appraised out of a target of 520 and 81 projects approved out of a total of 150 (total commitment of € 2.3M of the total investment budget of € 5.6M) and 75% of the approved projects were operationally launched. Of these, the distribution was as follows; primary education (61%), secondary education (15%), technical training (2%), water and sanitation (6%), economic infrastructure (5%), health (10%) and integrated /targeted projects (1%). In total, € 211,000 had been committed to the projects – representing 40.2% of the community investment resources.

The EC and the African Union signed a FA for the **PAN-SPSO programme** (€ 3.35 M) concerned with Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary standard setting to be implemented by the African Union (AU) in several countries. A six month inception phase starts early 2008. The SERECU I programme has maintained a **regional approach towards eradication of Rinderpest** globally and the SERECU II financing proposal has been submitted to HQ for approval. This regional approach is coordinated by AU/IBAR in Nairobi through regional and national institutions foreseen to contribute strongly to the control of trans-boundary diseases. The lessons and networks developed during the concluded PACE Kenya programme to develop an emergency response for the support of the avian influenza surveillance and awareness for Kenya. Extension of the SERECU PE enabled activities of SERECU I to continue up to 28 February 2007. A six month Implementation Protocol (STABEX) was prepared for the main €7.9M **KASAL** (Kenya Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Research) project, to finalise preparation for the grant and TA contracts. The TA tender was launched internationally and should be finalised early 2008. The **Grant Contract for the KASAL programme** for € 5.6M was signed and KARI has begun implementation. Planning and preparation was finalized in addition to preparation of the TA contract to be signed early 2008. All regional centres have finalized their plan of operations to be implemented using the grant to upscale research findings for the Arid and Semi-arid areas in Kenya.

KARI has finalised the rehabilitation of the regional research centres (Marsabit, Kiboko and Katumani) and established the project management units. The farmers/pastoralists and institutions have established links and proposals for support in the implementation of the activities at the beneficiary level. Service delivery has started and will be strongly enhanced by the conclusion of the long term TA to assist KARI within the framework KASAL project.

The Rural Poverty Reduction and Local Government Support Programme (RPRLGSP) supports the Government of Kenya's efforts to reduce poverty through support to the demand side of decentralized governance (empowerment of communities) in addition to the supply side (institution building support to local government). The €16 million programme represents the EC's main intervention in the focal area of rural development under the Kenya 9th EDF NIP. This initiative has three Programme Components:

a) Support to KLGRP – A Technical Assistance team provides direct support to the KLGRP team, ensuring the transparent and efficient financial management of the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and improved community participation in Local Authorities (Las).

b) Capacity Building to Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), LAs and communities – This support focuses on a number of areas, including financial management and reporting, project management, and community participation.

c) Poverty Reduction Fund – A performance-based Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) has been established to encourage improved compliance with the basic principles of the reform programme and relevant capacity building. The selected projects are mainly in the water and sanitation sector (water systems, sewer systems) and construction and upgrade of markets. Other projects included are construction of roads, health centres, tourism centres and agricultural projects

The Programme advocates policy development issues, in the fields of decentralisation, good governance and service delivery performance improvement. Most of the PRF projects funded within this Programme have an environmental impact. In their direct support to LAs, the Programme Managers ensure that the respective LAs deal with these environmental issues appropriately and seek the intervention of the environmental monitoring institute, NEMA as required.

However, the TA who is supporting the Ministry of Local Government in improving the intergovernmental fiscal transfer systems and financial management of LAs, and who took office in Jan 2007 uncovered significant problems in several Local Authorities and at

various stages of project implementation during initial visits. The NAO/Project Coordinator cancelled the 3rd Call for Proposal (CfP) due to slow implementation and €4.7M was decommitted from the project. All remaining commitments were successfully carried out before D+3 deadline (18 Aug 2007).

Constraints : Challenges facing the Agricultural and rural sector, and which will require appropriate interventions in the short to medium term, include:

- Insufficient coordination among rural development sector ministries in implementing the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA).
- Slow path of institutional and legal reforms.
- Food security long-term interventions not well defined and focusing too much on food aid.
- Major outbreaks of notifiable livestock diseases like the Rift Valley Fever and the threat of avian flu affecting negatively the economic growth and trade.
- Agricultural research for development has not been well funded in the national budget and especially not for the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) which form more than 75% of the area of Kenya.
- Inadequate absorption capacity in selected projects owing to operational and interpretation challenges.

A major constraint facing the LA sector in general, and the RPRLGSP in particular, is the high staff turnover of officials in the LAs, adversely affecting the transfer of skills learned in training sessions. The officials are often not well remunerated and less motivated. As a result, service delivery of LAs to the citizens is inadequate and insufficient. Linked to this, an additional major constraint is the lack of technical support (including systems and training) the LAs receive from higher levels of government, support that is needed to improve the LAs' performance in service delivery. Overall, there is an urgent need for the government to re-define the roles of the LAs in service delivery.

Conclusions: Agriculture has in general shown a high growth in 2007. Nevertheless, to reach a sustainable level of growth there is a need to address new policies/legislation on land, a functioning sector programme involving all relevant public and private actors and a long-term strategy for food security. Despite being a backbone to the economy, the budget allocations to agriculture is below the expected level to effectively reactivate the sector. Agreed priorities of SRA implementation and inter-ministerial coordination are not well reflected in the annual budget and MTEF.

Significant progress has been achieved in the CDEMP programme towards its alignment in policy support and contribution towards MDG-7. The programme targets environment, poverty and policy. Through CEF, the key water towers in the country are targeted. Fast-tracking community involvement in environmental management is the lifeline to environmental conservation and sustainability of ecological systems in the country. The programme continues to maintain this focus.

The demand for technical services-in terms of maintaining physical assets and training is apparent. The development and implementation of a computerised Financial Management Information System (FMIS) under the KLGRP has positively changed the way the pilot LAs do business and improved their accountability, governance and transparency of their operations.

Monitoring of projects is also a key component as the transparency and accountability at LAs have significantly improved, providing an interesting model in the LG sector in terms of good governance and effective service delivery

Successes were nevertheless observed in the sector including:

- Attempts to introduce sectoral planning and budgeting within GoK national budget.
- An agriculture donors coordination team well elaborated and functioning.
- The improvement of the financial management systems in LAs, and improved community participation.

- Approval and signing of the sugar reforms support project (6.23 million Euros) to be implemented by KSB.
- A Preparatory phase project preparing for **Sector Budget Support in the agricultural sector (ASSP EC Contribution STABEX, €2M)** has been finalised. Implementation protocol and PE signature is expected Jan 2008.
- Newspaper articles by the Ministry of Livestock, African Union on the activities and support from EU to the PACE Kenya and the **PACE Regional programmes was extensively covered** in all the main three papers in 2007.
- Launches of the **KASAL programme** at the national KARI HQs and the Marsabit regional centre were well covered in both print and electronic media raising awareness of EC support to the arid and semi-arid lands.
- Significant community-based projects roll-out under CDPIII and CEF and increased involvement in environmental planning and policy preparations through community consultations (under CBF).

3.1.2 Roads and Transport

Policy: The Vision 2030, replacing the ERS that came to an end in 2007, is a strategy comprising successive five-year plans, the first of which provides for increased investments in infrastructure and other key sectors and emphasises the need to continue to address the poor state of the road infrastructure in Kenya. The Roads sector has been strengthened by the enactment of the Kenya Roads Act in September of 2007, following a multi-annual stakeholder consultation process in which the Delegation played a key facilitating role. The gradual streamlining of policy and institutional reforms included in the Roads Act are expected to promote a favourable environment in terms of initiating discussions related to a sector support oriented approach within the 10th EDF. Request for services (Framework Contract) to conduct identification studies with regard to the four different type of road related infrastructure interventions (regional corridors, Nairobi urban rural and game reserves) and a preliminary assessment study with regard to modalities of a sector support approach was launched in Dec 2007 and expected to be completed in the course of 2008.

The implementation of policy and institutional reforms related to the new road agencies, the conclusion and implementation modalities of the national road investment plan, axle load control and the national road safety programme remain of strategic importance in the context of the on-going policy dialogue between GoK and (in particular the lead) donors involved in the sector and are expected to dominate in the following period. Other transport related issues are expected also to enter this wider on-going dialogue, i.e. railways, ports also in the context of regional transport facilitation etc.

The addition of water and energy projects funded through the respective ACP-EU facilities, have enriched and diversified the EDF infrastructure portfolio in the country. However, it is recognized that the fact that these new projects have not come through CSP funding but rather through an intra-ACP EDF might have posed difficulties with regard to ownership by GoK. Continuous information flow and various exchanges, especially with the NAO and the Ministry of Water have assisted in gradually addressing this matter. It is interesting to note that given the substantial budgetary support extended to water Services Boards and the Water Services Trust Fund by the water facility funding, the latter projects are expected to be of particular added value to the implementation of reform measures the Water Act (2002).

Progress In the **Northern Corridor Rehabilitation Programme (NCRP) Phase I**, the Sultan Hamud – Mtito Andei Road (131km, Euro 79.5 million) was completed and officially opened in 2006, the financial audit was completed in 2007 and an ex-post evaluation is anticipated for 2008.

NCRP phase II (Mai Mahiu - Naivasha - Lanet Road, 95km, total budget of € 50.36M, out of which 46m EDF contribution) commenced in March 2005, and at the end of 2007 the deadline for completion had been postponed to May 2008 due to expansion in the scope of

works (rail-over bridges, flyovers etc) and the demanding nature of works in the section between Naivasha – Lanet. In the course of the year an additional €3M (rider to the FA) destined to the works contract was approved by both GoK and the Commission. A Technical Audit was launched in order also to support MoRPW/NAO in negotiating relevant claims/contract extension.

NCRP phase III aims at the rehabilitation of Timboroa – Eldoret – Webuye - Malaba road sections (193km, Western Kenya, total budget of € 71.5M out of which € 57M 9th EDF contribution); the Financing Agreement was signed by both the Commission services (Jul 2007) and the GoK (Nov 2007). Formulation studies have been completed and the Works Tender Forecast Notice was published in December 2007 for anticipated award of contracts during the 2nd semester 2008. It is worthwhile mentioning the significant progress in the accompanying measures (budgetary provision for GoK contribution, establishment of boards of new road agencies, update of statutory audits, and a more proactive approach with regard to reforms related to axle load control) agreed between the EC and GoK in the relevant FA.

Addenda enlarging the **Implementation Protocol for the Roads 2000 Project – Phase II** (Eastern Province⁶) and the **Central Kenya Rural Roads project** (co-funded with KfW⁷), have been signed, by €5M and €1.25M respectively.. For the first, a tender and award of contract for supervision of the project was concluded in 2007 following the authorization of the auditing of implemented rural roads programmes funded under Phase I.

For the latter (**Central Kenya Rural Roads Project**), preparatory consultancy studies were undertaken in 2007. Start of the KfW funded activities is anticipated for mid-2008.

Water facility projects emanating from the 1st Call for Proposals, (total budget **€14.6M, EDF contribution €9.6M**) were about to conclude their first year of implementation. The 2nd Call (with a **total budget of €42.2M, EC contribution €22.4M**) was under progress. Out of nine negotiated projects, two grant contracts, one administration agreement (World Bank), and five FA (state actors) were approved by AIDCO/C by **Dec 2007**, while project (WSP-AF) was rejected.

In terms of the **9 ACP RPR 49 ACP-EU Energy Facility** a first Call for proposals was made (**total budget €21.2M, EC contribution €8.8M**). Out of five negotiated projects, three grant contracts were approved by **Dec 2007 (with a total budget €6.4M, EC contribution €3.7M)**. Other contracts remain in the pipeline for first semester 2008.

The National Museum Support Programme concluded in December 2007. All infrastructure works were completed, but only part of the initially planned exhibitions to be available by the end of the project was realised (now anticipated to be finalized by the Museum administration). However, three major exhibitions and three temporary exhibitions were successfully held and all budgeted funds were utilised. Audits for all relevant PIU/PEs are under implementation. The Audit for the infrastructure component is anticipated for the beginning of 2008.

Following various meetings with involved stakeholders, **a solution was agreed regarding closure** of PEs relating to **Meteorological Transition**. Pending issues are final payments of relevant supply contracts and Programme Implementation Unit/Technical Assistance (PIU/TA) contract (final report submitted) due to a need for consultation between the relevant regional beneficiary organisations.

Constraints: Some **delays in the conclusion of implementation of the NCRPII** (planned for September 2007, now anticipated for May 2008) due mainly to the change in the scope of works. Moreover, the implementation of all initially **planned exhibitions in the National Museum was not completed** in 2007 (that is by end of FA), both due to over-ambitious planning and co-ordination problems between the museum staff and the TA/PIU, and remaining works shall now be completed by the museum authorities.

⁶ Current total budget is € 17.3 M of which € 10.5 M STABEX contribution

⁷ Current total project budget is € 36.7M of which € 21.25M from STABEX while KwF contributes € 12M

A further constraint within the infrastructure focal area was under the **ACP-EU Water Facility**. After submission of the first annual reports by projects, revised reports were requested for a number among them. Field missions were under-implemented due to the absence of a Project Officer on long term leave. The NAO **denied VAT/tax exemptions** for **EU-ACP Water Facility (WF) projects** because the NAO was not a signatory to the contracts.

Conclusions: Infrastructure remains a clear priority for the country and the modalities for investment of 10th, EDF provisions to this effect (project approach, sector support) is expected to occupy discussions between the NAO, line ministries (Roads Transport) and key agencies (Kenya Roads Board, new agencies) including the follow up policy and institutional reform actions. Considerable progress was achieved in Delegation funded infrastructure initiatives, albeit that post-election violence lessened, at least temporarily, the gains achieved in 2007. Road infrastructure programmes, by their very nature, ensure high visibility for the Delegation through publicity billboards such as those mounted along the Mai Mahiu – Naivasha – Lanet road (NCRP II). The partial-opening of the **Nairobi Museum** enjoyed wide press coverage and positive feedback on the Commission's support for the high profile cultural heritage project.

It is anticipated that gains made in 2007 will be consolidated in the infrastructure sector through additional activities planned for implementation within 2008 and 2009, including the launching of additional ACP-EU Water facility projects

3.1.3 Macro-economic Support

Policy: Kenya's legal and regulatory framework for Public Financial Management (PFM), along with its institutional arrangements, has many features that facilitate sound PFM practice. And indeed there have been significant improvements in many areas in recent years, including strengthening of the same legal and regulatory framework. But for PFM system to impact significantly on the achievement of outcomes of aggregate fiscal discipline, strategic allocation of resources and efficient service delivery, more work needs to be done. The quality of **dialogue in macroeconomic and fiscal policy** between **GoK and Development Partners improved substantially** during PRBS2 (Budget Support) implementation period. Despite acclaim for the quality of the Budget Preparation Process and Government pre-Budget Papers (Budget Outlook Paper (BOPA) and Budget Strategy Paper (BSP)) in 2006 significant slippage occurred in 2007 with both papers being of lower quality, budget execution characterised by deviations in budgetary and outcome figures, and no substantial progress in PFM reforms.

Progress: A major part of EC support to Kenya under the 9th EDF (€125M) was the provision of **general budget support**, which continues to provide a window for **EC support to the government's budget** and achievements in social sectors. At the same time, General Budget Support (GBS) has a strong focus on the dialogue around macro reforms, as the signing of the Financing Agreement with the Government of Kenya was dependent on the fulfillment of a number of pre-conditions by the Kenyan authorities. A key area of reform required for the implementation of the PRBS II programme was the reform of the budget process.

In 2007 the government of Kenya met the eligibility conditions and qualified for the disbursement of the 2nd fixed and first variable tranche under the Poverty reduction budget support programme of € 40.265 M. The positive assessment was triggered by the 2nd review of the IMF PRGF Programme which was approved by the IMF Board on 10th April 2007. The conditions for disbursement of the variable part of the 2nd tranche are progress in Public Financial Management reforms (assessed at 100%) and indicators of progress in Education and Health (assessed at 30% and 75% respectively). On PFM, one additional Public Expenditure Management - Assessment and Action Plan (PEMAAP) benchmark has been met (Integration of medium-term Forecasts in Budget Preparation), with two more having made substantial progress (Budget Execution and Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Public Procurement System) implying an achievement of 100 %.

EC and World Bank signed an agreement under which the EC will provide €4.75M as financial support for the PFM reform programme initiated by the GoK.

Payment of the **2nd tranche PRBS2** (estimated amount of €38M) was anticipated early 2007, but materialized in late 2007 (28th of December) due to delay in approval of IMF PRGF agreement (paid amount €40.625M) due to late conclusion of Review 2 of the IMF PRGF Programme, ongoing Governance concerns and requests from HQ for additional data and corrected analysis – as result of which the funds will only be effectively used in 2008.⁸

Implementation of the Government **PFM Reform Strategy was slow due to lack of political commitment** and low capacity of the Reform Secretariat.

The Delegation also signed a Trust Fund Agreement with the World Bank contributing €4.75M to the common pool for a Capacity Building Component attached to PRBS2 to support PFM reform.

Constraints: Engagement with development partners during the budget process has been limited. In general, the overall macroeconomic policy dialogue has been less intensive. Budget execution is still characterized by significant deviations between budgetary figures and outcomes.

A review of the PFM reform programme in November 2007 showed a lack of coordination between different components and slow pace of implementation.

3.2 Projects and Programmes outside Focal Sectors

Ongoing activities funded from the 8th EDF (and STABEX) relate to, institutional capacity development of the NAO's office, the decentralisation of health services, the tourism sector, and the preservation of cultural heritage and for institutional capacity related to the EPA-trade negotiations. Under the 9th EDF support in the non-focal sectors, in addition to assistance to the NAO and to the whole EC/Kenya cooperation, support is also foreseen for Non State Actors and for the Private Sector. While diverse in nature, these programmes play a major role in supporting ongoing important reforms and processes in Kenya.

3.2.1 Governance including Legal Reform

The GoK continued to make progress in implementing structural reforms, despite delays in passing key legislative reform bills by the last parliament and lack of action on corruption related scandals (in particular the Goldenberg and Anglo Leasing affair which had led to two cabinet ministers resigning in 2006). The Governance Action Plan (GAP) for the Governance Strategy for Building a Prosperous Kenya (GSPK) is being implemented, albeit not all aspects yet, for instance with the creation of the Public Complaints Standing Committee. The GAP sets out time-bound, specific and prioritised anti-corruption interventions in the broad areas of: prevention; investigation and recovery of corruptly acquired assets; strengthening prosecutorial capacity; and improving governance in priority sectors. The implementation of these measures is expected to result in a measurable improvement in the fight against corruption in the short- and medium-term. The GAP is in line with the broader GJLOS Medium Term Strategy (2005-2009). The GJLOS Programme has achieved several milestones in 2007, despite the fragile and delicate political environment.

