



**USAID** | **KENYA**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

USAID **50** ANNIVERSARY



**USAID/KENYA IN ACTION**

# THE U.S.–KENYA PARTNERSHIP

Lynn Johnson, Ripple Effect Images



- **More than \$2.5 billion in total public and private resources flow from the United States to Kenya annually**
- **The U.S. Government is the largest bilateral donor to Kenya, providing \$688 million in financial and technical assistance in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010\***
- **Approximately \$480 million of this came through USAID**
- **Bilateral trade in 2010 amounted to \$674 million**
- **More than three-quarters of Kenyan exports to the United States are duty-free under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)**
- **U.S. direct investment in Kenya totals about \$247 million (2009 estimate)**
- **Approximately 15,000 Americans live in Kenya**
- **Over 250,000 Kenyans live in the United States**
- **Kenyans living in the diaspora contribute over \$640 million annually in remittances back to Kenya.**

**USAID/Kenya is helping the Government of Kenya achieve its goal of 10 percent forest cover.**

\*In this report, the date “2010” and “Fiscal Year (FY) 2010” will be used interchangeably.

# CONTENTS

Highlights	2
Foreword from the Ambassador	5
Letter from the Mission Director	6
Democracy and Governance	8
Education and Youth	18
Population and Health	26
Economic Growth and Agriculture	36
Environment and Natural Resources Management	48
Budget Allocations	61
Acronyms and Abbreviations	62

# HIGHLIGHTS OF 2010

USAID Riccardo Gangale



## DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

- 1** Number of new constitutions approved by the voters and Parliament
- 1.8 million** Kenyans who registered to vote through 1,400 pilot centers using electronic “biometric” scanners to cut fraud and increase efficiency; technical assistance provided by USAID/Kenya
- 9 million+** Kenyans who voted in the referendum, with technical assistance to the Independent Interim Electoral Commission and to poll observers provided by USAID/Kenya
- 6 million** Estimated number of Kenyans who heard peace messaging on local radio, broadcast by reporters trained by USAID/Kenya
- 1,000** Peace dialogues organized by USAID/Kenya between oppositional Kalenjin and Kikuyu communities in the Rift Valley
- 28** Voter-education, civic-education and other campaigns run by USAID partners to inform the public on their democratic rights and responsibilities.

## EDUCATION AND YOUTH

- 21** Number of public teacher-training colleges where USAID/Kenya is enhancing teacher training
- 25,000** Number of teachers formally trained by USAID/Kenya in 2010
- 800** Number of pre- and primary schools where USAID’s largest education program worked, primarily in North Eastern and Coast Provinces
- 21,000** Parents and teachers trained in “whole school” approach, which involves the community in improving education
- 475,000** Children who benefit from USAID/Kenya education programs per year.



## POPULATION AND HEALTH

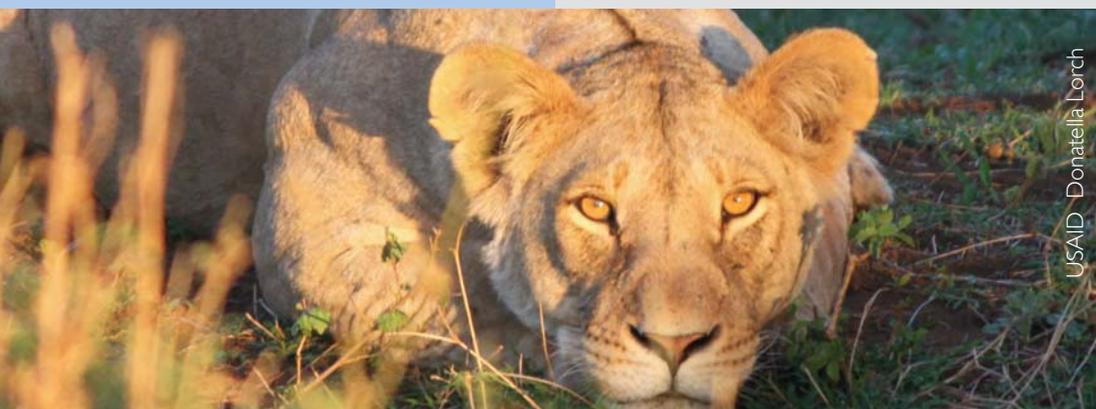
- 1** Rank held by United States among all donors to HIV/AIDS activities in Kenya
- 260,000** HIV+ Kenyans who received U.S.-funded anti-retroviral treatment in 2010
- 410,000** HIV+ Kenyans who received some USAID-funded health services
- 673,000** Kenyan orphans and other vulnerable children for whom USAID provided schooling, living expenses, and psycho-social support
- 23 million** U.S. dollars now funding Government of Kenya (GOK) family planning services
- 352,000** Kenyans who obtained clean drinking water for the first time, from USAID projects
- 503,700** Number of homes sprayed with insecticides safe for humans, thanks to the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)
- 700,000** Number of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets for distribution in ante natal clinics, funded by PMI
- 5.3 million** Doses of latest-generation malaria treatment procured for Kenyans by USAID through PMI in 2010.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE

- 867,300** Individual farmers who benefitted from training, innovations, links to markets, and/or access to credit supported by USAID/Kenya
- 40** More than this percentage of direct beneficiaries are women, most of whom head their own household
- 6 million** The number of individuals this assistance touched, given an average rural family size of 7
- 123,000** Farmers and other rural microentrepreneurs who got the capital they needed from banks participating in USAID programs
- 70 million** Dollars of private financing mobilized by USAID loan guarantees in 2010 for microenterprises
- 205,300** Kenyans enabled by the USAID dairy program to produce and sell high-quality milk and dairy products
- 414,000** Kenyan farmers who learned to grow maize more productively
- 73 million** Additional dollars made by participants in the dairy program made thanks to the program in 2010.

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- 1.7** Percent of Kenya where forest cover remains
- 10** Percent recommended by international scientists, and the Government of Kenya's medium-term goal
- 50,000** More than this number of Kenyan farmers have joined a USAID tree-planting partner in the last five years
- 7 million** Trees planted by Kenyan farmers in a USAID-funded program called TIST
- 205,000** Additional hectares of wildlife habitat, wetlands and forest came under improved management by USAID and partners
- 131,000** More than this number of hectares of communal land were set aside for wildlife and pastoralism in the Northern Rangelands--habitat for endangered Grevy's zebra--in USAID programs
- 24,800** People who collectively earned \$1,250,000 in net income from conservation-based businesses and investments
- 4 million** Dollars grossed by these conservation-based businesses-- in addition to new jobs, improved security, healthy and productive farms and rangelands.



USAID Donatella Lorch



**USAID partners in the field assisted close to 900,000 small-scale farmers directly, with training, innovations, links to markets, and/or acces to credit.**

# FOREWORD

## MESSAGE FROM THE AMBASSADOR:

Ambassador Jonathan Scott Gration (Maj. Gen., ret'd)

As I write this, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is preparing for its 50th anniversary in 2011. USAID/Kenya has been here, working with Kenyans, each of those 50 years—longer than the nation has existed.

