



## The Polish Development and Humanitarian Aid for Kenya

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### Abstract:

Kenya has been among the recipients of Polish Official Development Assistance since 2011. Polish aid to Kenya is improving the quality of healthcare, the access to high-quality education at all levels, increasing the capacity of emergency services, equalizing educational and life chances for children from groups at risk of exclusion, entrepreneurship development and activities to increase the efficiency of micro and small enterprises, and initiatives for environmental protection.

Poland, on the basis of the Multiannual Development Cooperation Program 2021–2030. Solidarity for Development, supports the communities of 10 priority countries, including Kenya. Earlier, between 2016–2020, it was also supporting the communities of 12 priority countries, including Kenya. Humanitarian aid is often provided under an ad hoc procedure in connection with emerging humanitarian crises that affect the inhabitants of a given region. Humanitarian aid can be delivered both bilaterally and through multilateral channels through contributions to specialized international organizations. The PCPM Foundation ran the program of development of the specialist rescue system in Kenya between 2021–2023. Development aid in Kenya is also provided by the Polish Humanitarian Organization. Caritas Polska helps starving Africa.

### Keywords:

Development aid;  
humanitarian assistance;  
Poland; Kenya.

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## *Introduction*

Most of the world has recently been focusing on the crisis in Ukraine, its struggle to defend one of its last strongholds in the east, but the consequences of the Russian invasion are much more far-reaching, especially in Africa. Russia is the main exporter of energy and metals and covers more than 18% of world wheat exports. Ukraine is the fourth largest exporter of corn, accounting for 13% of global exports and a further 7% of global wheat exports (Guenette et al, 2022). The war contributed to the collapse of industrial production and limitations in supply chains, raising energy and food prices. Across the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia), millions of households now face multiple concurrent shocks to food security. The region is suffering the worst drought in 40 years, poor humanitarian access due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the food crisis and rising prices in the wake of the Russian invasion have made the situation dire. Hundreds of thousands of people are on the verge of starvation and death. A large-scale climate-induced humanitarian crisis is unfolding in the Horn of Africa. According to the Executive Secretary Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu's speech during the meeting on the on-going drought in the region of the Intergovernmental Office for Development (IGAD) which took place in Nairobi on 13 May 2022, 40.4 million people are facing high levels of food insecurity (IGAD Ministerial Meeting on Ongoing Drought, 2022). An estimated 15.5 to 16 million people are in urgent need of food aid due to the drought. The organization's latest figures show that 8.1 million people are food insecure in Ethiopia, 3.5 million in Kenya, 7.7 million in Somalia, 8.9 million in South Sudan, 10.6 million in Sudan, and 1.6 million in Uganda (IGAD Ministerial Meeting on Ongoing Drought, 2022). All in attendance agreed that the next six months are extremely critical for saving lives and livelihoods. The region needs a global response to the ongoing food security crisis and also demands support in other spheres.

The economic and social development of the south-eastern part of Kenya relies heavily on agriculture. It is one of the main sources of income for the inhabitants. It is also an area with a dry climate, characterized by the seasonality of rainfall and high susceptibility to climate change, which negatively affects the stability of the entire agricultural sector. Farmers use rainwater for their crops. Due to the difficulties involved in developing an effective irrigation system that uses this type of water and creating appropriate conditions for its storage, the resource losses can be as high as 70-80 percent. These factors make poverty, the lack of regular access to clean water and disturbed food security daily problems.

For this study, three types of data were examined: source literature and documents, the law, and large number of media discourse available online in English and Polish. The article is divided into several sections: first focused on the theory of development aid and humanitarian assistance worldwide, then the Polish proposition of the implementation of the EU, OECD, and UNDP regulations, and then the main part of the article concentrates on the past years of Polish AID through the example of the NGOs. The deductions are summarized at the end in the conclusion.



