

**Joint Strategic Framework**

**KENYA**

**April 2016, update October 2017**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction .....	3
2.	Joint strategic goals .....	4
2.1.	Description of the joint strategic goals .....	4
2.2.	Argumentation (development relevance).....	5
3.	Commitments for synergy & complementarity.....	7

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Joint strategic framework (JSF) of Kenya is based on the Joint context analysis (JCA) of Kenya formally approved by Minister of Development Cooperation, Mister A. De Croo, on 22th December 2015. The JCA-process was realized through several meetings held between all Belgian Actors of the Non-Governmental Cooperation (ANGC) involved. A field mission was also carried out in July 2015 during which some interviews were conducted with local partners, international organizations and government representatives. This mission's input enriched substantially the content of this JCA document.

The political, economic and social issues are detailed in chapter 3 of JCA (JCA pp. 13-35). It's important to point out that the new Constitution set up in 2010, had a strong influence on the political issues that occurred last years. In fact, this new Constitution aimed to facilitate the power devolution process planning to bring the local authorities closer to the population. A special attention was paid to improving the women's place in politics, and to the environmental issues of the country (desertification, deforestation, water issues, flooding, air pollution and exploitation of natural resources). Justice and human rights issues were also addressed in a specific chapter. Here below, we would like to add a short update of the current Kenyan political and economic situation.

General elections were held in Kenya on 8 August 2017 to elect the President, members of Parliament and devolved governments. The reported results indicated that incumbent President Uhuru Kenyatta was re-elected with 54% of the vote, but his main opponent, Raila Odinga, refused to accept the results and contested them in the Supreme Court. The results of the presidential election were subsequently annulled and fresh elections were ordered to be held within 60 days. It was later announced that a new election would be held on October 26.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the economic situation, the World Bank's Kenya Economic Update (KEU) of October 2016 projected a 5.9% growth in 2016, rising to 6% in 2017. The key drivers for this growth include: a vibrant services sector, enhanced construction, currency stability, low inflation, low fuel prices, a growing middle-class and rising incomes, a surge in remittances, and increased public investment in energy and transportation.<sup>2</sup>

As for the context analysis, the following elements will not be repeated either in this document for they already were formulated and developed in the JCA: description and analysis of relevant actors (JCA pp. 35-66), analysis of the risks and opportunities per sector (JCA pp. 73-76), analysis of potential synergies and complementarities between accredited ANGC (JCA pp. 77-80).

Five organizations (SCO/IA)<sup>3</sup> have been involved in the elaboration of the JSF and hence participated actively to this process in 2016:

Organization	Contact person	E-mail address 1	E-mail address 2
<b>ACTEC</b>	Michel Garcia	michel.garcia@actec-ong.org	m.carbonnelle@actec-ong.org
<b>Africalia</b>	Bjorn Maes	bjorn.maes@africalia.be	audrey.brisack@africalia.be
<b>Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF)</b>	Quentin Minsier	qminsier@asf.be	clalonde@asf.be
<b>VLIR-UOS</b>	Herman Diels	herman.diels@vliruos.be	inge.vandevyvere@vliruos.be
<b>Vredeseilanden</b>	Mark Blackett	mark.blackett@veco-eastafrika.org	joris.aertsens@vredeseilanden.be

A first starting meeting was held on 11th March 2016, followed by intense e-mail exchange which allowed each organization to give his input in order to draw up this document. ACTEC coordinated the whole process, operating as lead of this JSF group. The methodology and canvas were proposed by the platforms

<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenyan\\_general\\_election,\\_2017](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenyan_general_election,_2017)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview>

<sup>3</sup> 11 SCO/IA participated in the JCA process, this number decreased to 5 SCO/IA for the JSF in 2016.

through the *Manuel pour la réalisation des Cadres Stratégiques Communs de 2016* sent to all ANGC on 8th of February 2016. We hereby refer to four main strategic goals that were developed covering the following topics: Education & Culture, Research, Justice & Human rights and Agriculture & Environment. Regarding the remaining involved SCO/IA in Kenya at that time, we decided to focus on 4 strategic goals. Regarding Belgian actors active in Kenya, health won't be a priority and we decided to consider research as a specific strategic objective (for analysis of research capacity in Kenya, see JCA p.75-76). The gender and environmental approach are addressed in a transversal way through these elected strategic goals.