Those of us with long memories remember the “airlifts” of the early 1960s, which flew more than 600 young Kenyans to the United States for college education at a time when Kenya had very few graduates. The airlifts trained independent Kenya’s first generation of leaders, including the late Nobel Laureate Wangari Maathai. In succeeding years, over 10,000 Kenyans received fellowships to study in graduate school in the United States. They are still influential in higher education, the media, civil society, and government.

In the 1970s and ‘80s, attention continued to focus on education and turned to infrastructure: USAID building Egerton University, Kenya’s largest agricultural school, as well as the engineering faculty of what was to become the University of Nairobi. It also built market roads and low-income housing. In the 1980s, USAID was instrumental in helping Kenyans access health services that, among other achievements, brought down what had been one of the highest birth rates in the world.

Today the United States Government (USG) is the largest bilateral donor in Kenya. USAID works in every region of Kenya, with hundreds of programs and a 2010 budget of just under \$480 million.

While typically less visible than infrastructure, today’s programs



are helping Kenyans achieve the kind of Kenya they want: Democratic in deed as well as name. Peaceful, no matter the region. Unified, despite one’s heritage. Fair for rich and poor, men and women, young and older, rural and urban. Healthy for adults and children. Prosperous, for those from all walks of life. Green—with more forests and restored rivers. Hopeful—with opportunities for all. And educated for the 21st century.

Within these pages, you’ll learn about the range of USAID programs, which collectively reached millions of Kenyans in 2010.

We are proud to be longstanding friends and loyal partners with Kenya. And we are excited to be part of this historic time as Kenyans work to implement a new constitution—in many ways reminiscent of our own.



Photo courtesy of the Tom Mboya family and Zawadi

**The U.S. Government sent hundreds of Kenyans on an educational “airlift” to American universities in the 1960s. Over the next two decades, USAID sent more than 10,000 to the U.S. for advanced degrees.**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Erna Kerst, Mission Director, USAID/Kenya

The year 2010 made Kenyan and international history as Kenyans overwhelmingly endorsed a new, progressive constitution. We at USAID are proud to have played an important part—providing technical assistance, training and other support—in the birthing of the constitution, voter registration and education, and the peaceful referendum.

We will continue to stand by our long-term friend and ally during the “teething pains”: the drafting and passage of dozens of new laws, an overhaul of central and local governments, and other reforms necessary to fully implement the constitution that Kenyans have chosen. Assisting with a peaceful 2012 elections, and in fact comprehensive political reform, is again USAID’s top priority.

With nearly 50 percent of Kenyans living on less than \$2 a day and lacking basic services, U.S. assistance in health provided a lifeline for survival to millions of Kenyans. At the same time, USAID is engaging the Government of Kenya (GOK) to develop its own health service in an equitable, sustainable fashion. The new Presidential Global Health Initiative reinforces our emphasis on backing Kenya’s plans and priorities to deliver services effectively, as well as cutting maternal and child mortality and reducing the burden of “neglected tropical diseases” such as trachoma and schistosomiasis.

USAID/Kenya works through the President’s Emergency Plan for

AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to provide treatment for more than 410,000 Kenyans with HIV/AIDS—and in FY 2010 supplied the anti-retroviral (ARV) medications for 260,000 of these. We support a wide variety of prevention, care, and treatment programs in every province in the country. PEPFAR contributes two-thirds of the Mission’s resources.

Since education is a priority in Kenya’s development blueprint “Vision 2030,” in FY 2010, USAID improved education for nearly 475,000 children and youth, and training for over 25,000 teachers. Observing the effectiveness of our programs, the Government of Kenya (GOK) is now planning to scale up our approaches nationwide, and USAID is assisting.

U.S. economic growth programs work particularly with smallholder farmers, helping them get modern seeds, use more productive methods, and link to markets where they can sell their products for what they are worth—both in Kenya and as far as Europe and the Middle East. In 2010, nearly 870,000 farmers benefitted from training, innovations, links to markets, and/or access to credit organized by USAID/Kenya. With an average rural family size of 7, this assistance touched the lives of 6 million Kenyans.

Working with Development Credit Authority to provide loan guarantees, USG has persuaded the banking sector to provide loans to poor Kenyans previously considered “unbankable.” Hundreds of thousands of poor Kenyans have

begun to benefit from micro-loans for their farms and businesses.

In 2010, Kenya was recovering from drought, yet some 1.6 million Kenyans still required food aid, the bulk of which was provided by USG. The story is very different as I write this, during the drought of 2011, and the U.S. Government has stepped up to assist its longtime friend with generous food relief and other aid during this difficult period.

With nearly 40 million people—more than four times the number at Independence—and drought increasingly common in most of the country, neighbors and ethnic groups are clashing over increasingly scarce land and water resources, and spears are giving way to guns. US environmental programs are therefore addressing the toughest environmental issues that cause conflict and impede growth.

The year 2011 marks the 50th anniversary of our agency, the United States Agency for International Development. My colleagues and predecessors have been here, working on the ground with Kenyans, every one of those years.

We will stand by Kenya during the current critical times of drought and the run-up to the 2012 election.

Please enjoy the pages to come for a snapshot of the many ways we are partnering with Kenyans.

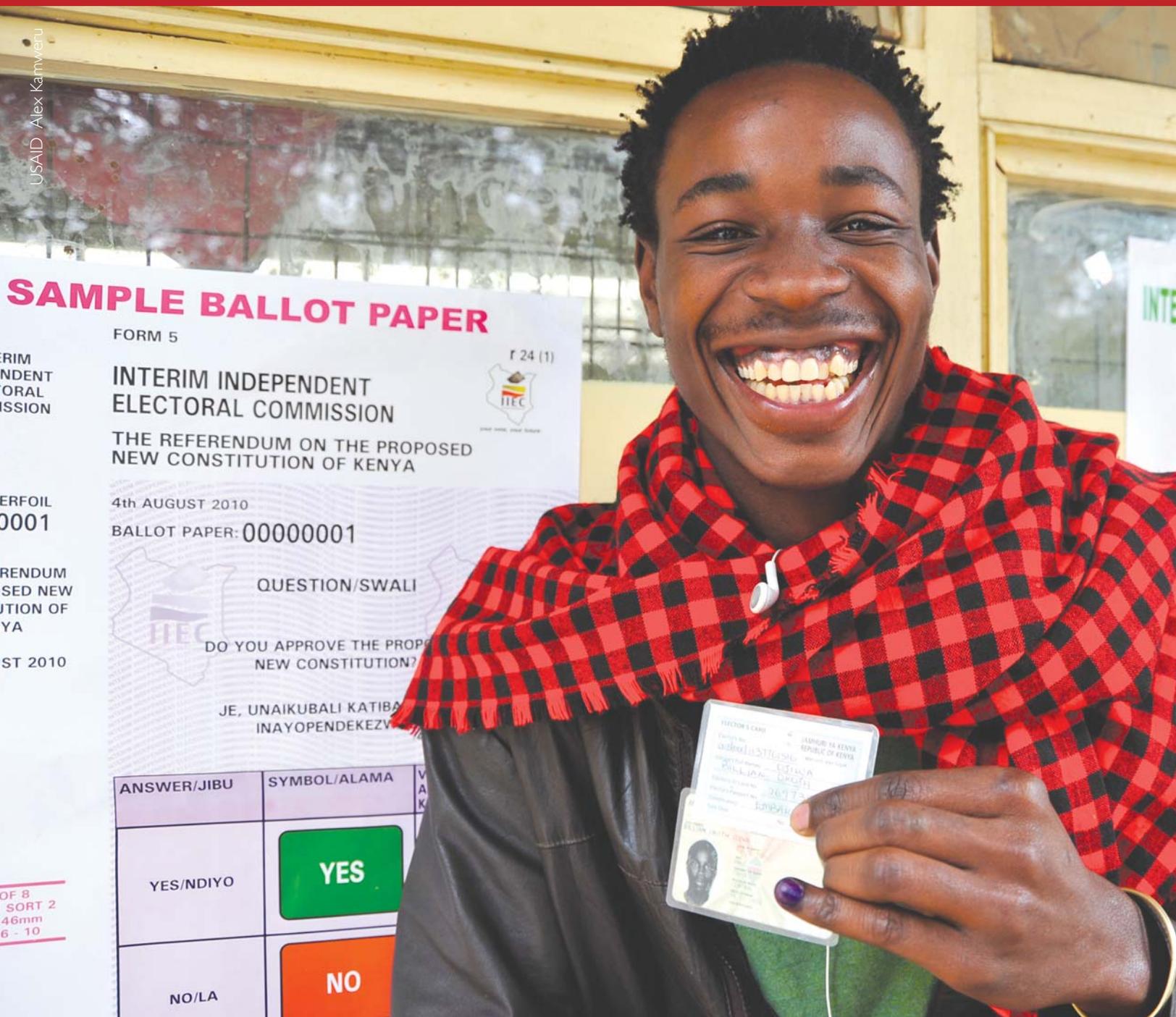
For greater depth, visit <http://kenya.usaid.gov>