### ***Theoretical background – development and humanitarian aid***

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development defined the Official Development Assistance (ODA) simply as “government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries” (OECD, 2022); or fully as: “Flows of official financing administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (using a fixed 10% rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries (‘bilateral ODA’) and to multilateral institutions” (IMF, 2003). ODA data is collected, verified, and made publicly available by the OECD. The help from official donors reached in 2021 a record \$178.9 billion USD (up 4.4% in real terms from 2020, when developed countries took action to help developing countries who were struggling with the COVID-19 crisis). The total ODA in 2021 corresponds to 0.33% of the total gross national income (GNI) of the members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors and is still below the UN target of 0.7%. In 1969, the DAC adopted the ODA as the “gold standard” of foreign aid and it remains the main source of financing for development aid. Within the framework of development aid, a distinction is made between bilateral,<sup>2</sup> trilateral, and multilateral aid.<sup>3</sup>

The humanitarian aid is among the goals of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter as “achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature” (United Nations Chapter I: Article 1). The obligation to cooperate with other members of the international community, *inter alia* during humanitarian operations, rests on all members of the UN: “all Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter (Article 2 pt 5)”. The United Nations did it for the first time after World War II helping to rebuild the devastated European continent (United Nations, 2022a). The organization is currently established by the international community to coordinate emergency humanitarian aid caused by natural and man-made disasters in areas beyond the capacity of national authorities alone.

International humanitarian responsibility was also discussed by one of the largest international organizations, the European Union, the legal basis of whose policy in the field of providing aid beyond its borders are the provisions of the treaty establishing the European Community, in particular Title 20 of the Development Cooperation Treaty, which states that the Community’s policy in this area complements other policies and is intended to promote the sustainable economic and social development of developing countries, in particular the

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<sup>2</sup> Bilateral aid is provided directly to people and organizations in the recipient country by donor countries. This aid is intended, for example, for bilateral programs and projects, scholarships, humanitarian aid, aid to refugees residing in the territory of the recipient country, debt relief, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Multilateral aid is provided by many donor countries through organizations international and multilateral agreements or global funds.

least favoured among them, harmonious with the gradual inclusion of developing countries into the world economy, and combating poverty in developing countries.

The community was involved in providing aid all over the world already in the 1960s, however, due to the constantly growing scale of activities undertaken, it was necessary to define in detail the principles of the union's activities in this field. This issue is currently regulated by the regulation of the Council of the European Union of 20 June 1996 on humanitarian aid by the European Union. It states, *inter alia*, that wherever people are in danger, are victims of natural disasters, wars, and conflicts, or other similar extraordinary circumstances, they have the right to international humanitarian aid if their own authorities are not able or willing to effectively provide.

The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid – which provides a common vision that guides the action of the EU, its Member States and Community levels, in humanitarian aid to third-party countries and is supported by the main European humanitarian NGOs – defines the aim of humanitarian aid: to provide a needs-based emergency response aimed at preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity wherever the need arises if governments and local actors are overwhelmed, unable or unwilling to act (European Commission, 2022). Humanitarian aid, defined as activities carried out to provide assistance to disadvantaged people, especially when the responsible authorities cannot or do not want to provide such assistance, e.g., sending food to people affected by a natural disaster amounted. The debt relief remained low at \$545 million USD. ODA spent on refugees admitted in donor countries in 2021 was \$9.3 billion. As Borton says, “a striking feature of the humanitarian system is the continuing lack of clarity as to what the ‘humanitarian system’ actually consists of and where its boundaries lie” (Borton, 2009, p. 4). The humanitarian aid is still the main aim in the destabilized countries where “killing, maiming, raping, and displacing civilians are all-too-frequent features of the strategies of belligerents” (Walker and Maxwell, 2009, p. xii). Walker and Maxwell also added to this list the “ethnic cleansing” and the reality of the “well-fed dead” – people who have been temporarily rescued by international efforts but then are abandoned to their fates afterwards – of the post-Cold War period.

The Republic of Poland, as the member of OECD, UN, and EU, also provide development and humanitarian aid. Polish Aid mission: “Through development cooperation containing humanitarian aid, development aid, and global education, Poland wants to contribute to building a more sustainable world for present and future generations” (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022a). The primary goal of humanitarian aid is to save lives and to ensure respect for human dignity for people threatened or affected by disasters, both natural and those caused by human activity. The Polish Official Development Assistance are donations and loans made by governmental institutions or international organizations to support economic development and prosperity in developing countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2022b).



### *Polish aid system – origins and main institutions*

Polish humanitarian aid is channelled mainly in the form of payments to international institutions and in the form of co-financing the activities of Polish non-governmental humanitarian organizations. Humanitarian organizations and agencies have a permanent, extensive aid distribution network. Polish missions, mainly being the embassies of the Republic of Poland, also actively participate in humanitarian aid actions. Responding to humanitarian needs, it is necessary to identify the most vulnerable groups among the general population of the affected population – taking into account the special needs of women, children, the elderly, the sick, and the disabled.

