



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID

REPORT TO THE
KENYAN PEOPLE
2016



OUR MISSION

The United States
Agency for International
Development is the lead U.S.
Government agency that
works to end extreme global
poverty and enable resilient,
democratic societies to
realize their potential.

MESSAGE FROM THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO KENYA

As U.S. Ambassador to Kenya, I've been grateful to meet thousands of Kenyans who are working hard to improve their lives and build their nation. Working closely with the Government of Kenya, the U.S. Embassy through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provides tools and creates opportunities to help Kenyans realize their dreams. Together, Kenya and the United States have achieved a great deal and this report sets out some of those accomplishments in the past year.

In Kenya, USAID supports the Government of Kenya's Vision 2030 to transform the governance and economy of Kenya in a sustainable way, especially by supporting devolution. USAID works toward that goal across all programs in health, education, economic growth, environment, youth empowerment, democracy and conflict mitigation.

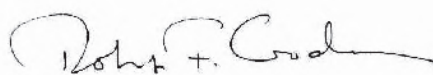
Kenya's continued economic progress depends on investing in young people. The Government of Kenya, with support from USAID, is teaching millions of children to be fluent readers. The commitment by Kenya to this partnership is reflected in the results of an independent evaluation of the program, which showed that many Kenyan children are reading at international fluency levels. Reading is foundational to Kenya's progress and these results are promising.

Helping young people get jobs is also critical to Kenya's future and USAID is supporting efforts to give them opportunities. For example, as part of its strategy to support the Government of Kenya's Vision 2030, the United States directly supports hundreds of thousands of Kenyan youth in agribusiness. Another 52,000 young people who dropped out of secondary school are being given a second chance with training programs that target the skills required by a range of private sector companies in Kenya.

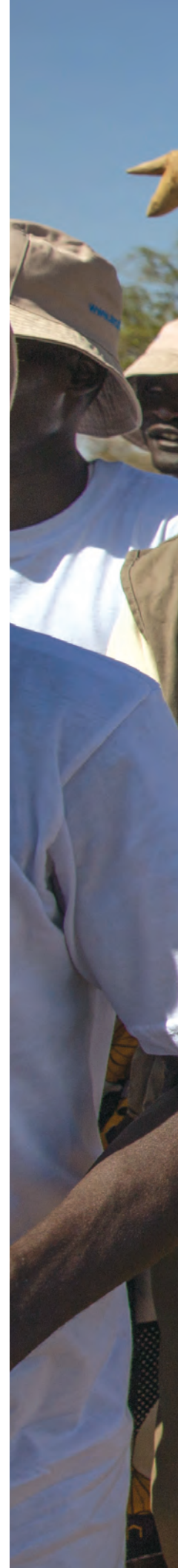
Together, we are also working to strengthen health care and democracy in Kenya. The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) focused its efforts to better target vulnerable populations and is providing lifesaving drug treatment to nearly 1 million Kenyans. In preparation for Kenya's 2017 general elections, USAID supported the Independent Electoral Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to provide non-partisan voter education to more than 14 million Kenyans. Citizens are being encouraged to participate peacefully in the political process and nearly 1,600 women were trained as leaders.

As economic development proceeds, the United States is supporting Kenyan efforts to help protect the country's rich natural and wildlife heritage. In 2016, the U.S. Government expanded an effective model to increase household incomes at the same time as protecting precious natural resources, for example reducing elephant poaching by 53 percent since 2012. Such pioneering efforts demonstrate that conservation is a critical component of economic growth in Kenya.

Each year that I have been fortunate enough to be in Kenya, I have seen and heard about the results achieved through our collaboration with the Kenyan people and government. I hope you enjoy reading this Report to the Kenyan People. I believe it demonstrates what people can accomplish when they work together in partnership.



Robert F. Godec
U.S. Ambassador to Kenya





U.S. Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec celebrates with a group of livestock farmers in Turkana County. Through training supported by the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative, members of the group have improved the health and genetics of the goats they raise, netting more money at the market. These are just a few of the 587,000 Kenyans who have benefited from learning new methods of farming and livestock management.



MESSAGE FROM THE USAID MISSION DIRECTOR

This year, USAID continued to build enduring relationships with the government and people of Kenya as we worked together to build strong, healthy, resilient communities. We've joined national and county governments to support systems that deliver critical and affordable goods and services to more Kenyans, both now and in the future.

It has been an honor to witness the positive changes taking place in communities and counties. The strength of local governments has come alive with devolution, and these new opportunities have proved to be transformational.

A government's ability to provide for its people is especially significant during times of impending crisis. At the time of this report's printing, many living in Kenya are experiencing the crushing effects of drought. A year ago, these communities would have needed emergency food assistance to stave off the worst.

Today, instead of lining up for assistance, some are reaping harvests amid worsening drought conditions. Their evolution resulted from a partnership between national and county governments and USAID. Together, we have refined programs to help these communities prepare for perennial drought by building assets such as irrigation schemes, enabling Kenyans to continue cultivating their farms and producing food.

In case conditions become unbearable despite these efforts, counties are stepping up and leading efforts to pay for and distribute food and are supporting water and livestock interventions assistance that has, until recently, been the purview of only the national government and donors.

Despite the significant challenges that county governments faced four years ago during the transition to devolved government, more Kenyans now have greater access to health services. USAID has focused its training and service delivery efforts in areas with high maternal and child mortality. Because of these investments, health facilities in these areas are now providing safer, more respectful antenatal care and giving children a healthy start to life.

One of the most heartening strengths of devolution is the awakening of leaders and changemakers within communities through forums such as bunge la mwananchi "people's parliaments" where citizens have the opportunity to influence local decision-makers. And Kenyans of all ages are advocating for what's important to them. Last year, a little girl named Chela discovered that her 10-year-old voice, alongside targeted fundraising efforts by a Kenyan civil society organization, could raise more than \$92,000 in local donations to build seven new libraries for children like her. Such strong community engagement efforts are essential to a stable, self-reliant and democratic Kenya.

This report is not just about the dollars invested in development. It's about how we've harnessed the resources of government institutions, businesses, NGOs, communities and most importantly Kenyans themselves to pursue financially sustainable and scalable ideas and opportunities. With time and continued investment by the government and people of Kenya, these results will facilitate lasting change.



Karen Freeman
USAID Mission Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEALTH,
POPULATION
AND NUTRITION



1



EDUCATION
AND
YOUTH



13

DEMOCRACY,
GOVERNANCE
AND CONFLICT
PREVENTION



AXEL FASSIO | USAID

25



35



AGRICULTURE
AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH



47



ENVIRONMENT

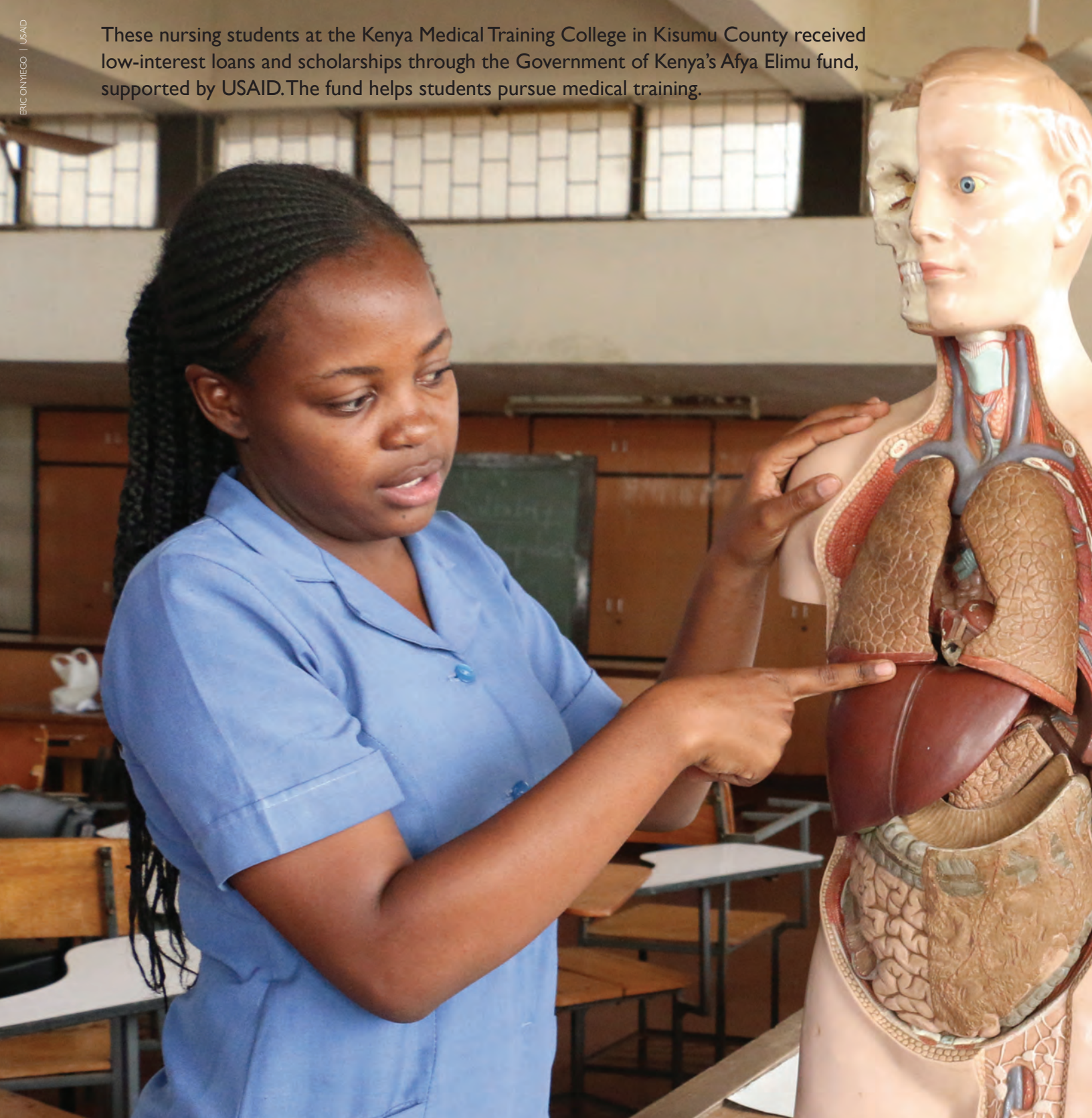


53



HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE

These nursing students at the Kenya Medical Training College in Kisumu County received low-interest loans and scholarships through the Government of Kenya's Afya Elimu fund, supported by USAID. The fund helps students pursue medical training.