Given that an average rural household has seven people, USAID agricultural programs assisted approximately 6 million Kenyans in 2010.

# DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

USAID / Alex Kamweru



USAID/Kenya provided technical assistance to the Independent Interim Electoral Commission to get 12.5 million Kenyans registered in time to vote in the 2010 Constitutional referendum.

## DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE BY NUMBERS, 2010



- 1** Number of new constitutions approved by the voters and Parliament
- 20** Years of work it took to draft, debate and approve
- 1.8 million** Kenyans who registered through 1,400 pilot centers using electronic “biometric” scanners to cut fraud and increase efficiency. USAID provided technical assistance to achieve this
- 12.5 million** Kenyans registered to vote in time for the constitutional referendum on August 4
- 76** Percent of registered voters who cast a ballot in the referendum—the highest voter turnout in Kenyan history
- 28** Voter-education, civic-education and other campaigns run by USAID partners to inform the public on their democratic rights and responsibilities
- 125** Number of journalists in local, vernacular radio stations trained in balanced reporting and peace messaging by USAID
- 6 million** Estimated number of Kenyans who heard peace messaging on local radio, broadcast by reporters trained by USAID
- 80** Number of District Peace Committees strengthened by USAID.

### A NEW CONSTITUTION, A NEW CHANCE

The biggest news of 2010 in Kenya was the creation and adoption of a new national constitution—a historic feat 20 years in the making.

The constitution represents one of the major reforms to which the Grand Coalition committed as part of the agreement to end the turmoil and violence that followed the contested election of December 2007.

It would be hard to overestimate its importance. The new constitution not only guarantees individual and community rights: if fully implemented, it will overhaul governance at all levels, pushing Kenya toward a genuinely democratic state. Perhaps the most visionary in Africa, it could guide Kenya toward an equitable, inclusive, prosperous, and forward-looking nation.

In brief, the constitution:

- protects free speech and other rights of citizens, especially vulnerable groups and women
- sets up new checks and balances for the presidency including a new Senate, so there will be two legislative bodies instead of one
- guarantees fairer, more secure land tenure—including ownership rights for women and for

indigenous communities who have occupied their land for generations, but without formal title deeds;

- decentralizes power by devolving authority and funding to 47 new, elected, county governments
- gives every Kenyan both the right and the duty to conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development, with sanctions for environmental destruction.

At the request of the Kenyan government as well as civil society, USAID provided important technical and financial support to Parliamentary committees who drafted and debated the constitution, to the Electoral Commission that registered voters and organized a free and fair referendum; to civil society groups that ran nationwide civic-education and voter-education campaigns; and to advocacy organizations and anti-corruption groups.

Extensive civic education, peace messaging, and poll observation also supported by USAID helped ensure a peaceful constitutional referendum in August 2010. In this election, two-thirds of voters approved the adoption of the new constitution.

### PREVENTING AND REDUCING CONFLICT

The constitution will likely take years to fully implement, since that will require more than 50 new laws as well as an overhaul of national and local governance. In the meantime, rebuilding trust among communities hard-hit by the post-election violence of 2007-08 is still high on the national agenda, and is becoming all the more critical as campaigning for the 2012 election begins.



In 2010, USAID organized over 1,000 dialogues between Kalenjin and Kikuyu communities in the Rift Valley. These focused discussions and 1,150 other events reached approximately 13,000 people. An active sports-for-peace program also drew thousands of youth from conflicting communities into soccer and livelihood activities.

Thanks in part to these activities, communities are beginning to heal: an estimated 70 percent of the Internally Displaced Persons who fled these communities in 2008 have returned.

## **TRAINING LOCAL MEDIA FOR BALANCED REPORTING**

Local, vernacular radio stations promoted violence in ethnic hotspots around the contested 2007 elections. USAID stepped in to train and mentor community radio stations from Nairobi, the Rift Valley, and Nyanza Province—more than 25 stations in 2010. With better skills, 125 journalists (30 percent women) produced hundreds of balanced stories that educated communities in an ethical way on conflict, reconciliation, and governance.

USAID also supported the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management, the lead government agency for conflict management, and provided technical assistance for laws to implement the National Policy on Conflict Management and Peace Building. USAID also strengthened the capacity of 80 District Peace Committees—the “first responders” to conflict on the ground.



## A STORY OF GOVERNANCE

### **SOCCER FOR PEACE: NJOROGÉ'S JOURNEY**

Eleven-year-old Njoroge was “displaced” from his home in an Eldoret slum by the post-election violence in 2008.

Many residents stayed indoors during the chaos following the elections. But after several days and looming hunger, Njoroge’s father ventured out to find food for the family. At 2 am, someone knocked at the door to report he had been shot and killed by arrows.

A day or two later, Kenyan military trucks moved Njoroge, his five siblings, and their mother to a new home in Nakuru, a place supposedly safe and welcoming for Kikuyus. However, they never felt comfortable: home was Eldoret.

In 2009, they returned to the Munyaka informal settlement of Eldoret, despite the haunting memories. Their house had been burned. Traumatized and short of money for basic needs, Njoroge did not return to school.

For two months, Mercy Corps had been implementing a USAID-funded peacebuilding program, Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP). A Mercy Corps partner was recruiting youth: Staff tossed young people a ball, and said “Can you form a team here? We will play football (soccer) together.”

Njoroge loved football so he agreed. But at first he wanted only Kikuyu team-mates. Others he

considered enemies, his father’s killers. “We can play against them,” he said, “not with them.”