The last parliament approved the Political Parties Bill 2007 in September 2007, the enforcement of the Witness Protection Act 2006, and the establishment of a Public Complaints Standing Committee in June 2007 so as to increase transparency and public access to government information. Also, national prosecution policy and guidelines were approved. All these actions were enshrined into the GJLOS programme as key 2007 milestones. In 2007 GJLOS also finally became a full fledged MTEF sector, and now includes activities related to Parliament, national audit office and election reform.

⁸ As disbursement of the variable part of the Tranche 2 is above 65%, the remaining amount will be added to the Tranche 3

The government continued to deepen public financial management reforms during 2007, while scaling down the role of the state in the economy. As a result of these reforms in 2007, Kenya was awarded the UN Public Service Award in the category of “Improving Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness in the Public Service” for introducing comprehensive performance contracts across all cadres in the public service and introducing a requirement that all ministries deliver on services to the public in 100 days. In addition, the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government nominated the Kenyan government for an international award for improved performance in the public service, in particular the introduction of performance based contracts for senior government officials.

In addition, the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) is now operational, as required under the Public Procurement and Disposal Act. During 2007, the government further moved to improve the business environment in order to enhance private-sector development, by eliminating 205 business licenses and simplifying another 371 under the new Licensing Laws (Repeals and Amendment) Act, 2006. The number of licenses that have been removed and simplified since 2006 now stands at 315 and 379 respectively, out of a total of 1,325. In 2007, Kenya was ranked among the top ten global reformers in the ease of doing business by the World Bank’s Doing Business Report 2008 as a result of these licence reforms and even though a further 900 licenses still need to be reviewed. The latest Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (2007), in which Kenya is ranked a 150th out of 179 countries, highlights ongoing challenges faced by businesses in the business environment.

Development Partners (including the EC Delegation) continued to have strong reservations about the state of Governance in Kenya and dialogued with the GoK on the need to strongly prioritise certain fundamental aspects of governance which included better protection and promotion of human rights (for instance against violations or extra-judicial killings by the Police), fundamental freedoms (for instance on the need for access to information), ensuring free and fair elections (particularly acute in light of the December 2007 elections), ensuring a clear separation of powers, strengthening the rule of law (notably fighting against impunity and improving the capacity of the judiciary), ensuring quicker and better legal reforms (for instance on money laundering), and fighting effectively against petty as well as grand corruption. Moreover, pressure remains on GoK to continue to strengthen its Public Financial Management systems and to continue to engage with NSAs. These ongoing difficulties continue to pose difficult challenges for joint GoK-Delegation work, in particular efforts by **the Delegation to create visibility for PRBS2** tranche disbursement.

For the **Democratic Governance Support Programme (DGSP)** a final evaluation took place in late 2006 and a final report was delivered end of January 2007. Overall, the programme received a very positive evaluation encouraging new generations of programmes based on DGSP. Findings have been taken into account in finalisation of 9th EDF NSA NET and will be taken into account in 10th EDF identification and formulation. However, there are a number of relatively small financial issues to be finalized, both on de-commitments and payments (notably with two NGOs refusing to reimburse some funds). The handling of these financial issues by the Contracting Authority, the NAO and the Delegation is difficult as PMU is no longer operational (the Financing Agreement ended in December 2006). After clarification received from auditors, a decision will have to take place on how to deal with these three individual cases.

Three of the DGSP projects (including support to the Law Reform Commission and the National Commission on Human Rights) were enshrined into the multidonor funded SWAP GJLOS Programme. As part of the GJLOS multi-donor programme, the EU also funded, on behalf of all donors, the GJLOS Medium Term Review (evaluation took place in late 2006 and the final report was in January 2007). After the post election crisis, a review of the GJLOS programme will take place (in 2008). EC will then envisage supporting a revised GJLOS programme under its 10th EDF Governance programme (in addition to supporting civil society)

The Financing Agreement for support to **NSAs – NSA-NET** (9th EDF - €6M) was signed by the NAO in November 2007. Following a special request from the Ministry of Justice, the **NSA GJLOS Facility** component was taken out (the facility was not yet operationalised at the time). There is a possibility to reintroduce the component in the Programme, now that there exists a Civil Society for Democratic Governance (CSDG) Facility is up and running (already supported by SIDA and the Netherlands and run by the UNDP). In the meantime, the Thematic Budget Line Programme NSA and Local Authorities in development has been able to call for proposals in fields related to GJLOS and the EC delegation expects to be able to fund approximately four or five Civil Society Organisations active in GJLOS related areas (including national cohesion) or in decentralised funds.

3.2.2 Institutional Capacity Building

The 9th EDF-funded **Technical Cooperation Facility** (€4.8M, as increased by a rider approved in 2007) has three main components: a Technical Assistance Facility, and training and capacity building facility, and a budget for conferences and seminars. Not much has happened in 2007. The TA Facility notably aims at assisting with preparation of the 10th EDF. Under the “ad hoc” TA facility (an envelope set aside for TA needs prior to the start of the big service contract in June 2007), several service contracts took place in the course of 2007: the service contracts with a short term TA to the NAO run to end of February 2007, TA to Kenya Roads Board and TA to Health ran to July 2007 to December 2007 (respectively, and assistance to the evaluation of the EU-ACP Energy facility took place early 2007).

As per the decentralised operation component, after a slow 2006, a start-up PE ran from November 2006 till 1st of May 2007. Given the D+3 deadline (6 February 2008), two PEs (including support to the NAO office and training activities) were submitted to the delegation before end of January 2008, however both were rejected. Due to the late submission of an agreed version of the PE’s, a significant amount of funding is no longer available under the TCF.

Regarding the big TA and training service contract, the NAO delegated the second phase of the tender evaluation to the EC. A successful evaluation run by the Delegation took place in February 2007. Delays in the preparation of the contract meant it was only endorsed at the end May 2007 and as a result activities instead of starting in February only began on 4th June 2007, and apart from TA to the NAO, not much has happened under this contract in 2007 although a roadmap for preparation of the 10th EDF as well as proposals for dealing with operational challenges regarding implementation of the EC Assistance Programme have been drawn up by the TA..

A challenge to the future of this facility was dealt in December 2007 with the resignation of the **Long Term experts to the NAO office**. This situation put in jeopardy the role of the TCF. A new TA was nevertheless approved in 2008 and should start work at the NAO in July 2008. In addition, TA and training activities are currently in operation.

While the current political situation puts preparation of the 10th EDF programmes at high risk, a rider to the FA (for a cost extension of Euro 800,000 and a time extension of nine months) was approved by HQ in July 2007, extending the operational phase to end July 2009, allowing a good bridging period with 10th EDF TCF.

3.2.3 Private Sector Development

In January 2007, the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) was officially launched. The PSDS identifies five goals in line with Vision 2030. The activities in the 9th EDF support to Small and Micro enterprises Financing Agreement are included in Goal 5 of the PSDS, but the financing agreement was only signed during the last quarter of 2007. The development partners supporting the PSDS implementation have undertaken to harmonise all the support to (PSDS) and have set up a Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) and a multi

donor Catalyst Fund managed by the UNDP. The catalyst Fund is meant to be a quick disbursing facility to fast track implementation of activities identified as quick wins in the PSDS.

The EC participated actively in the DCU, but its participation in the Catalyst Fund is limited due to EDF rules and procedures. Thus despite the commitment for harmonised interventions, the Assistance to Small and Micro Enterprises (ASMEP) programme cannot contribute to the pool Catalyst Fund to fast track implementation as the scope for harmonisation of EC development aid with other donors is still constrained by 9th EDF guidelines. There would be scope for efficiency gains if greater harmonisation were effectively possible. ASMEP implementation modalities are overly complicated and inappropriate, therefore, the Delegation together with Ministry of Trade decided to revise the FA and submit these changes to HQ for approval.

With respect to the **EU-ACP Micro Finance Programme** (€295,000), the support to KREP Development Agency grant contract was signed on 8 September 2006 and during 2007 implementation was on schedule. Kenya Rural Development Association (KRDA) met the benchmarks for the first year, and the second assessment is in the pipeline. The largest component of the programme is implemented through the private indirect decentralised method.

3.2.4 Tourism

Tourism experienced resurgence in 2004-2007 and has been one of the drivers in economic recovery. The growth momentum was sustained in 2007, recording a remarkable growth rate of 16.4%. Data for the first quarter of 2008 suggests that this growth will not be sustained as a result of the post-election violence. However, the government has embarked on a major tourism marketing effort and it is hoped that this will shift existing negative images of Kenya abroad.

Policy: In 2007 the Tourism bill was drafted proposing significant reforms and restructuring of the sector, including the proposal for the formation of a Tourism Development Fund to take over the revenue collecting function. Based on the Tourism Policy, a National Strategic plan for the Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife was also finalised. The proposed development of a national framework for tourism area plans in Kenya is a project in the pipeline and is anticipated to be undertaken with GoK funding in the 2008/9 financial year. After extensive research and consultation, the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines and Regulations for the Tourism sector (as specified in the EMCA) have been completed and will shortly be placed in Kenya Gazette by the Ministry. During 2007 a permanent consultative forum between the Public and Private sector, i.e. Kenya Tourism Federation and other vital associations in the industry was established. This has been achieved through Institutional capacity development assisting the associations to carry out their mandate. In addition progress is being made to ensure that reliable research and statistics is available for the tourism industry. During the year, two key studies were commissioned and their findings published: Kenya Tourism Economic Impact Analysis Study and Kenya Air Access Study. The data has contributed to the way industry stakeholders base their decisions on resource allocation and marketing of the destination allowing informed decision making.

Progress: The GoK and Delegation have been working together within this sector under the EC funded **Tourism and Diversification and Sustainable Development Programme (TDSDP)**, and managed by TTF. Following the recruitment of a new CEO and a new Finance and Administration Manager in 2006, the TDSDP (€12M programme recorded significant progress). **The overall objective of the programme** is to contribute towards poverty reduction and private sector growth in Kenya through maximization of economic and social benefits of tourism, while ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and optimization of tourist satisfaction. The programme thus aims to establish a diversified, equitable and environmentally sustainable tourism product base, in order to foster local economic development, provide incentives for continued environmental conservation and maximize opportunities provided by development of new marketable assets. Total EC

contribution to this programme over the six year period is €12 million for two components namely, the Enabling Environment (i.e. Policy and Regulatory Framework) and the Product Quality, Sustainability and Market Acceptability.

Under Product Quality, Sustainability and Market Acceptability, a total of 62 projects have been financed to date with a total value of KES 533,257,297 leaving an outstanding balance of KES 272,164,903 due for disbursement in 2008. The first payment of PE 5 for **TDSDP** of €1.5M was foreseen for 2007 but will materialise in late 2008 following a no cost extension rider of PE 4. The projects are distributed in various regions in Kenya and included innovative and diversified products such as Rock Art in Suba district and water sports in Tudor and Masinga dam. Community based products in Namunyak in Samburu and Ole Lentile sanctuary lodge in Laikipia which were launched as high end tourism products in partnership with private investors.

It is now recognized that tourism must be developed and managed in a controlled, integrated and sustainable manner, based on sound planning. With this approach, tourism can generate substantial economic benefits to an area, without creating any serious environmental or social problems.

These uncontrolled developments may have brought some short-term economic benefits as well as over the longer term; however, they have resulted in environmental and social problems and poor quality tourist destinations. Towards this end, TTF supported a total of 14 Tourism and Conservation plans valued at Ksh 176, 362,476. Of these, three key regional tourism development plans were completed, namely Western/Nyanza, Amboseli/Tsavo and the Tana Basin Tourism Development Plans. The Rimoi National Reserve General Management Plan which was adapted to the KWS planning framework for protected areas was completed during the year and will be instrumental to opening up the new mid rift circuit. Other plans, such as the Got Ramogi forest conservation plan and Samburu Tourism development plan work is still in progress and will be instrumental to developing the capacity of host communities' engagement in conservation and tourism efforts. Most significant was the approval for the development of the Maasai Mara tourism development plan which will be legislated as a model for tourism development in Kenya.

The year 2007 also witnessed four public launches within the tourism sector: (i) Hand over of a vehicle to the Kenya Community Based Tourism (KECOBAT); (ii) The study on the economic impact of tourism; (iii) The National AVI (bird watching) tourism product of Kenya project; and (iv) The inauguration of a community based project in Laikipia.

With respect to Delegation funding in 2007 there were no disbursements for the 2006/07 Programme Estimates (PE) for the marketing component Tourism Institutional Strengthening and Market Promotion Programme (**TISMPP**) due to backlog in reporting and the funds for the PE had to be partially de-committed. The PE 2007/2008 was endorsed only in November 2007 due to absence of adequate auditing and closure of previous PEs. This has created delays in many TTF funded projects. The Kenya Tourist Board confirmed there was no spending for PE 4 (€3.36M), funds already paid (advances €2.713M) for PE4 will be recovered and the full amount for this contract may subsequently be de-committed and made available for the final PE 5.

Challenges: This sector continues to face several critical challenges which could diminish the gains made in previous years and undermine the long-term sustainability of an important contributor to Kenya's economic growth, the challenges include:

- The need to create awareness among Kenyans to develop unique and diversified tourism products;
- The need to enhance business development skills of the applicants especially in designing competitive tourism products;
- The need for a National regulatory framework to co-ordinate and regulate Tourism development plans that have been launched in the various regions in Kenya;
- The need to develop a long term tourism development fund which would enhance the sustainability of new markets and innovative product development; and

- Ensuring that internal capacity to manage and account for the received funds is strengthened.

Moreover, as EC support for the sector under TDSDP and managed by TTF, will come to an end in 2008, it is imperative that the future of collaborating institutions, like the TTF, is quickly determined.

3.2.5 Trade

Policy: A series of trade initiatives were effectively dealt with in close partnership between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Delegation. In May 2007, a COMESA summit held in Nairobi, took an important step towards harmonization of regional integration processes in Eastern- and Southern Africa by adopting a Common External Tariff structure identical to that of the EAC. The 97% duty- and quota-free access to EU markets under the Lome Provisions (extended by a WTO waiver) lapsed on 31 December 2007. In anticipation, the Customs Union of the East African Community (EAC) and the EU initialed an EAC/EC Framework Agreement and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA-FA) on 27 November 2007 in Kampala, Uganda. The Framework Agreement is to act as a stepping-stone towards an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and covers trade in goods, market access, development co-operation and fisheries. Whilst the agreement has yet to be ratified the EU has introduced an Internal Market Regulation (Council Regulation 1528/2007) which extends duty-free-quota-free treatment to Kenya and other EPA countries as of 1st Jan 2008.

Progress: Kenya exports to the EU continue to increase. Exports grew by 3% while the EU share of Kenya overall exports has decreased steadily, as Kenya has continued to diversify its export destinations with COMESA market being now more important than the EU.

Close collaboration between the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the EC Delegation continued throughout 2007. The Delegation participated in a **joint donor appraisal of the GoK PSDS Implementation Plan** and in the context of the PSD Donor Group committed to support this strategy through ongoing PSD/Trade interventions, and 10th EDF funding. Initial preparation of the 10th EDF commitment for Trade/PSD commenced within the Delegation, with consultative processes with local stakeholders to be completed by mid-February 2008, the political situation in the country permitting. Global commitment for the new Trade and Private Sector Development Programme has been indicated with High Risk in Forecast Annex to this report, and given the current volatile situation, no forecast on individual commitments in 2009 for this global commitment have been provided.

Within the PSDS, strong cooperation was also witnessed. The launch of the PSDS in January 2007 and the subsequent translation of this to the Implementation Plan (PIP) ensures future collaboration between the Government, the private sector and the development partners.

The EC funded Horticap programme was launched in November 2007. This trade facilitation programme aims to increase the capacity of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services, and thereby enhance the compliance of the Kenya horticultural produce with international standards (STABEX 90 FMO - €1,582,160 and STABEX 92/93 FMO - €817,090 totalling €2,399,250). The project will strengthen the infrastructural and technical capacity building and collaborative linkages. This will positively impact on the horticultural export industry thereby increasing its performance in the global market. As a consequence rural farmers, who are the major producers of horticultural produce should realise improved income and thereby improved living standards which is consistent with the funds' objective. Additionally the project will promote trade in safe agricultural produce through enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements as well as food safety standards. It is the first European Commission programme in Kenya to be internalized and actualized by a Project Management Team (PMT) using local structures with no fulltime Technical Assistant. It is putting in practice a new concept to facilitate project implementation through a Delegation Agreement (DA), whereby responsibility is transferred to the recipient, hence, *Public Direct Decentralization Labour Operation of the FMO*

The EC funded KEPLOTRADE programme remains instrumental in providing support to the Kenya EPA negotiation team and assisted greatly in ensuring that the Kenya negotiation positions were firstly backed by economic rationale and secondly owned both by the national stakeholders, as well as the regional co-negotiators. However, weakness in **financial management capacity in MoTI / Keplotrade** has resulted in inability to close old commitments for the period 2004 – 2006 and implementation of Phase II of the programme has been delayed at a time when support to EPA negotiations would have been crucial. Nevertheless, additional ST-TA was deployed to counter these difficulties.

3.2.6 Health

Kenya is making efforts to achieve the health-related MDGs as noted above. Under the Financing Agreement No. 6339/KE, the EC provided €15M to project No. 8 ACP KE 030 in support of the health sector through the District Health Services and Systems Development Programme (DHSSDP). The project ends in June 2008 and the final PE 4 signed in September 2007 is under implementation. A rider for **FA extension was signed** by AIDCO in January 2007.

There were delays in implementation due to changes in the staff and the management of the PMU, late signing of a rider for PE 3 and delayed request for PE 4 advance payment. An audit for PE 2 and part of PE 3 finalised. A special audit for the PMU was conducted. The final evaluation and audit will be finalised before end of June 2008. Despite the delays implementation, the Programme has had tangible impact, notably with regard to health infrastructure.

The delegation has also approved a proposal and a grant contract of €1.7M signed in July 2007 for an initiative under **Reproductive and Sexual Health**.

3.2.7 Education

The successful completion and launch of the Education SWAp-Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP) in July 2005 has put the country on track to achieving the EFA and MDGs goals. The Delegation has been actively involved in the Education SWAp process as well as dialogue with the Ministry of Education in monitoring key education indicators identified as triggers for PRBS II variable tranches. The Delegation has also committed about € 2.9M for community projects in the sector as at May 2008 to improve basic infrastructure from under the Community Development Programme III.

