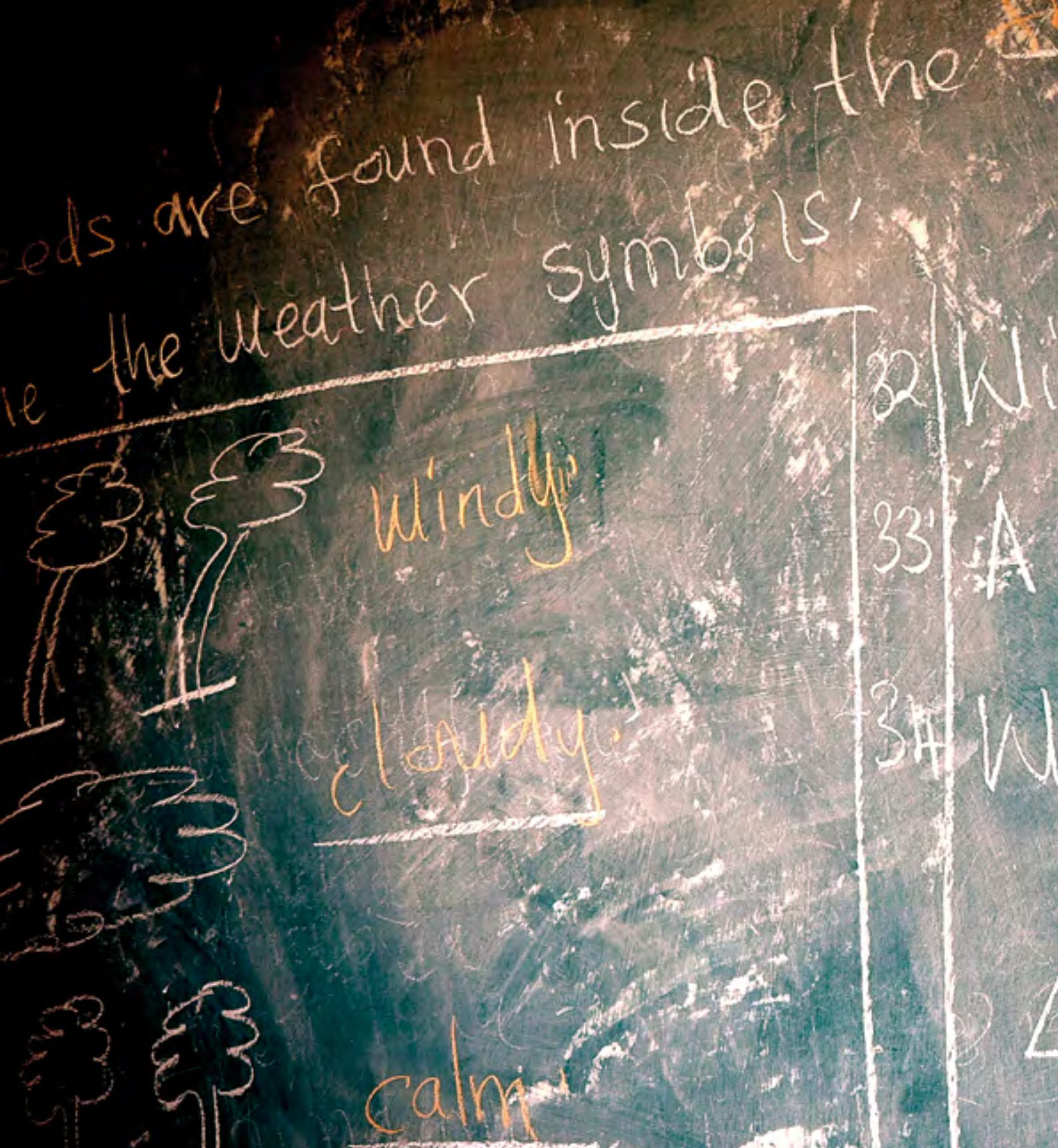


Strategy of the Slovak Republic
for Development Cooperation with the Republic
of Kenya for 2014-2018



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Development Cooperation
with the Republic of Kenya for 2014-2018

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic

rainy

Kenya has made a significant progress in the process of economic and democratic transformation over the past few years. New Constitution adopted in 2010, which is stipulating a number of changes in Kenyan political, economic and social life, should open a path to enhance good governance and strengthen fair economic and social development of the country. The success of Kenya will, however, also largely depend on its ability to respond to internal as well as external political and economic impacts and climate change, which repeatedly trouble the country and delay its development.

In 2008 the Government of Kenya officially introduced national long-term development strategy – Vision 2030 that aims to ***“transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income economy providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.”*** The Slovak Republic (SR), as a long-term partner of the Republic of Kenya, supports this intention.

The Slovak development cooperation with Kenya dates back to the mid-1990s when the first NGOs, funded exclusively from private resources, began their activities. At the time of the establishment of the mechanism of official development assistance of the Slovak Republic (ODA SR) in 2003, several Slovak NGOs were already established in Kenya. The cooperation between Slovakia and Kenya became more intense in several areas, and Kenya confirmed its important role as a stabilizing factor in the region of Eastern Africa. Therefore it was a natural step that Kenya has become one of the territorial priorities of SlovakAid and over the time it has proved its legitimacy. In the Medium-Term Strategy of ODA SR for 2008 – 2013, Kenya was selected as one of the three programme countries which enabled increasing the amount of official development assistance and narrowing its focus. Over the last decade the Government of the SR has supported projects in Kenya that amount to 6 million EUR; more than dozen of Slovak NGOs and academic institutions have been successfully implementing their activities in the country.