With a trained coach, Njoroge began to feel more at ease with the boys from other groups. After a month of youths from mixed ethnic groups playing together, Mercy Corps introduced the peace curriculum designed specifically for this “sports for peace” effort.

As a peace dividend, the boys received gear from Nike - shoes, socks, uniform. Soon the Munyaka team was competing in the peace tournaments. Njoroge excelled and was nominated to play in a tournament in Nairobi. At this point, Njoroge glimpsed life in a different place, not because he was displaced or misplaced, but because he excelled.

When the third term of school began, Njoroge returned. Today, he is not only a leading football player but also a strong student.

“I never believed this could happen,” says Njoroge’s mother. She says the fact that Njoroge has opened up, is back in school, is playing, helps her see the opportunity to proceed with her own life.

“It will take time to forgive,” she says, but she believes it is possible. More young people from Munyaka have joined sports for peace, and parents have accepted their participation. If children can forgive, reasons Njoroge’s mother and other parents, why shouldn’t they?



**Sports is one of many avenues USAID/Kenya uses to help people reconnect after conflict—and build relationships to prevent future disharmony.**



A young moran (warrior) listens at a peace-making forum where representatives from four communities discuss how to end cattle-raiding and inter-ethnic violence near Isiolo.

## PARLIAMENT

Since Parliamentarians must debate and pass dozens of new laws to enact the constitution, Parliament's effectiveness is now paramount. To help meet the challenge, USAID's Parliamentary Strengthening Program provided technical assistance and training to Members and their staff in law-making, rules of procedure, policy research, budget analysis, and tracking public resources. Training included study tours and learning from the U.S. Congress.

The Parliament is also developing better oversight of the Executive branch. Thanks to more assertive policy and budget analysis, in 2010, 50 percent of the bills introduced by the Executive were amended in Parliament. In addition, two cabinet ministers were censured for misconduct and forced to step aside pending investigations; two other ministers are currently under investigation by Parliamentary committees.

## DEMOCRATIZING THE PARTIES

USAID continued to encourage political parties to become more democratic and transparent themselves. USAID/Kenya provided technical assistance to seven political parties to strengthen the participation and voices of women and youth, better represent the public interest, and disclose their often arcane workings.

## HELPING ELECTIONS WORK

With civil-society organizations and other donors, USAID provided technical assistance to the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) for its voter-registration drive, which included a pilot "biometric" (electronic fingerprinting) system. Over 12.5 million Kenyans registered in time for the constitutional referendum on August 4th.

USAID support also contributed to voter awareness and a national civic education campaign on the contents of the constitution. For the referendum, USAID provided technical assistance for a "Results Management System" in which election officials, using special cellphone software, transmitted tallies as soon as ballots were counted—eliminating opportunities for foul play during transportation of paper ballots during the referendum.

USAID also supported the first-ever "parallel vote tabulation" (PVT) exercise in Kenya to confirm the polling results. The successful PVT and domestic monitoring effort, along with the Results Management System, helped build confidence that the nation can manage free and fair elections.

## PARALLEL VOTE TABULATION (PVT)

### OBSERVING THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM—AND RESTORING KENYANS' FAITH IN ELECTIONS

The presidential elections of late 2007 failed to produce a clear-cut winner. In the confusion, and with corruption likely on both sides, controversy and anger sparked an eruption of violence.

To help ensure fairness and unambiguous results in future elections, a group of six Kenyan organizations formed the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) in March 2010.

Shortly thereafter, ELOG received funding from USAID/Kenya to conduct Kenya's first ever "parallel vote count" during the August 2010 constitutional referendum. Conceived as a pilot project and a capacity building exercise ahead of the 2012 general elections, the Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) sought to verify the official vote count announced by the Interim Independent Election Commission (IIEC) and to provide information about the voting process across the country.

With assistance from implementing partner the National Democratic Institute (NDI), ELOG quickly created teams to:

- 1) draw up a statistically representative sample of polling stations,
- 2) set up a short message service (SMS) interface to allow observers and the ELOG operations center to communicate rapidly and cheaply by cellphone,
- 3) build a database to process observation results, and
- 4) launch a "PVT public awareness campaign," targeting the electoral commission, the media, referendum committees, civil society, and voters.

One team coordinated recruiting and training of constituency supervisors and observers in all 210 constituencies. After rigorous training, observers were then deployed to polling stations in the sample.

By July 2010, ELOG had completed its PVT set up. The media was invited to observe a simulation

exercise to test the communication and database system. All PVT observers across the country participated in the exercise, and the ELOG technical team judged the simulation a first-effort success.

At 6:00 am on referendum day, the first SMS messages started trickling in from the PVT team members. Within a few minutes, volunteers at the ELOG center started processing high volumes of SMS traffic on the voting process. The ELOG steering committee continuously monitored and analyzed the real-time data.

By 2:00 pm, ELOG released a statement that verified a smooth start to the voting process.

At 7:00 pm, a second statement was released, confirming that counting was proceeding as planned across the country.

At midnight, ELOG shifted its attention to verifying that the provisional referendum results released by the IIEC were reliable.

By the morning of the day after the election, ELOG was confident in the quality of its data for both the referendum result and voter turn-out, and released the PVT referendum results to the media.

Hours later, when the IIEC published official figures, they closely matched the ELOG projection.

The PVT – as acknowledged by IIEC Chairman Ahmed Issack Hassan – was crucial in verifying the legitimacy of the referendum process as a whole and in restoring public confidence in the electoral process in Kenya.

***To help ensure fairness and unambiguous results in future elections, a group of six Kenyan organizations formed the Elections Observation Group (ELOG) in March 2010.***

## CIVIL SOCIETY

In 2010 USAID provided capacity-building to 56 Kenyan civil society organizations—including groups of youth, women, faith-based organizations and marginalized communities—to become better advocates for fair governance.

These and partner organizations conducted dozens of campaigns on the constitution and review process, judicial reform, police reform, decentralization, anti-corruption, land tenure, and property rights. They more effectively engaged with policy-makers, applied pressure for reforms (including the passage of the new Constitution) through a strengthened and more cohesive voice, mitigated conflict in some of Kenya's most volatile areas, and improved management and transparency of the non-governmental sector. In addition, they strengthened their own organizations, improving their

own financial accountability, transparency, and sustainability.

Civil-society partners also created an online database of the government's budget and expenditures over the past four years. This information will help NGOs track public funds and advocate for more effective management of them.

To reinforce civic education, USAID ran a series of "Road Shows" in key areas of conflict in Rift Valley and Central Provinces. Designed to inform and stimulate public interest in reform, the Road Shows attracted crowds of nearly 10,000 at each location. They featured a fair-like atmosphere, including a large stage for music and "edutainment." The shows also included "Kenya Burning," a mobile photo exhibit from the 2007-08 post-election violence, and counselors for those who streamed through the exhibit.

### *That's my car: a tale from the Naivasha Road Show*

On viewing the Kenya Burning exhibition, an exhibit of photos from the 2007-08 election related violence, one man pointed out a picture of a burning matatu, the type of van widely used for public transport. He said simply, "Hii nigari yangu (This is my vehicle)." The man went for counseling and spent nearly two hours learning about Agenda 4—which maps out reforms designed to improve government in Kenya and prevent conflicts, including future election-related violence. As he left, the man said, "If everyone could be given this information, there would be no problems in Kenya." He promised to bring his family the next day.