3.3 Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors

Following direct support to civil society organisations under DGSP (8th EDF) and other sectoral programmes, the CSP (9th EDF) foresaw **support to Non-State Actors** and a corresponding 4-year Financing Proposal was submitted to HQ in May 2007. The Financing Agreement (€6M) for **NSA support – NSA-NET (9th EDF)** was signed by the NAO in November 2007. It includes support to decentralised funds, gender, elections, HIV-AIDs, Health and peace building, as well as horizontal support to NSAs for their capacity, networking and dialogue with government.

In addition, Delegation provided support to NSA by:

- A joint contribution agreement with UNDP for €0.5M to the **Elections Assistance basket fund** to support the General Elections 2007 (under NSA NET but important enough to be singled out).
- **EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights – support to indigenous people): Support to MPIDO the Maasai Pastoralist Organisation was ongoing in 2007. The same year, the organisation received a Human Rights Award by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights**
- **NGO Co-financing (Nov 2006 call for Proposal):** In total 68 concept notes evaluated early 2007 and 20 recommended. Out of these 9 grant contracts worth €7.1M were awarded mid-2007 .

- **Support to NSAs and Local Authorities in Development (NSA-LA):** Kenya's Thematic Strategy targeting Social Sector and Governance was prepared and submitted to HQ in June 2007. Kenya was allocated €3.375M under the 2007 budget. A consultation with NSAs on the strategy was held Oct/Nov 2007 and preparation for a launch of in-country call for proposals finalised in December 2007. It is expected that from the allocated budget 10 and 15 projects will be funded.

3.4 Utilisation of Envelope B and other instruments

The Drought Management Initiative Project (DMI) **€17.696M**

Following the signing of the financing agreement, the PE 1 was prepared during the first six month period with the work being supported by a short-term Technical Assistant. This was finalized once the long-term technical assistant came on board and was finally signed in September 2007. The opening of a bank account for the project was an extremely slow process and delayed the approval of the PE. In line with the Paris Declaration, the DMI set up a reduced PIU aimed at coordination of all drought related initiatives in order to provide a boost to support human resources with the Ministry and the ALRMP.

The Administrative Agreement between the World Bank and the EC was finally signed in September to provide an **€8.5M** top up to the ALRMP Drought Contingency Fund following a great number of delays.

As part of the DMI's component for **Linking of Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD)** of **€4M**, a number of NGO's previously supported with emergency funding by ECHO were invited to submit concept notes proposing a progression from their emergency activities into rehabilitation and development activities for two of the most food insecure districts (Turkana and West Pokot).

In earlier sections of the review it was noted that STABEX funds were used in the following programmes:

- Community Development Programme III
- Coffee Support Programme
- Keplotrade programme
- Implementation Protocol for the Roads 2000 Project – Phase II
- Central Kenya Rural Roads
- KEPHIS

The Delegation also manages EDF regional projects (details provided in the Annexes), is actively involved in intra-ACP cooperation (primarily the ACP-EU Water facility), and manages a number of community based budget line projects. In addition, Kenya receives grants from the GFTAM and GAVI (both in the Health Sector).

4. Dialogue in Country with the NAO and NSAs, and Donor Coordination

4.1 Collaboration between NAO and EC Delegation

In general, the relationship between the EC and the NAO office has improved in 2007 though the limited capacity within the GoK, mainly due to limited number of staff and high staff turnover at the office of the NAO affected operations. Lack of knowledge of EDF procedures within line ministries, and weaknesses in communication within and between ministries are challenges that still hamper the efficient operations of the two parties. Although there were reports of frustration with delays in the processing of requests to the EC Delegation and confusion over handling of VAT on EC funded initiatives, the number of 'pending issues' has been fairly limited and regular meetings between EC and the NAO have assisted in the resolution of most issues.

Suggestions have been made on how to deal with the above challenges of the institutional set-up, such as **decentralisation** of certain decision - making powers towards the line ministries, and direct relation for certain operations between staff of the delegation and implementing parties are under consideration, and subject to discussion between GoK and the ECD. In order to coordinate ongoing collaboration effectively a joint plan of action will need to be prepared by the NAO in consultation with the Delegation within the year 2008.

4.2 Dialogue with NSAs

In the view of the development partners, including the EC, relations between GoK and the NSAs remain relatively weak – and the Development Partners are of the opinion that efforts should be made to improve relations between GoK and the NSAs - on coordination, and governance. All parties agree that balanced, well structured and networked, competent, solution-seeking and active NSAs are a valuable contribution to an accountable and efficient government' in Kenya.

The EC Delegation contributed significantly to the design of a future **NSA GJLOS Facility** (Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector), now operational (since beginning of 2008) as a component of the broader Civil Society for Democratic Governance (CDSG) Facility. This facility will be used as a joint donor tool to support CS active in Governance.

4.3 Donor Coordination

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Kenya has increased significantly over the past three years from \$654 million in 2004 to \$943 million on 2006 (latest official OECD data available). The largest donor remains the United States of America, followed by the European Development Fund and the United Kingdom (Figure 4). Gross ODA is primarily bilateral in nature, with the bilateral share accounting for 76% in 2006. Programmatic assistance receives the bulk of ODA (approximately at third), followed by the Economic, Infrastructure and Services sector (about 15%) and Health and population sector (about 12%).

Amid much fanfare the **GoK and Development partners** (including the EC Delegation) launched a **Joint Assistance Strategy** and signed **Partnership Principles** for harmonisation, alignment and coordination of donor aid in **September 2007**. The Delegation participated actively, in the preparation of **ToR for lead donors and Sector groups** (sub-groups of HAC) within the donor community and pushes in a coordinated effort, with EU MS, the EU Code of Conduct forward.

Other examples of active donor coordination by the Delegation included:

- Rural Development Sector development partners dialogued with GoK on aligning and coordinating efforts towards supporting the **National Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA)**.
- The Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) monthly meetings with GoK, NGO's, UN agencies and other donors providing up to date information on the food security status of the country.

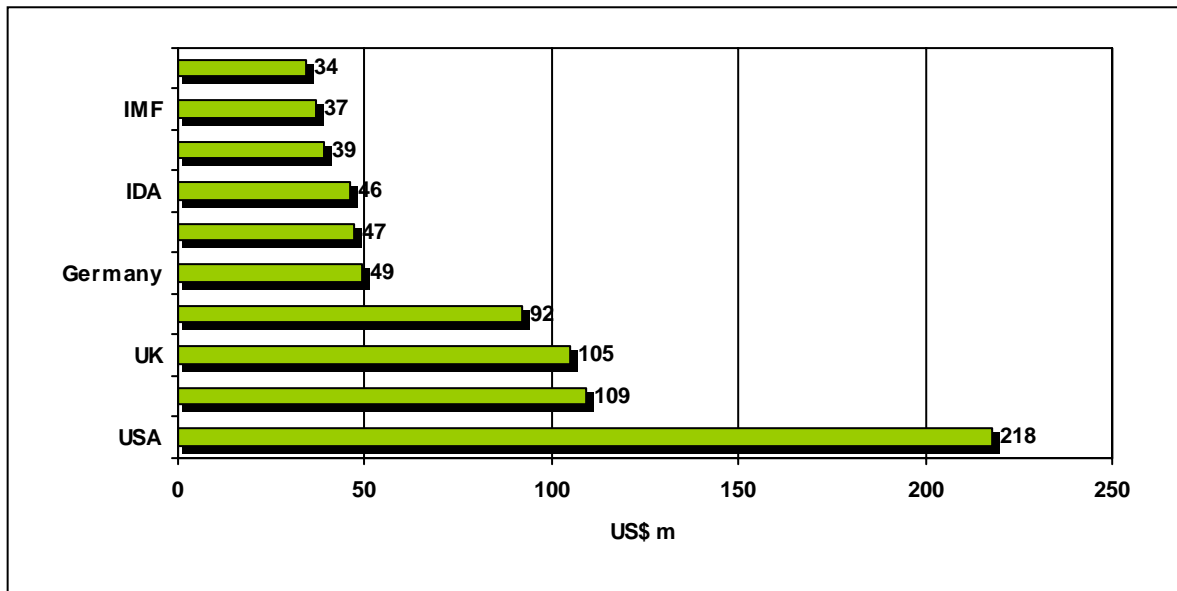


Figure 4: Top Five Donors of gross ODA (2005/06 average) - Source: OECD-DAC, 2008

- Environment Donor Coordination dialogue with GoK on aligning and coordinating efforts towards **supporting environmental policy and management**.
- Election donor group - The EC Delegation contributed €0.5M to the UNDP managed fund **2007 Elections Assistance Programme (under 9th EDF NSA NET)**. The contribution was for domestic observation activity.
- The private sector development donor group prepared a matrix showing the ongoing and foreseen interventions for private sector development over the next five years. An Aide Memoire following the **joint appraisal of the PSDS PIP proposes a pooled fund** mechanism for financing the private sector development strategy. The pool would be mainstreamed within the government budget. As a blue-print for support to the sector. A result will be reduction in transaction costs and increased co-ordination between different donor initiatives. EDF 10 support will be targeted within the **jointly agreed PSDS framework** while work will continue to ensure that initiatives are aligned to the structures of the strategy implementation to the maximum extent possible.
- The previously inactive Budget Support Development Partner Group was merged with the PFM Development Partner Group under the leadership of the **EC which was elected Chair of the PFM Development Partner Group**.

Evidence of the Paris Declaration being implemented within Kenya includes:

- Monthly donor meetings were held with agendas focused on **coordination and alignment**.
- Draft Code of Conduct for Agricultural and Rural Development Sector emphasized the carrying out of **joint reviews on sector performance** and/or along thematic areas to substitute individual missions.
- Joint missions were undertaken in the framework of the **SWaps on Health, Education and Community Development, and the GJLOS programme (joint IV Annual Review)**
- In September GoK and Development partners launched a **Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS)** and signed **Partnership Principles** aimed at strengthening collaboration and significantly improving prospects for sustained growth and poverty reduction.
- Development Partners in the Health Sector and the GoK signed the **Health SWAP Code of Conduct** in August 2007.

- The Delegation **liaised with DANIDA / SIDA** on implementation modalities of the EPS and in particular Component 3 in which CDTF is involved.
- Active participation of donors such as the EC in **helping to draft the Road Sector Policy** (approved Oct 2006), and the legislative framework (Kenya Roads Act approved in Sept 2007) and was party to discussions on modalities for establishment of new road authorities.
- **Joint donor/GoK annual review mission for Roads 2000** programme (rural roads) took place Sep 2007 and follow-up National Coordination meetings in October 2007.
- Donors were regularly informed of project progress during bi-monthly **water technical working groups** concerning the ongoing and planned ACP-EU Water Facility projects in Kenya.
- There was **increased participation with GoK and Donor** Coordination groups on **Water and Sanitation** owing to the increased water portfolio and its potential role in the implementation of the Kenya Water Act.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The future of the development work environment is challenging as a result of the post-election violence. Nevertheless December 2007 saw the **CSP 2008-2013** being signed, the culmination of several years of bilateral effort to arrive at a development aid plan between EU and GoK for the 10th EDF. It is hoped that this plan will enable the Delegation to continue to assist the Government of Kenya in addressing the social, economic and political inequalities that became so apparent as a result of the post-election violence.

Whilst the challenges are enormous, the year under review saw strong progress in the two key focal areas (Agriculture and Infrastructure), ongoing reforms of the Public Financial Management systems, and the implementation of most aspects of the Paris Declaration (including progress being made to align to country strategies, establish joint reviews and missions, and ensure effective and efficient division of labour amongst donors

On a less positive note however, the issues of governance, excessive delays in processing payments due to low quality and incompleteness of documentation, the ongoing absence of meaningful participation of NSAs in the official development agenda, and ongoing concerns about internal capacity to manage and account for the received funds will continue to hamper efficient and successful implementation of joint GoK-EC funded initiatives.

Learning from the above, the following recommendations are made:

1. The scope for harmonisation of EC development aid with other donors is still constrained by 9th EDF guidelines. There is scope for efficiency gains if greater harmonisation is possible.
2. Implementation modalities are often overly complicated and inappropriate, (e.g. ASMEP. Where possible, the Delegation together with appropriate Ministry should revise the FA and submit these changes to HQ for approval.
3. Demands for capacity development and skilled technical assistance remains high and programmes need to have this component embedded within them as a cross-cutting issue.
4. Absence of appropriate legislative framework in certain sectors makes development initiatives vulnerable and will undermine the sustainability of progress achieved in the past.
5. An ad-hoc review be conducted of the **CSP 2008-2013** to ensure it adequately meets the governance challenges posed by the post-election violence and to ensure that the **CSP** is in line with the political and developmental goals need for Kenya.
6. Establish a participatory feedback mechanism for regular monitoring of accompanying measures agreed in FAs etc.
7. The issue for NAO office functioning / decentralization and agreeing on a specific short-term action plan towards improvement
8. EC visibility promotion by GoK

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Annexes

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- Annex 2: Table of Indicators for the MDGs
- Annex 3: Financial Situation for 9th and Prior EDF's
- Annex 4: Sector Concentration Engagements under 9th EDF
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- Annex 12: Donor Matrices on current and future support

ANNEX 1 : Country at a glance - Macroeconomic indicators

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 (e)	2008 (p)	2009 (p)
Basic data								
1	Population (in 1000)	33.2	34.2	35.1	36.1	37.5		
	- annual change in %	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.6		
2a	Nominal GDP (in millions \$)							
2b	Nominal GDP per capita (in \$)				439	456		
2c	- annual change in %	0.1	1.35	3.1		5.7%		
3	Real GDP (annual change in %)	2.9	5.1	5.7	6	7	4	6.5
4	Gross fixed capital formation (in % of GDP)	15.6	16.3	16.8	19.4			
International transactions								
5	Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)		16.7	18.1	15.4	13.6	12.5	11.7
	- of which the most important: ... (in % of GDP)							
6	Trade balance (in % of GDP)	- 8.6	-10	-11.2	-14.3	-12.7	-13.4	-12
7	Current account balance (in % of GDP)		-0.8	-1.4	-2.3	-1.5	-3.3	-1.6
8	Net inflows of foreign direct investment (in % of GDP)	0.56	0.28	0.11				
9	External debt (in % of GDP)	30.9	31.6	32.1				
10	Service of external debt (in % of exports of goods and non-factor services)							
11	Foreign exchange reserves (in months of imports of goods and non-factor services)	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.5			
Government								
12	Revenues (in % of GDP)	22.3	22.3	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.5	
	- of which: grants (in % of GDP)	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0	
13	Expenditure (in % of GDP)	23.3	22.2	24.8	22.9	25.6	24.6	
	- of which: capital expenditure (in % of GDP)	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.4	6	6	
14	Deficit (in % of GDP) including grants	-0.9	0.1	-3.3	-1.7	-4.4	-4.3	
15	Public Debt (in % of GDP)	9.39	9.14	9.84	10.68			
	- of which: external (in % of total public debt)	37.72	36.64	32.21	27.93			
Other								
16	Consumer price inflation (annual average change in %)	9.8	11.6	10.3	14.45			
17	Interest rate (for money, annual rate in %)				9.75	8.75		
18	Exchange rate (annual average of national currency per 1 \$)	75.9	79.2	75.6				
19	Unemployment (in % of labour force, ILO definition)					N/a		
20	Employment in agriculture (in % of total employment)					N/a		

Data source(s): Central Bank of Kenya, Central Bureau of Statistics, African Economic Outlook 2008.

ANNEX 2 : Country at a glance - Table of indicators for the MDGs

	Indicator	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2013	2015
Impact	1. Proportion of population living on less than USD 1 per day ¹	43	50	53		22.	N/a				22
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)	17.6	21	20		19.9	N/a				16.2
	3. Under-five mortality rate	97	117	115	110	120	N/a				33
Outputs	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	-	67	77	81	79.3	N/a				100
	5. Primary Completion Rate	-	57	76		83.6	N/a				-
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in: - primary education	1:1.05	1:1.03	1:1	1:1	1:1	N/a				1:1
	Ratio of girls to boys in: - secondary education	-	1:1.1	1:1.08		-	N/a				1:1
	Ratio of girls to boys in: - tertiary education	-	1:1.7	1:1.7		-	N/a				1:1
	7. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	51	45	42	51	56	N/a				90
	8. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles	48	76	74	-	77	N/a				90
	9. HIV prevalence among 15- to 24-year-old pregnant women	5.1	13.4	10	9.2	8.4	N/a				-
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	48	55	48	57	61	N/a				74	

Data source(s): UN, WHO Health Statistics 2008, MDGs Kenya Status Report 2004; UNDP Human Development Report – 2004; World Bank Kenya Country Brief Feb. 6 2006; GoK IP-ERS APR - 2004

¹ Indicator 1 may be replaced by an equivalent indicator based on national poverty thresholds, in which case a comment will be needed to permit consistent interpretation of data over time.