HEALTH, POPULATION
AND NUTRITION



2.8 million

children were
vaccinated.

11.3 million

rapid diagnostic tests
for malaria
were purchased.

10,800

health workers
received training.



STRENGTHENING HEALTH SYSTEMS

Health workforce forecasting led to counties hiring 6,542 additional health workers.

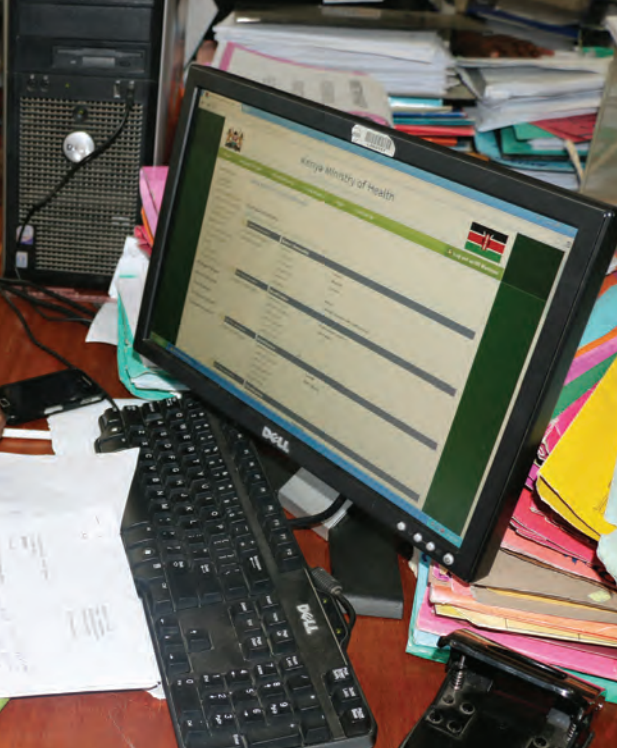
(Above) Esther Masai, a health worker at Kodiaga Prison Health Center, takes inventory of health commodities.



Building health systems that are responsive to the day-to-day needs of individuals, families and communities is a top priority for the Government of Kenya (GOK). USAID supports the GOK and county governments to improve access to quality health services by strengthening aspects of the Kenyan health system, including human resource management and training, financing and the supply and management of critical commodities such as drugs and medical equipment. USAID also supports the Ministry of Health to strengthen its health information system and to carry out surveys on the health status of Kenyans, such as the Demographic and Health Survey, to better direct programs and investments where they are most needed.

The devolution of health services from the national level to counties presents opportunities to more effectively manage resources. To help county health leaders and workers meet the growing supply chain responsibilities that come with a devolved government, USAID is training health workers to make accurate estimates of needed product quantities, to determine how much to procure and when and to appropriately store, track and dispense medications. These skills contribute to uninterrupted access to HIV, malaria and tuberculosis (TB) medicines and reproductive health items. Nearly 2,600 health workers received training in 2016.

USAID is helping national and county governments plan for, hire and train the health workforce required to meet the health needs of the population and improve health care workers' placement across the country. In 2016, USAID supported health workforce forecasting that led to counties hiring 6,542 additional health workers.



(Above) Selina Nkatha, a human resources officer in the Nakuru County Department of Health, says iHRIS, the human resource information system software, has improved the management and productivity of health workers. After her team uploaded digital files into iHRIS on all health workers in the county, they were able to identify employees who are eligible for promotions and to hire new health workers for facilities that needed them.

(Below) A pharmaceutical technologist at a Kwale County dispensary fills a prescription.



(Above) Christopher Keitany, a nurse at Nurn Forest Sub-County Hospital, uses 3G technology on his tablet to review patient records, collect data and run reports. USAID supports this electronic records system at 14 facilities in western Kenya. It assists health workers in capturing data from approximately 1,100 patients a day. Additionally, when patients move from one health facility to another, all of their data is available to the clinician at the new site. In this way, a patient's care continues with no disruptions to the provider or, most importantly, to the patient.



IMPROVING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE

Nearly 470 facilities in 17 counties have improved their ability to provide quality maternal and newborn health services.

(Above) A mother and her daughter visit the Iftin Subdistrict Hospital in Garissa County.

USAID supports the Government of Kenya's provision of free maternity services. To help eliminate barriers to quality care for mothers and babies, USAID helped develop critical policy and legislation, including the Free Maternity Services Policy, the Maternal Newborn and Child Health bill and several national guidelines on respectful maternity care and perinatal death surveillance and response, as well as a guide for improved umbilical cord care. Tools such as county and sub-county scorecards have become important resources to assess progress in maternal and child health, hold health leaders accountable and advocate for the allocation of more local resources.

USAID purchased and delivered essential maternal and child health equipment to 22 counties. Among the materials were 333 delivery kits, 285 newborn resuscitators, 95 cesarean section sets, 370 vaginal examination sets and 231 gynecological examination lights.



ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID



ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID

SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS

When mothers give birth at home, without a skilled birth attendant present, they face a high risk that they or their newborn baby will die from complications. Community health workers are educating women on this risk, prompting an increasing number of women to depend on skilled health workers for safe labor and delivery. Such workers are properly trained and equipped to provide expectant mothers with quality care. Nearly 470 facilities in 17 counties have improved their ability to provide quality maternal and newborn health services as a result of USAID-supported training and equipment. USAID trained 8,577 health service providers on respectful maternity care, antenatal care, labor and delivery and the active management of the third stage of labor.

The days and weeks following childbirth — the postnatal period — are a critical phase in the lives of mothers and newborn babies. Newborn deaths account for 40 percent of deaths in children younger than 5 years. In 2016, USAID trained more than 7,000 community health workers on essential newborn care that included hygienic cutting of the umbilical cord, keeping the baby warm and dry, early and exclusive breastfeeding and recognizing danger signs that might indicate life-threatening complications.

(Above) Anne Judah gave birth to a healthy baby girl at Kyatune Health Center in Kitui County. USAID supported the renovation of the center's maternity ward to upgrade equipment and improve privacy and comfort.

(Top Right) A mother watches her prematurely born baby sleep in an incubator in the newborn unit at Lodwar County Referral Hospital. USAID supported the partitioning of this unit to provide privacy during this critical period of care.



FAMILY PLANNING

The Government of Kenya's Family Planning 2020 Action Plan, developed with support from USAID, builds consensus around a new goal – 58 percent of Kenyan women will have access to and choose to use some form of family planning by 2020.

Health workers are responsible for initiating and continuing conversations with youth, women, men and couples about the benefits of child spacing and planning for a family size that can ensure a good quality of life. In 2016, USAID trained more than 10,000 health workers on how to provide quality family planning education, contraceptives and services. USAID investments have also helped the Government of Kenya procure and distribute contraceptive commodities, making them more widely available in selected public health facilities. Last year, USAID supported family planning services in more than 4,300 facilities across 22 counties, which is nearly half of all public health facilities in Kenya.



(Top Left) Roseanne Ndambuki, the manager of Amani Medical Clinic in Kilifi County, prepares to insert a contraceptive implant for Amina Kache. Amina wants to use a five-year implant to space births and plan her family. More than a third of health workers trained by USAID learned to insert and remove hormonal implants such as IMPLANON NXT that are effective, long-lasting and reversible. **(Top Center)** A nurse at Nyalunya Dispensary in Kisumu County uses a Maternal and Child Health diary to log patients. USAID provides job aids such as this diary to help health workers follow up with parents to remind them to come for their children's recommended vaccinations.



(Above) Carolyn Athiambo Omondi feeds her two children. Both were diagnosed as moderately malnourished about a year ago. Soon after, Carolyn and her children attended a 12-day community-based nutrition program where mothers learn to prepare, cook and feed their children nutritionally balanced meals from items that are available locally. **(Top)** One-year-old Vigilant Luwawa receives a booster injection of measles vaccine at Port Reitz Hospital in Mombasa County.

CHILD SURVIVAL

Vaccinations save lives and are the best tool for protecting children from common illnesses. In 2016, 2.8 million children were vaccinated against measles, pneumonia and other childhood diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis. Kenya's adoption of a standard reporting tool for pneumonia complements new treatment guidelines disseminated by USAID in two counties. Together, these resources will improve the management of sick children and identify vital trends that will inform county priorities and policies.

Dehydration due to diarrhea can escalate rapidly and is a leading cause of death for children in Kenya. USAID trains health workers to correctly identify and treat it using oral rehydration solution (ORS), a simple mixture that replaces the fluids and essential salts lost to dehydration. ORS, in conjunction with zinc and a proper diet, is a simple and low-cost approach to helping children recover. In 2016, USAID helped more than 1 million children under age 5 receive this important treatment.

NUTRITION

Proper nutrition is the foundation of a healthy life, especially for young children. Children who experience nutritional deficiencies are weaker, underweight and more susceptible to infectious diseases. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient that strengthens a child's immune system — improving resistance to disease. USAID helps increase the demand for and use of this essential supplement by educating families on its benefits. In 2016, 2.8 million Kenyan children received Vitamin A from USAID-supported programs.

Good nutrition is especially important for Kenyans living with HIV/AIDS, as the virus and many of its treatments can change how a person's body processes nutrients and other substances. USAID, through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), provides food and nutritional support to malnourished Kenyans living with HIV across the country.



REDUCING MALARIA

Nearly 9,500 health workers received training to reduce malaria infections during pregnancy.

The U.S. President's Malaria Initiative supports Kenya's National Malaria Control Program to prevent, properly diagnose and promptly provide quality treatment for malaria.

Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) repel and kill mosquitoes that cause malaria, reducing infections and ultimately the number of people who die from the disease. USAID procures and distributes these nets to help Kenya reach its goal of one net in use for every two people who live in areas where malaria is common. USAID supported the distribution of more than 3.5 million LLINs in 2016.

Net distribution is targeted toward expectant and new moms, who receive free nets during antenatal visits or when they visit clinics to get their children

immunized. In 2016, nearly 9,500 health workers received training to protect mothers and unborn children from the devastating effects of malaria infection in pregnancy, which can include miscarriage, severe anemia, low birth weights, stillbirths or maternal death.