USAID/Kenya supports civil society organizations in raising awareness about Kenya's Sexual Offenses Act and how to prevent and deal with gender-based violence.

With USAID support, grassroots organizations are preventing gender-based violence in the huge informal settlement of Kibera through community, school, men's and women's forums, participatory theatre, and workshops on the Sexual Offenses Act. The Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative also provides support for victims and strengthens their efforts to get justice.

## A STORY OF GOVERNANCE **JUSTICE FOR DEIYA**

“My name is Deiya and I don't like it when you talk to me like that. I feel like you are addressing a dog. I'm not a dog, I'm a girl!”

Before Deiya Ahmed, an 18-year-old high school student and resident of the Kibera informal settlement, heard about the Girls Speak Out Forums, she would have had a difficult time insisting on respect from men in her neighborhood.

“In our community, people don't like to see women succeed,” says Deiya. “They use violence to keep us down.” Just walking to school can mean nearly constant harassment.

Deiya is not alone. According to a recent survey, 51 percent of Nairobi women report having experienced gender-based violence as an adult. The prevalence is likely higher in Kibera. Another study reported that two out of three Kenyan women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she disobeys his wishes.

Thanks to USAID's Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative Kibera's girls and women are changing the way they feel about themselves, and how they react to abuse.

“Now I feel like a person, because I found the courage to speak what's in my heart. I tell these men how they should speak to me if they would actually like my attention,” says a confident Deiya. “The forums give us hope because we come together, share ideas, gain courage and say what's in our hearts.”

Deiya's older sister left an abusive husband and now struggles as a single parent. She says she envies Deiya's chance to attend the forums.

Confident she will see a different future, Deiya plans to become an accountant.

“Now I see solutions to the struggles which people go through. If I face these issues in future, I will know how to deal with them.”



Thousands of girls like Deiya are learning to better navigate the streets of Kibera and beyond, through USAID's Girls Speak Out Forums and other USAID activities to reduce gender-based violence.



# SPEAK OUT

## KENYA

True Self”

### POLYCOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**APHIA II  
NAIROBI**

#### NEW IN 2011

- Kenya is facing the most complex election in its history in 2012, since voters will be choosing not only a president and parliamentarian, but for the first time, also a senator and local county officials.

USAID/Kenya is providing financial and technical assistance to the new elections commission, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), to prepare for and manage these elections. Activities include scaling up electronic voter

registration and improving the Results Management System.

- USAID/Kenya will also intensify efforts with civil society for peacebuilding and conflict mitigation as the nation moves into the volatile election period.

# EDUCATION AND YOUTH



USAID | Carole Douglas

**USAID/Kenya education programs benefited 475,000 school children in disadvantaged schools in 2010.**

## EDUCATION BY NUMBERS, 2010



- 93** Percentage of Kenyans of primary-school age enrolled in primary school
- 50** Percentage increase in primary-school enrollment since the introduction of free primary education in 2003
- 36** Percent of Kenyans of secondary-school age enrolled in secondary school
- 2** Percent of Kenyans in higher education
- 23** Number of public teacher-training colleges in Kenya
- 21** Number of public teacher-training colleges where USAID/Kenya is enhancing teacher training
- 25,000** Number of teachers formally trained by USAID/Kenya in 2010
- 800** Number of pre-schools and primary schools where our largest education program works, primarily along the Coast, and now in the slums of Nairobi
- 21,000** Number of parents and teachers trained in “whole school” approach that involves the community in improving education
- 475,000** The number of children who benefit from USAID/Kenya education programs per year
- 500,000** Kenyan youth who finish or leave school each year
- 25,000** Estimated average number of formal sector jobs created per year over last six years.



## TEACHING TEACHERS TO TEACH WELL

**T**eacher skill determines student achievement more than any other factor.

USAID/Kenya therefore focuses on teaching teachers to teach well. In 2010, USAID programs provided in-depth training, follow-up and supervision to more than 25,000 teachers for enduring changes in teaching practices and learning outcomes.

Based on comprehensive needs assessments, teacher training in 2010 stressed engaging students through active learning, managing large classes, making and using simple materials like posters, and using computers to enhance instruction.

### TEACHER TRAINING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT

Much of the training is in-service. But the Teacher Education and Professional Development (TEPD) also works to bring best practices to students in 21 of the 23 public teacher-training colleges. USAID has organized a public-private partnership with Cisco Systems International, Intel Corporation,

and Microsoft with the Ministry of Education to provide computer hardware and software in the teacher-training colleges so that teachers can use technology to enhance their instruction and extend their reach.

How a school is managed also influences how students learn, and good management helps ensure that funds go where they should. In 2010, USAID developed a District Education Management and Monitoring Information System (DEMMIS) to ensure schools operate as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Kenya features high HIV/AIDS rates, overcrowded classrooms, and sometimes different grades in the same classroom. So teachers and administrators need competence in more than the basic curriculum. USAID backed the training of more than 1,000 education officials in HIV/AIDS and Life Skills education, and the design of a training module to help teachers handle multiple grades in a classroom. The module will be distributed nationally by the Ministry of Education (MOE).

***How a school is managed also influences how students learn, and good management helps ensure that funds go where they should.***

## A STORY OF EDUCATION

### STAR TEACHER GIVES CHILDREN A BETTER START

A series of teacher professional development trainings organized by the USAID-funded Education for Marginalized Children in Kenya (EMACK) program over the last two years have created a star teacher: Ms. Asli Sugow, a teacher at the Najah Early Childhood Development (ECD) Center. Ms. Sugow transformed the appearance of her ECD classroom, improved performance of her pupils and helped increase enrollment of ECD pupils during the third term of the school year.

As in many other schools in the North Eastern Province, Ms. Sugow is the only early childhood development teacher working at Najah Primary School. The contributions given by parents pay Ms. Sugow's wages: about \$25 in a good month, but more frequently about \$6.

In 2010, Sugow participated in a four-week teacher training, facilitated by the Madrasa Resource Center Kenya, on integrating early childhood education with traditional Islamic teaching. She also trained in "active

learning" –getting students engaged in class—and how to produce low-cost teaching materials like posters.

After her training, Sugow created posters and carefully displayed them in the classroom. She also introduced the concept of self-learning. The young children are now able to learn on their own, and older pupils seem to enjoy teaching the younger ones. Community participation has deepened as well, since both children and parents now help develop teaching and learning materials.

Word spread of her skills, and enrollment in Sugow's early-childhood class also blossomed: from 37 to 48 boys, even though enrollment usually drops during the third term for end-of-year holidays. She and parents say they have noticed improvement in pupils' reading and writing of both Arabic and Roman alphabets and numbers.

EMACK has supported 77 Madrasa integrated early-childhood centers in North Eastern and Coast Provinces, reaching nearly 4,000 children.



USAID Carole Douglis

**Studies show that young children who benefit from good pre-school programs retain benefits throughout their schooling and beyond.**

***In 2010 USAID/Kenya continued to focus on programs in the Coast and North Eastern Provinces, with girls' enrollment a core concern.***

USAID/Kenya's education program supports the Government of Kenya's ambitious education plans designed to move Kenya into the ranks of middle-income countries by 2030.