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					GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	1st SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			2nd SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK	
									AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP		Low L	Medium M
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS					469.056.685	371.729.012	97.327.673							
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					342.145.856	266.604.475	75.541.381	14.586.583	6.254.465	7.971.799	360.319	19.243.887	1.063.769	1.257.91
1994	7ACP KE26	0	(EX 05 P010) REHABILITATION DE PETITES EXPLOITATIONS		23.179	23.179	0							
1994	7ACP KE26	2	(EX 05 P010 C010) WP 89/90		1	0	1							
1994	7ACP KE27	0	(EX 05 P012) LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE VETERINAIRE		194.803	82.556	112.247							
1994	7ACP KE27	2	(EX 05 P012 C020) WP 90 91 MARIANANI VET LAB		26.988	0	26.988							
1994	7ACP KE28	0	(EX 05 P013) KISII VALLEY BOTTOM DEVELOPMENT		272.808	272.808	0							
1994	7ACP KE28	1	(EX 05 P013 C005) TA AGROPROGRESS (D)		130.000	109.174	20.826							
1994	7ACP KE28	2	(EX 05 P013 C008) WP CE 88 89 EDEM		118.883	118.882	1							
1994	7ACP KE28	4	(EX 05 P013 C010) WP 89/90		-118.719	-118.720	1							
1994	7ACP KE28	5	(EX 05 P013 C013) WP 90 91		142.645	17.406	125.239							
1994	7ACP KE32	0	(EX 05 P036) MACHAKOS DEVEL-WATER SUPPLY PHASE 2		413	412	1							
1994	7ACP KE32	1	(EX 05 P036 C012) WP BUDGET 1988/89		0	0	0							
1994	7ACP KE33	0	(EX 05 P037) DEVEL.MACHAKOS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2		33	1	32							
1994	7ACP KE33	1	(EX 05 P037 C013) WP BUDGET 1988/89 TX=20,4836KE		1	0	1							
1994	7ACP KE41	0	(EX 05 P068) CEILING INCREASE ON NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSPO		847.038	847.038	0							
1994	7ACP KE41	8	T.A.CONTRACT LOUIS BURAKUVYE		35.000	26.287	8.713							
1994	7ACP KE45	0	RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS PHASE III	19991231	765.000	765.000	0							
1994	7ACP KE45	1	OIM VOIR 7 RPR 287		765.000	416.754	348.246							
1996	7ACP KE80	0	SUPPORT TOWARDS ESTAB. CORE FUNCT. & PROGS. WITHIN KIPPRA	20030331	1.823.958	1.813.835	10.124							
1996	7ACP KE89	0	TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20041231	3.967.267	3.967.267	0							
1996	7ACP KE89	6	CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY AND	20041231	303.400	263.102	40.298	40.298			40.298			
1996	7ACP KE90	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	20021231	6.984.525	6.984.525	0							
1996	7ACP KE90	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999- 5.5.2002 (+7KE91/1)	20021231	6.013.159	5.254.023	759.136							
1996	7ACP KE91	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	20021231	1.361.841	1.361.841	0							



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					GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	1 st SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			2 nd SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK		
									Low L	Medium M	High H		Low L	Medium M	
1996	7ACP KE91	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999-5.5.2002 (+7KE90/1)	20020505	1.361.841	1.361.841	0								
2002	7ACP KE101	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331	58.860.394	57.718.819	1.141.575								
2002	7ACP KE101	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD-MTITO	20060311	57.670.788	56.406.379	1.264.409	0							
2002	7ACP KE101	3	FINAL AUDIT	20071014	43.800	20.447	23.353	23.353	23.353						
2002	7ACP KE102	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331	2.643.239	2.546.175	97.063								
2002	7ACP KE102	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF WORKS ON SULTAN HAMUD MT	20070311	2.090.000	1.892.502	197.498	197.498		197.498					
2002	7ACP KE102	3	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR STUDY OF KENYA TRANSPORT SECTOR AND	20031111	288.200	273.267	14.933	0							
2002	7ACP KE102	6	HYDROARCH, STUDY OF WEBUYE-MALABA ROAD	20071123	111.000	37.189	73.811	62.711		62.711		11.100		11.10	
2000	8ACP KE8	0	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT	20060930	5.470.756	5.470.756	0								
2000	8ACP KE8	4	6TH PROGRAMME ESTIMATE FROM 1 JULY 2005 TO 31 MARCH 2006	20060331	800.000	791.888	8.112								
2000	8ACP KE8	5	7TH PROGRAMME	20060331	242.077	242.077	0								
2000	8ACP KE9	0	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KENYA SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20071231	8.000.000	7.931.269	68.731								
2000	8ACP KE9	1	TRANSTEC KES 114.684.884	20071231	2.295.200	1.825.972	469.228	300.000	150.000	150.000		169.228		169.22	
2000	8ACP KE9	2	1ST WORK PROGRAMME, 1 MARCH 2004 TO 31 AUGUST 2005	20050831	129.469	127.960	1.509	0							
2000	8ACP KE9	3	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE (1 SEPTEMBER 2005 TO 31 AUGUST 2006	20060831	226.000	215.685	10.315	0							
2000	8ACP KE9	4	TRIAD ARCHITECTS - SITE SUPERVISION	20071231	241.700	189.313	52.387	52.387	42.387	10.000					
2000	8ACP KE9	5	CEMENTERS LIMITED, NEW WORKS AT NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA	20070807	2.690.000	2.036.504	653.496	653.496	500.000	153.496					
2000	8ACP KE9	6	LALJI MEGHJI PATEL & COMPANY LIMITED	20070430	1.257.000	1.213.074	43.926	0							
2000	8ACP KE9	7	KPMG KENYA - AUDIT OF 1ST PROGRAMME		7.700	7.683	17	0							
2000	8ACP KE9	8	3RD PROGRAMME	20071231	1.068.000	1.023.474	44.526	44.526		44.526					
2000	8ACP KE9	9	KPMG, AUDIT OF PE 2 & 3	20071231	16.200	0	16.200	16.200	16.200						
2000	8ACP KE12	0	SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMME PHASE 2	20060630	1.534.127	1.452.764	81.363								
2000	8ACP KE15	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE 2 (CDP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 6 -	20061231	14.656.797	14.603.481	53.315								
2000	8ACP KE15	7	16 AUGUST 2006 - 31 DECEMBER 2006	20061231	669.619	668.285	1.334								



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									Low L	Medium M	High H		Low L	Medium M	
2000	8ACP KE18	0	TOURISM DIVERSIFICATION & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	20081231	12.000.000	11.999.966	34								
2000	8ACP KE18	1	SERVICE CONTRACT EDF/8/TDSDP/1-2001	20070620	1.609.000	1.044.336	564.664	409.165	409.165						
2000	8ACP KE18	7	TDSDP WORK PROGRAMME, 1 JANUARY 2005 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2006	20060228	2.814.100	1.550.841	1.263.259	0							
2000	8ACP KE18	9	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 4 FOR 2006	20070630	3.336.000	2.713.774	622.226	0							
2000	8ACP KE18	10	MOORE STEPHENS - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO TTF	20070728	30.425	9.128	21.298	21.298	21.298						
2000	8ACP KE18	11	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2007 - 2008	20081231	3.235.000	0	3.235.000	1.000.000		1.000.000		1.500.000			
2001	8ACP KE22	0	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE SUPPORT	20061231	4.919.525	3.733.026	1.186.499								
2001	8ACP KE22	1	GRANT CONTRACT TO CKRC FOR THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTING	20040630	120.000	120.000	0								
2001	8ACP KE22	2	FLEXIBLE FUND FOR DISBURSEMENT OF 23 GRANTS	20061231	1.236.000	1.134.190	101.810								
2001	8ACP KE22	4	KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION, GRANT CONTRACT	20061030	497.999	395.405	102.594								
2001	8ACP KE22	5	ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF KENYA, GRANT	20061015	93.816	93.816	0								
2001	8ACP KE22	6	KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DIRECT GRANT	20060923	73.427	73.427	0								
2001	8ACP KE22	10	2ND FLEXIBLE FUND CALL FOR PROPOSALS	20061031	912.000	714.498	197.502	40.000		40.000		35.000		35.00	
2001	8ACP KE22	11	KIPRA, RESEARCH, CO-ORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES TO	20061129	207.000	41.859	165.141	145.000		145.000					
2001	8ACP KE23	0	Franchise art 195 a - cafe vert	20011231	12.033.326	12.033.326	0								
2001	8ACP KE23	1	STABEX/13/REP LIV 2ND PR/KE - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20011231	12.033.326	12.033.326	0								
2002	8ACP KE30	0	DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES & SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	20080630	15.000.000	13.526.936	1.473.064								
2002	8ACP KE30	2	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT - SOLUZIONA	20070331	1.021.229	668.426	352.803	100.000		100.000		252.803		242.59	
2002	8ACP KE30	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2 FOR PERIOD FROM 01 MARCH 2005 TO 30	20060815	4.381.400	4.136.720	244.680	0							
2002	8ACP KE30	7	AUDIT SERVICE CONTRACT WITH PRICewaterhouseCOOPERS	20080630	452.500	329.419	123.081	61.540	61.540			61.541	61.541		
2002	8ACP KE30	8	3RD PROGRAMME	20070831	3.479.000	3.354.608	124.392	0							
2002	8ACP KE30	9	GRANT TO FAMILY CARE INTERNATIONAL	20071130	193.000	155.012	37.988	37.988		37.988					



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					GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	1 st SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			2 nd SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK		
									Low L	Medium M	High H		Low L	Medium M	
2002	8ACP KE30	10	GRANT CONTRACT WITH MARIE STOPEZ KENYA	20071231	430.000	345.877	84.123	84.123		84.123					
2002	8ACP KE30	11	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DHSSDP	20080630	377.000	118.505	258.495	129.247	129.247			129.248	129.248		
2002	8ACP KE30	12	GRANT TO CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MURANG'A	20080101	406.000	328.475	77.525	77.525		77.525					
2002	8ACP KE30	13	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 4	20080630	2.466.000	1.145.857	1.320.143	0							
2002	8ACP KE30	14	IBF - FINAL EVALUATION	20080417	92.434	0	92.434	92.434	92.434						
2002	8ACP KE31	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331	9.996.367	9.993.608	2.760								
2002	8ACP KE31	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD TO M Tito ANDEI SECTION OF NAI	20060311	9.845.367	9.834.997	10.371								
2003	9ACP KE1	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (MAI MAHIU - NAIV	20110630	50.000.000	50.000.000	0								
2003	9ACP KE1	1	SOGEA SATOM, REHABILITATION OF MAI MAHIU - NAIVASHA - LANET	20080225	48.101.000	45.676.570	2.424.430	2.424.430	2.424.430						
2003	9ACP KE1	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF REHABILITATION OF MAI	20081114	1.899.000	1.094.330	804.670	614.770		614.770		189.900			
2004	9ACP KE2	0	RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	20111231	16.305.290	14.847.163	1.458.127								
2004	9ACP KE2	2	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 2006	20061024	381.000	358.873	22.127								
2004	9ACP KE2	3	POVERTY REDUCTION FUND - 1ST CALL FOR		3.019.000	2.403.507	615.493					313.593			
2004	9ACP KE2	4	HTSPE - TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO KLGRP		3.478.232	731.861	2.746.371	700.000	400.000	300.000		600.000	300.000	300.00	
2004	9ACP KE2	5	GOPA, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PMU	20091130	4.989.412	872.916	4.116.496	800.000	400.000	400.000		800.000	400.000	400.00	
2004	9ACP KE2	6	2ND POVERTY REDUCTION FUND	20081104	2.655.000	0	2.655.000	1.593.000		1.593.000		531.000			
2004	9ACP KE2	7	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2007/2009	20090131	202.000	85.012	116.988					58.494			
2004	9ACP KE2	8	AUDIT OF START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - MOORE STEPHENS	20071013	4.475	1.343	3.133	1.343	1.343						
2004	9ACP KE3	0	POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20111230	#####	#####	250.000								
2004	9ACP KE3	1	FIRST FISCAL YEAR TRANCHE - BUDGET SUPPORT	20061213	50.000.000	50.000.000	0								
2004	9ACP KE3	2	2ND AND VARIABLE TRANCHES	20071230	70.000.000	40.625.000	29.375.000					14.000.000			
2004	9ACP KE3	3	WORLD BANK - TRUST FUND AGREEMENT	20100630	4.750.000	0	4.750.000	2.375.000		2.375.000					
2005	9ACP KE5	0	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FACILITY - KENYA	20110731	4.800.000	2.443.690	2.356.311								
2005	9ACP KE5	3	ERIC GOSS - TECHNICAL ADVISOR TO KENYA ROADS BOARD	20080515	218.530	132.368	86.162	86.162		86.162					



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					GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	1 st SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			2 nd SEMESTER	ESTIMATION of RISK		
									AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP		Low L	Medium M	High H
2005	9ACP KE5	4	ETC EAST AFRICA - TA TO DHSSDP	20080131	149.825	113.130	36.695	36.695	36.695						
2005	9ACP KE5	5	TRANSTEC - SHORT TERM TA TO NAO	20070228	89.738	88.971	767								
2005	9ACP KE5	6	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070501	107.300	104.526	2.774								
2005	9ACP KE5	7	EVALUATION OF ACP/EU WATER FACILITY	20070331	24.990	24.990	0								
2005	9ACP KE5	8	LONG TERM TA TO NAO	20081031	1.573.373	0	1.573.373	300.000	150.000	150.000		300.000			
2005	9ACP KE5	9	AUDIT OF TCF	20091231	76.200	0	76.200	28.000	28.000			19.000			
2005	9ACP KE6	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL	20121231	13.000.000	6.918.572	6.081.428								
2005	9ACP KE6	2	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE, 1 JULY 2006 - 30 NEMA - START UP	20070630	1.450.000	944.413	505.587								
2005	9ACP KE6	3	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070630	334.650	344.922	-10.272								
2005	9ACP KE6	4	ARCADIS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NEMA	20110516	599.378	196.597	402.781	75.000	75.000			75.000	75.000		
2005	9ACP KE6	5	MOORE STEPHENS - AUDIT OF CEF FACILITY PE 1	20070430	2.678	2.678	0								
2005	9ACP KE6	6	CDTF - PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 3	20080630	3.484.000	1.730.482	1.753.518	800.000	800.000						
2005	9ACP KE6	7	NEMA, PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2	20080630	891.000	391.408	499.592	499.592		350.000	149.592				
2005	9ACP KE6	8	AUDIT OF NEMA-CAPACITY BUILDING FACILITY	20121231	57.100	0	57.100	5.373	5.373			9.980	9.980		
2005	9ACP KE6	9	TOYOTA EA - SUPPLY OF 11 VEHICLES	20080323	0	0	0								
2006	9ACP KE7	0	KENYA ARID AND SEMI ARID LAND RESEARCH PROGRAMME	20121231	7.900.000	5.263.000	2.637.000								
2006	9ACP KE7	1	GRANT TO KARI	20101031	5.263.000	1.200.543	4.062.457								
2006	9ACP KE10	0	DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	20131231	17.696.000	9.878.000	7.818.000								
2006	9ACP KE10	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	20110531	624.000	124.800	499.200	88.000	88.000			88.000	88.000		
2006	9ACP KE10	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 1	20080630	754.000	342.293	411.707	170.429			170.429				
2006	9ACP KE10	3	WORLDBANK GRANT	20101031	8.500.000	4.250.000	4.250.000								
2007	9ACP KE11	0	SUPPORT TO NON STATE ACTORS (NSA-NET)	20131031	6.000.000	500.000	5.500.000								
2007	9ACP KE11	1	UNDP - ELECTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	20080529	500.000	0	500.000	400.000	400.000			100.000	100.00		
2007	9ACP KE12	0	ASSISTANCE TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	20140930	7.000.000	0	7.000.000								
2007	9ACP KE15	0	RIDER TO 9 ACP KE 1; INCREASE 3 MILLION EURO	20110630	3.000.000	0	3.000.000								
2007	9ACP KE16	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	20120430	43.583.000	0	43.583.000								



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KENYA

EDF FORECASTS 2008 - 2009: PAYMENTS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	SITUATION END 2007			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2008			
					GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK			
					AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M
2007	9ACP KE17	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	20120430	13.417.000	0	13.417.000							



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(amounts in €)

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009				FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009				A L A R M	COMMENTS
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H		
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS														
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS					6.054.209	872.980	700.000	4.481.229	5.456.980	872.980	4.100.000	484.000		
1994	7ACP KE26	0	(EX 05 P010) REHABILITATION DE PETITES EXPLOITATIONS										OK	
1994	7ACP KE26	2	(EX 05 P010 C010) WP 89/90										OK	
1994	7ACP KE27	0	(EX 05 P012) LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE VETERINAIRE										OK	
1994	7ACP KE27	2	(EX 05 P012 C020) WP 90 91 MARIANANI VET LAB										OK	
1994	7ACP KE28	0	(EX 05 P013) KISII VALLEY BOTTOM DEVELOPMENT										OK	
1994	7ACP KE28	1	(EX 05 P013 C005) TA AGROPROGRESS (D)										OK	
1994	7ACP KE28	2	(EX 05 P013 C008) WP CE 88 89 EDEM										OK	
1994	7ACP KE28	4	(EX 05 P013 C010) WP 89/90										OK	
1994	7ACP KE28	5	(EX 05 P013 C013) WP 90 91										OK	
1994	7ACP KE32	0	(EX 05 P036) MACHAKOS DEVEL-WATER SUPPLY PHASE 2										OK	
1994	7ACP KE32	1	(EX 05 P036 C012) WP BUDGET 1988/89										OK	
1994	7ACP KE33	0	(EX 05 P037) DEVEL.MACHAKOS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2										OK	
1994	7ACP KE33	1	(EX 05 P037 C013) WP BUDGET 1988/89 TX=20,4836KE										OK	
1994	7ACP KE41	0	(EX 05 P068) CEILING INCREASE ON NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSPOR										OK	
1994	7ACP KE41	8	T.A.CONTRACT LOUIS BURAKUVYE										OK	Balance to be decommitted
1994	7ACP KE45	0	RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS PHASE III	19991231									OK	HQ?
1994	7ACP KE45	1	OIM VOIR 7 RPR 287										OK	
1996	7ACP KE80	0	SUPPORT TOWARDS ESTAB. CORE FUNCT. & PROGS. WITHIN KIPPRA	20030331									OK	to be closed
1996	7ACP KE89	0	TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20041231									OK	
1996	7ACP KE89	6	CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY AND	20041231									OK	Final invoice of 10% retention not received
1996	7ACP KE90	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	20021231									OK	
1996	7ACP KE90	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999- 5.5.2002 (+7KE91/1)	20021231									OK	Balance to be decommitted
1996	7ACP KE91	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	20021231									OK	



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009				FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009				A L A R M	COMMENTS
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H		
1996	7ACP KE91	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999-5.5.2002 (+7KE90/1)	20020505									OK	
2002	7ACP KE101	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331									OK	
2002	7ACP KE101	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD-MTITO	20060311									OK	Balance to be decommitted
2002	7ACP KE101	3	FINAL AUDIT	20071014									OK	
2002	7ACP KE102	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331									OK	
2002	7ACP KE102	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF WORKS ON SULTAN HAMUD MT	20070311									OK	
2002	7ACP KE102	3	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR STUDY OF KENYA TRANSPORT SECTOR AND	20031111									OK	Balance to be decommitted
2002	7ACP KE102	6	HYDROARCH, STUDY OF WEBUYE-MALABA ROAD	20071123									OK	
2000	8ACP KE8	0	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT	20060930									OK	
2000	8ACP KE8	4	6TH PROGRAMME ESTIMATE FROM 1 JULY 2005 TO 31 MARCH 2006	20060331									OK	Decommit and close the Individual Commitment
2000	8ACP KE8	5	7TH PROGRAMME	20060331									OK	
2000	8ACP KE9	0	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KENYA SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20071231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE9	1	TRANSTEC KES 114.684.884	20071231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE9	2	1ST WORK PROGRAMME, 1 MARCH 2004 TO 31 AUGUST 2005	20050831									OK	Balance to be decommitted
2000	8ACP KE9	3	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE (1 SEPTEMBER 2005 TO 31 AUGUST 2006	20060831									OK	Balance to be decommitted
2000	8ACP KE9	4	TRIAD ARCHITECTS - SITE SUPERVISION	20071231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE9	5	CEMENTERS LIMITED, NEW WORKS AT NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA	20070807									OK	
2000	8ACP KE9	6	LALJI MEGHJI PATEL & COMPANY LIMITED	20070430									OK	Balance to be decommitted for reuse of Infrastructure audit and final evaluation
2000	8ACP KE9	7	KPMG KENYA - AUDIT OF 1ST PROGRAMME										OK	Balance to be decommitted
2000	8ACP KE9	8	3RD PROGRAMME	20071231									OK	Final invoices not received
2000	8ACP KE9	9	KPMG, AUDIT OF PE 2 & 3	20071231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE12	0	SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMME PHASE 2	20060630									OK	
2000	8ACP KE15	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE 2 (CDP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 6 -	20061231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE15	7	16 AUGUST 2006 - 31 DECEMBER 2006	20061231									OK	Decommit and close the Individual Commitment