The Slovak Republic have embarked on the development of a Country Strategy Paper for Kenya in order to harmonize and align with priorities of Kenyan Government and to increase the efficiency of cooperation. Programmatic approach means a shift to more systematic and targeted cooperation based on analysis of needs of Kenyan society and comparative advantages and experience of the SR in relevant sectors. The country strategy of Slovak development cooperation with Kenya builds on the Kenyan national long-term development strategy and it has been designed in close cooperation with all development partners, including Kenyan Government and Kenyan and Slovak NGOs.

This programme document contains a summary of current development activities and initiatives of the SR in Kenya and defines basic principles, priority areas and objectives of development cooperation of the SR with Kenya for 2014 – 2018. The Strategy introduces a more systematic approach defining not only the overall performances objectives but also the targets and goals that are supposed to be achieved. In order to ensure efficient performance and transparent review of public finance expenditure, the Strategy designs a mechanism of comprehensive regular monitoring and evaluation framework.



OBJECTIVES

1.

The CSP for Kenya for 2014 – 2018 defines four main objectives of the Slovak development cooperation with Kenya:

1. Improve the health of Kenyans, with focus on mothers and infants, by making health care and preventive care more accessible and effective.
2. Reduce youth unemployment by facilitating better access to quality education and vocational training.
3. Reduce poverty and strengthen food security through economic growth in the agriculture sector.
4. Contribute to stronger democratic political system, rule of law, good governance and the implementation of reforms, with a special focus on sharing the Slovak transitional experience.

The driving force of the Slovak development cooperation with Kenya will be reduction of poverty and elimination of social disparities. All interventions within this programme strategy will, therefore, be focused on eliminating the structural causes of poverty, inequality and social inclusion, and will be directed at the most vulnerable groups in Kenya.



Political, economic and social context

The new Kenyan Constitution, which entered into force in August 2010, declares changes in Kenyan social, economic and political life. In the last few years, Kenya has made a significant progress in the implementation of crucial legislative and political reforms, including the reform of public administration, jurisdiction, police, and strengthening the position of the media and civil society in the country. However, the country still faces several political, economic and social challenges. Besides political and institutional reforms, stabilization of the security situation is of vital importance for improvement of Kenyan economic situation and social development. The challenges posed by ethnic disputes and presence of Somali militant movement elements of Al-Shabaab are of particular concern.

Kenya experienced an average annual economic growth rate at approximately 3.8%. However, country's economic potential is not sufficiently employed. The economic situation of Kenya is influenced by significant differences in the performance of individual sectors. One of the key prerequisites for economic and social development of the country is creation of work opportunities for young people. Youth unemployment in Kenya is several times higher than of adults; it affects mostly people in cities and women. It is predicted that by 2030, most Kenyans will be living in urban areas. However, today approximately half of city population already lives in slums in poor conditions leading to violence and political riots.

An important challenge for further development of Kenya is elimination of strong regional and social disparities and unequal access to basic services. The lowest poverty rate is in the Central region (30.3 %), while the Northern and Eastern parts of the country, which are vulnerable especially to climate change, suffer from high poverty rates. The poorest region is the North-East area (74.0 %). A very important outcome of the constitutional debate was a new framework of decentralization of the country which led to establishing 47 local governments led by directly elected governors and regional councils. This should result in creation of a model of even development of the country and establishment of new economic development centers.

In the last few years Kenya has achieved progress in certain areas of social development. Increasing of both public and private investments in education has been reflected in better access to both elementary and secondary education. There was also some progress made in the field of gender equality and women empowerment. Infant and under 5 mortality has decreased as well. However, there has been a decline in healthcare for mothers resulting in 30% maternal mortality rate caused by illegal abortions. Reproductive health remains a serious problem in Kenya, too. Not enough attention is paid to the reproductive behavior of adolescents, leading to high number of pregnancies at adolescent age, higher risk of sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and sexual violence.

National Development Framework – Vision 2030

In July 2008 the Kenyan Government officially introduced a national long-term development strategy – Vision 2030 for the period 2008 – 2030. The aim of the strategy is to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income economy providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.

Responsibility for the implementation of the Strategy lies with the Ministry of Reform of Public Administration and Planning. Vision 2030 is implemented by five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) defining medium-term objectives that shall facilitate meeting the goals set by Vision 2030. The Medium-Term Plan 2 (MTP2) covers the period from 2013 to 2017.

The document Vision 2030 is built on three pillars: economic, social and political (the highlighted areas overlap with sector priorities of SlovakAid in Kenya; more details in Part 4.2):

ECONOMIC PILLAR

The Kenyan government in the economic pillar seeks to improve prosperity of all regions of the country and all citizens of Kenya by **achieving sustainable economic growth annually at the rate of 10% over the next 20 years**. The key sectors of the economic pillar are:

- Tourism development
- Agriculture
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Manufacturing
- IT enabled services
- Financial services

SOCIAL PILLAR


The objective of the Kenyan Government in the social pillar is to **build just and cohesive society comprising equitable social development in a clean and secure environment**. The key sectors of the social pillar are:

- Education and training
- Health
- Environment
- Housing and urbanisation
- Gender, children and social development
- Youth and sports

POLITICAL PILLAR

The political pillar objective is to build a **“democratic system that is issue based, people-centered and results-oriented, and accountable to the public”**. Transformation of the Kenya’s political governance will be implemented across following strategic areas:

- The rule of law
- Electoral and political processes
- Democracy and public service delivery
- Transparency and accountability
- Safety, peace building and conflict management



The Republic of Kenya received an estimated 2.5 billion USD in development assistance in 2011.