The Millennium Development Goals (declaration of the UN General Assembly), defined at the Millennium Summit, which took place on 6–8 September 2000, were adopted by all Member States, including Poland. On this basis, Poland set goals modified to its own local reality, they were developed by the team of the Institute for Market Economy Research on the order of the UN System Coordinator in Poland (UNIC Warsaw, 2022). They were described in the “Report on the Millennium Development Goals for Poland” (UNIC Warsaw 2022 – report part I, report part II).

The main legal document regulating Polish development aid is the Development Cooperation Act of 2011. The act sanctioned the activities of the Polish government as part of the development cooperation and provided a legal basis for their continuation; the act sealed most of the main weaknesses of Polish aid, but also slightly opened up new opportunities that will or may not be used (depending on the political will of the government); the act introduced new organizational rules for Polish aid, which, however, slightly differ from the previous practice. Based on the above-mentioned act, the Council of Ministers adopts a document called the Multiannual Development Cooperation Program, which defines the geographical and thematic areas of activities supported by Poland. The program sets out two main directions of Polish aid: six countries of the former USSR (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine), and the selected poorest countries in the region of East Africa as well as those of North Africa and Asia. This Act defines the organization, principles, and forms of development cooperation undertaken with countries included in the list of recipients of official development assistance adopted by the OECD Development Assistance Committee, covering countries included in the Eastern Partnership program, hereinafter referred to as “developing countries”. Striving to implement the provisions of the program, government agencies cooperate with non-governmental organizations, public finance sector units, the Polish Academy of Sciences and its subordinate units as well as with universities at the national level, in addition to international organizations (the European Union, the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). Development aid projects are also implemented through Polish missions abroad. Other forms of development cooperation are: the “Polish Aid Volunteering” program, the activities of the Academy of Public Administration of the Eastern Partnership, as well as scholarship programs (named after Stefan Banach and Ignacy Łukasiewicz).

The European Union (EU) is one of the world's largest humanitarian aid donors. Some of these funds come directly from the Member States, but, nevertheless, a significant share of funds also come from the EU budget. The EU law and documents lays down the organization, rules, and forms of development cooperation undertaken with countries included on the list of official development assistance recipients adopted by the OECD Development Assistance Committee, comprising countries included in the Eastern Partnership programme, hereinafter referred to as "developing countries". The main document remains the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (especially Articles 208-211). The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) is responsible for the EU's humanitarian aid policy. The ECHO's mission is to protect human life, alleviate suffering, and ensure the integrity and dignity of people affected by natural and man-made disasters. The ECHO provides assistance through over 200 partners, i.e., NGOs, UN agencies, and international organizations such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Republic of Poland realising development cooperation shall take under consideration the goals of development cooperation set out in binding international agreements from its membership accession in 2004. The Polish government has been providing funds for aid for over 30 years, but it was only in 2004 that the value of Polish Official Development Aid increased by leaps and bounds. One of the conditions for the country's accession to the EU was to join the EU Development Aid. In practice, this means that Poland cannot fail to meet the most basic requirements: annually transferring an appropriate contribution to the EU budget for development aid and conducting its own activities in the field of development cooperation.

The Polish Aid Program is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with other government and local administration bodies, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sets the priorities of Polish aid, coordinates the policy in the field of development cooperation, and administers aid funds (mainly development projects and humanitarian aid). The Department of Development Cooperation (DWR) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for servicing the Minister for Development Cooperation and for coordinating development cooperation (Serwis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 2022). It also supports the activities of the National Development Cooperation Coordinator and the Development Cooperation Program Council. The department is responsible for the preparation of the Polish development cooperation program concerning development and humanitarian aid, global education, and the foreign volunteering program addressed to the priority countries of Polish aid. As part of these activities, he prepares a long-term development cooperation program and plans for Polish development cooperation implemented in Poland (Serwis Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 2022). The Ministry of Finance is granting financial aid, mostly debt reduction, preferential loans, and payments to international financial institutions. The Ministry of Education and Science (Bureau for International Exchange) is providing scholarship assistance, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration supports people applying for refugee status in Poland and provides material humanitarian and rescue aid.