Kenya's national standards advise that anyone who thinks they have malaria should seek confirmation with a diagnostic test, and that only those who are properly diagnosed should receive malaria medicine. To support these guidelines, USAID distributed 6.1 million rapid diagnostic tests for malaria to health facilities and trained 709 Kenyan health workers on their use. Additionally, USAID distributed 4.2 million doses of malaria medicine called artemisinin-based combination therapy to Kenyan health facilities.



(Above) Workers unpack a box of LLINs that will be distributed in Lamu County and nearby islands. In recent years, due to insecurity along the Kenyan Coast, delivering nets has been difficult, especially to the islands of Lamu and Wasini.

EXPANDING ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

7,627 Kenyans learned about improved sanitation methods.

In addition to increasing the likelihood of infection and diarrhea, inadequate access to clean water and unsafe sanitation and hygiene practices restrict the body's ability to absorb nutrients, leading to deficiencies in babies and children.

Working with communities, businesses and county governments, USAID offers lasting solutions that expand access to water for human, livestock, environmental and agricultural use and improve sanitation and hygiene. These efforts are reaching households, schools and hospitals – all environments that are considered at high risk for the transmission of infectious diseases – with education and equipment that help increase healthy behaviors. In 2016, 7,627 Kenyans learned about improved sanitation methods, such as the importance of using proper latrines and washing hands regularly with soap, especially before eating and after using a latrine.

(Left) Residents buy water at a local kiosk in Mbooni, an informal settlement of Nairobi. Consistent water supply in urban areas remains a challenge because water utilities lose as much as 67 percent of their water to leaks in transmission, poor billing systems, theft and weak metering policies. USAID trained staff of a local water utility to address these issues. As a result, water production has increased from 4,500 cubic meters (m³) to 8,000 m³ per month and an additional 2,900 people now have access to water.

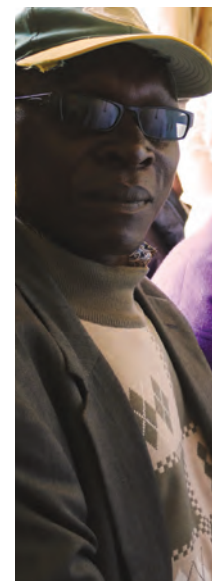
(Top) About 500 to 600 people use the Alakara shallow well in Isiolo County, where many children were getting sick from the contaminated water. In 2016, USAID made improvements to protect the water from contamination and added a pump, making it easier and safer to draw water.



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CONTROLLING THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC

Through PEPFAR, nearly
1 million Kenyans were
taking HIV treatment by
the end of 2016.

Testing positive for HIV used to be considered a death sentence because the public had little information about the virus and few opportunities for treatment. Today, with greater access to counseling, treatment and other support, many patients are learning to embrace healthy behaviors, including increased adherence to treatment that suppresses the HIV virus and can lead to a long, fulfilling life.

Through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), nearly 1 million Kenyans were taking HIV treatment by the end of 2016. Kenya's adoption of the "Test and Start" guideline, which places people on HIV treatment as soon as they test positive, is a key contributor to this success. USAID's HIV interventions focus on Kenyans who are most at risk for the disease, including youth, men and adolescent girls.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has left thousands of children without one or both parents, and thousands more are increasingly vulnerable to HIV infection due to the social and economic effects of living in communities with a high prevalence of HIV. USAID supports capacity building for local Kenyan organizations to directly implement programs targeting children affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This includes stabilizing vulnerable households and enabling them to provide for the needs of their children, and linking families to essential services that include health, nutrition, psychosocial care and educational support. In 2016, USAID provided these services to more than 660,000 orphans and vulnerable children.

Leveraging PEPFAR funds, USAID provided budgeting training to health leaders in 12 counties. The training helped government officials focus on program versus administrative costs during the budgeting process. This approach helps them allocate adequate resources to community priorities, including HIV. All of the participating counties increased their allocations to fighting HIV a huge shift from the previous year, when only four of the counties included HIV programs in their budgets.

(Above) The Wemweri Men's Support Group in Taita Taveta County is a shining ray of hope to HIV patients. "The HIV journey is one of a lifetime. One patient cannot do it alone. This group has been my greatest source of support and comfort in trying times," said a community member living with HIV.





REDUCING THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS

Nearly 4,400 health workers received training to diagnose and treat TB in children.

TB remains a leading cause of sickness and death among Kenyans and is the single leading cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS due to their weakened immune systems. USAID provides expert assistance to TB activities in all 47 counties, supporting national health leaders and coordinators in their efforts to mentor health workers in all of Kenya's 3,052 TB treatment facilities.

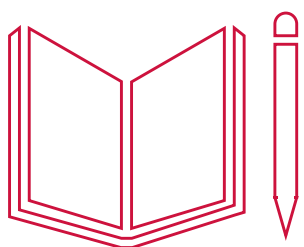
Kenya was one of the first countries to adopt the newly formulated TB medicines for children. USAID helped train nearly 4,400 health workers to diagnose and treat TB in children. The Agency also supported the revision of TB guidelines for children and the development, printing and distribution of complementary job-training aids.

USAID worked with 41 counties to improve case management for drug-resistant TB, which does not respond to common drugs. More than 90 percent of drug-resistant patients are managed through community-based care, where either a health care professional travels daily to the patient's home to administer medication or the patient travels daily to a clinic to receive medication.

(Above) Farine Mwerema, 23, and her child attend a safe spaces meeting for young mothers in Pumwani, Nairobi County. Adolescent women and young girls are at much higher risk of HIV infection than their male counterparts. PEPFAR's DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe) initiative provides these young women with safe spaces where they can express themselves without fear of judgment or harm. **(Top Center)** Kamau Njogu (left) and Emily Cherono wait in line at the Chest Clinic at Kitale County Referral Hospital in Trans Nzoia County. **(Top Right)** A student holds a box of child-friendly TB medicine. The new flavored TB medicines will facilitate easier treatment of TB in children.



Students from Loresho Primary School
in Nairobi practice reading.



EDUCATION
AND YOUTH



26,700

education administrators and officials participated in professional development activities to improve literacy instruction.

52,474

young kenyans benefited from workforce development programs.

12.3 million

reading materials were printed and distributed to give students individual copies of textbooks and homework books.



IMPROVING EARLY GRADE READING

2.5 million primary school students are learning to read at international levels of fluency.

Reading is a fundamental skill that lays the foundation for all future learning. After rigorous piloting and broad national consultations, USAID and the Ministry of Education (MOE) are implementing a national reading program in every primary school in Kenya. The USAID/MOE partnership, known nationally as *Tusome* (“Let’s Read” in Kiswahili), delivers state-of-the-art instructional methodology and a teacher training program that is building the capacity of Kenya’s cadre of teachers and dramatically improving reading skills of more than 5 million learners throughout the country.

Teachers and learners utilized nearly 12.3 million new teaching and learning materials that are reviewed and updated on an annual basis. To monitor progress and adjust programmatic approaches on the ground, *Tusome* has implemented a game-changing electronic monitoring and evaluation system that gives real time data and instructional feedback to teachers and administrators throughout the country. The program is hailed as a model of scale and sustainability that is built on deep partnerships, local solutions and a tangible return on investment.



(Above) Mildred Naliaka and her son, David, look over reading homework at G.K. Prison Primary School in Uasin Gishu County. She sees significant improvement in his reading as a result of the *Tusome* program.



(Left)) A student who is visually impaired used Braille versions of Tusome reading materials. More than 160 special-needs teachers were trained to help students overcome their disabilities and embrace reading through the Tusome curriculum. (Below Right) Cabinet Secretary of Education Dr. Fred Okeng'o Matiang'i meets with other government officials at the printing press warehouse where Tusome books are produced. (Bottom) Pupils from Loresho Primary School in Nairobi help each other sound out words.





(**Above Left**) Printed and assembled at English Press in Nairobi, Tusome achieved a 1:1 student-to-textbook ratio. Well-designed teaching materials have a significant impact on learning. (**Top**) Bernard Jaoko, a Tusome curriculum support officer (CSO), assesses a pupil's reading at Uhuru Primary School. Regular classroom observation by CSOs and instructional coaches helps keep the teachers sharp. The instructional observation form on the tablet is a real-time tool to assess reading fluency rates as children read aloud. Every month, senior county and national government education officials and representatives from the Teachers Service Commission review aggregated data from these observations electronically. (**Below Center**) Homework books provide opportunities for parents to get engaged in reading. For many pupils whose parents are illiterate, the children begin modelling the teaching strategies they experienced in school to teach their parents or caregivers to read.



(Below) Elizabeth Kamau, a teacher at St. Elizabeth Fountain Academy in Nakuru County, loads Tusome learning materials into a school van for delivery. (Bottom Right) Through a partnership between Tusome and Worldreader, 66 schools now use e-readers loaded with relevant and engaging reading materials. These devices serve as a digital library to encourage children to love reading.





EXPANDING ACCESS TO EDUCATION

3,889 secondary school students gained access to education.

Many parents are unable to pay for high school and university, leaving young Kenyans with no hope to continue their education. USAID partners with local and international businesses and foundations to provide scholarship assistance, mentorship, training in work-readiness and life skills, internships and job opportunities to give these young people the chance to build a better future.

(Above) Amina Hamdhu is a beneficiary of the Global Give Back Circle (GGBC). For young women like Amina, many barriers to education persist, preventing them from realizing their full potential and contributing meaningfully to society. Through GGBC, Amina received a scholarship to attend high school. She then started a project to train young women to make sanitary towels from cotton and recycled materials. Not only does this effort directly address a social issue that keeps girls from attending school, it enables Amina and the girls she trains to make money from a small business.

(Below Right) McDonald Shiundu struggled to stay in school because his family could not afford tuition. He graduated from high school through the support of community scholarships. His excellent grades earned him entry into GGBC, where he received support to attend Kenyatta University and major in economics. “When you have knowledge, you own part of the world. I have knowledge that’s number one, which is the key to anything I wish to achieve,” he said. “The odds were against me ending up here. But I have. That surprises me.”

(Below Left) Anne Kangethe grew up with an alcoholic father and a mother who could barely afford to pay for her school tuition. After high school, she received a GGBC scholarship to study medicine at the University of Nairobi.