In September 2016, only three out of five organizations from JSF Kenya had introduced successfully a Kenya-programme for DGD-funding. So as from 2017, following organizations were involved in the JSF and strategic dialogue:

Organization	Contact person	E-mail address 1	E-mail address 2
<b>ACTEC</b>	Michel Garcia	michel.garcia@actec-ong.org	m.carbonnelle@actec-ong.org
<b>Africalia</b>	Bjorn Maes	bjorn.maes@africalia.be	audrey.brisack@africalia.be
<b>VLIR-UOS</b>	Herman Diels	herman.diels@vliruos.be	inge.vandevyvere@vliruos.be

When updating the JSF in October 2017, the three remaining organizations decided that 2 Joint Strategic Goals (one on access to justice, one on sustainable and inclusive agriculture) do not make sense any longer because the specific lead actors for these Goals left the JSF. However, approach 1C was adapted to highlight attention to human/ child rights (see below).

Some ANGC active in this JSF also carry out actions in Belgium, therefore their partners and South actions have an impact on their activities in the North, supplying and legitimating what is done in Belgium.

Moreover, JCA Kenya already referred to JCA "Decent Work" because of the relevance of this topic in Kenya. The Joint Strategic Framework on this topic will be described in the JSF Decent Work. Kenya is part of this specific JSF, whose actors will further develop Decent Work targets. Commitments for complementarity and synergies between ANGC of Decent Work and participants of JSF Kenya will be described lately as well as in the JSF Decent Work itself. JSF Kenya has to be read in parallel with thematic JSF Decent Work as they constitute together a common joint strategic framework for Kenya.

## 2. JOINT STRATEGIC GOALS

### 2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE JOINT STRATEGIC GOALS

Joint Strategic Goal 1	Strengthen inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning and cultural opportunities for all	
	Approaches	CSO/IA
<b>1A</b>	Promote and facilitate quality education for the secondary, vocational and professional training, tertiary and higher education in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable way.	ACTEC/Africalia/VLIR-UOS
<b>1B</b>	Promote a better coherence between educational offer and the real needs on labour market, with a gender equal and environmentally sustainable approach.	ACTEC/Africalia
<b>1C</b>	Strengthen educational & cultural organisations to increase the accessibility of learning skills and the arts to wider audiences, including outside the main urban areas and in underprivileged neighbourhoods, with particular focus on human/ child rights	ACTEC/Africalia
<b>1D</b>	Encourage South-South exchanges between similar educational and/or cultural institutions as to build capacity of local partners (on pedagogic	ACTEC/VLIR-UOS/Africalia

	approach, courses contents, target group policy, activities marketing, human resource management, synergies development...)	
<b>1E</b>	Strengthen cultural organisations in a gender sensitive way in their capacity to manage the production, dissemination and distribution of cultural goods and services through institutional strengthening and training	Africalia
<b>1F</b>	Strengthen cultural organisations in their capacity to advocate for policy improvements with the government through building a functional and structured network for cultural and arts practitioners	Africalia
<b>1G</b>	Strengthen individual capacities through relative gender-balanced scholarship attribution.	Africalia / VLIR-UOS

<b>Joint Strategic Goal 2</b>		<b>Improve research and stimulate innovation by reinforcing local capacities, in order to contribute to development</b>
		<b>Approaches</b>
		<b>CSO/IA</b>
<b>2A</b>	Improve research practices of higher education institutions through capacity building and partnerships in a gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable way.	VLIR-UOS
<b>2B</b>	Promote extension and outreach of academic research.	VLIR-UOS
<b>2C</b>	Strengthen individual capacities through relative gender-balanced scholarship attribution.	VLIR-UOS
<b>2D</b>	Motivate higher education & research actors to promote a gender-sensitive and environmentally sustainable approach (e.g. in the design of interventions).	VLIR-UOS