Source: World Bank

The amount of development cooperation with Kenya has been continually growing since 2002. According to the World Bank data, in 2011 Kenya received an estimated USD 2.5 billion in development assistance. Out of multilateral donors, the World Bank has the highest share (41%), followed by European Bank (18%) and African Development Bank (16%). The biggest bilateral donor is China (14%), contributions of Germany and France were approximately at 13%.

Note: The funds for Kenya within the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) for the period 2007 – 2013 amount to EUR 399.4 mil. Development assistance from the Fund is based on four pillars – supporting economic growth, strengthening infrastructure, good governance, and capacity building.

The major development partners in Kenya are organised in the Donor Coordination Group (DCG), established in 2005. The DCG has a number of sector sub-groups. Co-chairs of DCG are currently Denmark and the World Bank. As a long-term development partner, Slovakia became a full-fledged member of the Group in February 2013.

Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS) that has been prepared collaboratively by 17 development partners (representing 90 % of official development assistance in Kenya) and Kenyan Government and signed in 2007 presents an important step towards the coordination of development assistance and increasing its efficiency. It is aligned with the international principles of effectivity of development cooperation (Rome Declaration, Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda for Action, Busan principles). Major characteristics of KJAS is its emphasis on partnership of international donors, Kenyan Government and civil society.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM PREVIOUS SLOVAK – KENYAN COOPERATION

3.

The CSP for Kenya for 2014 – 2018 reflects the experience and relations built during the ten-year cooperation of the Slovak Republic and the Republic of Kenya. Kenya has been among territorial priorities of ODA SR since 2004; however, the first activities of Slovak NGOs date back to 1995. Kenya was selected as one of the three Slovak programme countries in 2009 in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2009 – 2013. Furthermore, in December 2011 an intergovernmental agreement on development cooperation between Slovakia and Kenya was signed and a year later, the first Slovak Development Co-operation Forum was held in Nairobi. Subsequently it was decided to develop a framework strategy of Slovak development cooperation with Kenya.

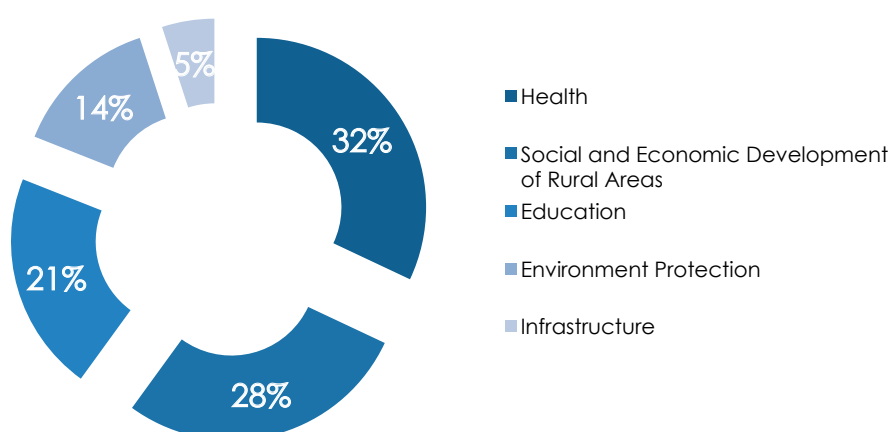
Long-term cooperation of Slovak entities with Kenya together with mutual relations and partnerships provide justification for expanding and enhancing bilateral development cooperation between the countries. Slovak NGOs and scientific and educational institutions are successfully established in the country. Activities and interest of business entities are also gradually increasing. The Slovak Embassy in Nairobi plays a key role in coordination of our development cooperation with governmental institutions, local partners, as well as other donors in this country.

In the eight-year period 2004 – 2012, the bilateral Slovak support to Kenya totalled cca. EUR 6 millions. In this period Slovakia implemented 33 bilateral development projects which represent the main form of the bilateral cooperation between Slovakia and Kenya. The sectors supported were: Health; Social and Economic Development of Rural Areas (agriculture and SMEs); Education; Environment Protection; Infrastructure (chart 1). The projects were implemented by NGOs, academic institutions, research institutions and private sector.

Table 1. ODA SR for bilateral projects in Kenya (in thous. EURO)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL:
79	128	396	258	633	680	1,244	1,424	1,114	5,956

Chart 1. Development projects of the SR implemented until 2013 by sectors



Besides bilateral projects, development assistance was also provided through the Slovak Embassy in Nairobi in the form of small financial contributions. This programme was altogether funded by EUR 210,000. 43 projects were supported in the period from 2009 to 2012. SR also provided humanitarian aid to Kenya in the amount of EUR 20,000 and support for management of the general elections in 2013 in the amount of EUR 10,000 through the *"Basket Fund for Elections"*. Over a decade bilateral assistance has also included support in the form of governmental scholarships to more than 30 Kenyan students studying at Slovak universities. In 2011, an independent evaluation of three bilateral projects funded by SlovakAid took place in Kenya.