To enroll more children, the Government of Kenya introduced free primary education in 2003 and free day secondary schooling in 2007. But the dramatic jump in enrollment following these efforts saw soaring classroom sizes and related slumps in achievement.

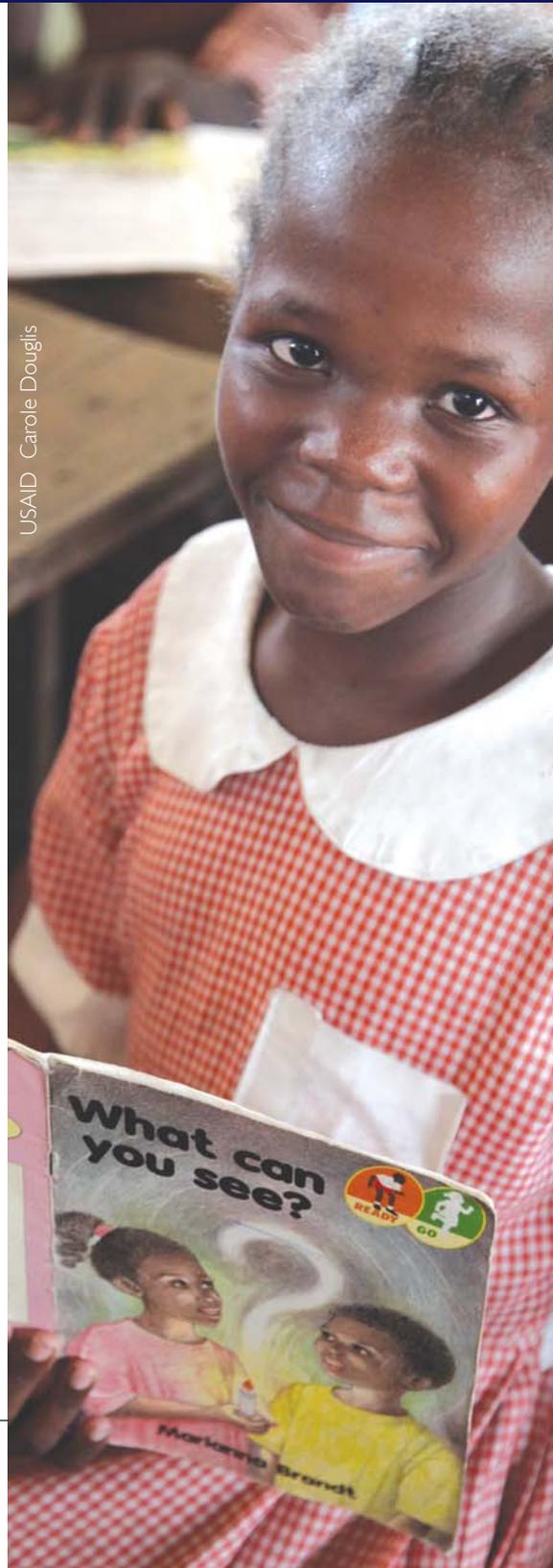
In addition, even with "free" education, families still pay for uniforms, books and other supplies. Because of poverty, frequent drought and traditions including early marriage, close to one million children and youth remain out of school, particularly in the Coast and North Eastern Provinces, both mainly Muslim. Girls' enrollment is especially low in these areas as well.

The big national education challenges for the GOK now are to raise the quality of education throughout the country, and to boost enrollment in previously marginalized areas, such as Coast and North Eastern Provinces, as well as unplanned urban settlements.

In 2010 USAID/Kenya continued to focus on programs in the Coast and North Eastern Provinces, with girls' enrollment a core concern. USAID education programs have proved particularly adept at developing strong relationships in Muslim communities, encouraging parents to send both boys and girls to school.

With USAID assistance as well as UNICEF, the Government of Kenya and other partners, the first ever Nomadic Education Policy has been implemented in these regions, and mobile schools now travel with herding communities.

**Studies show that young children who benefit from good pre-school programs retain benefits throughout their schooling and beyond.**



USAID Carole Douglass

## EDUCATION FOR MARGINALIZED CHILDREN

Education for Marginalized Children of Kenya (EMACK) is USAID/Kenya's largest education program, run with partners Ministry of Education (MOE) and the Aga Khan Foundation.

In 2010, EMACK improved education for 475,000 students in nearly 800 schools in the mostly Muslim Coast and North Eastern Provinces. EMACK facilitates learning through the "Whole School Approach," in which parents, other community members, and teachers work together to improve the school for the benefit of the children. They cooperatively pinpoint challenges, come up with solutions, and create and implement a practical School Development Plan. Challenges tackled range from high drop-out rates, to parents unable to afford fees, to school security, to how to develop a culture of reading. To date, over 21,000 teachers and parents have been trained in the Whole School Approach, leading to three-year development plans in over 300 schools.

Girls' Forums help girls stay in school and allow them to learn and share information about their bodies, feelings, sexuality, and other subjects difficult to discuss in regions where EMACK works. They also provide sanitary pads, in an area where girls often miss

five days a school a month simply because they find sanitary pads too expensive. As of September 2010, nearly 230 Girls' Forums were serving about 11,000 girls.

EMACK also works with traditional Koranic schools to enable the teachers to introduce reading, writing, and arithmetic, in a modern style, and incorporating students of all faiths.

Impact evaluations in 2009 and 2010 show that pupils taught by EMACK-trained teachers practicing "active learning" methods show significantly better learning outcomes than control groups. Pupils in active-learning classes were more likely to participate and grasp lesson content. In addition, 80 percent of

teachers and principals interviewed said that truancy and absenteeism had dropped considerably in classes taught by teachers with active-learning skills.

***Girls' Forums help girls stay in school and allow them to learn and share information about their bodies, feelings, sexuality, and other subjects difficult to discuss in regions where EMACK works.***



USAID/Carole Douglas

**In 2011, USAID/Kenya has started intensive early-grade programs to boost reading skills.**

## YOUTH PROGRAMS

It's hard to be young in Kenya these days.

Over 500,000 youth finish or leave school each year. Yet over the last six years, only about 150,000 jobs have been created--leaving millions of youth without full-time work. Many join the informal *jua kali* sector and the 60 percent of Kenyans who live on less than \$2 a day.

### **GARISSA YOUTH (G-YOUTH)**

G-Youth addresses out-of-school youth in and around Garissa Municipality, an urbanizing pastoral area in North Eastern Province.

Predominantly Muslim and Somali, Garissa has even higher than average unemployment, and high illiteracy compared to the rest of Kenya. Unemployed youth can be vulnerable to recruitment by Somali terrorist group Al Shabab.

In 2010, Garissa Youth reached over 1,600 young men and women with job-readiness skills, career information and counseling, entrepreneurship training, and a small fund that enabled youth to create their own micro-businesses and community projects. G-Youth also launched a networked and now widely used Career Resource Center featuring a library, computer center and meeting and counseling rooms.

More than 800 youth attended work readiness training; some went on to internships, to create their own business plans, or to restructure their family business.