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009				FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009				A L A R M	COMMENTS
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H		
2000	8ACP KE18	0	TOURISM DIVERSIFICATION & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	20081231									OK	
2000	8ACP KE18	1	SERVICE CONTRACT EDF/8/TDSDP/1-2001	20070620									OK	
2000	8ACP KE18	7	TSDP WORK PROGRAMME, 1 JANUARY 2005 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2006	20060228									OK	
2000	8ACP KE18	9	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 4 FOR 2006	20070630									OK	
2000	8ACP KE18	10	MOORE STEPHENS - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO TTF PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070728									OK	
2000	8ACP KE18	11	2007 - 2008	20081231									OK	delay in signature of the PE-implementation period ends June 2008
2001	8ACP KE22	0	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE SUPPORT GRANT CONTRACT TO CKRC FOR THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTING FLEXIBLE FUND FOR DISBURSEMENT OF 23 GRANTS	20061231									OK	partial decommitment of 1.1 MEURO was initiated in December
2001	8ACP KE22	1	KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION, GRANT CONTRACT	20040630									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	2	ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF KENYA, GRANT	20061231									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	4	KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DIRECT GRANT	20061030									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	5	2ND FLEXIBLE FUND CALL FOR PROPOSALS	20061015									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	6	KIPRA, RESEARCH, CO-ORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES TO	20060923									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	10	Franchise art 195 a - cafe vert	20061031									OK	
2001	8ACP KE22	11	STABEX/13/REP LIV 2ND PR/KE - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	20061129									OK	
2001	8ACP KE23	0	DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES & SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	20011231									OK	
2001	8ACP KE23	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT - SOLUZIONA	20011231									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	0	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2 FOR PERIOD FROM 01 MARCH 2005 TO 30	20080630									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	2	AUDIT SERVICE CONTRACT WITH PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS	20070331									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	6	3RD PROGRAMME	20060815									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	7	GRANT TO FAMILY CARE INTERNATIONAL	20080630									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	8		20070831									OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	9		20071130									OK	



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009				FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009				A L A R M	COMMENTS	
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR						
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H			
2002	8ACP KE30	10	GRANT CONTRACT WITH MARIE STOPES KENYA	20071231									OK		
2002	8ACP KE30	11	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DHSSDP	20080630										OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	12	GRANT TO CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MURANG'A	20080101										OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	13	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 4	20080630										OK	
2002	8ACP KE30	14	IBF - FINAL EVALUATION	20080417										OK	
2002	8ACP KE31	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME	20080331										OK	
2002	8ACP KE31	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD TO MTO ANDEI SECTION OF NAI	20060311										OK	balance to be decommitted
2003	9ACP KE1	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (MAI MAHIU - NAIV	20110630										OK	
2003	9ACP KE1	1	SOGEA SATOM, REHABILITATION OF MAI MAHIU - NAIVASHA - LANET	20080225										OK	
2003	9ACP KE1	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF REHABILITATION OF MAI	20081114										OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	0	RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	20111231										OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	2	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 2006	20061024										OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	3	POVERTY REDUCTION FUND - 1ST CALL FOR											OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	4	HTSPE - TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO KLGRP		600.000	300.000	300.000		600.000	300.000	300.000			OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	5	GOPA, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PMU	20091130	800.000	400.000	400.000		800.000	400.000	400.000			OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	6	2ND POVERTY REDUCTION FUND	20081104	531.000			531.000						OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	7	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2007/2009	20090131										OK	
2004	9ACP KE2	8	AUDIT OF START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - MOORE STEPHENS	20071013										OK	
2004	9ACP KE3	0	POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20111230										OK	
2004	9ACP KE3	1	FIRST FISCAL YEAR TRANCHE - BUDGET SUPPORT	20061213										OK	
2004	9ACP KE3	2	2ND AND VARIABLE TRANCHES	20071230										OK	Disbursement shares of 70% for Social Sectors and 25% for PFM assumed
2004	9ACP KE3	3	WORLD BANK - TRUST FUND AGREEMENT	20100630	1.900.000			1.900.000	475.000			475.000		OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	0	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FACILITY - KENYA	20110731										OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	3	ERIC GOSS - TECHNICAL ADVISOR TO KENYA ROADS BOARD	20080515										OK	



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009				FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009				A L A R M	COMMENTS
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR					
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H		
2005	9ACP KE5	4	ETC EAST AFRICA - TA TO DHSSDP	20080131									OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	5	TRANSTEC - SHORT TERM TA TO NAO	20070228									OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	6	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070501									OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	7	EVALUATION OF ACP/EU WATER FACILITY	20070331									OK	to be closed
2005	9ACP KE5	8	LONG TERM TA TO NAO	20081031									OK	
2005	9ACP KE5	9	AUDIT OF TCF	20091231	19.000			19.000	9.000			9.000	OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL	20121231									OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	2	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE, 1 JULY 2006 - 30 NEMA - START UP	20070630									OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	3	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	20070630									ALARM	recovery of unspend advances (224.133€) waiting for DG BUDG visa in OLAS
2005	9ACP KE6	4	ARCADIS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NEMA	20110516	75.000	75.000			75.000	75.000			OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	5	MOORE STEPHENS - AUDIT OF CEF FACILITY PE 1	20070430									OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	6	CDTF - PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 3	20080630									OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	7	NEMA, PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2	20080630									OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	8	AUDIT OF NEMA-CAPACITY BUILDING FACILITY	20121231	9.980	9.980			9.980	9.980			OK	
2005	9ACP KE6	9	TOYOTA EA - SUPPLY OF 11 VEHICLES	20080323									OK	This is a specific commitment from CBF NEMA 2nd PE. The individual commitment amount was not entered before end 2007 - contract oto be signed January 2008 - the forecast for this contract is under new individual commitments
2006	9ACP KE7	0	KENYA ARID AND SEMI ARID LAND RESEARCH PROGRAMME	20121231									OK	
2006	9ACP KE7	1	GRANT TO KARI	20101031	2.031.229			2.031.229					OK	
2006	9ACP KE10	0	DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	20131231									OK	
2006	9ACP KE10	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	20110531	88.000	88.000			88.000	88.000			OK	
2006	9ACP KE10	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 1	20080630									OK	
2006	9ACP KE10	3	WORLD BANK GRANT	20101031					3.400.000	3.400.000			OK	
2007	9ACP KE11	0	SUPPORT TO NON STATE ACTORS (NSA-NET)	20131031									OK	
2007	9ACP KE11	1	UNDP - ELECTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	20080529									OK	
2007	9ACP KE12	0	ASSISTANCE TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	20140930									OK	
2007	9ACP KE15	0	RIDER TO 9 ACP KE 1; INCREASE 3 MILLION EURO	20110630									OK	
2007	9ACP KE16	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	20120430									OK	



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	FORECAST PAYMENTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECAST PAYMENTS 2nd SEM 2009			A L A R M	COMMENTS
					ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR				
					1 st SEMESTER	Low L	Medium M	High H	2 nd SEMESTER	Low L		
2007	9ACP KE17	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	20120430							OK	



YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	Original RAC					1st SEM 2008		2nd SEM 2008		New RAC after Decommit & Payment			
					N°IC	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	Original RAP	Forecasted payments 2008	Possible RAC to decommit	RAP after forecasted payments	Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use		Forecasted De-commit. to Recommit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted De-commit. to Recommit
									1.232.701	3.711.248	0	22.127				
1994	7ACP KE26	0	(EX 05 P010) REHABILITATION DE PETITES EXPLOITATIONS RIZIC	0		0							0			
1994	7ACP KE26	2	(EX 05 P010 C010) WP 89/90	1	0	1							1			
1994	7ACP KE27	0	(EX 05 P012) LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE VETERINAIRE DE MARIA	112.247		112.247	112.247						0			
1994	7ACP KE27	2	(EX 05 P012 C020) WP 90 91 MARIANANI VET LAB	26.988	0	26.988	26.988						0			
1994	7ACP KE28	0	(EX 05 P013) KISII VALLEY BOTTOM DEVELOPMENT	0		0							0			
1994	7ACP KE28	1	(EX 05 P013 C005) TA AGROPROGRESS (D)	20.826	0	20.826	20.826						0			
1994	7ACP KE28	2	(EX 05 P013 C008) WP CE 88 89 EDEM CONSTRUCTION	1	0	1							1			
1994	7ACP KE28	4	(EX 05 P013 C010) WP 89/90	1	0	1							1			
1994	7ACP KE28	5	(EX 05 P013 C013) WP 90 91	125.239	0	125.239	125.239						0			
1994	7ACP KE32	0	(EX 05 P036) MACHAKOS DEVEL-WATER SUPPLY PHASE 2	1		1							1			
1994	7ACP KE32	1	(EX 05 P036 C012) WP BUDGET 1988/89	0	0	0							0			
1994	7ACP KE33	0	(EX 05 P037) DEVEL.MACHAKOS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2	32		32							32			
1994	7ACP KE33	1	(EX 05 P037 C013) WP BUDGET 1988/89 TX=20,4836KE	1	0	1							1			
1994	7ACP KE41	0	(EX 05 P068) CEILING INCREASE ON NORTHERN CORRIDOR TRANSPO	0		0							0			
1994	7ACP KE41	8	T.A.CONTRACT LOUIS BURAKUVYE	8.713	0	8.713	8.713						0			
1994	7ACP KE45	0	RETURN & REINTEGRATION QUALIFIED AFRICAN NATIONALS PHASE III	0		0							0			
1994	7ACP KE45	1	OIM VOIR 7 RPR 287	348.246	0	348.246							348.246			
1996	7ACP KE80	0	SUPPORT TOWARDS ESTAB. CORE FUNCT. & PROGS. WITHIN KIPpra	10.124		10.124	10.124						0			
1996	7ACP KE89	0	TECHNICAL EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	0		0							0			
1996	7ACP KE89	6	CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY AND CLASSROOMS AND	40.298	40.298	0							0			
1996	7ACP KE90	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	0		0							0			
1996	7ACP KE90	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999-5.5.2002 (+7KE91/1)	759.136	0	759.136	759.136						0			
1996	7ACP KE91	0	MICRO-ENTREPRISES SUPPORT PROGRAMME. (6KE60+7KE90+7KE91)	0		0							0			
1996	7ACP KE91	1	MICRO-ENTERPRISES SUPPORT FUND/6.5.1999-5.5.2002 (+7KE90/1)	0	0	0							0			
2002	7ACP KE101	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION	1.141.575		1.141.575							2.405.984			
2002	7ACP KE101	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD-MTITO ANDEI ROAD	1.264.409	0	1.264.409		1.264.409					0			
2002	7ACP KE101	3	FINAL AUDIT	23.353	23.353	0							0			
2002	7ACP KE102	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION	97.063		97.063							97.063			
2002	7ACP KE102	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF WORKS ON SULTAN HAMUD MT	197.498	197.498	0							0			
2002	7ACP KE102	3	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR STUDY OF KENYA TRANSPORT SECTOR AND	14.933	0	14.933	14.933						0			
2002	7ACP KE102	6	HYDROARCH, STUDY OF WEBUYE-MALABA ROAD	73.811	73.811	0							0			
2000	8ACP KE8	0	BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECT	0		0							0			
2000	8ACP KE8	4	6TH PROGRAMME ESTIMATE FROM 1 JULY 2005 TO 31 MARCH 2006	8.112	0	8.112	8.112						0			
2000	8ACP KE8	5	7TH PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	0	0	0							0			
2000	8ACP KE9	0	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KENYA SUPPORT	68.731		68.731							124.498			
2000	8ACP KE9	1	TRANSTEC KES 114.684.884	469.228	469.228	0							0			
2000	8ACP KE9	2	1ST WORK PROGRAMME, 1 MARCH 2004 TO 31 AUGUST 2005	1.509	0	1.509		1.509					0			

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	Original RAC	Forecasted payments 2008	Possible RAC to decommit	1st SEM 2008		2nd SEM 2008		New RAC after Decommit & Payment
							Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	
		N°IC	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	Original RAP		RAP after forecasted payments	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	New RAP after Decommit & Payment
2000	8ACP KE9	3	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE (1 SEPTEMBER 2005 TO 31 AUGUST 2006	10.315	0	10.315		10.315			0
2000	8ACP KE9	4	TRIAD ARCHITECTS - SITE SUPERVISION	52.387	52.387	0					0
2000	8ACP KE9	5	CEMENTERS LIMITED, NEW WORKS AT NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF KENYA	653.496	653.496	0					0
2000	8ACP KE9	6	LALJI MEGHJI PATEL & COMPANY LIMITED	43.926	0	43.926		43.926			0
2000	8ACP KE9	7	KPMG KENYA - AUDIT OF 1ST PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	17	0	17		17			0
2000	8ACP KE9	8	3RD PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	44.526	44.526	0					0
2000	8ACP KE9	9	KPMG, AUDIT OF PE 2 & 3	16.200	16.200	0					0
2000	8ACP KE12	0	SUPPORT SERVICES PROGRAMME PHASE 2	81.363		81.363	81.363				0
2000	8ACP KE15	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE 2 (CDP	53.315		53.315	53.315				0
2000	8ACP KE15	7	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 6 - 16 AUGUST 2006 - 31 DECEMBER 2006	1.334	0	1.334	1.334				0
2000	8ACP KE18	0	TOURISM DIVERSIFICATION & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	34		34					1.885.519
2000	8ACP KE18	1	SERVICE CONTRACT EDF/8/TDSDP/1-2001	564.664	409.165	155.499					155.499
2000	8ACP KE18	7	TDSDP WORK PROGRAMME, 1 JANUARY 2005 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2006	1.263.259	0	1.263.259		1.263.259			0
2000	8ACP KE18	9	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 4 FOR 2006	622.226	0	622.226		622.226			0
2000	8ACP KE18	10	MOORE STEPHENS - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO TTF	21.298	21.298	0					0
2000	8ACP KE18	11	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2007 - 2008	3.235.000	2.500.000	735.000					735.000
2001	8ACP KE22	0	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE SUPPORT PROGRAMME	1.186.499		1.186.499					1.186.499
2001	8ACP KE22	1	GRANT CONTRACT TO CKRC FOR THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTING TEAM	0	0	0					0
2001	8ACP KE22	2	FLEXIBLE FUND FOR DISBURSEMENT OF 23 GRANTS	101.810	0	101.810					101.810
2001	8ACP KE22	4	KENYA LAW REFORM COMMISSION, GRANT CONTRACT	102.594	0	102.594					102.594
2001	8ACP KE22	5	ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF KENYA, GRANT CONTRACT	0	0	0					0
2001	8ACP KE22	6	KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DIRECT GRANT	0	0	0					0
2001	8ACP KE22	10	2ND FLEXIBLE FUND CALL FOR PROPOSALS	197.502	75.000	122.502					122.502
2001	8ACP KE22	11	KIPPRA, RESEARCH, CO-ORDINATION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES TO	165.141	145.000	20.141					20.141
2001	8ACP KE23	0	Franchise art 195 a - cafe vert	0		0					0
2001	8ACP KE23	1	STABEX/13/REP LIV 2ND PR/KE - REPAYMENT AGREEMENT ART 195(A)	0	0	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	0	DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES & SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	1.473.064		1.473.064					1.473.064
2002	8ACP KE30	2	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT - SOLUZIONA	352.803	352.803	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2 FOR PERIOD FROM 01 MARCH 2005 TO 30	244.680	0	244.680					244.680
2002	8ACP KE30	7	AUDIT SERVICE CONTRACT WITH PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS	123.081	123.081	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	8	3RD PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	124.392	0	124.392					124.392
2002	8ACP KE30	9	GRANT TO FAMILY CARE INTERNATIONAL	37.988	37.988	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	10	GRANT CONTRACT WITH MARIE STOPEES KENYA	84.123	84.123	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	11	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DHSSDP	258.495	258.495	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	12	GRANT TO CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MURANG'A	77.525	77.525	0					0
2002	8ACP KE30	13	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 4	1.320.143	0	1.320.143					1.320.143
2002	8ACP KE30	14	IBF - FINAL EVALUATION	92.434	92.434	0					0
2002	8ACP KE31	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION	2.760		2.760					2.760
2002	8ACP KE31	1	REHABILITATION OF SULTAN HAMUD TO MTITO ANDEI SECTION OF NAI	10.371	0	10.371	10.371				0