From 2004 – 2012 the Slovak bilateral support to Kenya totalled almost 6 millions EURO. During this period Slovakia implemented 33 bilateral development projects.

General objectives and principles of the official development cooperation of the Slovak Republic with Kenya

The overall performance objectives of the Slovak – Kenyan cooperation for 2014 – 2018 are based on the principles of efficiency of the development cooperation defined by four international forums on efficiency of development cooperation in Rome (2003), Paris (2005), Accra (2008) and Busan (2011).

The cooperation will be built on Kenyan development plans – Vision 2030 and will be designed with a view to promoting Kenyan ownership of the development strategies. The objectives and goals of the development cooperation of the SR across sector priorities will be defined with due caution, taking into consideration the targets and expected outcomes according to the 2nd Medium-Term Plan (MTP 2). Selection of sector priorities is based on consultations with representatives of the Kenyan Government and local NGOs during the first Slovak Development Co-operation Forum in Nairobi held in November 2012.

To prevent the duplicity of development interventions in Kenya, Slovakia will also work towards improvement of coordination, harmonisation and alignment of development efforts of other foreign donors (especially from the EU countries) and Kenyan entities (governmental institutions as well as local NGOs). Membership of the SR in the DCG since February 2013 creates an opportunity for closer cooperation with other donors, and more frequent and structured contact with representatives of the Kenyan Government and Kenyan NGDOs. Active participation of the SR in the joint programming of the EU, as well as efficient multilateral and trilateral cooperation with other donors collaborating with Kenya, should contribute to harmonisation and improvement of the quality of the Slovak ODA.

Slovak efforts within development cooperation will comprise supporting more strategic intervention and complex solutions of the causes of the identified problems. The projects will focus on a long-term sustainability and impact. Slovakia has only limited financial and human resources, therefore, it will pay a special attention to synergy and complementarity of individual interventions in Kenya. The future development activities of Slovakia in Kenya should have a stronger focus on capacity and institutional building.



SECTOR PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CSP

The Slovak sector programmes and major projects will be designed to support implementing the objectives of the Kenyan Government defined in the pillars of Vision 2030 (economic, social and political). Slovak comparative advantages, as well as experience gained from the past Slovak development cooperation has led to focus on **priorities of the Kenyan Government within the economic and social pillar.**

The CSP for Kenya for 2014 – 2018 will focus on the following sector priorities.

- Health;
- Education and training;
- Agriculture;
- The rule of law, security, peace building and conflict management;

SOCIAL PILLAR

The aim of Vision 2030 in the social pillar is to *“build just and cohesive society comprising equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.”* In line with the objectives of the social pillar in Vision 2030 Slovakia will support these efforts in two crucial sectors: healthcare and education.

HEALTH

The main objective of the SR within this sector:

Improve the health of Kenyans, with focus on mothers and infants, by making health care and preventive care more accessible and effective.

Specific objectives:

1. Strengthen human and institutional capacities in the health sector to facilitate improved access to quality health care services.
2. Reduce morbidity by raising public awareness of the importance of regular medical examinations, prevention and good nutrition.

The comparative advantage of the SR is current experience of Slovak entities from the implementation of projects aimed at reducing mortality of children and mothers assisting in treatment and prevention of the spread of infectious and epidemiologic diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria) and malnutrition, as well as improving care during pregnancy, delivery, and after delivery. Current cooperation with Kenya in healthcare has been focused on strengthening medical infrastructure through construction of medical and nutrition centers, providing medical and nutrition care by Slovak physicians and experts, and improving effectivity of healthcare services with delivery of basic medicaments, equipment and medical material. The projects also included training and preparation of local physicians and community workers, as well as awareness-raising campaigns and consultation activities for people from local communities to increase their awareness of regular medical examinations and disease prevention.

In the programming period 2014 - 2018 the Slovak – Kenyan development cooperation in healthcare will mainly focus on increasing the quality and accessibility of healthcare. This will include systematic training of local physicians and medical staff, human and institutional capacity building in healthcare and introducing new treatment methods, diagnostic methods and laboratory screening. Slovak experts will be involved mostly in preparation and education of local staff and implementation of modern medical procedures and services. Slovak health activities will as well seek to establish cooperation with the Ministry of Health and local governments to enhance capacity building of national institutions and transfer of Slovak experience in providing healthcare. These activities can be implemented through CETIR. In line with the intention of the Kenyan Government to make a shift from curative to preventive care Slovakia will pursue raising public awareness of the importance of regular medical examinations, prevention and good nutrition. Interventions will be aiming to eliminate the causes of health problems and improve the health status of the population in the long-term.

Slovakia seeks to achieve primarily the following two results in healthcare sector:

Result 1: Reduced maternal and infant mortality rates.

Result 2: Capacities in the health sector strengthened and prepared to take responsibility for providing quality health care services.

A photograph showing a woman in a blue and white striped tank top administering a vaccine to a young child. The child is sitting on a green surface and has their mouth open. The woman is holding a small yellow vial and a needle. The background shows a room with several black chairs.