Through intensive institutional and market assessments, USAID helped revamp and modernize the North Eastern Province Technical Training Institute (NEPTTI)—leading to a 50 % increase in enrollment and the realization that a significant source of employment could be computer troubleshooting, repair, and networking in the government and other offices in Garissa.

### **YES YOUTH CAN! (YYC)**

Yes Youth Can!, a new \$45-million youth program that is USAID's largest youth-empowerment program in the world, will be empowering young Kenyans across the country to make a difference for themselves and the country. Encouraging youth entrepreneurship, youth voice, youth leadership, and volunteerism, YYC will enable youth to promote their own development and prosperity, become responsible citizens, and advocate for peace and better governance.

A key element will be the Youth Innovate for Change Fund, to support community development and livelihood projects by and for youth. Incorporating youth as managers of the fund will promote transparency, accountability, and management and leadership skills among young Kenyans.

The foundations of Yes Youth Can! were built in 2010. Yes Youth Can! is launching the programs in 2011.

***YYC—Encouraging youth entrepreneurship, youth voice, youth leadership, and volunteerism,***





## NEW IN 2011

- **EMACK** is expanding from rural coastal areas into unplanned urban settlements around both Mombasa and Nairobi.
- At the request of the Ministry of Education, **USAID** is scaling up in-service teacher training as well as the **Whole School Approach** throughout the country. We have also launched **Reading to Learn**—an intensive reading program for **Classes One and Two**—in a pilot of 680 schools. It, too, is being designed for national scale-up.
- **USAID/Kenya** expanded funding for the **Global Give Back Circle (GGBC)**, which provides scholarships, mentoring, personal development leadership training to 535 young women in high school and college or university. In return, the girls make and fulfill give-back pledges of community service. **GGBC** is a public-private partnership with over 20 corporations including **Microsoft, Mastercard, Equity and Barclays Banks**.
- **USAID** will launch the **CISCO Networking Academy** at **NEPTTI**, designed to provide students with globally recognized certifications and professional career opportunities. **Graduates of CISCO** trainings are known to be quickly absorbed into the job market in Kenya and are able to set up viable businesses. **G-Youth** is also working to strengthen alliances with private sector employers for internships, apprenticeships and employment of the graduates.
- **Yes Youth Can!** is up and running in six provinces; it will also launch the **Youth Innovate for Change Fund**.

# POPULATION AND HEALTH

USAID Wendy Stone



USAID/Kenya is working with the Government of Kenya and many other partners to dramatically reduce maternal and child mortality.

## POPULATION AND HEALTH BY NUMBERS, 2010



<b>1</b>	<b>Rank held by United States among all donors to HIV/AIDS activities in Kenya</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>Percentage of pregnant women tested and counseled for HIV, thanks to USG, GOK and others, to prevent mother-to-child transmission</b>
<b>2400</b>	<b>Number of voluntary counseling and testing centers in Kenya supported by USAID</b>
<b>1.2 million</b>	<b>Number of Kenyan women tested and counseled for HIV in 2010</b>
<b>260,000</b>	<b>HIV+ Kenyans who received U.S.-funded anti-retroviral treatment in 2010</b>
<b>410,000</b>	<b>HIV+ Kenyans who received some USAID-funded health services</b>
<b>673,000</b>	<b>Kenyan orphans and other vulnerable children for whom USAID provided schooling, living expenses, and psycho-social support</b>
<b>23 million</b>	<b>U.S. dollars now funding GOK family planning services</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>“Contraceptive prevalence” rate—percentage of women 15-49 who use any form of family planning</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Percent of Kenyan women who would like modern contraceptive services but are unserved</b>
<b>47,890</b>	<b>Children treated by USAID partners for diarrheal diseases</b>
<b>352,000</b>	<b>Kenyans who obtained clean drinking water for the first time, from USAID projects</b>
<b>503,700</b>	<b>Number of homes sprayed by USAID partners with mosquito-killing insecticides safe for humans, thanks to the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI)</b>
<b>700,000</b>	<b>Number of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets for distribution in ante natal clinics, for vulnerable pregnant women and small children</b>
<b>5.3 million</b>	<b>Doses of latest-generation malaria treatment procured for Kenyans by USAID through PMI.</b>



USAID Donatella Lorch

## THE GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

In 2010 Kenya became one of the first eight focus countries under President Obama's Global Health Initiative (GHI). This six-year health initiative emphasizes sustainability—supporting a country's capacity to build and improve its own, effective health systems for their citizens.

The principles of GHI are to:

- Implement a woman- and girl-centered approach
- Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration
- Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships and private sector engagement

- Encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans
- Build sustainability through health systems strengthening
- Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation
- Promote research and innovation.

The Global Health Initiative in Kenya aligns with GOK health strategy. Priorities include reducing the currently high rates of maternal, infant and child mortality.

Where it is too far or inconvenient for residents to reach an HIV testing and counseling center, USAID/Kenya brings the test and counselor to residents.

*With the GOK, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Walter Reed Project, and Peace Corps, USAID/Kenya's health programs focus on: HIV/AIDS, family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health, water and sanitation, malaria, tuberculosis, gender violence, and strengthening the health system.*

## POPULATION AND HEALTH

USAID/Kenya works through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic, in close partnership with the GOK. Launched in 2003, PEPFAR's Kenya program is one of the largest in the world and supports a wide variety of activities for prevention, care and support, and treatment in every province of the country.

Kenya's HIV rate is estimated at 6.3% among adults (15-64 years). However, studies show women are more commonly infected than men. In fact, young women (aged 15-24) are four times more likely to be infected than their male peers. The challenge varies across regions as well: over half of all HIV-infected adults live in Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces.

By 2010, the USAID/Kenya prevention program included more than 2,400 testing and counseling sites targeting the general population as well as groups most at risk, including truck drivers, commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, and substance abusers.

In 2010, more than a million women were tested and counseled for HIV--including nearly 80 percent of all pregnant women in Kenya. And 74,000 HIV-positive women received anti-retroviral medication to prevent passing the infection to their infants.

HIV prevention among young Kenyans continues to emphasize

delaying sex and reducing numbers of sexual partners. In addition, USAID/Kenya sponsors an innovative program in which HIV health workers take their services door-to-door, to test and counsel couples together.

USAID/Kenya's care and support program focuses on HIV palliative care, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), nutrition, home-

based care, and TB/HIV services to ensure a continuum of care for HIV infected/affected individuals.

In 2010, more than 410,000 HIV-positive Kenyans received life-saving, anti-retroviral drugs; of these, USAID provided the medications for 260,000. Our programs also helped many build or rebuild livelihoods so they can continue to care for their families.



USAID-sponsored HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns include popular theater, music, and comic books.

## A STORY OF HEALTH

# THE BODA BODAS OF BUSIA: REACHING OUT TO PREVENT HIV/AIDS

In Busia, Western Province, a small army of “*boda boda*” bicycle taxis recruits pedestrians needing to cross the border between Kenya and Uganda. While they work in many regions, the term “*boda boda*” originated here, derived from the common call of the cyclists: “border, border!”

*Boda boda* operators have been identified as a high-risk group for HIV infections. “I used to carry women passengers; once they reached their destination, we would have sex without a condom,” says Raphael, a *boda-boda* taxi operator. “I now have bargaining power in terms of using a condom, as well as educating my clients on HIV/AIDS prevention.”