(Bottom) Agnes Akuam, center, is the first in her family to attend high school. Her father died when she was young as a result of tribal conflict in her Samburu County village. Agnes’ good grades in primary school earned her a scholarship from the Wings to Fly program supported by Equity Group Foundation, USAID and several local and international businesses. She now attends Loise Nanyuki Girls Secondary School in Laikipia County.





YOUTH WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

52,474 young Kenyans benefited from workforce development programs.

Technical and vocational education and training that meets the needs of the private sector is the best approach to address youth unemployment challenges in Kenya. In 2016, new USAID workforce development programs trained more than 52,000 Kenyans between 18 and 35 years old, many of whom lacked high school diplomas. Of those who completed training, more than 5,000 found employment or got better jobs in industries such as plumbing, masonry, poultry farming, retail and financial services. Others gained business skills and access to capital to start small enterprises.

Research shows that people learn better and are more likely to find jobs through industry-relevant, practical training. USAID is a leading advocate for competency-based education and training (CBET), where learners are required to demonstrate mastery of a clearly defined set of skills through continuous hands-on assessment.

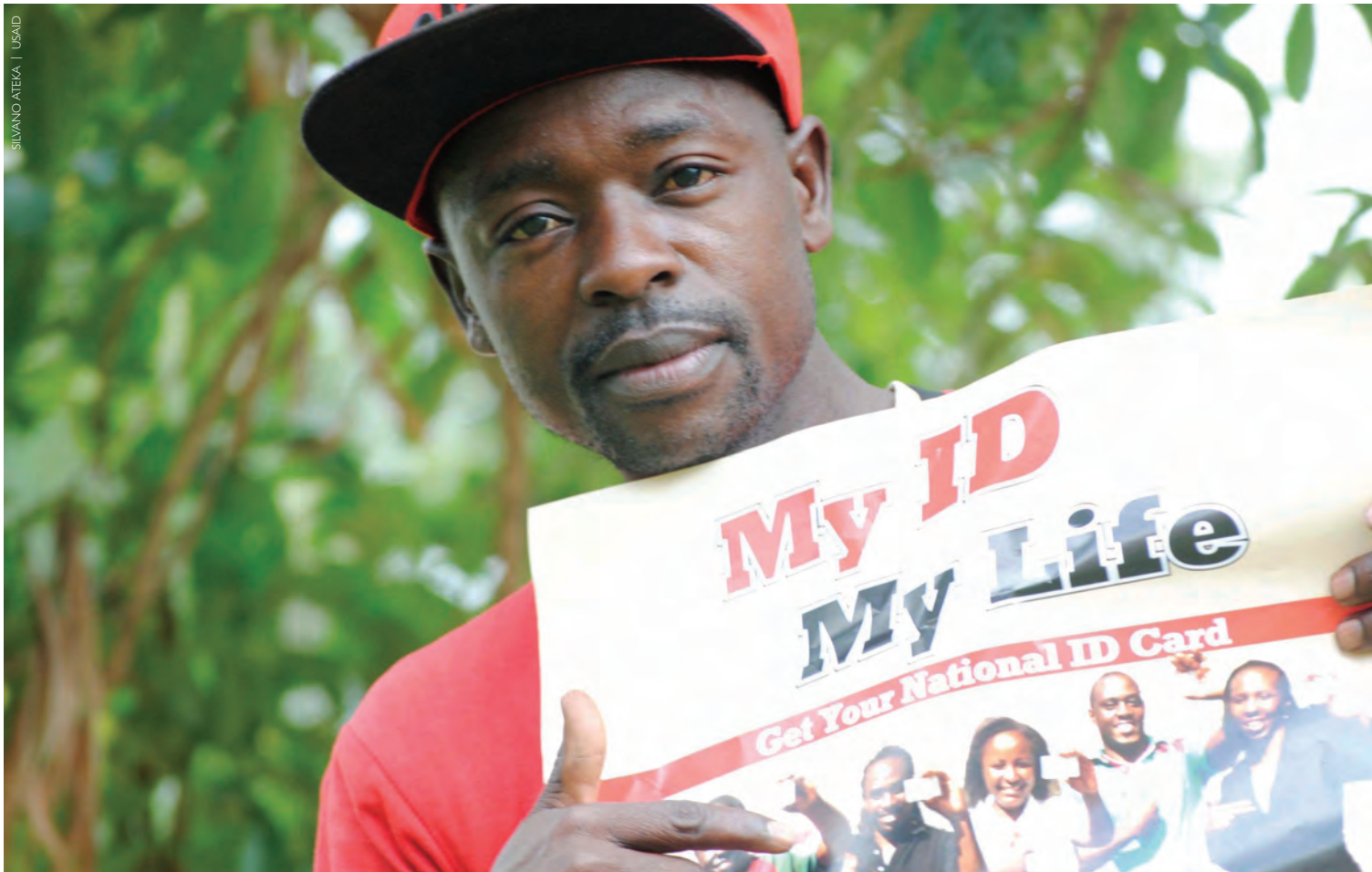
Revitalizing the technical and vocational education and training sector is a centerpiece of USAID's support to the Government of Kenya. Programs bring together key members of the business community to create curricula tailored to the expressed needs of industry leaders.

These targeted efforts will strengthen the linkages between education, training and the labor market. They will also improve the quality of training programs to help young people find and excel in meaningful careers.

(Above) Cristabel Atieno completed a welding training course at Mission of Hope Vocational Training School in Nairobi. Training gives young women opportunities for livelihoods in traditionally male-dominated professions.

(Below) Trainees participate in a masonry class at a Kericho County vocational training center. **(Bottom)** Mildred Wanjala from Bungoma County never attended high school because her parents could not afford to pay her school fees. As the eldest of seven children, she felt like she had failed her family. Determined to succeed, Mildred attended a USAID workshop on financial literacy and entrepreneurship. Soon after, she borrowed funds from a village savings and loan association to open a small barbershop. A year later, her business is growing; she now also offers tailoring and hairdressing services.







(Left) Melkio Ochido helps register young people for national identification (ID) cards in Kericho County. Without ID cards, young Kenyans cannot vote, open a bank account, register a business, get a driving license, access higher education or obtain formal employment. USAID's "My ID, My Life" campaign helped more than 35,000 young people register for a national ID.

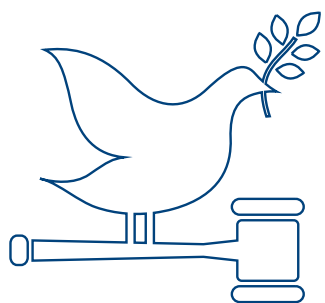
(Bottom Left) Luciah Indoziyah participated in a training program supported by USAID and is now employed at an insurance company, ICEA Lion. USAID focuses on the skills that employers seek in applicants, and that are most likely to result in participants being placed in jobs. Generation Kenya, a USAID partnership with the McKinsey Social Initiative, works closely with businesses to understand the technical and professional skills that are important to the success of the businesses. Generation Kenya then trains young people in these skills and matches them with jobs. More than 90 percent of Generation Kenya graduates have found jobs after completing the training program.

(Bottom) In partnership with the private sector, USAID supports the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) Regional Leadership Center (RLC) at Kenyatta University in Nairobi. The center's programming builds skills, networks and competencies for leadership in business and entrepreneurship, civic leadership and public management. Chief Executive Officer Joshua Oigara of KCB Bank, the largest commercial bank in Kenya, speaks to young African leaders at the YALI RLC. KCB Bank is one of the local private sector partners that supports the center and Mr. Oigara is the chair of the RLC Steering Committee.





A civic educator discusses devolution with a passenger on a public bus. Democracy flourishes when citizens actively engage on issues of importance to them, their families and their communities.



DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION



51,000

Kenyans participated in events or training to promote peace and reconciliation.

14.6 million

Kenyans received voter education.

4,586

national and county officials improved their leadership, knowledge and skills.



SUPPORTING THE DEVOLUTION PROCESS

51 model laws helped counties draft and pass effective laws that address the needs of their constituents.

(Above) Sylvester Douglas Agola, a clerk in the Siaya County Assembly, assists the Governance and Administrative Committee in reviewing policies drafted by the county executive and monitoring its implementation. He participated in a USAID training and is now able to “synthesize the policy, present it to [committee members] and lead a discussion,” he said. “Before this training, there was a lot of uncertainty. In terms of policy, there was even a time when committees even refrained from reviewing. And when it was very important, we used to hire consultants to help us review the policies. But after the training, we do it by ourselves because we are more confident about our work.”

Many Kenyans overwhelmingly embrace devolution, a cornerstone of the 2010 Constitution, as one of the country’s greatest democratic milestones. Four years in, nascent county governments are functioning better and are more effectively managing their resources, while establishing the necessary policies and systems to accountably provide services to citizens.

According to a 2017 Council of Governors’ report, promising signs of development have occurred at the county level. Between 2013 and 2016, the number of operational health facilities increased substantially, as did the number of doctors and nurses whom counties deployed to meet local health needs. The average distance Kenyans have to travel to access water has decreased by nearly 44 percent, and counties tarmacked or constructed more than 36,000 kilometers of road.

At the county level, USAID is training government officials on public financial management, policymaking and review and other aspects of management and governance that will assist them in serving the needs of their citizens effectively. National programs are helping build a strong foundation for devolution by supporting inclusive policies developed with citizen input and facilitating counties’ collaboration with each other and with the national government.

Kenya’s Constitution requires Parliament to pass specific laws that cement both the spirit and letter of devolution into the governance framework. In 2016, USAID supported legislators in their efforts to advance 17 national policies in support of devolution. These policies

included the National Devolution Policy, the Senate-passed Office of County Attorney Bill and the Minerals and Mining Policy, which has been adopted and is being implemented.

To help counties develop policies that address the needs of their constituents, USAID and the Kenya Law Reform Commission developed 51 model laws. These customizable guidelines assist counties to prepare and adopt legislation relevant to their local circumstances and needs. Several stakeholders — including the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Attorney General's Office, the Senate, the National Assembly, county assemblies and the Council of Governors — provided input through a broad consultative process. The laws cover all 14 devolved functions, including agriculture, health services, transport, animal control and welfare, trade and early childhood development.