The tools of Polish development cooperation are multi- and bilateral aid, i.e., bilateral programs and projects, development projects (implemented in the beneficiary countries and for their benefit by various entities), the Small Grants System (implemented in the beneficiary countries by Polish diplomatic missions), support for democracy, humanitarian aid, foreign volunteering, financial aid (debt cancellation, loans), and scholarships (for people studying in Poland). The Multilateral aid are contributions and voluntary contributions European Union (general budget, European Development Fund – EDF) United Nations agencies, programs, and funds (e.g., WFP, CERF, UNRWA, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR); International Committee of the Red Cross Development Banks: World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). Polish development cooperation is planned for a long-term perspective. The currently binding strategic document is the *Multiannual Development Cooperation Program for 2021-2030. Solidarity for development*. The current strategic document is closely correlated with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the priorities are based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The long-term development cooperation program is the most important document defining, *inter alia*, geographic, and thematic priorities of Polish aid.

The thematic areas of Polish development cooperation include democracy and human rights on the one hand and system transformation on the other. The first group contains good governance, human rights, support for independent media and access to reliable and objective information, support for organizations and civil societies, and exchange of school youth and students. The second includes regional development, small and medium-sized enterprises and creating new jobs, agriculture and rural development, public safety and border management, education and professional and social activation, support for entrepreneurship, professionalization and development of public administration, support for societally disadvantaged groups, cooperation in the field of education and health protection, and environmental protection. The humanitarian assistance in Poland means peace missions in the form of demining, strengthening civilian control over the army, demobilization and retraining of soldiers, direct costs of providing humanitarian aid by the military, and police training, except for paramilitary purposes (e.g., riot suppression).

Currently, the priority countries of Polish aid are ten countries, e.g., four countries in the Eastern Partnership (Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine) and six countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East (Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Palestine, Senegal, and Tanzania).

### ***Official Development Assistance in Poland – NGO examples who work in Kenya***

The nature of activity of Polish non-governmental organizations operating in the area of development cooperation can be as a partner in the implementation of development projects (including humanitarian aid, global education, and volunteering); or co-shaping and monitoring of state activities in the field of programming and implementation of development cooperation; participation in the Development Cooperation Program Council; social consultations; regular dialogue based on the Principles of cooperation with social partners; or creating a positive image and brand of Polish development cooperation.

Every year, more and more migrants from Africa come to Poland and everything indicates that this is an upward trend. Many tourists from Poland visit Kenya (Nation 2020). Statistics tell unequivocally that Kenya is the third largest travel and tourism destination in Africa (Warah 2021). Therefore, socio-economic dependencies between Poland and Kenya are developing.

**Polish Centre for International Aid (PCPM)** is a charitable organization (*“Public benefit organization”*) specializing in international aid, namely: humanitarian (helping victims of natural disasters, crises or conflicts); development (supporting social and economic development); emergency (providing medical and rescue aid in the event of natural or anthropogenic disasters). It was founded in 2006 by Dr Wojciech Wilk, and in 2014, it constituted the PCPM Emergency Medical Team – the only one in Poland and one of the few medical rapid response groups in Europe able to travel to an area affected by natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes) or humanitarian crises within 24 hours. Equipped with light and medium field hospitals, in accordance with WHO guidelines, the PCPM Emergency Medical Team (EMT) provides help – as Type 1 EMT – even in the most damaged areas for a period of 2 weeks to 1 month, having its own supply of drugs and dressing materials for 1,400 patients, food supply, and autonomous water purification and electricity production systems; or as a Type 2 EMT – 20-bed field hospital, self-sufficient for 2 weeks without surgery and X-ray (Fundacja Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej, 2022b).

As a disaster risk reduction and capacity building of rescue services, the PCPM has implemented the largest fire departments training program and facilitated the creation of emergency services in several counties of this country. Nearly half of all firefighters in the country have been trained by it. It is the largest Polish development aid project in East Africa. Currently, the PCPM creates the Central Fire Department Training Centre – located on the outskirts of Nairobi. The project aims to expand the network of fire departments and provide them with equipment for medical and specialist rescue. The PCPM plans to produce Kenya’s first fire truck, which could serve as a model for rescue vehicles in the region. The PCPM project is financed by the Polish Development Assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland in the amount of 5,431,442 PLN (Fundacja Polskie Centrum Pomocy Międzynarodowej, 2022a). The direct recipients are two fire buildings that will be built along the road from Nairobi to Mombasa as well as fire units throughout Kenya, which will receive





hardware support. Firefighters and firemen will take part in certified professional training provided by the Firefighters' and Rescue Training Centre in Kiambu, founded by Polish aid (60 people).