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	Original RAC	Forecasted payments 2008	Possible RAC to decommit	1st SEM 2008		2nd SEM 2008		New RAC after Decommit & Payment				
							N°IC	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	Original RAP	RAP after forecasted payments		Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted Decommit to Recomit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recomit
												Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recomit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recomit
2003	9ACP KE1	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (MAI MAHIU -	0		0					0				
2003	9ACP KE1	1	SOGEA SATOM, REHABILITATION OF MAI MAHIU - NAIVASHA - LANET	2.424.430	2.424.430	0					0				
2003	9ACP KE1	2	SERVICE CONTRACT FOR SUPERVISION OF REHABILITATION OF MAI	804.670	804.670	0					0				
2004	9ACP KE2	0	RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT	1.458.127		1.458.127					1.480.254				
2004	9ACP KE2	2	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 2006	22.127	0	22.127				22.127	0				
2004	9ACP KE2	3	POVERTY REDUCTION FUND - 1ST CALL FOR PROPOSALS	615.493	313.593	301.900					301.900				
2004	9ACP KE2	4	HTSPE - TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO KLGRP	2.746.371	2.500.000	246.371					246.371				
2004	9ACP KE2	5	GOPA, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PMU	4.116.496	3.200.000	916.496					916.496				
2004	9ACP KE2	6	2ND POVERTY REDUCTION FUND	2.655.000	2.655.000	0					0				
2004	9ACP KE2	7	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2007/2009	116.988	58.494	58.494					58.494				
2004	9ACP KE2	8	AUDIT OF START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - MOORE STEPHENS	3.133	1.343	1.790					1.790				
2004	9ACP KE3	0	POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAMME	250.000		250.000					250.000				
2004	9ACP KE3	1	FIRST FISCAL YEAR TRANCHE - BUDGET	0	0	0					0				
2004	9ACP KE3	2	2ND AND VARIABLE TRANCHES	29.375.000	#####	15.375.000					15.375.000				
2004	9ACP KE3	3	WORLD BANK - TRUST FUND AGREEMENT	4.750.000	4.750.000	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE5	0	TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FACILITY - KENYA	2.356.311		2.356.311					2.356.311				
2005	9ACP KE5	3	ERIC GOSS - TECHNICAL ADVISOR TO KENYA ROADS BOARD	86.162	86.162	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE5	4	ETC EAST AFRICA - TA TO DHSSDP	36.695	36.695	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE5	5	TRANSTEC - SHORT TERM TA TO NAO	767	0	767					767				
2005	9ACP KE5	6	START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	2.774	0	2.774					2.774				
2005	9ACP KE5	7	EVALUATION OF ACP/EU WATER FACILITY	0	0	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE5	8	LONG TERM TA TO NAO	1.573.373	600.000	973.373					973.373				
2005	9ACP KE5	9	AUDIT OF TCF	76.200	75.000	1.200					1.200				
2005	9ACP KE6	0	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PPROGRAMME	6.081.428		6.081.428					6.587.015				
2005	9ACP KE6	2	2ND PROGRAMME ESTIMATE, 1 JULY 2006 - 30 JUNE 2007	505.587	0	505.587		505.587			0				
2005	9ACP KE6	3	NEMA - START UP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE	-10.272	0	-10.272					-10.272				
2005	9ACP KE6	4	ARCADIS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO NEMA	402.781	300.000	102.781					102.781				
2005	9ACP KE6	5	MOORE STEPHENS - AUDIT OF CEF FACILITY PE 1	0	0	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE6	6	CDTF - PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 3	1.753.518	800.000	953.518					953.518				
2005	9ACP KE6	7	NEMA, PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2	499.592	499.592	0					0				
2005	9ACP KE6	8	AUDIT OF NEMA-CAPACITY BUILDING FACILITY	57.100	35.313	21.787					21.787				
2005	9ACP KE6	9	TOYOTA EA - SUPPLY OF 11 VEHICLES	0	0	0					0				
2006	9ACP KE7	0	KENYA ARID AND SEMI ARID LAND RESEARCH PROGRAMME	2.637.000		2.637.000					2.637.000				
2006	9ACP KE7	1	GRANT TO KARI	4.062.457	2.031.229	2.031.228					2.031.228				
2006	9ACP KE10	0	DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	7.818.000		7.818.000					7.818.000				
2006	9ACP KE10	1	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT TO DROUGHT MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	499.200	352.000	147.200					147.200				
2006	9ACP KE10	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.	411.707	170.429	241.278					241.278				
2006	9ACP KE10	3	WORLD BANK GRANT	4.250.000	3.400.000	850.000					850.000				
2007	9ACP KE11	0	SUPPORT TO NON STATE ACTORS (NSA-NET)	5.500.000		5.500.000					5.500.000				
2007	9ACP KE11	1	UNDP - ELECTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	500.000	500.000	0					0				
2007	9ACP KE12	0	ASSISTANCE TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES	7.000.000		7.000.000					7.000.000				
2007	9ACP KE15	0	RIDER TO 9 ACP KE 1; INCREASE 3 MILLION EURO	3.000.000		3.000.000					3.000.000				

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	Original RAC	Forecasted payments 2008	Possible RAC to decommit	1st SEM 2008		2nd SEM 2008		New RAC after Decommit & Payment
							Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	Forecasted De-commitments	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	
		N°IC	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	Original RAP		RAP after forecasted payments	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	Forecasted De-commit. to not be re-use	Forecasted Decommit to Recommit	New RAP after Decommit & Payment
2007	9ACP KE16	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	43.583.000		43.583.000					43.583.000
2007	9ACP KE17	0	NORTHERN CORRIDOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME, PHASE III	13.417.000		13.417.000					13.417.000



KENYA

EDF FORECASTS 2008-2009: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

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YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008			FORECASTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2009										
			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS							
					Low L	Medium M	High H			Low L	Medium M	High H			Low L	Medium M	High H					
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			18.228.106	3.134.034	475.034	2.122.000	537.000	57.933.000	16.892.222	62.222	3.100.000	13.730.000	905.000	15.190.758	0	4.708.758	10.482.000	1.000.000	14.058.111	17.111	1.924.000	12.117.000
2002	7ACP KE 101	Technical Audit NCRP II	150.000	90.000		90.000			60.000		60.000											
2002	7ACP KE 101	Financial Audit NCRP II	60.000	30.000	30.000				30.000	30.000												
2000	8ACP KE18	TSDSP	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2004	9ACP KE2	RPRLGSP: Mid Term Evaluation	50.000	40.000		40.000			10.000		10.000											
2004	9ACP KE2	RPRLGSP: Financial Audit of 1. CBF	100.000	60.000		60.000			40.000		40.000											
2004	9ACP KE2	RPRLGSP: Financial Audit of 2. CBF											60.000	36.000		36.000			24.000		24.000	
2005	9ACP KE5	TCF: PE N° 1	250.000	125.000			125.000		125.000			125.000				36.000				24.000		24.000
2005	9ACP KE5	TCF: PE N° 2	1.050.000						525.000			525.000							525.000			525.000
2005	9ACP KE 5	Final project evaluation NMKSP	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2005	9ACP KE 5	Final project evaluation NMKSP	45.000	27.000		27.000			18.000	18.000												
2005	9ACP KE 5	Assessment on Sector approach						150.000	90.000			90.000		60.000						60.000		
2005	9ACP KE 5	Youth Emp. in transport infrastructure	150.000	90.000			90.000		60.000			60.000										
2005	9ACP KE 5	Identification Study	100.000	50.000		50.000			50.000		50.000											
2005	9ACP KE 5	Evaluation NCRP I	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2005	9ACP KE 5	Final project audit and evaluation	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2005	9ACP KE 5	Final project audit and evaluation	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2005	9ACP KE 5	Final project audit and evaluation	20.000	10.000		10.000			10.000		10.000											
2005	9ACP KE6	CEF 4th PE 2008/09	2.400.000						800.000		800.000			1.200.000		1.200.000						
2005	9ACP KE6	CBF 3rd PE 2008/09	1.780.700						890.000		890.000			667.758		667.758						
2005	9ACP KE6/S	Toyota EA	192.056	192.056	192.056																	
2005	9ACP KE6	DT Dobie - Supply of 1 vehicle	24.200	24.200	24.200																	
2005	9ACP KE6	Audit of CEF Component	79.150	8.778	8.778				14.222	14.222										17.111		17.111
2005	9ACP KE6	Mid-term review of CDEMP	100.000	60.000		60.000			40.000		40.000											
2006	9ACP KE7	Technical Assistant Contract	1.572.000	262.000			262.000		262.000			262.000								262.000		262.000
2006	9ACP KE10	Grant Contracts	4.000.000	800.000		800.000						1.400.000		1.400.000								
2006	9ACP KE 10	Programme Estimate No.2	920.000						368.000		368.000			360.000		360.000				192.000		192.000
2006	9ACP KE 10	Programme Estimate No.3																			338.000	338.000
2006	9ACP KE 10	Audit Services	195.000	5.000		5.000								5.000		5.000					338.000	338.000
2007	9ACP KE 11	NSA-NET: Call for Proposals 1						1.000.000	600.000			600.000		200.000		200.000				200.000		200.000
2007	9ACP KE 11	NSA-NET: Call for Proposals 2																				
2007	9ACP KE 11	NSA-NET: Short Term TA to	150.000	100.000		100.000			50.000		50.000									1.000.000	600.000	600.000
2007	9ACP KE 11	NSA-NET: PMU + Cap buy						1.600.000	160.000		160.000			100.000		100.000						
2007	9ACP KE 12	ASMEP : Short Term TA to MoTI	180.000	90.000		90.000			90.000		90.000											
2007	9ACP KE 12	ASMEP: Start up PE	80.000	60.000			60.000		20.000		20.000											
2007	9ACP KE 12	ASMEP: PMU Service Contract	1.500.000	220.000	220.000				250.000		250.000			250.000		250.000				250.000		250.000
2007	9ACP KE 12	ASMEP: PE N° 1						2.000.000	1.000.000		1.000.000									1.000.000		1.000.000
2007	9ACP KE 15	Rider to NCRP II Works contract	3.000.000	750.000		750.000			750.000		750.000			750.000		750.000				750.000		750.000
2007	9ACP KE 16	Works contracts NCRP III						43.583.000	8.700.000		8.700.000			8.000.000		8.000.000				8.000.000		8.000.000
2007	9ACP KE 17	Supervision contracts NCRP III						1.700.000	340.000		340.000			300.000		300.000				300.000		300.000
2007	9ACP KE 17	Works contracts NCRP III						7.900.000	1.500.000		1.500.000			1.600.000		1.600.000				1.600.000		1.600.000



ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE - ACTION FICHE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008					FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008					FORECASTS 1st SEM 2009					FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2009							
					INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS					
							Low L	Medium M	High H			Low L	Medium M	High H			Low L	Medium M	High H			Low L	Medium M	High H			
TOTALS on NEW GLOBAL Commitments.			231.200.000		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 2008	Trade and Private Sector Dev	SPSP other	16.800.000	H																							
10 2008	Technical Cooperation Facility	PROJECT	4.600.000	H																							
2sem2009	support to SRA	PROJECT	66.400.000	H																							
2sem2009	Macroeconomic support	GENERAL RS	66.800.000	H																							
2sem2009	Support for roads projects	PROJECT	35.000.000	M																							
2sem2009	Good governance incl NSA	PROJECT	9.200.000	M																							
2sem2009	support to community based projects.	PROJECT	32.400.000	M																							



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KENYA

EDF FORECATS 2008-2009 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(amounts in €)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE - ACTION FICHE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008			FORECASTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2009		
					INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS
					Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H	Low L	Medium M	High H



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EDF FORECATS 2008-2009 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(amounts in €)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE - ACTION FICHE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 1st SEM 2008			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2008			FORECASTS 1st SEM 2009			FORECASTS 2nd SEM 2009		
					INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS Low L Medium M High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS Low L Medium M High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS Low L Medium M High H	INDIVID. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS Low L Medium M High H

SUMMARY of EDF FORECASTS 2008 - 2009

	FORECASTS 2008										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	TARGET ANNEE
New Global Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	21.400.000	0	0	21.400.000	0	0
New Individual Commitments	18.228.106	6.922.220	10.382.869	923.017	12.113.655	57.933.000	1.805.176	6.986.565	49.141.259	5.298.458	17.412.113
Payments	17.720.617	6.729.499	10.093.799	897.319	11.776.398	36.136.109	1.125.991	4.357.918	30.652.200	3.304.950	15.081.348
Decommitments	1.232.701					0					1.232.701
Decommitments to recommit	3.711.248					22.127					3.733.375
Reduction of Old RAL	4.951.490	2.708.325	2.202.867	40.298	3.809.758	2.258.920	220.789	527.918	1.510.213	484.748	4.294.506

	FORECASTS 2009										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	TARGET 100%L+50% M	TARGET ANNEE
New Global Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	209.800.000	0	76.600.000	133.200.000	38.300.000	38.300.000
New Individual Commitments	905.000	37.187	230.404	637.408	152.389	1.000.000	45.610	308.684	645.705	199.952	352.342
Payments	21.244.967	872.980	5.408.758	14.963.229	3.577.359	19.515.091	890.091	6.024.000	12.601.000	3.902.091	7.479.450

R A L	SITUATION on 01/01/2008		SITUATION on 31/12/2008	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2003	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2003
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	469.056.685	161.355.395	468.799.636	161.098.346
R A C	97.327.673	4.226.808	83.391.886	6.945.420
R A P	75.541.381	13.204.033	73.163.119	6.190.915
R A L	172.869.054	17.430.841	156.555.005	13.136.335
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	37%	11%	33%	8%
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	11		10	

	Amount	Nbr
Ceiling increase riders	0	0
Extension Date		0
Réaménagement budgétaire		0
Modification DTA		0
Total number of projects		0

ANNEX 4 :

EDF 9 sectoral breakdown

country: KENYA

STRATEGY FOR AFRICA	EUROPEAN CONSENSUS	SUB SECTOR AND PART SBS	in euro x 1000 total cumulative commitments 31.12.07		
Human rights and governance	governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms	governance		0,2%	
		economic and institutional reforms			
		Non State Actors	500,00		
Peace and security	conflict prevention and fragile states	conflict prevention and fragile states			
Economic growth, regional integration and trade	trade and regional integration	European Partnership Agreements		23,3%	
		regional economic integration			
		private sector development			
	infrastructure, communication and transport	infrastructure, communication and transport	50.000,00		
		water and energy	water		
			energy		
unspecified					
investing in people	social cohesion and employment	social cohesion and employment		3,2%	
	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	6.818,81		
	rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	rural development and territorial planning	14.729,12		6,9%
		agriculture	5.263,00		2,5%
		food security	9.878,00		4,6%
	human development	health			
		primary education			
		education unspecified			
other	TCF	TCF	2.239,96	1,0%	
	support to NAO	support to NAO			
	unspecified	unspecified			
Budget Support	GBS	General Budget Support	124.750,00	58,2%	
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	214.178,88	100,0%	
Level of sector concentration	percentage of 9th EDF commitments covered by largest sectors of concentration plus GBS	largest sector + GBS	174.750,00	81,6%	
		Two largest sectors + GBS	204.620,12	95,5%	
		Three largest sectors + GBS	211.438,93	98,7%	
		Four largest sectors + GBS	213.678,88		
		Five largest sectors + GBS	214.178,88	100,0%	
		nr of sectors + GBS to reach 85% of NIP	*)	-	
		sectors (NSA and GBS excluded)		88.928,88	41,5%

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple- mentat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.
			TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		
2003	9ACP KE1	0	?	20110630	
2003	9ACP KE1	1	\$	20080225	48.101.000
2003	9ACP KE1	2	\$	20081114	1.899.000
2007	9ACP KE15	0	?	20110630	0
2007	9ACP KE16	0	?	20120430	0
2007	9ACP KE17	0	?	20120430	0
			Infrastructure Communication and Transport		50.000.000
2004	9ACP KE2	0	?	20111231	
2004	9ACP KE3	0	?	20111230	
2004	9ACP KE2	2	\$	20061024	381.000
2004	9ACP KE2	3	\$		3.019.000
2004	9ACP KE2	4	\$		3.478.232
2004	9ACP KE2	5	\$	20091130	4.989.412
2004	9ACP KE2	6	\$	20081104	2.655.000
2004	9ACP KE2	7	\$	20090131	202.000
2004	9ACP KE2	8	\$	20071013	4.475
			Rural development and territorial planning		14.729.116
2004	9ACP KE3	1	\$	20061213	50.000.000
2004	9ACP KE3	2	\$	20071230	70.000.000
2004	9ACP KE3	3	\$	20100630	4.750.000
			General Budget Support (GBS)		124.750.000
2005	9ACP KE5	0	?	20110731	
2005	9ACP KE5	3	\$	20080515	218.530
2005	9ACP KE5	4	\$	20080131	149.825
2005	9ACP KE5	5	\$	20070228	89.739
2005	9ACP KE5	6	\$	20070501	107.300
2005	9ACP KE5	7	\$	20070331	24.990
2005	9ACP KE5	8	\$	20081031	1.573.373
2005	9ACP KE5	9	\$	20091231	76.200
			Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)		2.239.956
2005	9ACP KE6	0	?	20121231	
2005	9ACP KE6	2	\$	20070630	1.450.000
2005	9ACP KE6	3	\$	20070630	334.650
2005	9ACP KE6	4	\$	20110516	599.378
2005	9ACP KE6	5	\$	20070430	2.678
2005	9ACP KE6	6	\$	20080630	3.484.000
2005	9ACP KE6	7	\$	20080630	891.000
2005	9ACP KE6	8	\$	20121231	57.100
2005	9ACP KE6	9	\$	20080323	0
			environment and sustainable management of natural resources		6.818.806
2006	9ACP KE7	0	?	20121231	
2006	9ACP KE7	1	\$	20101031	5.263.000
			Agriculture		5.263.000
2006	9ACP KE10	0	?	20131231	
2006	9ACP KE10	1	\$	20110531	624.000
2006	9ACP KE10	2	\$	20080630	754.000
2006	9ACP KE10	3	\$	20101031	8.500.000
			Food Security		9.878.000
2007	9ACP KE11	0	?	20131031	
2007	9ACP KE11	1	\$	20080529	500.000
			Support to Non State Actors (NSA's)		500.000
2007	9ACP KE12	0	?	20140930	
			Private Sector Development		0

2007

ANNEX 5: LIST OF REGIONAL PROJECTS

1. 9 ACP RSA 2: Northern Corridor Rehabilitation Programme
2. 9 ACP RPR 21: Support to the Collaborative Doctoral Programme in Economics - Grant to African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
3. 9 ACP RPR 27: Facilité de Coopération Technique (Closed in 2006)
4. 9 ACP RPR 39 ACP-EU: Water Facility (2nd Commitment for Grant Contracts)
5. 9 ACP RPR 49 ACP-EU: Energy Facility for Grants & CA generated by CFP
6. 9 ACP RPR 50 ACP-EU: Water Facility (1st Commitment, 2nd Call for Proposals)
7. 9 ACP RPR 101: ACP-EU Water Facility (2nd Call for Proposals – Part 2)

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK PROJECTS

While EIB lending to Africa has traditionally been in support of public sector projects, the signing of the Cotonou Agreement in 2000 between the EU and 77 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, marked a shift toward the private sector. The trade agreement replaced previous agreements between the EU and ACP countries, instituting good governance as a condition for the removal of trade barriers.

One major outcome of the agreement was the establishment of the Cotonou Investment Facility (IF), a revolving facility (reimbursed funds are lent out again for additional projects) intended as a risk-sharing financing instrument to promote the private sector in ACP countries. The IF mandated the EIB to support the private sector by investing €2.2 billion of EU funds in ACP countries between 2003 and 2008 under the EU's 9th European Development Fund (EDF) allocation, in addition to the €1.7 billion in loans from its own resources. The EU recently allocated an additional €1.5 billion to the investment facility under the 10th EDF allocation, which covers the years 2008 to 2013.