At the root of Kenyans' great hope in devolution is the promise to resolve geographic and social inequities by improving the quality and reach of public services. To enhance water and livestock services, USAID worked with nearly 600 county officials, business leaders and community members to develop six policies that addressed extension services, livestock market development, animal health and rangeland management. Additionally, five water policies with bills were submitted to county legislatures to expand access to clean water. To facilitate this process, USAID introduced participatory policy dialogues at the county level that encouraged meaningful input and built trust between national government, county governments, development partners and community organizations.

(Below) USAID and Government of Kenya officials at the launch of the model laws. “As a commission, we realized that our young counties needed procedural and substantive guidelines in development of legislation through creation of model laws,” said Chairperson of the Kenya Reform Commission Mbage Ng’ang’a, far left. **(Bottom)** Men take a break at a watering hole while their camels drink in Garissa County. USAID is supporting county government officials from Isiolo, Garissa, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir — all counties affected by perennial droughts — to develop a joint framework that clarifies the management of water resources.





INCREASING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

48 civil society organizations have improved their ability to promote civic engagement.

(Above) After her mother had a stroke, 17-year-old Stacey Akoth became her family's sole breadwinner. Hers is one of many child-headed households in Kenya. In 2016, USAID worked with the Aga Khan Foundation to help the CSO Omega Foundation increase local contributions to support their Uplift a Child Headed Home campaign. Through radio interviews and other engagement strategies, Omega raised more than KES 4 million (\$40,000) that will help children such as Stacey provide for their families.

Bringing local voices and opinions to the table is critical to building a common understanding about local priorities and ensuring openness, accountability and transparency in decision-making. This core aspect of a functioning democracy is essential to the success of devolution.

USAID supports the active and informed engagement of citizens in government. Through training and mentorship, civil society organizations (CSOs) are improving their operations and sustainability. This support is nurturing their competence and ability to implement activities, act, lobby and be accountable to those they represent and to those who support them.

"People's parliaments," *bunge la mwananchi* in Kiswahili, is one way USAID increases citizen participation in local government. Facilitated by a trained moderator, these parliaments provide a place where community members can collectively raise important issues and propose solutions directly to public officials. USAID has supported these forums in four coastal counties — Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Tana River — and in the process has helped strengthen citizen advocacy and outreach on issues including insecurity, youth drug and substance abuse, poor education standards and low primary school enrollment, environmental conservation and clean water.

These parliaments have also started to play a growing role in the county budget development process. For example, Mombasa and Tana River bunge members successfully demanded the postponement of county budget readings to provide citizens more time to acquaint themselves with proposed estimates and prepare to participate in the process. In Kilifi County, *bunge* members identified clean water as a priority and voiced concerns to local leaders. After seeing the determination and enthusiasm of the community, the local leaders agreed to provide clean water for a community living in a particularly dry area.

As devolution evolves and the role of citizens in governance and development grows, more local support for civil society is needed to ensure that these organizations can lead to lasting change. One CSO, RAAW Trust, initiated its first-ever national public awareness campaign and generated more than \$92,000 in local donations to establish seven new libraries in cooperation with county governments. Two other CSOs had similar campaigns underway by the end of 2016.





(Left) The digital campaign #StoryForChela, designed by CSO RAAW Trust, has expanded access to storybooks through the creation of school libraries. The campaign centered on a 10-year-old girl named Chela, who was on a mission to mobilize Kenyans to invest in reading and highlight the fact that only 2 percent of primary schools have libraries.

(Below) A head teacher addresses parents at a bunge in Kilifi County. The group was concerned about how officials were using public funds for a local school.





PROMOTING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

Nearly 1,600 women received training in leadership and political engagement.

(Above) Jamila Mohamed, the leader of the Kisumu County women's caucus, encourages women to participate in county affairs. **(Right)** Female aspirants register for a training supported by USAID. **(Top Right)** Women review a candidate training manual developed by a USAID partner. By imparting knowledge and skills necessary to manage a campaign effectively, USAID is helping build the confidence of women to run for office.

Through USAID support, women are becoming more active in efforts to reduce conflict and counter violent extremism. Many can talk openly for the first time about the need to reject extremist groups and ideologies. Moving the Goal Posts, a local organization in Kilifi County, works with young girls to counter violent extremism through sporting events and community forums that disseminate positive messages to counter extremist narratives.

Women have a low rate of participation in both policymaking and government representation in Kenya. USAID engages with women as leaders, legislators and informed citizens and voters. During mass voter registration campaigns, more than 650,000 women were registered out of 1.5 million new voters. Nearly 1,600 women received training in leadership and political engagement, 179 of whom were elected or appointed to various local committees and governance bodies, including school boards and political party management bodies in Bungoma, Kakamega and Vihiga counties.

Men can play a critical role as thought leaders in promoting women's leadership. In 2016, 437 male gender champions from 10 counties received training to continue to play a crucial role in influencing their communities to accept women in local leadership structures.





SUPPORTING FREE, FAIR AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS

USAID support to IEBC helped register 1.5 million new voters – 650,000 of whom were women.

The 2017 general elections will be the first since the introduction of devolution and will represent an opportunity for citizens to have a voice in choosing their leaders and consolidate democratic gains under devolution.

With a history of electoral violence, credible election processes and reforms are important factors in preventing conflict. USAID is providing technical assistance and support to key institutions with the mandate to prepare for and manage elections. Non-partisan support has increased participation by women, youth and vulnerable populations through voter education and leadership training.

USAID supported the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to carry out a mass voter registration exercise in 2016 that helped register approximately 1.5 million new voters.

In the run-up to the 2017 elections, USAID is supporting the Judicial Committee on Elections and the IEBC to build a strong electoral dispute resolution process in which grievances can be resolved in a timely, transparent and consistent manner. Ultimately, this will improve public confidence in the democratic process and mitigate the potential for conflict.

(Above) Voters participate in a mock voter registration at an IEBC voter registration center in Nyeri County.





PREVENTING CONFLICT AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

51 new groups or initiatives were created to address conflict.

The West Pokot and Turkana people live with a legacy of conflict. Northwestern Kenya has experienced prolonged internal and cross-border conflicts that have resulted in more displaced people, a lack of food and access to water, and general underdevelopment. These conflicts have also hampered communities' ability to cope with the effects of a changing climate.

For the first time in recent history, the two groups achieved one full year of peace in targeted counties in 2016. Understanding that long-lasting peace takes time and practice, USAID supported this agreement and continues to train local peace committees and facilitate community dialogues to address disputes over natural resources and conflicts emanating from livestock theft and killings. Community leaders from both counties also gain skills in conflict early warning and early response so they can identify and de-escalate potentially violent conflict.

USAID launched a new KES 1.9 billion (\$19 million) countering violent extremism (CVE) program, a major investment to combat a growing problem by working closely with both national and local governments. Under this program, USAID provided sub-grants of KES 5 million (\$49,000) each to 17 local CSOs. Activities contributed to the development of two county strategies in countering violent extremism; improved relationships between communities and government agencies, particularly the police; and increased discussion of radicalization and violent extremism in areas where fear of reprisal from violent extremist organizations and security agents had previously rendered the topics taboo. As a result of improved relations, community members in Kilifi County shared intelligence that enabled the police to break up an extremist cell.



(Above) USAID supported the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to carry out mass voter registration.



Geoffrey Nkunjia, a farmer in Meru County, grows a variety of crops using a USAID-supported farm record-keeping system called Alin Sokopepe.



AGRICULTURE AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



587,000

Kenyans learned about more productive farming technologies and practices.

KES 12.8 billion
(\$126 million)

was generated from livestock sales, a 36 percent increase since 2013.

9.6 percent

decrease in moderate to severe hunger in arid and semi-arid lands where USAID worked.



BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH AGRICULTURE

Farmers earned 10 percent more from horticultural sales.

(Above) Angela Lokinei has learned to grow spinach and kale on her small plot of land in Isiolo County. Improving nutrition, especially for women and children, is one of Feed the Future's main goals. By helping families grow, purchase and prepare more nutritious foods, USAID has helped decrease stunting, a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition, by 4.7 percent in Kenya.

Creating new and more profitable opportunities in agriculture is central to Kenya's development. Millions of families rely on the success of their small farms to pay for school fees, health care and household goods.

Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's food security initiative, leverages the resources and expertise of American government agencies to increase agricultural production, expand markets and improve nutrition in Kenya and 11 other African countries. New data shows that poverty and undernutrition are dropping in many of the initiative's target areas in Kenya. Results also show that women of childbearing age have access to a wider range of nutritious foods, which has positive ripple effects on entire families.

Food producers working with Feed the Future programs are experiencing higher sales and earnings. For example, the value of horticultural sales — from assorted fruits and vegetables cultivated by participating farmers — increased 10 percent from KES 11 billion (\$109 million) in 2015 to KES 12 billion (\$119 million) in 2016. Dairy farmers are now grossing KES 80,000 (\$790) more per cow than they did in 2012.





ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID



RENEANGWENYI | USAID

(Above) Weldon Korir was one of nearly 274,000 dairy farmers who received USAID support to increase their cows' productivity through artificial insemination. "I started with one cow. Now I have five. I earn a good living selling milk, but my overall target is to become a breeder of high-quality heifers, which I know can fetch me even more money," he said. **(Left)** Lawrence Mukabana, shown at his farm in Kakamega County, participated in USAID training on farming practices and participated in learning fairs where he traveled to other counties to visit successful farmers. "I find the inter-county visits more fruitful than classroom trainings. I see practically what the lead farmers do, ask questions and get answers and help out in the farm," he said.



HARNESSING THE POWER OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

USAID programs leveraged more than KES 270 million of private sector investment in agriculture.

Finding ways to increase the involvement of the private sector in agriculture is essential to creating conditions where development assistance is no longer necessary. Feed the Future supports innovative approaches that make agriculture more profitable and productive for both smallholder farmers and agribusinesses. In 2016, programs leveraged more than KES 270 million (\$2.7 million) of private sector investment.

Tutrack is a system that attracts and traps a common tomato moth called *Tuta absoluta*, which causes 100 percent of the tomato plants it infests to die. The designer of the traps, Kenya Biologics, received seed funding from USAID to test and pilot the innovation in Bungoma, Kericho and Migori counties. Since then, the company has sold more than 5,000 lures and traps and plans to produce thousands more.



(Top Left) Dorcas Mutuku and her farmers group in Kitui County received USAID support to develop a business proposal that helped them get approved for a loan. They used the funds to purchase a thresher machine that processes sorghum. **(Above)** Before Esther Towett tried the Tutrak trap, her tomatoes were constantly wilting. Since using the trap, the mother of three has harvested 3,000 kilograms of tomatoes and sold her produce to a hotel. With two children in university, she used the money to pay for tuition and household expenses and to reinvest in farming.