“Improve health status in Kenya particularly among children and mothers; make healthcare and preventive services more accessible and effective.”

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The main objective of the SR within this sector:

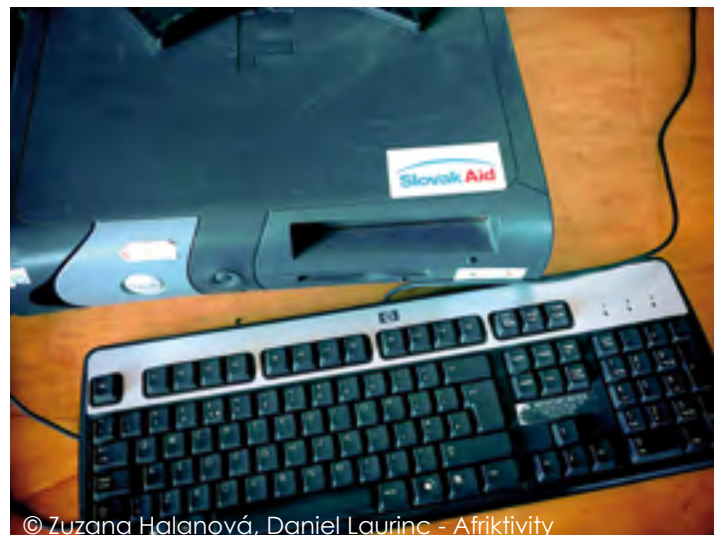
Reduce youth unemployment by facilitating better access to quality education and vocational training.

Specific objectives:

1. Enhance employment opportunities for young people through better access to skills development.
2. Improve the quality of education at all levels through training and professional development of teachers.

To sharpen the Slovak development cooperation with Kenya the Slovak entities have mainly focused on accessibility of primary and secondary education among vulnerable underprivileged groups, street children, and people in slums. Slovakia has supported several projects of vocational training aimed to improve practical skills and qualification of young people in different fields (carpentry, welding, tailoring, IT), and thus open up opportunities for them in the labour market. Besides primary and secondary education, the activities of Slovakia have focused on the education of teachers, e. g. using digital technologies and project education. Educational projects have often been combined with construction or reconstruction of necessary infrastructure, establishing school libraries, providing computers, or other school supplies.

According to the Kenyan Government, combating youth unemployment is a key for economic growth and social development of Kenya. Because of the strong Slovak experience in vocational training Slovakia will continue to support building the practical skills and improving qualification of young people in order to open up their opportunities in the labour market. This includes supporting the provision of sufficient numbers of skilled teachers – which is a major issue not only in Kenya but as well across other Sub-Saharan African countries. In the following years Slovakia will actively address this shortcoming through education and training of teachers. Slovak support will be also given for introducing of innovative teaching methods and encouraging cooperation between Slovak and Kenyan schools aiming at sharing knowledge and experience among teachers and pupils. Furthermore, underprivileged university students will be supported through governmental scholarships for studying at Slovak universities. Another mode of assistance focused on mobility of teachers and researchers from both countries and scholarships for students studying at Kenyan universities will be considered.



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“Decrease level of youth unemployment; make quality education and vocational training more accessible and effective.”

Slovakia seeks to achieve primarily the following two results in sector of education:

Result 1: Increased number of young people integrated into the labour market through employment or self-employment.

Result 2: Increased number of qualified teachers using innovative teaching techniques.

ECONOMIC PILLAR

The aim of Vision 2030 is to *“achieve sustainable economic growth annually at the rate of 10% over the next 20 years”*. Agriculture is the backbone of Kenya’s economy and broad-based growth in the agricultural sector is a key factor in the economic transformation of the country. The Slovak support within the economic pillar will therefore be directed into this sector:

AGRICULTURE

The main objective of the SR within this sector:

Reduce poverty and strengthen food security through economic growth in the agriculture sector.

Specific objectives:

1. Introduce innovative agricultural methods and technologies to increase agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers.
2. Increase sales of agricultural products through enhanced competitiveness and improved access to domestic and international markets.

The Slovak assistance has been mainly supporting agricultural productivity. The projects of Slovak NGOs included agricultural training of families of farmers and providing domestic animals and seed. Agricultural skills training has been introduced at secondary schools. School gardens and greenhouses were established at schools, too, to increase nutrition of children and adolescents. Other projects, besides supporting agricultural productivity, focused on providing micro-loans for starting small businesses, e. g. livestock, production and sales of traditional products. Agricultural projects and projects of socio-economic development of rural areas supported activities promoting effective and sustainable utilisation of the natural resources and environmental protection. In the next programming period Slovakia seeks to attain a shift towards more complex interventions in agriculture. The main goals, therefore, will be strengthening of food security in rural areas and productivity of agriculture and livestock and sustainable improvement of the economic status of smallholder farmers and small entrepreneurs in agriculture. Emphasis will be given to implementation of new technologies and methods of processing raw materials into products with higher added value, ensuring better competitiveness and sales. Supported activities will also include improvement of national and international market accessibility (e. g. certifications, development of supplier-consumer relations, etc.) and education in business planning, marketing and sales. Employing of the complex approach requires interventions which eliminate the reasons of underdevelopment of rural areas and the devastation of natural resources. Therefore,


Slovak support will be targeted on addressing the negative impact of climate change through the implementation of climate-friendly solutions and utilisation of natural resources such as green technologies and environmentally friendly methods of farming.