EIB FINANCING OPERATIONS IN KENYA:

- The EIB supports economic growth in Kenya mainly in two areas: private enterprise promotion including assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and public infrastructure development, notably in electricity generation and distribution. Kenya is one of the larger recipients of EIB assistance in the ACP States, having attracted total financings of EUR 217 m under the fourth Lomé Convention. New financings of EUR 102 m have been granted so far under the Cotonou Agreement.
- In the field of private enterprise development the Bank chose different approaches. It provided foreign currency loans directly to two large industrial companies, a steel manufacturer and a soda ash producer, financing capacity expansion and product diversification. To promote the smaller end of the private enterprise sector, it contributed to the capital of a private equity fund operating from Nairobi with a regional scope, managed by Aureos Capital, and to a Kenyan venture capital fund managed by Business Partners International. The outlook of these two funds in terms of promoting SME growth is promising and the Bank through its equity participation supports the burgeoning investment fund industry in Kenya.
- At a more significant level, the EIB has been assisting SME development by way of “global loans” – lines of credit under which commercial and development banks selected for their skills and interest in long-term lending can draw funds, in foreign currencies or in Shillings, for on-lending to the private sector. The funds are allocated to investment projects in a wide range of industry and services sectors, including education and healthcare. A total of EUR 155 m was made available through this channel under the fourth Lomé Convention, supporting the diversification and expansion of the Kenyan economy. The breakdown of allocations for the most recent global loan shows commercial agriculture and horticulture as the largest beneficiary (27 % of projects financed), followed by the food processing industry (13 %), manufacturing (11 %) and tourism (11 %). A significant portion of the funds had been taken up in EUR by companies exporting to Europe, in particular flower producers.

- The EIB's global loans play an important role in addressing the absence of long-term funds in the Kenyan financial markets resulting from investors' liquidity preference in an environment of high interest rate volatility and limited financial market depth. A new global loan named the Kenya "Private Sector Finance Facility" for EUR 20 m was negotiated in 2007 with a number of intermediaries to provide medium to long term funds in both foreign currencies and Kenyan Shillings. In December 2007 Fina Bank signed its participation to the Facility; negotiations with other intermediaries are on-going.
- In the power sector, the EIB's activities centre around the implementation of two loan agreements signed in 2005 for a total of EUR 75 m from the Investment Facility, one for the expansion of geothermal power production and one for upgrading the power distribution network. The latter was granted to the Government of Kenya for on-lending to the national distribution company, and the former directly to the majority State owned power generating company. Through these loans the Bank provides support to sector reform and to the sound expansion of public infrastructure of vital interest to the economy. The Bank's intervention minimises the impact on Kenya's debt burden through taking direct exposure on the power generating utility without recourse to the State's budget, and through providing an interest subsidy for the loan to the Government in line with Kenya's agreements with the IMF.

EIB's RESPONSE STRATEGY

In general terms, the Bank's focus will continue to be on the provision of long-term financial resources for sound and productive investments in revenue generating sectors promoting private sector development and economic growth. The Bank is prepared to examine financing requests emanating from both private and public entities.

Considering the specificities of Kenya's economic situation and its past experience in the country, in the coming years the Bank will pursue its strategy and concentrate its operations in favour of the development of private enterprises and of infrastructure sectors. In particular, the following areas of possible intervention have been identified:

Private enterprise development:

- close cooperation with local financial intermediaries through global loans, to broaden the offer of term finance and support small and medium sized investment projects in a large range of sectors including commercial agriculture to foster rural development, food industry, manufacturing, tourism, and the human capital sectors education and healthcare;
- support to microfinance institutions to extend micro-loans and other financial services, promoting the ability of poor people to develop small-scale businesses alleviating poverty;
- direct funding of larger industrial projects as they arise, where the Bank can contribute value added in the technical and/or financial structuring of the investment.
- However, the level of future support to the private sector is difficult to predict as the frequency of project proposals depends on investors' reactions to business opportunities.

Infrastructure

- financing infrastructure projects in the energy, water and sewerage, transport and telecommunications sectors, where the emphasis will be to help increase the efficiency of public utilities and encourage private sector participation if appropriate;

- In the framework of the EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership, the Bank would be prepared to consider trans-border infrastructure projects in Kenya such as the KAA JKIA rehabilitation and the Kenya-Ethiopia power interconnection that could be eligible for support – notably through interest subsidies or the financing of technical assistance – from the Infrastructure Trust Fund. These projects will be carefully selected on the grounds of EIB’s usual eligibility criteria. The Bank’s possible financing decision will be subject to the outcome of a detailed appraisal carried out in compliance with the Bank’s rules and procedures.
- Within this general development strategy, interventions by the EIB will be in the form of senior loans or various risk capital instruments from the Investment Facility, or of senior loans from the Bank’s own resources. The EIB will offer a wide range of financial instruments, from ordinary loans to guarantees and straightforward equity, or a combination of those, depending on the specificities of each individual project and on the outcome of a detailed appraisal which will be carried out in compliance with the rules and procedures of the Bank. Particular attention will be given to the projects’ compliance with sound environmental standards in accordance with international directives and guidelines as well as NEMA requirements. The Bank will also offer support to developing the carbon credit potential of projects (selected on the grounds of EIB’s usual eligibility criteria) that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

LOANS TO GOVERNMENT OF KENYA:
IN ORDER OF YEAR OF DISBURSEMENT FROM 1963 TO DATE

1. Purpose / Project: Upper Tana Reservoir Project.

Year Money borrowed: 1978
Loan Amount: EUR 12,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,067,781,600

2. Purpose / Project: D.F.C.K. Global Loan II

Year Money borrowed: 1979
Loan Amount: EUR 5,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 444,459,500

3. Purpose / Project: Construction Of Tea Factories

Year Money borrowed: 1980
Loan Amount: DEM 4,896,183
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 223,301,390

4. Purpose / Project: Construction Of Tea Factories

Year Money borrowed: 1980
Loan Amount: JPK 251,875
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 135,257

5. Purpose / Project: Construction Of Tea Factories

Year Money borrowed: 1980
Loan Amount: NLG 5,340,922
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 216,186,535

6. Purpose / Project: Construction Of Tea Factories

Year Money borrowed: 1980
Loan Amount: FRF 16,179,135
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 220,011,198

7. Purpose / Project: Olkaria Geothermal Power Project

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: EUR 9,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 802,800,000

8. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: USD 1,961,377
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 129,725,492

9. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1980
Loan Amount: GRD 160,156,734
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 32,831

10. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: NLG 207,653
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 8,405,191

11. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: BEF 24,282,936
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 53,694,677

12. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: ITK 584,233
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 26,914

13. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: GBP 1,097,036
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 145,560,768

14. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: FRF 9,939,848
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 135,166,555

15. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global Loan III

Year Money borrowed: 1982
Loan Amount: DEM 1,503,936
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 68,590,350

16. Purpose / Project: KPTC 3rd Telecommunications Project

Year Money borrowed: 1985
Loan Amount: EUR 22,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,962,400,000

17. Purpose / Project: Mombasa Port Project

Year Money borrowed: 1987
Loan Amount: JPK 707,132
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 379,730

18. Purpose / Project: Mombasa Port Project

Year Money borrowed: 1987
Loan Amount: BEF 23,377,648
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 51,692,895

19. Purpose / Project: Mombasa Port Project

Year Money borrowed: 1987
Loan Amount: NLG 3,891,004
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 157,496,909

20. Purpose / Project: Global Loan IV (DFCK PG IV)

Year Money borrowed: 1987

Loan Amount: JPK 386,445

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 207,521

21. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global IV (DFCK PG IV)

Year Money borrowed: 1987

Loan Amount: CHF 8,155,805

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 437,640,506

22. Purpose / Project: DFCK Global IV (DFCK PG IV)

Year Money borrowed: 1987

Loan Amount: USD 1,568,693

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 103,753,385

23. Purpose / Project: Global Loan IV (DFCK PG IV)

Year Money borrowed: 1987

Loan Amount: GBP 1,264,501

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 167,780,921

24. Purpose / Project: Industrial Sector Support

Year Money borrowed: 1988

Loan Amount: GBP 4,342,068

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 574,340,529

25. Purpose / Project: Industrial Sector Support

Year Money borrowed: 1988

Loan Amount: CHF 8,453,888

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 453,026,930

26. Purpose / Project: Industrial Sector Support

Year Money borrowed: 1988

Loan Amount: JPY 2,057,731,334

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,105,001,726

27. Purpose / Project: Third Nairobi Water Supply

Year Money borrowed: 1989

Loan Amount: GBP 1,103,241

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 145,929,517

28. Purpose / Project: Third Nairobi Water Supply

Year Money borrowed: 1989

Loan Amount: JPY 426,773,582

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 229,177,414

29. Purpose / Project: Third Nairobi Water Supply

Year Money borrowed: 1989

Loan Amount: CHF 1,578,476

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 84,587,359

30. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise - I

Year Money borrowed: 1991

Loan Amount: GBP 8,454,353

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,121,770,010

31. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise - I

Year Money borrowed: 1991

Loan Amount: CHF 5,986,423

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 321,231,441

EIB European Investment Bank

32. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise - I

Year Money borrowed: 1991

Loan Amount: ITK 2,965,669

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 136,622

33. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise - I

Year Money borrowed: 1991

Loan Amount: USD 4,308,041

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 286,096,986

34. Purpose / Project: GOK/Kenya Pipeline Conditional Loan

Year Money borrowed: 1994

Loan Amount: EUR 5,500,000

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 489,399,900

35. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise 11

Year Money borrowed: 1994

Loan Amount: EUR 20,000,000

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,779,636,000

36. Purpose / Project: Kenya Global Private Enterprise II

Year Money borrowed: 1994

Loan Amount: EUR 15,000,000

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,334,727,000

37. Purpose / Project: Global Private Enterprise 3-(Own Resources)

Year Money borrowed: 1996

Loan Amount: EUR 22,065,150

Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 1,963,396,747

38. Purpose / Project: Global Private Enterprise 3- (Risk Cap)

Year Money borrowed: 1996

Loan Amount: EUR 15,000,000

Kenya Shillings equivalent: Kshs. 1,334,727,000

39. Purpose / Project: Pipeline Extension Feasibility Study

Year Money borrowed: 1997
Loan Amount: EUR 112,500
Kenya Shillings equivalent: Kshs. 10,035,000

40. Purpose / Project: GPE 3B Risk Capital Resources

Year Money borrowed: 1998
Loan Amount: EUR 10,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: Kshs. 889,818,000

41. Purpose / Project: Kenya-Global Private Enterprise loan 1V -Own Resources

Year Money borrowed: 1998
Loan Amount: EUR 27,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 2,402,508,600

42. Purpose / Project: KPLC-OLKARIA GEOTHERMAL POWER II

Year Money borrowed: 1999
Loan Amount: EUR 37,983,979
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 3,379,882,823

43. Purpose / Project: Civil Aviation Safety Project

Year Money borrowed: 2001
Loan Amount: EUR 292,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 25,982,686

44. Purpose / Project: Converted from ITK 1991026

Year Money borrowed: 2001
Loan Amount: EUR 441,878
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 39,319,123

45. Purpose / Project: Converted from ITK 1989060 Third Nairobi Water

Year Money borrowed: 2001
Loan Amount: EUR 1,400,658
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 124,633,105

46. Purpose / Project: converted from DEM 1988055 Industrial Sector Support

Year Money borrowed: 2001
Loan Amount: EUR 801,413
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 71,311,131
EIB European Investment Bank

47. Purpose / Project: KPLC Grid Development Project

Year Money borrowed: 2005
Loan Amount: EUR 43,000,000
Kenya Shillings equivalent: KES. 3,826,217,400
Source:
List of Loans borrowed by Government of Kenya from 1963 to 2006. The document was tabled in parliament in 2007 by the Ministry of Finance.

Source: List of Loans borrowed by Government of Kenya from 1963 to 2006 tabled in parliament in 2007 by the Ministry of Finance.

Annex 8: Non EDF Projects, By Budget Line

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
ENVIRONMENT AND TROPICAL FOREST PROJECTS	Transboundary environment project: conservation of natural resources and sustainable development in pastoral semi-arid regions of Eastern Africa (Terra Nouva) ENV/MIS/2002/59843	1,562,878	1,250,303	June 24, 2003	September 24, 2007	The project supports the establishment of participatory development plans for the management and conservation of natural resources in transboundary pastoral areas, both at grass-roots and institutional level.
	Lembus forests integration conservation development project (The World Conservation Union) ENV/2003/61006	2,339,706	1,871,766	October 17, 2003	October 18, 2008	The goal of the project is for the local community owning and managing the Lembus forests to maintain biodiversity and environmental values to provide for their cultural, spiritual, and socio-economic needs. The main target groups of this project are communities who live in or around the forest who directly depend on and impact on the forest
	Improving market access for drylands commodities (United Nations Environment Programme) ENV/2003/74945	1,480,000	1,000,000	December 12, 2003	June 24, 2008	The aim of this project is to improve market access of dryland commodities, thus enhancing the economic situation and livelihoods conditions for drylands populations.

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS RELATED PROJECTS	Independent Medico Legal Unit – Kenya (IMLU) DDH/2003/034-460	492,981	347,059	May 9, 2003	May 9, 2005	This project seeks to improve human rights in Kenya and promote the rule of law. The core activities of the project are documentation of torture injuries in a Medico-Legal format and include provision of medical attention to victims of torture in prisons, police cells and the clients who visit IMLU through referrals or are directly identified by IMLU
	Fostering Women's participation in Governance and National Leadership (Federation of Women Lawyers – FIDA) KE/2001/050-572	410,100	328,080	April 9, 2002	April 9, 2005	This project aims to promote the participation of women in politics in Kenya.
NGO CO-FINANCING PROJECTS	Training for Enterprise Development (TED) Project (Voluntary Services Overseas) ONG-PVD/2001/011-719	2,115,899	1,586,924	April 1, 2002	April 1, 2007	This project aims at building organizational and technical competence of some selected Youth Polytechnics (YPS) to ensure that they provide appropriate high quality training relevant to the opportunities that exist for local enterprise
	Saxan saxo – Well women media project in the Somali - speaking horn of	1,815,708	1,000,000	1 January 2002	1 January 2007	The Somali Speaking Horn has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the developing world: A

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
	Africa, Somaliland Kenya, (Health Unlimited) ONG-VD/2001/11690 .					major contributing factor is the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) which is a causative factor of poor reproductive health in the population. The project raises awareness and discussion of women's health issues in the target group
	Community based early childhood development, Kenya, The Madrasa Programme (Aga Khan Foundation) ONG-PVD/2002/20264	1234,709	750,000	January 1, 2003	January 1, 2007	The overall objective of the programme is to a) increase access to and retention in primary school for children of marginalised communities by improving their school readiness through early childhood development services at the community level; and b) to develop a replicable approach for quality community-based early childhood education and development, which is at the same time effective, relevant to the local context and financially sustainable.
	Developing Sustainable Community Private Sector Partnerships for Commercial Beekeeping (Africa	525,241	393,930	January 1, 2003	April 1, 2007	The project aims to tackle rural poverty in Kenya, through introducing small scale subsistence farmers to commercial beekeeping through a network of

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
	Now) ONG- PVD/2003/020-267					partners. The partners provide a sustainable resource for training new beekeepers, who have access to equipment through an innovative equipment financing scheme.
	Kenya Dairy Goat and Capacity Building Programme (Food & Agriculture Management) ONG- PVD/2003/063-513	991,047	749,653	August 17, 2004	August 17, 2007	The project objective is to facilitate sustainable improvements in the livelihoods of the poor and their community-based organisations through livestock development and enhanced livestock policies.
	Children with Disabilities' Empowerment Programme (Voluntary Services Overseas) ONG- PVD/2003/065-609	1,070,873	750,000	June 1, 2004	June 1, 2008	The project objective is to promote increased access to appropriate education for children with disabilities and improvements in the quality of special needs teaching and support.
	Comprehensive AIDS care in Nairobi public health structures and community based organisations of people living with HIV/AIDS (Medicines sans Frontieres) ONG- PVD/2003/20286	2,845,128	672,019	1 January 2003	1 January 2007	The main objective is to develop the capacity of the public health care system and the associations of people living with HIV/AIDS to organize prevention and offer comprehensive HIV/AIDS support services to their communities in the health facility and at home, including the reduction of the

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
						mother to the child transmission of HIV
	Community Development Project in Machakos District (Spanish Red Cross), Kenya ONG-PVD/2005/094-836	583,490.86	437,618	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2008	The project aims to improve the capacity and skills in community health, water management, agriculture and social network of rural areas of Machakos district, Masinga division (Itunduimuni, sub location, Itunduimuni location) and Katangi division (Kitheuni sub location, Ikombe location) in order to mitigate the effects of human and natural disasters
	Rich Fisheries, Poor Fisherfolk-Addressing the Imbalance in Suba, Kenya (Africa Now), ONG-PVD/2005/095-184	569,000	425,000	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2009	This project aims to establish mechanisms through which fisherfolk can gain a greater economic benefit from their fishing activities, secure a more stable income, and have the means to save and build a better future for themselves and their families
	INTEGRATED COMMUNITY-BASED POVERTY REDUCTION INTERVENTIONS. KENYA (Concern Universal) ONG-PVD/2005/095-416	813,515	610,136	12December, 2005	December 3, 2008	The overall project objective is to improve quality of life of target communities, especially vulnerable groups, through a series of appropriate and sustainable interventions in strategic sectors

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
	Poverty Alleviation Across Generations In Rural Communities In Western Kenya (HELPAGE International) ONG-PVD/2005/095-423	980,700	735,525	November 30, 2005	December 12, 2008	The project aims to improve the income, living conditions, health and access to education of the most vulnerable and poor families of the 3 project Districts through a combination of community led practical activities and broad advocacy work
	Environmental Conservation and Capacity Building among Community Groups to Reduce Poverty in Makueni District, Kenya (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe – German Agro Action) ONG-PVD/2005/095806	771,508	578,631	December 1, 2005	February 28, 2011	The objective of the project is that the values of stewardship and caring for the environment play a greater role in the daily lives and help reduce the poverty of disadvantaged community groups in the project area of Makueni District.
	KIBIGORI WATER, SANITATION AND EDUCATION FOR HEALTH PROJECT (KWASEH), KENYA (CARE International Germany) ONG-PVD/2005/096-269	998,952	749,214	November 21, 2005	December 31, 2008	The project objective is the sustainable reduction of the vulnerability related to water borne diseases for marginalized farmers through local capacity building and empowerment.
	uakali Artisans, Urban	570,182	484,655	November 30, 2005	December 31, 2008	The project objective is to