(Below) After completing training on irrigation and financial literacy, Samwel Awiti received a loan for a solar water pump to irrigate his farm. With the pump, he is able to provide sufficient irrigation to grow several fruits and vegetables.



EXPANDING ACCESS TO FINANCING

More than 36,300 farmers received loans to help them grow their businesses.

Farmers and their micro- to medium-sized enterprises contribute significantly to Kenya's local and national economy and workforce. In 2016, more than 294,300 of these businesses benefited from USAID training and services to help them expand, improve operations or increase profits. More than 36,300 farmers — 60 percent of whom were women — received loans to help them grow their businesses.

Feed the Future has helped increase lending to smallholder farmers by providing partial credit guarantees that assume 50 percent of the risk of loss on certain small loans to farmers. To strengthen the creditworthiness of borrowers and reduce the likelihood for default, partner financial institutions train clients on the effective use of these micro-loans and meet with borrowers regularly to discuss progress and payment.

More than 50 financial institutions developed strategies to increase lending for agriculture, water and energy enterprises. By tailoring their products to meet the needs of smallholder farmers, USAID helped national and local financial institutions — including Juhudi Kilimo, Co-operative Bank, Equity Bank and the Uwezo Fund — mobilize KES 4.18 billion (\$41 million) in loans to address development challenges in these sectors.



EMPOWERING WOMEN TO IMPROVE HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

USAID helped nearly 52,700 women access loans valued at KES 730 million (\$7.2 million).

Kenyan women contribute 80 percent of paid and unpaid labor in food production, yet are constrained by unequal access to and control over land, credit and decision-making. To measure and understand how women could best benefit from Feed the Future investments, USAID conducted a survey. Based on the results, programs began to focus on making agricultural inputs more widely available and reduced the package size to support female farmers who often farm smaller plots of land. Activities also promoted the adoption of technologies that save labor and time. Collectively, these improvements helped more than 300,000 women.

Limited access to capital and credit are major challenges facing women in rural areas, especially in northern Kenya. USAID helped nearly 52,700 women access loans valued at KES 730 million (\$7.2 million).

(Above) Surek Mohammud's business received a USAID grant to construct a modern facility to store and process camel milk and meat. It will help the group produce special value-added products to meet growing demand. As a condition for receiving the grant, the group had to co-invest with some of their own capital.





(Left) Lizzie Letting, a young mother in Trans Nzoia County, realized that her one harvest of maize was not enough to sustain her family. As a participant in a youth farmers group, she attended several USAID-supported agricultural trainings, where she learned to diversify her crops. Today, she grows maize, bananas, potatoes and dairy pasture and rears two dairy cows. “When we were taught bookkeeping, I came back and started recording every expense and sale I made. Now, I know exactly what I make from the farm,” she said.

(Below) These Samburu women in northern Kenya have learned to grow grasses that can be harvested for animal fodder. Making fodder helps them feed their animals during dry seasons and provides an alternative source of income for those who sell their hay bales at the local market.





BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

USAID-supported livestock markets serve an estimated 2 million pastoralists.

More than 6 million Kenyan pastoralists, living predominantly in arid and semi-arid areas of the country, rely on livestock to support their families, and have done so for centuries. When drought strikes, vegetation decreases, leaving livestock underfed and prompting many to sell off their herds. Recurring droughts have driven many pastoralist communities into crisis year after year — causing livestock deaths, endangering the health and well-being of families, exacerbating conflict and increasing the need for emergency assistance.

Feed the Future is helping pastoralists and their families prepare for and manage such setbacks. In 2016, resilience efforts reached 21 percent of Kenyans living in the country's arid areas of Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir counties.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) has demonstrated the Government of Kenya's political will to plan strategically and make public investments that will focus on development in these drought-prone areas. In 2016, USAID supported NDMA to develop and roll out the Ending Drought Emergencies Framework, putting Kenya at the forefront of drought preparedness in the region.

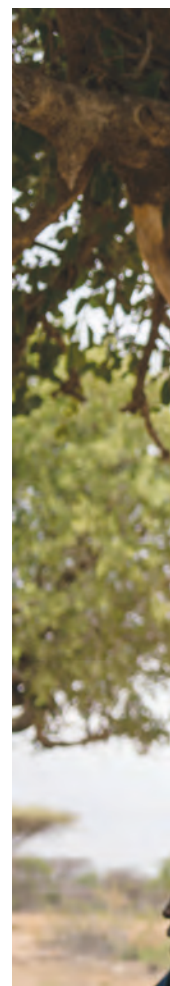
USAID has helped generate income for pastoralists, business owners and county governments by constructing modern livestock markets. Since 2012, four major and eight small livestock markets have been constructed in Isiolo and Marsabit counties, forming a network of economic and trading hubs for an estimated 2 million pastoralists.

These modern markets improve the efficiency of livestock trade through better organization and facilities, such as a gated perimeter fence, sales yards, animal pens and latrines. As a result, Kenyan livestock sales have increased dramatically over the past few years.

Local businesses are helping families adapt to circumstances in the wake of drought in ways that enable them to meet their needs while maintaining assets such as livestock. In 2016, USAID worked with Takaful Insurance of Africa to roll out index-based livestock insurance that protects pastoralists against livestock losses. Settlements are made to participating clients based on the loss of vegetation available for the client's livestock. A 20 percent decrease in the vegetation level triggers the payout, and the amount paid increases as vegetation cover decreases. Without the insurance, pastoralists would either sell or uproot their families and travel in search of pasture. But with the money, they can afford to pay for feed and veterinary services to keep their herd healthy.

By the end of 2016, 1,950 farmers had purchased policies and about KES 7.3 million (\$72,000) in compensation was paid out to protect livestock farmers.

(Above) A young goat herder in Garissa County is emblematic of pastoral communities in northern Kenya that depend almost entirely on small stock such as sheep and goats for income and nutrition.





ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID

(Left) A trader loads livestock bought from pastoralists at Oldonyiro livestock market in Isiolo County. The market was built with funding from Feed the Future and benefits 11,000 households. It is improving the livestock industry in Isiolo County, helping pastoralist communities better prepare for and cope with recurrent drought in the region.



USAID

(Below) A man receives his payout from Takaful staff in Garissa County.



IRENE ANSWERY | USAID



EXPANDING ACCESS TO ENERGY

The 100-megawatt Kipeto Wind Park project is one of Kenya's largest.

The U.S. Government's Power Africa initiative is helping Kenya increase its use of cleaner, more affordable energy as a tool to bolster the country's growing economy. This effort will ease the high levels of pollution generated from diesel power and will expand access to power for millions of Kenyans who live without the benefit of electricity.

Each year, the initiative supports the Government of Kenya and the private sector to generate more electricity, connect more customers to the national power grid and bring innovative and affordable green-powered solutions to more Kenyans.

Kenya's wind power potential is one of the largest in Africa. The Kipeto Wind Park project is critical for Kenya's ambitious energy development plans, as it will contribute clean, reliable energy to the national grid. The 100-megawatt facility in Kajiado County will be one of the first large wind projects to come online in Kenya. Power Africa has facilitated the project by helping secure key funding through the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(Below) Muhuyi Martin purchased solar lanterns from Boma Safi, a local business. "I used to spend KES 800 (\$7.90), on kerosene per month. For the past year, I have saved KES 9,600 (\$95) on kerosene," he said. Boma Safi won a Power Africa grant to increase the distribution of its solar lanterns and efficient cookstove products to rural populations in Kenya.



RYAN KILPATRICK | USAID



(Left) Power Africa is supporting Kenya's geothermal power development, such as the output at the Olkaria Geothermal Plant in Naivasha. During 2016, the Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited (KenGen) and the U.S. Department of Energy conducted an assessment to help KenGen further develop geothermal resources.

(Below) Government of Kenya officials flag off the distribution of solar equipment to 10 technical training institutes. The equipment, purchased by USAID, will be used to train new solar energy experts.

(Bottom) A solar photovoltaic carport at the Garden City Mall in Nairobi. The innovation is backed by investment from CrossBoundary Energy, a Power Africa partner. The panels convert sunlight directly into electricity, while providing shade for customers' vehicles.





USAID

Community rangers at Nasuulu Conservancy in Isiolo County use GPS technology to track poaching incidents.



ENVIRONMENT



1.3 million

hectares
are under improved
natural resource
management.

**KES 86.7 million
(\$856,000)**

was generated by
tourism and
livestock activities in
arid and semi-arid areas.

53 percent

of elephant poaching
was eliminated in
USAID-supported
conservancies from
2012 to 2016.



INVESTING IN COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION

Kenya Wildlife Service statistics show a decline in elephant and rhino mortality.



(Above) In the past three years, poachers have not killed any rhinos at Lewa Wildlife Conservancy. **(Top Right)** Through a partnership between USAID and the U.S. Department of the Interior, 10 KWS rangers participated in Colorado State University's International Ranger Training Course, where they learned about a variety of protected areas in the western United States and different management approaches. The trainees also attended the International Ranger Congress, where they continued to network with counterparts from around the world. **(Bottom Right)** Women beadmakers at Kalama Conservancy donate 5 percent of their annual sales to conservancy managers. The funds support community development projects and scholarships.



Kenya's rich biodiversity, which includes animals, plants and ecosystems, helps sustain land and water for human and animal use. Tourism is a major revenue source, but will continue to be so only with sound management of natural resources so that iconic species such as elephant, rhino and big cats can thrive.

While protected areas like national parks and reserves exist, the majority of Kenya's wildlife lives outside those boundaries. Managing and protecting Kenya's biodiversity is therefore a challenge that becomes riskier every year, largely because of escalating illicit wildlife trafficking on an international scale. Poverty, corruption and regional conflicts fuel the global market for ivory and other wildlife products. In the past year, two global superpowers – the United States and China – have enacted sweeping bans on commercial ivory trade, providing a tremendous sense of hope for the survival of the African elephant.

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is entrusted to protect wildlife. This year, KWS statistics show an encouraging decline in national mortality figures: By September 2016, Kenya had lost 59 elephants and four rhinos, compared to 96 elephants and 11 rhinos in 2015.