Slovakia will prefer building partnerships with NGOs and private sector within agricultural sector.

Slovakia seeks to achieve primarily the following two results in sector of agriculture:

Result 1: Increased agricultural output.

Result 2: Increased revenues from agricultural products.



“Reduce poverty and strengthen food security through support of economic growth in agriculture.”

POLITICAL PILLAR

The political pillar objective, defined by Vision 2030, is to build a *“democratic system that is issue based, people-centered and results-oriented, and accountable to the public”*.

The main objective of the SR within this sector:

Contribute to stronger democratic political system, rule of law, good governance and the implementation of reforms, with a special focus on sharing the Slovak transitional experience.

Specific objectives:

1. Share Slovak transitional experience to support and accelerate ongoing reform processes in Kenya in the area of democratic governance and the rule of law.
2. Organize educational activities to raise awareness and build capacities among local institutions and NGOs in the area of rule of law and security sector reform.

The Slovak Republic has unique and valuable transformation and reform experience. Within a relatively short period of time, it successfully went through a complex and difficult process of democratization, stabilization, and social and economic reforms. From being a beneficiary of development assistance Slovakia has become a donor, a member of OECD, EU, NATO and of the Euro area. As a responsible member of the global community Slovakia is contributing to peace, stability and democratic processes around the world. It is ready to share its experience also with Kenya, and, therefore, the projects will be designed with a view to promoting ongoing processes, the implementation of the new democratic Constitution of the Republic of Kenya, building stable democratic institutions, enforcing the rule of law, good governance, strengthening human and institutional capacities and necessary reforms (in justice, public administration, police, etc.).

Reform of the security sector (SSR) represents another added value that Slovakia has to offer. As a co-chair of the Group of Friends of UN for SSR and as an objective negotiator, it actively operates mainly at the expert and diplomatic level. Slovakia also implements bilateral projects to support current SSR in partner countries.

The objectives will primarily be implemented through CETIR, a separate ODA programme aimed at transferring Slovak transformation and integration experience to partner countries.

Result 1: Capacity of Kenyan actors increased to promote the rule of law and security sector reform.

Result 2: Increased effectiveness and transparency of the public administration institutions at the local level.

“Strengthen democratic political system, rule of law, good governance and implementation of reforms, mainly by sharing Slovak transformation and reform experience.”



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

The following cross-cutting priorities will be implemented across all activities of the official development assistance of the Slovak Republic for 2014 – 2018:

- **GENDER EQUALITY** – applying the principle of gender equality with particular emphasis on women empowerment.
- **ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION and CLIMATE CHANGE** – supporting the protection of the environment, sustainable utilisation of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **CAPACITY BUILDING** – enhancing local and national human and institutional capacities building in order to reduce dependence on assistance.
- **GOOD GOVERNANCE and HUMAN RIGHTS** – promoting respect for human rights and democratic principles, such as civil participation, transparency, accountability, equality, etc.



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Slovakia will implement the CSP using the following tools and modalities:

Bilateral projects	Bilateral projects are selected and approved on the basis of submitted grant applications as defined by the law. Calls for proposals will be designed according to the sector priorities and objectives of this CSP.
Framework contracts	Slovakia will put in place the framework contracts to facilitate the implementation of multiannual projects or programmes by contractors with long experience and expertise in particular sectors.
Local calls for proposals	In order to increase the amount of the untied aid Slovakia is going to pilot-test providing of direct subsidies to Kenyan entities that intend to implement projects within the sector priorities of this CSP.
Trilateral cooperation	Slovakia will look for ways of implementing joint projects with selected donors.
Multilateral cooperation	Slovakia will also participate in development activities of the international community in Kenya, such as joint programmes or pooled funds of UN or other international organisation.
Financial contributions (micro-grants) provided through the Embassy	Embassy of Slovakia in Nairobi will be able to submit funding proposals for micro-grants of local organisations of up to EUR 5.000. Preference will be given to projects involving sector priorities and objectives defined by this CSP.
Cooperation with private sector	Slovakia will support the development activities of Slovak business entities in Kenya within the framework set by the Concept of Involving Business Entities in Development Cooperation of the SR. Emphasis will be put on building partnerships between private and non-governmental sector. The option of providing concessional loans will be considered as well.
Scholarships	Besides providing governmental scholarships to Kenyan students at Slovak colleges and universities, Slovakia will consider providing scholarships for disadvantaged students studying bachelor or master degree at Kenyan universities, in order to prevent "brain drain" from the country.
Sending volunteers	Programme of sending volunteers will be as well a part of implementation of the CSP in Kenya. Volunteers, mainly young people, will be sent to obtain direct experience in development assistance and professionals will be sent to share their experience, knowledge and skills.
Academic mobility, science, research, innovation	Slovakia will consider supporting a pilot educational programme in the form of teachers and researches mobility between the both countries.
CETIR	The programme CETIR will be also used in cooperation with Kenya. The programme will mainly take form of short visits of Kenyan state administration representatives to Slovakia or reciprocal visits of Slovak experts and consultants to Kenya. The cooperation will be targeted on transfer of Slovak experience in the sectors defined by this CSP.