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
	Youth and University Students Integrated Empowerment Programme (Terra Nuova) ONG-PVD/2005/096-799					alleviate poverty of marginalised social actors in urban areas of Kenya and to enhance the economic and social competence of disadvantaged urban youth and artisans in the informal textile sector in Dagoretti division of Nairobi
	Cross-sectoral Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation in Gwasssi Hills (Kenya) (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe – German Agro Action) ONG-PVD/2006/119-760	1,100,000	750,000	December 7, 2006	February 28, 2010	The overall objective of the project is to significantly improve sustainable natural resource management practices in underserved rural areas in Kenya which are of national and trans-national relevance (Lake Victoria Basin) and to promote the conservation and sustainable utilisation of biodiversity and income generation in Gwasssi Hills
	Kathita Kiirua Water Project follow up and development of training actions in the hygienic-sanitary field (CEFA) ONG-PVD/2006/119-906	905,035	769,000	November 24, 2006	March 1, 2009	The overall objective of the project is that of improving the health conditions of people living in the locations involved, with special attention to the hygienic-sanitary sector, by strengthening the KKWP Company's management, implemented in a previous

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
						cooperation project involving a population of about 40.000 people.
	Mutonguni Poverty Reduction Project (World Vision Ireland) ONG-PVD/2006/119617	900,000	600,000	1st January 2007	31st December 2011	The principle objective of the project in Kitui District is to reduce poverty and improve the standards of living of Mutonguni community through building their capacity to respond to disasters and access income generating opportunities
	Community Based reproductive and sexual health programme for under-served young people in rural south-eastern and south-western Kenya (Ref. German Agro Action / ONG-PVD/2005/100353)	1,335,800	1,192,869	8 December 2005	30 November 2010	The project aims to enhance access to SRH information and quality services including family planning and contraceptive information and services for young people in Homa Bay and Makueni districts.
	An integrated approach to reducing poverty and improving health in informal settlements of Nairobi (Ref. ITDG ONG-PVD/2006/118655)	740,124.57	555,093	1 January 2007	31 December 2011	The project aims improve achieve a reliable supply of good quality water and environmental sanitation through improving the working relationship between the Nairobi Water and Sewarge Company and Mukuru Community. It specifically will introduce

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
						community managed sanitation blocks, such as those established in Kibera in the Mukuru slums in Nairobi.
	National Programme to alleviate poverty through a comprehensive and integrated Trachoma Control Programme in three districts in Kenya (Ref. Sight Savers International ONG-PVD/2006/119596	2,094,986	1,500,000	1 January 2007	30 June 2012	The project aims to sustainably reduce the overall prevalence of trachoma amongst target groups residing in three trachoma endemic districts of Kenya through community empowerment and improved access to basic water, hygiene, eyecare and sanitation services.
HEALTH PROJECTS	Maisha mother and infant services – HIV activities (Universiteit Gent) SANTE/2001/60802	1,431,738	1,288,514	1 June 2002	30 November 2006	The MAISHA project is a demonstration-intervention project with the overall objective of improving the health of women and children in the Coast Province of Kenya and specifically to reduce the transmission of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through the provision of a package of available, affordable and effective interventions in mother-child health
	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health - ASRH (DSW / Ref.	2,851,350	2,566,215	1 August 2005	31 January 2010	The project aims at enhancing preventive behaviour bringing about a significant

Budget Line	Title	Project Budget €	EC Contribution €	Start Date	End Date	Description
	SANTE/2004/095-814)					reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence rates amongst the youth in the target area (Nairobi slums, Central, Western and Nyanza Provinces)
	A comprehensive approach to reaching those most at risk from and affected by HIV/AIDS in Kenya (Ref. Marie Stopes Kenya / SANTE/2006/104937)	4,498,099	4,408,289	1 November 2006	1 May 2013	The project aims at effectively responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through upgrading of several clinics and rural outreach units to provide free quality HIV/AIDS services and capacity building for clinic and outreach unit staff in Rift Valley, Coast and Eastern and Central Provinces
	Increased access to and use of quality basic and comprehensive obstetric care services (Ref. UNICEF Kenya / SANTE/2005/100385)	2,736,575.50	2,236,576	6 December 2005	31 August 2010	The project aims at contributing to the reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality in Nairobi slums areas, Coast, Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces by increasing access of mothers and infants to quality essential and emergency obstetric and newborn care services.

ANNEX 10 :

EDF 10

Partnerships and Priority Actions of the Lisbon Plan

country: KENYA

(for Delegations in Africa only)

in euro x 1000

STRATEGY FOR AFRICA	EUROPEAN CONSENSUS	sectors	Partnerships and Priority Actions of the Lisbon Plan	planned commitments in NIP for 10th EDF
Human rights and governance	governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms	governance	Partnerships on 2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights 7. Migration, Mobility and Employment	4.600
		economic and institutional reforms		
		Non State Actors		4.600
Peace and security	conflict prevention and fragile states	conflict prevention and fragile states	Partnership on 1. Peace and Security	
Economic growth, regional integration and trade	trade and regional integration	European Partnership Agreements	Partnership on 3. Trade (and Regional Integration)	
		regional economic integration	3. (Trade) and Regional Integration	12.200
		private sector development		4.600
	infrastructure, communication and transport	infrastructure, communication and transport	8. Partnership on Science, information society, space	126.800
	water and energy	water		
		energy	5. Partnership on Energy	
unspecified				
investing in people	social cohesion and employment	social cohesion and employment	6. Partnership on Climate change	
	environment and sustainable management of natural resources	environment and sustainable management of natural resources		
	rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	rural development and territorial planning		
		agriculture		66.400
		food security		
	human development	health		
		primary education		
education unspecified				
other	TCF	TCF		4.600
	support to NAO	support to NAO		
	unspecified	unspecified		
Budget Support	GBS	General Budget Support		126.800
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	4. Partnership on the MDG's	383.000

example financial donor matrix

donor disbursements in (country) as per 31/12/07 / planned donor c

in Euro x 1 million

donor	Budget 2006/2007	Disburesments 2006/2007	Budget 2007/2008	Disburesments * 2007/2008
EC	72,50	36,48	49,22	30,72
EIB	5,35	-	21,52	9,43
	-	-	-	-
Member States	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1,27	-	4,17	0,56
Denmark	14,51	6,76	20,86	15,21
Germany	31,22	10,93	38,91	32,15
Spain	13,19	-	2,90	-
France	22,55	8,05	52,78	49,76
Italy	0,03	0,05	5,96	5,08
Netherlands	2,43	1,56	2,42	3,56
Finland	2,36	1,05	2,09	2,68
Sweden	19,36	10,67	24,43	22,72
United Kingdom	34,94	24,49	26,52	15,67
total EU	220	100	252	188
other bilaterals				
Norway	10,89	7,64	10,29	8,64
Switzerland	-	0,10	0,13	0,07
Saudi Fund	-	0,73	3,35	1,67
Japan	6,94	6,43	21,04	26,23
China	64,40	6,59	29,37	0,02
Canada	5,27	4,90	5,12	4,95
	-	-	-	-
IMF	-	-	-	-
UN systems	26,82	6,66	34,12	10,91
WB	141,11	99,07	265,00	156,30
	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	69,16	12,27	70,60	41,86
Global Fund	50,44	21,80	64,73	29,02
OPEC	14,84	8,57	11,65	8,12
BADEA	14,29	4,12	11,73	8,91
IFAD	12,37	4,93	11,95	5,71
USAID	6,64	3,59	8,39	0,98
	-	-	-	-
others	1,41	0,46	3,57	3,41
total others	424,57	187,87	551,04	306,78
total all donors	644,28	287,91	802,83	494,33

Note:

The matrix has been adapted to indicate disbursements for the Fiscal

The GoK FY ends in June. Figures tallying with the calendar year can
and it has not been possible to disaggregate the figures into the vario

not be provided with accuracy,
ous sectors supported.

example financial donor matrix

donor disbursements in (country) as per 31/12/07 / planned donor disbursements for 2008



in Euro x 1 million

donor	Budget 2006/2007	Disburesments 2006/2007	Budget 2007/2008	Disburesments * 2007/2008		
EC	6.597.135.541	3.319.656.566	4.479.045.517	2.795.823.990		
EIB	487.037.037	-	1.958.752.859	857.726.920		
Member States						
Belgium	115.992.410	-	379.755.150	50.968.229		
Denmark	1.320.000.000	614.894.644	1.898.521.012	1.384.196.915		
Germany	2.840.870.000	994.942.965	3.540.901.200	2.925.281.515		
Spain	1.200.000.000	-	264.000.000	-		
France	2.051.930.000	732.422.671	4.802.920.000	4.528.255.828		
Italy	3.000.000	4.800.000	542.407.511	462.394.054		
Netherlands	221.000.000	141.560.070	220.588.761	324.356.819		
Finland	215.000.000	95.605.495	190.465.185	244.064.946		
Sweden	1.761.976.413	971.130.263	2.223.068.087	2.067.959.047		
United Kingdom	3.179.655.720	2.228.950.926	2.412.967.400	1.426.013.760		
total EU	19.993.597.121	9.103.963.600	22.913.392.682	17.067.042.023		
other bilaterals						
Norway	991.065.870	695.003.249	936.221.250	786.243.375		
Switzerland	-	9.540.898	12.000.000	6.261.585		
Saudi Fund	-	66.277.347	305.000.000	152.368.421		
Japan	631.499.997	585.305.727	1.914.338.630	2.387.352.353		
China	5.860.000.000	600.000.000	2.672.697.836	1.689.153		
Canada	480.000.000	445.660.425	466.287.000	450.000.000		
IMF						
UN systems	2.440.653.999	605.686.599	3.104.477.654	992.567.540		
WB	12.840.664.083	9.015.079.763	24.115.325.589	14.222.928.708		
African Development Bank	6.293.576.610	1.116.900.138	6.424.252.278	3.809.230.396		
Global Fund	4.589.864.233	1.983.966.051	5.890.657.050	2.640.459.326		
OPEC	1.350.000.000	780.205.806	1.060.000.000	738.474.471		
BADEA	1.300.000.000	375.329.713	1.067.000.000	810.419.182		
IFAD	1.125.501.819	448.616.391	1.087.494.889	519.172.346		
USAID	604.127.440	326.865.848	763.870.164	89.614.204		
others	128.700.000	41.860.000	324.754.751	309.978.102		
total others	38.635.654.051	17.096.297.955	50.144.377.091	27.916.759.162		
total all donors	58.629.251.172	26.200.261.555	73.057.769.773	44.983.801.185		

*Note:

The matrix has been adapted to indicate disbursements for the Fiscal Years 2006/07 and 2007/08. The GoK FY ends in June. Figures tallying with the calendar year cannot be provided with accuracy, and it has not been possible to diasggregate the figures into the various sectors supported.

Annex 12: Current/prospective donor presence in sectors in Kenya as per 31 December 2007

This provides an indication of which agencies are able and willing to lead the donor work and engagement with government in the various sectors over the period of this KJAS. The symbol  represents the current Lead/Chair of each sector. The symbol , for potential Lead/Chair, denotes where donors have assessed that their agencies have comparative advantage in a sector and are prepared to lead the sector at some point during the five years of this KJAS.

Current List of Sector Groups	Lead Ministry	AFDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current & proposes leads	Total lead/ active in each sector
Agriculture & Rural Development	Agriculture; Livestock & Fisheries Development	●		○/😊	🔴		○	🔵	○	🔴	●			●		🔴	●	●	4	9
Democratic Governance*	Justice & Constitutional Affairs; Local Government; Finance, OP	●	🔴/●	●	🔴		🔴	🔴/●	○		●	●		🔴	🔵	●	🔴	●	7	13
Education	Education, Science & Technology	●	🔴		●			😊	🔴/●	●	○		●	😊	🔵	🔴/●	●	😊/😊	4	10
Energy	Energy	🔴			●	🔵	●	😊		🔴			●			●		●/○	3	8
Environment	Environment & Natural Resources; Tourism and Wildlife	●		🔴	●	🔴	●			●	●			○	😊	🔴/●	🔵	😊/😊	4	10
Gender	Gender, Sports, Culture, and Social Services	●	🔴		●							●	●	●		🔵			2	7
Health and HIV/Aids	Health	●	😊	●	●	●		🔴	🔴/●	●			●	😊	🔴	●	🔴	🔵/●	5	12
Land	Land & Housing								●	●				●	●	🔵	●	😊	1	6
Private Sector	Trade & Industry	🔴		🔴	●	●				●	●				●	🔵	●	🔵	4	10

Current List of Sector Groups	Lead Ministry	AFDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current & proposes leads	Total lead/ active in each sector
Development																				
Roads and Transportation	Roads & Public Works; Transportation	☑			☑	●		☺		☑				☺		●		☑/●	4	6
Social Protection	Home Affairs, Planning, Special Programmes				●				●	●			☑	○	☑	☑	●	●	3	8
Urban, Local Government, & Decentralization	Local Government	●			☑/●	●			●					☑/●		☑		●	3	7
Water and Sanitation	Water	☑		○/☺	●	☑		☑	●	●	●		●	☑		●	●	●/☺	4	12
Total lead roles for each agency		4	3	2	4	3	1	4	2	3	0	0	1	3	4	8	3	3		
Total active roles for each agency		7	1	2	8	4	2	1	6	7	5	2	5	4	2	7	6	10		

* Democratic governance sector and program management groups

Current List of Sector Groups	Lead Ministry	AFDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current & proposed leads	Total lead/active in each sector
APRM	Planning	●													●	●				3
Elections/ ECK			●	●/😊								●		●	●	●	🇺🇸		1	6
Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)	Justice & Constitutional Affairs		😊	●	🇸🇰		🇸🇰	●	○		●	🇸🇰		🇺🇸		●	●	●	4	10
NCEP			🇺🇸	●/😊								○		○		●			1	2
Parliament			🇺🇸												●		●		1	3
Public Financial Management	Finance	●	●	●	🇺🇸			🇸🇰		●		●		●	●	●	●	●	2	12
Public Service Reform	Office of the President		🇸🇰	●			●							●	🇸🇰	●		🇺🇸	3	7
Statistics and M&E	Planning,	●													●	🇺🇸	●	🇺🇸/●	2	5

🇺🇸 Current Lead Donor/Chair

🇸🇰 Potential Future Lead Donor/Chair (See note above chart)

● Active Donor

○ Silent Partner/Delegated Partnership

😊 Phasing out

ECK – Electoral Commission of Kenya

NCEP – National Civic Education Program

APRM – Africa Peer Review Mechanism

Annex 12 (a): Current and planned partnerships in implementing the government strategy

Strategy Area	KJAS Partners	Non-KJAS Partners	Increasing Harmonization	Increasing Selectivity
Cross-cutting Support for All Pillars (budget support)				
Increased growth and poverty reduction	EC	IMF		
Pillar 1: Promoting Economic Growth				
Roads and transportation	Lead: EC, World Bank. Other members: African Development Bank, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden.	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, OPEC, Saudi Fund, China, Korea		France has delegated management of one of its two roads projects to KfW, possibility of disengaging after completion of the two projects. Germany may disengage after completion of current projects. Sweden expects to disengage between 2009 and 2011.
Energy	Lead: France, Japan, World Bank. Other members: EC, European Investment Bank, Finland, UNEP.			Germany considering disengaging from renewable energy.
Water and sanitation	Lead: France, Germany, Sweden. Other members: Canada, Denmark, EC, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, U.S., World Bank, U.K., UN (UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat).	Austria	A SWAp for water and sanitation is being prepared.	Denmark is considering delegating work in this area to Sweden. It may disengage in the longer term.
Private sector development	Lead: Denmark, UNDP, World Bank. Other members: EC, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., U.S., UN (FAO, ILO).			
Land	Lead: U.K., UN Habitat Other members: Japan, Sweden, U.S., World Bank.		Four partners supporting basket fund for land policy.	
Agriculture	Lead: EC, Germany, UN (FAO and IFAD), World Bank. Other members: Africa Development Bank, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, U.K., U.S., UN IFAD.		Germany, Sweden, U.K., Denmark supporting basket fund for the secretariat coordinating activities of the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture.	Denmark is considering disengaging from the sector.

Environment	Lead: Denmark, U.S., UN system. Other members: EC, Finland, France, Japan, Sweden, World Bank, UN (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat).			U.K. to withdraw starting in April 2007, and may consider renewing support through silent partnerships. U.S., Finland, UN, World Bank and France harmonizing support in forest reform. Denmark, Sweden, EC, UN, U.S., and U.K. harmonizing assistance for the National Environment Management Authority implementing environment management coordination act.
Pillar 2: Investing in People and Reducing Poverty and Vulnerability				
Education	Lead: U.K., UN system, Japan, World Bank. Other members: African Development Bank, Canada EC, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.S., UN (WFP, WHO).			Sweden disengaged in 2006. World Bank no longer lending to primary education after 2006 lending cycle.
Health and HIV/AIDS	Lead: Denmark, Germany, U.K., U.S., World Bank. Other members: EC, Italy, Japan, Sweden, U.K., U.S., UN (UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNFPA, WHO).		A SWAp for health is planned.	Canada disengaging in 2007 World Bank no longer lending to HIV/AIDS after 2006 lending cycle.
Gender	Lead: Canada, UN (UNIFEM, UNFPA). Other members: EC, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, UN (UNESCO, FAO), World Bank.		Gender Donor Round Table participates in dialogue and policy development.	
Social protection	Lead: U.K., World Bank Other members: EC, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, U.S., U.S. UN (WFP, Unicef).			
Pillar 3: Strengthening Institutions and Governance				
Democratic governance	Lead: Canada, EC, U.K., U.S. Other members: Africa Development Bank, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, World Bank, UN (UN-HABITAT,		Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and U.K. are supporting basket fund for GJLOS program. Other partners are aligning support behind the	Canada disengaging in 2007.

	Unicef, UNDESA, Unifem and UN-Office on Drugs and Crime).		government's strategy.	
Public financial management	Lead: EC, Germany, U.K., World Bank. Other members: Canada, Denmark, EC, Finland, Norway, Sweden, U.S.		Some partners are supporting a basket fund for the PFM program. Others are supporting specific elements of the government's strategy.	
Public service reform	Lead: Canada, U.K. World Bank. Other members: Denmark, EC, Finland, Sweden, U.S. UN (UNDP).		Some partners are financing a basket fund to support the public sector reform program. Others are supporting specific elements of the government's strategy.	
Urban, local government, and decentralization	Lead: EC, Sweden, UN (UN-Habitat). Other members: Italy, U.K., World Bank.			Germany's decentralization program will end 2007.
Statistics and monitoring and evaluation	Lead: U.K., World Bank. Other members: AfDB, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, U.K., U.S., UN (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP).		Some partners are supporting basket fund for the National Statistics System/Statistical Capacity Building Project. Others are supporting specific elements of the government's strategy.	Sweden is considering renewing support through a silent partnership.