Indirect recipients, in turn, are Residents of Makueni and Machakos counties (approx. 190 thousand inhabitants), who will be provided with greater fire safety as well as better and faster assistance in the event of an accident, in addition to people traveling along the Nairobi-Mombasa Road (approx. 20 thousand people per day), who will be provided with better and faster road and medical rescue.

**The Redemptoris Missio Foundation** helps the sick and those in need from 1992 as the initiative of the Medical University of Karol Marcinkowski in Poznań. They organize trips for medical staff – dentists, cardiologists, ophthalmologists, hearing care professionals, nurses, and midwives. Volunteers diagnose and treat patients in places where there is no access to the achievements of modern medicine. They supply mission clinics and hospitals with medical equipment and dressings. Thanks to the help of the foundation, patients can count on professional care with the use of reliable diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

Thanks to a grant from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, the Redemptoris Missio Humanitarian Aid Foundation is establishing an emergency department in Kenya. In cooperation with missionaries, they build medical infrastructure: clinics, health centres, and nursing homes. They also help with modernizing existing facilities. The Foundation established, e.g., House of Dreams in Kenya – a place for helping children from dysfunctional families. Moreover, volunteers train the staff of African health centres. To make the help as effective as possible, they prepare volunteers and missionaries for activities in the tropics during conferences, lectures, workshops, and publications. Strengthening the diagnostic and therapeutic potential of the health centre in Kithatu, a small town located in a mountainous region in the central part of Kenya, on one of the hills, there is a mission of the sisters of the congregation of St. Families, who run a school, a nursing home for children in difficult life situation, and a health centre.

In November 2021, medical practitioners public health specialists, and paramedics arrived to work at the centre, whose main task was to train local medical personnel in the basics of emergency medicine. The training was important to make the best use of the potential of the newly opened emergency room, the renovation and equipment of which were part of the project financed by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Before the team of medics started their lectures and exercises, they handed over the equipment brought from Poland and began to organize the work of the chamber. The nursing staff and missionaries responsible for the function of the centre were involved in arranging the room and establishing the rules of its operation. Thanks to teamwork, generally accepted standards and recommendations were adapted to local conditions. The room was equipped with basic medical equipment, including AED defibrillator and vital signs monitor far exceeding local standards as basic equipment is lacking in many local hospitals. These projects are implementing thanks to grants from the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The projects of the Redemptoris Missio foundation received grants in the “Polish development aid 2021”. The total of the funds was approx. 1.5 million PLN (Redemptoris Missio, 2022).

Another organization providing humanitarian and development aid to victims of humanitarian crises is **Polish Humanitarian Action**, founded in 1992, which grew out of Polish society’s need for agency. Janina Ochojska inspired by *Equi Libre* decided to help other countries and organized the first aid transport to besieged Sarajevo. She mobilized a huge number of Poles to act for the benefit of those in need. The first action became a showcase, which enabled the foundation to conduct further activities and led to the sanctioning of it in 1994 with the name reflecting the participation of Polish society and the bottom-up nature of the aid provided (Polska Akcja Humanitarna, 2022).

The pillars of the organization’s activities are providing humanitarian aid to people affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts as well as responding to the problem of poverty. To ensure the highest quality of the support it is providing, the PAH become actively involved in the international system of humanitarian aid clusters. PAH systematically monitors changes in the sector and in the techniques for providing humanitarian aid, and constantly adapts to them. Ever since the beginning of the activities, PAH has helped the needy in 44 countries around the world. Due to climate change, it helps through comprehensive support for agricultural cooperatives and schools in southern Kenya.

Experience in the field of humanitarian aid in Somalia and South Sudan allowed PAH to extend its activities to development aid in Kenya. In April 2018, it began operating in the south-eastern part of the country in the provinces of Machakos, Makueni, and Kitui. There, the program brought very good results, so they decided to extend their activities to new provinces and cooperatives. In order to ensure the comprehensiveness of activities, the project addresses the issues of access to water, hygiene promotion, counteracting the negative effects of climate change as well as increasing entrepreneurship and agricultural production.

Working with local specialists, PAH introduces new methods of collecting and saving water by building sand dams, shallow wells, and water reservoirs in schools. Such solutions allow for better use and storage of water reserves. It organizes training in the field of management, project management, and administration as well as farming for local agricultural cooperatives. They bring together the most enterprising farmers. Cooperatives are responsible, *inter alia*, for conducting local investments related to water management and agricultural production. Their members are role models for other rural residents, which contributes to improving the quality of life of all rural residents. PAH conducts courses on disaster risk reduction (DRR) for local officials. The acquired knowledge allows them to develop activities early enough, including the implementation of environmental protection solutions and increasing the resilience of the local community to future crises.