An important component of the development cooperation of the SR with Kenya is a system of regular monitoring and evaluation at both programme and project level which will enable assessment of the efficiency of ODA expenditures. This system will also provide a transparent monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the programme strategy, efficiency of spending funds, and the impacts of Slovak development cooperation with Kenya. The evaluation mechanisms at programme and project level will enable obtaining feedback from the performance of the development cooperation of the SR with Kenya and will then be used for the planning of future cooperation.

Programme level

MFAE SR will annually assess accomplishment of the objectives of the CSP as part of the national ODA Programme. The data and necessary information to monitor the progress in priority areas will be collected from the Kenyan Government (e. g. national monitoring and evaluation systems, annual progress reports in implementation of MTPs, etc.), as well as from own resources (narrative project reports, monitoring results, etc.).

In 2016 a medium-term evaluation will be performed in order to evaluate the success of Slovakia in the implementation of the CSP for 2014 and 2015. Independent experts will prepare an evaluation report with recommendations and proposals for possible improvement. After the 2018 CSP target date a final evaluation will be elaborated in order to objectively assess the impacts of the development cooperation of SR with Kenya, mainly from the point of view of the end beneficiaries.

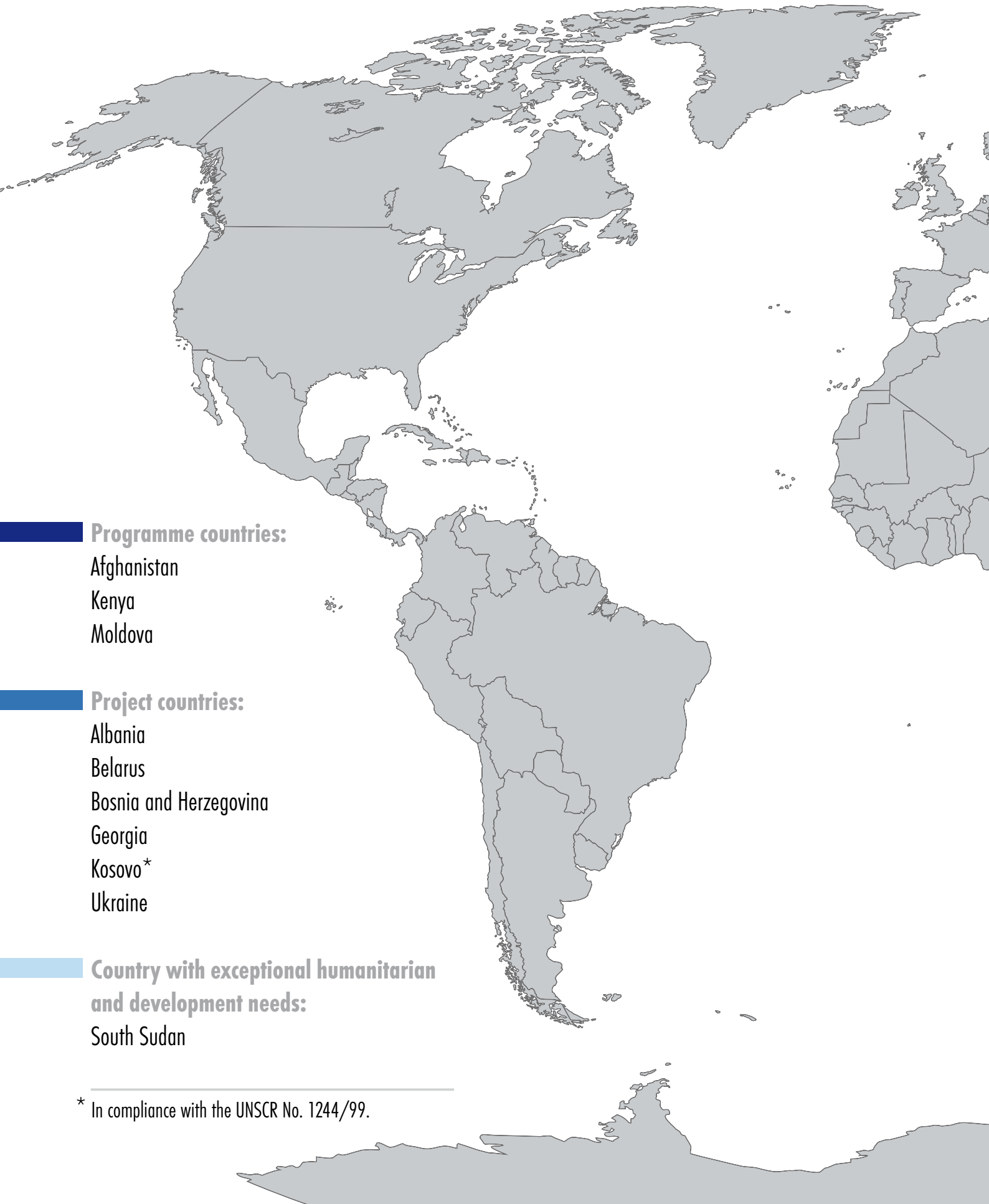
Project level

In order to strengthen control at project level, the Embassy in Nairobi, in cooperation with the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC), will carry out regular monitoring so that each project implemented within this programme is monitored at least once during the implementation process, as long as financial conditions and capacities allow.

SAIDC will carry out monitoring of the project activities and will ensure that the funds are used efficiently as defined by internal regulations on the rules and procedures in application process, approval and utilisation of grants/financial contributions, including rendering accounts according to the law of the SR.