## 2.2. ARGUMENTATION (DEVELOPMENT RELEVANCE)

<b>JSG 1</b>	<b>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning and cultural opportunities for all</b>
<p>“Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people’s lives and sustainable development.” Education has been identified as one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for combating poverty as well as other forms of social exclusion and cultural marginalization. “Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning” (SDG 4) is the framework for educational activities of Belgian NGAs in Kenya.</p> <p>While the education sector in Kenya has experienced rapid expansion since independence, there are concerns over the <b>quality of education</b> provided under both the free primary and secondary education. It is noted that the funding currently available is insufficient to meet the material and professional conditions of staff and to provide for specialized trained staff to handle special needs of the students. Additionally, high tuition fees in <i>for-profit schools</i> often exclude youth from their right to education (JCA pp. 28-33 &amp; 70-71).</p> <p>Strengthening secondary and higher education in order for education institutes to become drivers of change is particularly relevant in Kenya where university education is one of the most rapidly expanding sub-sectors of the education sector (JCA p.32): demand for quality higher education has continued to increase with many students that are unable to get to Kenyan universities seeking admission in institutions of higher learning outside the country. More generally, the link between support to higher education and development has been illustrated before (JCA pp.52-53). It contributes to the development of a stock of labour with the necessary skills (relevant to different sectors). A critical mass of human resources with the necessary skills</p>	

and knowledge is also of big importance for the development priorities as stated by the Kenyan government in Vision 2030 (JCA p.26).

In order to contribute to the social transformation and because of their importance in lifelong learning, **cultural organisations and networks** are also strengthened. They play a multifaceted role as engine of development, source of creativity, innovation and social cohesion. They help to create more self-esteem, tolerance, solidarity and peace. They promote freedom of speech and democratic debates.

**JSG 2**

**Improve research and stimulate innovation by reinforcing local capacities, in order to contribute to development**

Strengthening the research capacity of higher education institutes in Kenya allows them to become drivers of change. This is particularly relevant in Kenya where a positive research enabling environment is largely absent in the newer universities that are being created across the country in order to absorb the increasing number of students. The continuous creation of 'new' universities leads also to a shift of numbers of senior researchers from the established universities to occupy senior positions in the new institutions; consequently that also weakens the research capacity of the established institutions (JCA p.74).

The Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Act of 2013 articulated the Kenyan Government priority and commitment to promote hard sciences and research (JCA p.75). Strengthening research capacity contributes to new knowledge and know-how, and creates the necessary conditions for innovations in different themes/sectors. This new knowledge - and the extension of new knowledge to local communities, government and the private sector – has the potential to contribute directly to the Kenyan development objectives. It is also a crucial factor in being able to find solutions to local and global challenges. It allows countries to develop new technologies themselves or to adopt and use foreign technology.

### 3. COMMITMENTS FOR SYNERGY & COMPLEMENTARITY

Description of the synergy/complementarity		Between the CSO & IA (~'us')	actors	Between 'us' & the other international actors	Belgian cooperation <sup>4</sup>
<b>Transversal level (JCA pp. 77-80)</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belgian actors for development involved in Kenya will meet annually to inform each other on the activities, programs and projects they are running.</li> <li>CSO/IA are committed to exchange information and share experience to improve coordination and coherence between them and to identify potential new synergies and complementarities</li> <li>Integrate "synergy and complementarity" as an important aspect in the selection of projects</li> </ul>		All			
<p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration agreement signed on 20<sup>th</sup> of march 2017 between Africalia and ACTEC</li> <li>More updates: see below</li> </ul>		All	All		
<b>1. Education &amp; culture</b>					
1A, 1B, 1D	<p>Through the Belgian platform Educaid.be, Belgian actors involved in education will share on a regular basis, experiences and good practices in this sector.</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of a <a href="#">study</a> commissioned by Plan Belgium "Enhancing the contribution of the Belgian TVET programmes to girls' empowerment", workgroup TVET of Educaid.be are creating a website (page) to illustrate their <a href="#">recommendations</a> and <a href="#">good practices</a> to deal with (f)actors that either enable or restrain girls participation in their TVET programmes.</li> </ul>	ACTEC, VLIR-UOS			
1A	<p>Belgian actors ensure that the professional and vocational trainings, technical secondary programs and higher education they promote in rural and urban areas, are complementary.</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration agreement signed on 20th of march 2017 between Africalia and ACTEC, involving their local partners cooperating</li> </ul>	ACTEC, VLIR-USO, Africalia			
1B	<p>Belgian actors active in Kenya ensure that the programs developing technical and management skills for small and medium enterprises (SME) they promote in (peri-)urban areas and slums are complementary.</p>	ACTEC, Africalia			