The decentralization of authority to the counties under Kenya's new Constitution offers further opportunities to support conservation and natural resource management to the benefit of local communities. In 2016, USAID and the Northern Rangelands Trust

supported livestock development, wildlife-based tourism and women's beadwork enterprises that provided household benefits to more than 404,000 people. These communities earned \$867,000, part of which supports a student scholarship program within the conservancies.

The biggest conservation challenge is securing space outside national parks. The Maasai Mara National Reserve and the larger Mara ecosystem, located in Narok County, support the annual wildebeest migration, a major tourist attraction, and other important wildlife migration routes. The Mara rangelands belong to a variety of landowners, including private individuals and communities. Increasing exploitation of natural resources and settlement by humans, fencing of land and competition from agriculture and livestock-keeping are placing wildlife and humans at risk.

The Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA) is receiving USAID support to work with private landowners to advance investments in wildlife conservation as a viable land use, rather than using the land for farming or real estate development. These benefits include a predictable and stable income from tourism and other eco-friendly businesses and well-managed cattle-grazing schemes within the conservancy. In 2016, MMWCA secured about 5,000 hectares under a lease agreement that will expand and improve the Pardamat Conservation Area.



ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Kenya became the first country to join the U.S. Government's Nationally Determined Contribution Leadership Compact.

Kenya, a global climate change leader that champions the importance of clean, renewable energy, passed the Climate Change Act of 2016 to promote development driven by low-emission energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal power. The law also establishes a national council to coordinate climate change efforts. The National Climate Change Framework Policy, which the National Assembly recently approved, will help translate this law into action.

In 2016, USAID helped Kenya become the first country to join the U.S. Government's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Leadership Compact. This partnership provides support to a

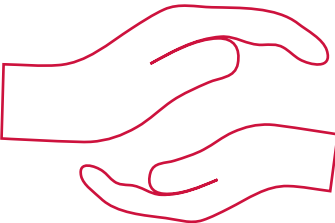
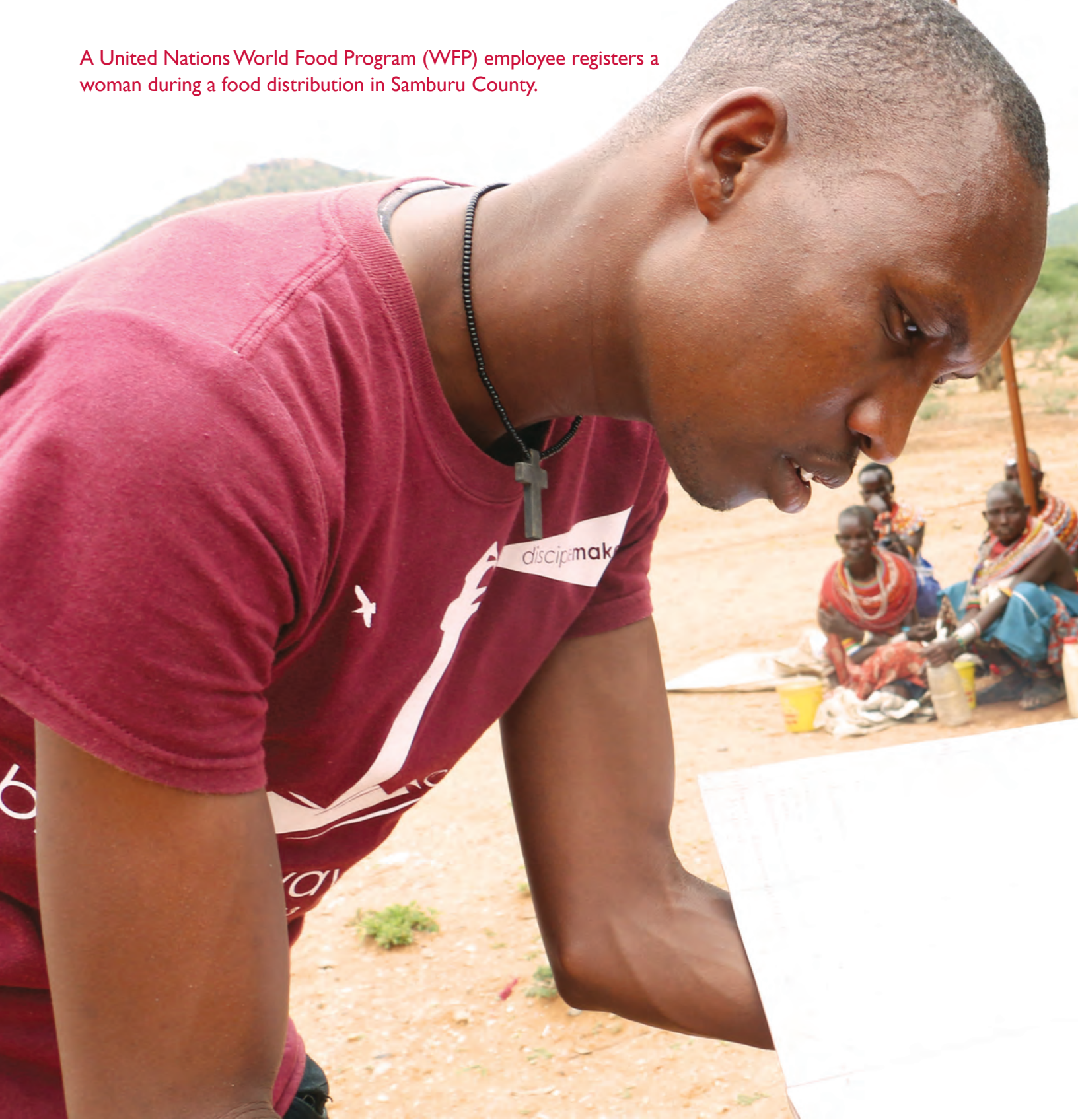
group of countries that want to make substantial progress in achieving their climate action pledge, which for Kenya is to reduce emissions by 30 percent by 2030 from a 2012 baseline. Under the compact, Kenya's Climate Change Directorate, USAID and the U.S. Department of Energy completed a comprehensive national review of priority areas of partnership and development of an action plan.

To further support Kenya's climate change goals, USAID worked with Kenya's National Treasury and its Ministry of Planning and Devolution to develop a draft climate finance policy that will enable Kenya to mobilize both domestic and international resources for its emissions reduction activities. USAID supported a nationwide training of 80 county-level officials in finance, environment and planning on tracking climate finance through Kenya's Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), using budget codes that the National Treasury developed. The budget codes are an effective and transparent tool for tracking the flow of funds for climate change activities.

(Above) A drying river bed in Marsabit County illustrates the effects of climate change in Kenya. **(Right)** Young elephants play in Buffalo Springs National Reserve, a protected area in northern Kenya.



A United Nations World Food Program (WFP) employee registers a woman during a food distribution in Samburu County.



HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE



704,000

Kenyans
benefited from
asset-creation
activities.

1.3 million

Kenyans received
food and nutrition
assistance.

400,000

refugees in Dadaab
and Kakuma
received food and
nutrition assistance.



Through its partnership with the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), FFP provided food and cash assistance to communities in exchange for their work to build or rehabilitate lasting community assets such as irrigation schemes, water pans and feeder roads. This resilience-building approach assists vulnerable people in times of crisis while creating valuable resources that increase a community's ability to handle future shocks such as droughts or floods. In 2016, more than 700,000 Kenyans participated in and benefited from this asset-creation approach. As a result, more than 94,000 people graduated from food assistance to sustainable livelihoods and agricultural production.

FFP worked with WFP to strengthen the single registry system that provides information on Kenya's main social cash-transfer programs. Programs include the National Safety Net Program, which hosts government cash-transfer programs for orphans and vulnerable children, older people and those with severe disabilities, as well as the Hunger Safety Net program. At the end of 2016, the registry contained information on more than 830,000 households from the National Safety Net Program and more than 60,000 beneficiaries from WFP's cash-for-asset program, which FFP funds. These efforts help identify communities where gaps in support exist and reduce overlaps in coverage by identifying beneficiaries who receive payments from multiple programs.

With the crisis in South Sudan continuing to unfold and the emergency in Somalia making it difficult for Somali refugees to return to the country, Kenya still hosts a sizable population of refugees. In 2016, FFP provided food and nutrition assistance in support of approximately 400,000 refugees (primarily from South Sudan and Somalia), which included school meals to 130,000 school children and provided additional assistance to 50,000 pregnant and lactating women and their children between the ages of 6 months and 2 years.

PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In 2016, the USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provided food and nutrition assistance to support 1.3 million food-insecure Kenyans and more than 400,000 refugees in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps.

(Above) A woman carries a bag of maize at a distribution in Samburu County. The county government has budgeted funds to purchase and distribute food to needy families. However, they did not have the technical knowledge and logistical capacity to distribute it. To solve this issue, the county government combines their food contributions with other donor-funded food, which WFP delivers and distributes with support from USAID. This approach allows families to get a full food basket every month, including some of the local foods they prefer. **(Right)** A mother living in Kakuma Refugee Camp gives her son ready-to-use therapeutic food, known as RUTF. This peanut butter-like paste is packed with protein, carbohydrates and other essential nutrients and is used to treat malnourished children under 5 years. In 2016, through support from FFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided nutrition supplies such as RUTF, treating more than 22,500 children.



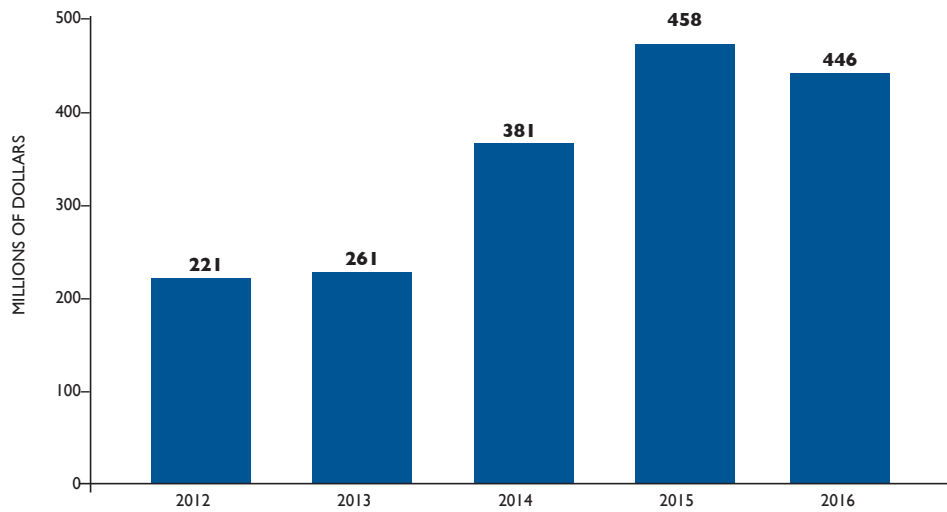
(Left) A schoolgirl receives free porridge during break time at Kalobeyi Primary School in a refugee settlement.