Evaluation at the project level will be performed in several stages. SAIDC, or an external expert in the particular sector will carry out the so-called ex-ante evaluation – assessment of the project proposal from the point of view of relevance, effectivity of the proposed strategy, efficiency of expenditures, sustainability, and expert capacities of the applicant. An important part of the evaluation at project level will also be the so-called ex-post evaluation aimed on evaluation of impacts of the project after its termination, as well as the contribution from the point of view of final beneficiaries. This form of evaluation will be performed by an external evaluator, who will evaluate the selected projects within each of the three priority sectors. MFAE SR/SAIDC will prepare an assignment for the external evaluation of selected projects according to the plan of evaluation of projects of official development cooperation for the particular year.

Territorial Priorities of the Slovak Deve



Programme countries:

Afghanistan
Kenya
Moldova

Project countries:

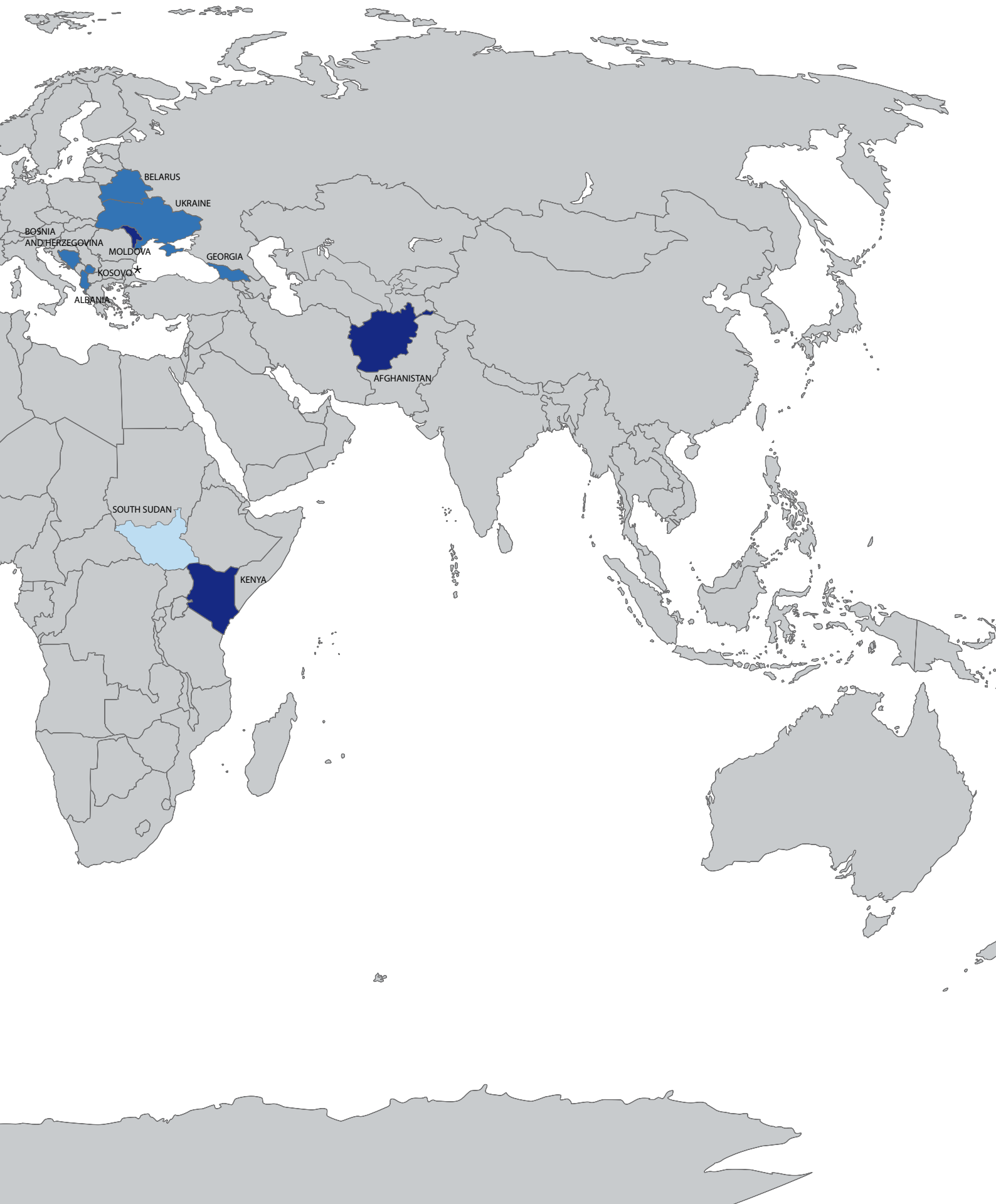
Albania
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Kosovo*
Ukraine

Country with exceptional humanitarian and development needs:

South Sudan

* In compliance with the UNSCR No. 1244/99.

Development Cooperation for 2014 - 2018



he ~~man~~ ~~man~~

32 Wild animals stay

33 A dog is pet animal

34 Which wheel will



A



B



C

35 Name two livestock

cow

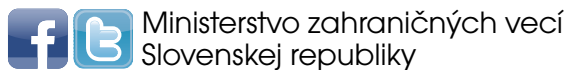
goat



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