<sup>4</sup> Because Kenya is not a Belgian partner country, no commitments for synergy or complementarity were identified between ANG and Belgian cooperation.

1A, 1B, 1D, 1F, 1G	<p>OSC/IA will share information, methodologies (competence based approach, dual training programs...) and good practices in order to increase employability and promote better work conditions for vulnerable people, especially youth and women.</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoU between two ACTEC partners in Kenya on (a) sharing and developing best practices (b) capacity building</li> <li>- Collaboration Agreement signed on 15th of March 2017 between Solidarieta Internazionale (Italian NGO) and ACTEC on capacity building and workshop equipment renewal</li> <li>- MoU between two AFRICALIA partners in Kenya together with another four to form ASMO (Alliance of Slum-Based Media Organizations), in view to (a) join forces and speak with a single voice; (b) share expertise and resources; (c) develop best practices in curriculum development; and (d) involve the academic expertise of a local University in capacity building.</li> </ul>	ACTEC, VLIR-UOS, Africalia		
<b>2. Research &amp; innovation</b>				
2A, 2B 2C	<p>CSO's/IA's will promote synergy and complementarity in the areas of capacity development, research, technology transfer and scholarship opportunities.</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VLIR-UOS has informed the other JSF actors on scholarship possibilities (call for scholarships open in December 2016).</li> <li>- VLIR-UOS has informed the other JSF actors on project (South Initiatives, TEAM, JOINT) possibilities (call for projects open in March 2017).</li> </ul>	VLIR-UOS	VLIR-UOS	
2A, 2B	<p>CSO's/IA's will stimulate encounters among the academic world in order for interested academics and other actors to meet each other and seek opportunities for complementarity and synergy.</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VLIR-UOS has invited the other JSF actors to the launch event of the Institutional University Cooperation (IUC) Programme focused on legume research with Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) in Nairobi on the 11th of April 2017.</li> </ul>	VLIR-UOS	VLIR-UOS	
2A, 2B	<p>CSO's/IA's will continually seek for opportunities for academic projects that are in synergy and complementarity with the interventions of other Belgian actors (modalities to be defined)</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Each applicant to VLIR-UOS funding is sensitized to link up with other Belgian actors. This is done by including synergy and complementarity as an element to be worked out in all calls for proposals, by making available the JSF for the academic world, by providing information on the link with the VLIR-UOS country</li> </ul>	VLIR-UOS	VLIR-USO	

2B	<p>strategy, by following up synergy and complementarity in reporting of the projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VLIR-UOS has informed the JSF actors on the results of the selection process. VLIR-UOS received 9 proposals for Kenya that were all judged on quality and matched with the available budget for Kenya. Only 3 projects were selected: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) TEAM project of the University of Nairobi with UGent, in collaboration with the Kenya Forestry Research Institute and the private company 'Better Globe Forestry Ltd, entitled: 'Synergy for mass propagation of elite Melia volkensii clones and exploiting its derived biopesticides'</li> <li>2) TEAM project of Moi University with UGent entitled: 'Towards a more integrated management of organic waste in Kenya; the production of natural dyes from fruit and vegetable waste'</li> <li>3) JOINT project of the University of Eldoret with Arba Minch University in Ethiopia and KULeuven, entitled: 'Research-based education for sustainable rural development'</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>CSO's/IA's will share the results of research with other actors (for potential extension/upscaling).</p> <p><u>Update 2017:</u></p> <p>All VLIR-UOS projects in Kenya started in 2016 or later, so most of the research activities are still ongoing. Dissemination of the research results is foreseen in the end phase of those projects.</p>	VLIR-UOS	VLIR-UOS	
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