The **Salesian Missionary Volunteering – Youth for the World** was founded in 1997 to restore dignity and provide everyone with such tools that will allow them to take responsibility



for themselves, their family, and society (Salesjański Wolontariat Misyjny - Młodzi Światu, 2022b). The organization performs missionary service in 43 countries on four continents, helping the poor and the excluded, providing food and medicine, supporting and teaching, running houses for street children and single mothers, building schools, boarding houses, and wells (Salesjański Wolontariat Misyjny - Młodzi Światu, 2022b). It has already completed over 450 projects in the field of education, medical aid, and infrastructure building in the poorest regions of the world. Salesian Missionary Volunteering is equalizing opportunities for youth (especially girls) from poor backgrounds in Nairobi to access high-quality vocational education through modernization of the mechanical and tailoring departments at Don Bosco Boys' Town Technical School. Modernization of tailoring and mechanical departments with modern machines – enriching the school's educational offer and enabling students to practice on devices that meet the latest standards – were the main goals of the project, which focused on training activities for teachers of the mechanical and tailoring department on the use of new machines and the possibility of using them during classes with students as well as training for all students at the school in soft skills useful on the labour market (Salesjański Wolontariat Misyjny - Młodzi Światu, 2022).

**Awareness Against Human Trafficking - HAART** was founded in 2010 by a group of lawyers, missionaries, and humanitarians under the leadership of Radoslaw Malinowski, having seen that Kenya had become a hub of human trafficking in East and Central Africa. It is a non-governmental organization based in Nairobi dedicated to fighting human trafficking in Eastern Africa. HAART works through a multi-disciplinary approach applying the UN Four P's Strategy<sup>4</sup> to combat trafficking of persons. The organization is providing a comprehensive care for victims of human trafficking. They also provide medical and psychological care, legal aid, social rehabilitation, and to finance education and training for children and adult victims of human trafficking. Increasing access to basic social services, vocational education, and stable employment among women who have survived human trafficking and young people at risk of exclusion. The project *Let us have a future!* aims to offer temporary financial support to survivors of human trafficking and modern slavery in Kenya. Due to the effects of COVID-19, most of the survivors have lost their sources of income. They not only risk being re-trafficked, but they are also facing hunger and eviction from their homes. The project seeks to support 100 survivors and their families for the next five months in order to preserve their livelihoods. This will enable them to continue their reintegration process (Awareness Against Human Trafficking, 2022).

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<sup>4</sup> Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnerships, Sewing Together

## Conclusion

Development aid is a broad term that covers many forms of support provided by developed countries to developing countries. The EU Member States, together with the European Commission, are collectively the largest aid donor in the world. In an increasingly complex and rapidly changing humanitarian environment, the European Union (EU) has set out its vision, based on common principles, in a policy document aimed at improving the coherence, effectiveness, and quality of humanitarian aid. Poland, as a member of the EU, is one of the donors who help developing countries, e.g., Kenya. Countries in the Horn of Africa are experiencing changes in temperature and rainfall as a direct result of climate change. Kenya is one of these countries being affected the most at present.

Poland actively participates in the efforts of the international community to reduce poverty in the world and support developing countries. The projects co-financed under the Polish development cooperation program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland are diverse. The Polish Aid covers most of the dedicated actions of the development, humanitarian, and educational aid provided to Kenya. The assistance is based on NGOs, selected for each project in a competition and required to report their evaluation. The most well-known among the ones who provide the help in Kenya are PAH, PCPM, Salesian Missionary Volunteering - Youth for the World, Redemptoris Missio Foundation, and HAART. The organizations are working based on the *Multiannual Development Cooperation Program 2021–2030. Solidarity for Development*, providing access to goods, resources and educational opportunities.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors hereby declare that no competing financial interest exists for this manuscript.

## Notes on Contributor

Agata Karbowska is an Assistant Professor at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków; from where she received her PhD in Political science and teaching Slavery and Colonialism in Africa, Modern Socio-political History of Africa. She has been granted scholarship by the Turkish Scholarships Evaluation Committee and lectured at the University of İstanbul Şehir (Center for Modern Turkish Studies). She is the author of a number of books and papers in Sufism, political Islam, socio-political, religious, and cultural problems in the MENA region. She is currently focusing on Africa, especially political Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa.



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