(Below) John Mutua grows bananas, maize, vegetables and beans through a FFP asset-creation project. In exchange for working on his farm and producing food for his family's consumption, he receives monthly compensation from FFP. John is now able to grow surplus food that he can sell for income. This support has helped John to survive a difficult period of drought.

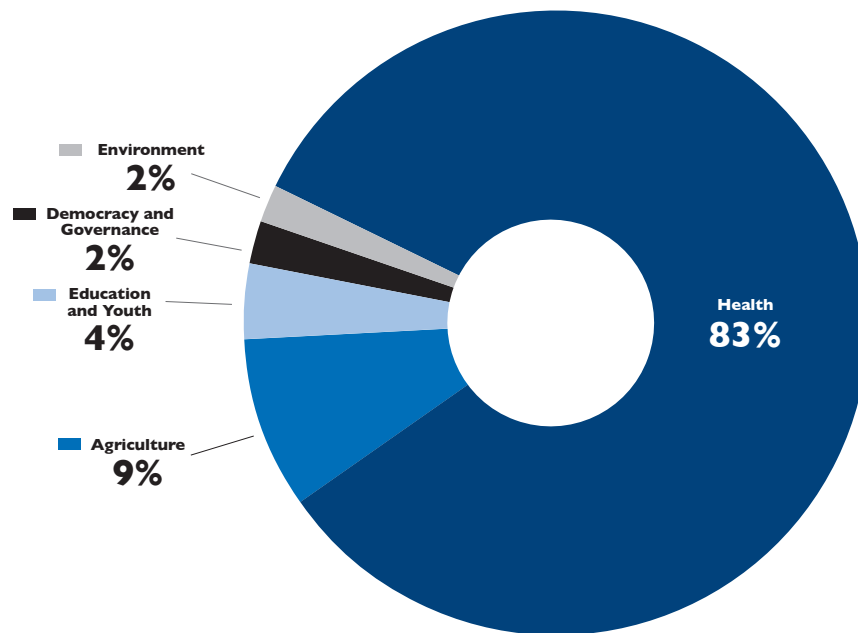


BUDGET ALLOCATIONS*

ALLOCATED FUNDS FROM 2012-2016



BUDGET ALLOCATION % BY SECTOR



*Funds represent allocations based on USAID's 2016 fiscal year (FY) Operational Plan for Kenya and the Country Operational Plan for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Kenya. In addition to FY2016 allocated funds, USAID's programs in Kenya operated with approximately \$28 million in central USAID headquarters funding for education, democracy and governance activities.

USAID ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and Economic Growth



Asset-Based Financing for Smallholder Farmers (ABFSF)
 Building Climate Change Resilience and Food Security Program
 Financial Inclusion for Rural Microenterprises (FIRM)
 Kenya Agricultural Value Chain Enterprises (KAVES)
 Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Program
 Feed the Future Kenya Innovation Engine Program (FTFKIE)
 Kenya Horticultural Competitiveness Project (KHCP)
 Power Africa
 Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG)
 Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Improving Resilience (REGAL-IR)
 Tegemeo Agricultural Policy Research and Analysis Program II
 Viasi Power – Potato Fusion Farming Technology

Democracy, Governance and Conflict Prevention



Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kibera
 Agile and Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI)
 Kenya Elections and Political Processes Strengthening Program (KEPPS)
 Kenya Tuna Uwezo! (KTU)
 Parliamentary Strengthening Program II (PSP)
 Peace Initiative Kenya (PIK)
 Strengthening Institutions of Governance and Service Delivery to Entrench Transparency and Accountability
 Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes in Kenya
 Supporting the Kenyan Constitutional Implementation Process
 Uongozi Campaign Project
 Uraia Work Plan
 Women's Peacebuilding Leadership Program (WPLP)
 Kenya Electoral Assistance Program (KEAP)
 Countering Violent Extremism Program (NIWETU)
 Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Areas (PEARL)
 Strengthening Community Resilience against Extremism (SCORE)
 Yetu ("our" in Kiswahili) Initiative

Education and Youth



Global Give Back Circle Program (GGBC)
 Healthy Outcomes through Prevention Education (HOPE)
 Primary Math and Reading Initiative (PRIMR)
 Tusome Early Grade Reading Program
 Wings to Fly: Orphans and Vulnerable Children Scholarship and Leadership Program (WTF)
 Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)

Environment

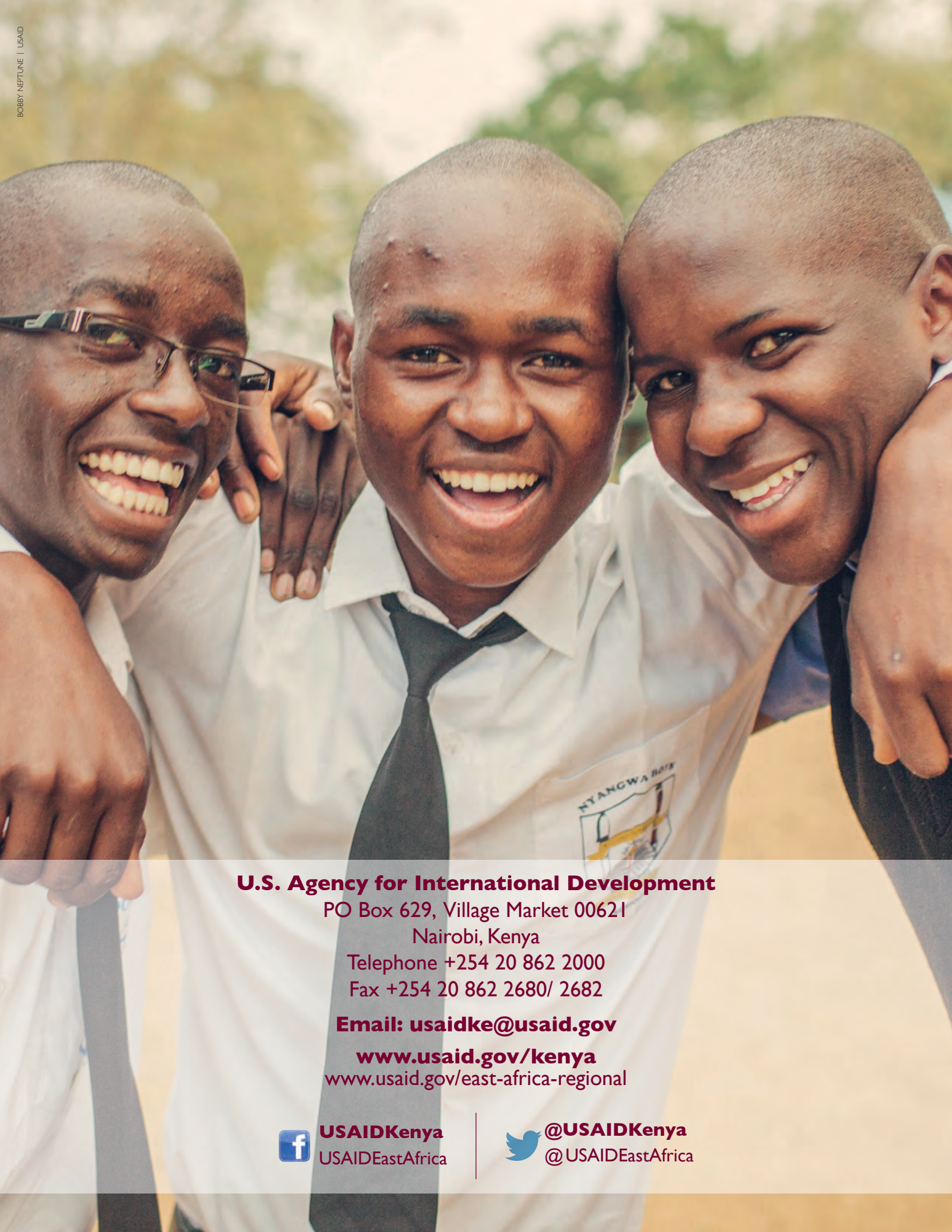


Improving Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Laikipia - Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF)
 Northern Rangelands Trust Support Program - Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)
 Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Project
 Mombasa Butterfly House Project - National Museums of Kenya (NMK)

Health



Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare (AMPATH)
 Accelerating Progress Against TB in Kenya
 AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance (APHIAplus) (Nairobi/Coast)
 APHIAplus Health Communications and Marketing (HCM)
 APHIAplus Imarisha (Northern Arid Lands)
 APHIAplus Kamili (Central/Eastern)
 APHIAplus Nuru ya Bonde (Rift Valley)
 APHIAplus Western (Nyanza/Western)
 Applying Science to Strengthen Systems
 Child Survival Health Project
 CORE Group Polio Project
 Demographic and Health Survey 7
 Evaluation Services and Program Support
 Funzo Kenya
 Health Commodities and Services Management (HCSM)
 Health Policy Project (HPP)
 Human Resources for Health Capacity Bridge Project
 Informing Decision-Makers to Act
 Integrated Program for Both HIV-Infected and -Affected Children and their Households
 Inuka Community-Based Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Project
 Kenya Medical Supplies Agency Fixed-Amount Reimbursable Agreement
 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Fixed-Amount Reimbursable Agreement
 Kenya Pharma
 Leadership, Management and Sustainability
 Malaria Care
 Malaria Vaccine Development Program
 Maternal Child Support Project (MCSP)
 MEASURE Evaluation – Pima Project
 National Health Management Information System
 Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Program Plus
 People Who Inject Drugs Program
 Promoting the Quality of Medicines
 Strengthening Health Outcomes through the Private Sector (SHOPS)
 Translating Research into Action Project
 USAID DELIVER
 Watoto Wazima Initiative
 Wezesha Project
 WHO Africa Grant



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