USAID/Kenya’s APHIA II Western project has been working with high-risk groups in this region through the Highway Project. This behavior-change effort targets the *boda boda* cyclists and other men involved in cross-border work. Interactive street theater and peer education have proven to be potent tools in preventing HIV. The theater troupe engages

onlookers through skits related to HIV prevention—encouraging the audience to discuss the plot and determine its outcome.

The Highway Project has reached more than 6,000 cyclists. According to members, beneficiaries have reduced their number of sexual partners and are now more knowledgeable on condom use.

The groups reach out to even more people through peer education. “I encourage other *boda boda* cyclists and even my customers to use a condom and to visit a Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) center to learn their status,” says Raphael. “The project has changed our behavior dramatically, and Busia is a healthier place because of it.”

The *boda boda* project is one of many interventions funded by USAID/Kenya in western Kenya. Through the APHIA II Western Project, USAID supports the entire range of HIV prevention, care, and treatment services in addition to family planning, reproductive health and malaria care.



*Boda-boda* (bike-taxi) operators near the Ugandan border read an HIV/AIDS education tabloid designed specifically for them.

## MALARIA

Preventable and treatable, malaria nevertheless remains a leading cause of illness and death in Kenya. It kills an estimated 34,000 children a year. In 2010 Kenya revised its national strategy to focus efforts on districts with endemic (regularly occurring) malaria. In support of Kenya's strategy, USAID doubled its resources for Kenya through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI).

The added funding enabled the malaria program to expand its four core efforts.

In 2010, USAID

- funded the spraying of 503,700 homes with insecticides safe for humans;
- procured nearly 700,000 long-lasting insecticide treated nets for distribution in ante natal clinics, since pregnant women and small children are the most vulnerable;
- bought and distributed 5.3 million doses of latest-generation malaria treatment.

## TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

USAID/Kenya's support to the nation's detection and treatment strategy included timely delivery of drugs to health facilities. USAID support has helped Kenya surpass the World Health Organization (WHO) TB targets of detecting 70 percent of the total estimated number of cases and successfully treating 85 percent of patients.



**“Chill” clubs for young people contribute to HIV prevention by promoting self-development and encouraging teens to abstain.**

## FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Kenya's population is largely youthful, growing at 2.6 percent a year. With natural resources including water dwindling and resource-based conflicts on the rise, the Government of Kenya has highlighted family planning as a critical tool for economic development.

USAID helped the GOK create a plan to exceed the Millennium Development Goal for family planning by raising the contraceptive prevalence from the current 46 percent to 56 percent by 2015. (“Contraceptive prevalence” means the percentage of women aged 15-49 who use, or whose partners use, any form of contraception.)

In support of the GOK's family planning goals, USAID/Kenya increased funding for family planning and reproductive health to \$23 million. The additional

resources will help the one out of every four Kenyan women who wants to space or limit her children but does not currently use family planning services.

**USAID is helping reduce malaria through spraying homes and providing treated bednets.**

In 2010, USAID enabled the provision of family planning services in each of the more than 4,200 government health facilities. USAID's reproductive health program also funds supervision and training for practitioners and trainers.

To ensure steady availability of supplies, USAID supported the revision of GOK's contraceptive procurement plans for 2009-12 and procured 2.75 million vials of injectables worth \$2.1 million.

## A STORY OF HEALTH

### CYCLE BEADS AND “PEACE NIGHTS”

Traditionally, Kenyan women had little say in how many children they bear, or when. Taboos on family planning are changing, yet women still have an average of five children each, and the population is growing by about a million a year.

To achieve development goals, the GOK is eager to make family planning services available to all who may want them. Many of the under-served are Muslims who live in Kenya’s marginalized, pastoralist lands bordering Somalia.

Masalani town is a four-hour-drive and a world away from Garissa, the district capital. Yet the Masalni family planning project—called “family spacing” for cultural and religious reasons—is one of USAID’s most successful in Kenya.

#### WITH THE IMAMS’ BLESSING

“For us in North Eastern Province, the issue was closed and sealed that family planning is not Islamic, and therefore anybody seen to practice has become unfaithful,” says Abdullahi Mahat Daud, Deputy Project Director for USAID’s APhiAplus health program in North Eastern.

“We needed to unfold that seal, open it up to people to make their own decisions.”

The project enlisted the help of the “imams”—community religious leaders—who are now the leading proponents of family spacing. They understand,

and teach community members, that family spacing promotes better mother and child health and is of economic value to the entire community.

The method they endorse is a version of the “rhythm” method, where fertile and “safe” days are represented by differently colored beads.

“What really helped us was the introduction of cycle beads,” says Daud. “The cycle bead is very natural. It is very enticing to the clients.”

Halima Dahir of AphiAplus works with local “safe motherhood” groups and is training women to use cycle beads. “It is important, it is not against the religion, culturally it is accepted because it is just a matter of counting,” she says. Instead of counting with their fingers, now they are using the beads. If it’s something they have agreed with their husband, they’ll be using it on a daily basis.”

#### CELEBRATION NIGHTS

With adequate discussion, husbands usually become willing participants. Ismail Muhumed, a teacher, points to the string of beads: “From this end to this end it’s peace nights—you can celebrate the way you want to!”

According to Daud, using cycle beads may also lead to the possibility of the couple moving on to more modern, more reliable methods.



In some Muslim communities in North Eastern Province, *imams* encourage couples to use “cycle beads”—a natural family planning method to calculate least fertile days of the month.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In 2010 USAID continued to support the popular malezi bora (“health week”) health campaigns for mothers and children. Highly publicized, the health weeks feature prenatal care, Vitamin A injections, deworming, immunization, family planning, and information on nutrition.

USAID/Kenya supported vaccinations (DPT 3–Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus) for 334,440 children. We also backed the training of 255 service providers in immunization techniques.

With USAID technical assistance, Kenya launched a diarrhea control policy to guide management of often lethal diarrhea diseases among children under five. USAID support for the promotion of oral rehydration therapy and zinc for management of diarrheal diseases secured diarrhea treatment for 47,886 children.

## STRENGTHENING HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS

USAID is working with government and non-governmental organizations to fulfill the country’s plans for its health sector, including strengthening country-led management of health facilities and procurement systems.

In 2010 USAID/Kenya’s Health System Strengthening (HSS) team emphasized

- supply chain management so that supplies for HIV, malaria and family planning get where they are needed when they are needed;

- training and restructuring to streamline human resources management and leadership; and
- financing and governance of the health sector.

## WATER AND SANITATION

Today an estimated 90 percent of town- and city-dwellers can get “improved” drinking water—water from wells or pipes. But less than 46 percent of the rural population has such access. The rest use water from rivers, lakes, and other sources that are often muddy, polluted, or far away.

Only about 45 percent of households in Kenya have access to modern sanitation—a toilet or improved latrine with ventilation.

Water and sanitation are critical to health. USAID’s water, sanitation, and hygiene program (WASH), afforded many Kenyans safer water, and consequently better hygiene and health. Thanks to USAID/ Kenya, in 2010:

- 352,000 Kenyans obtained clean drinking water for the first time. This is more than triple the target, thanks to a new strategy of active outreach to community groups, rather than individuals
- Over 64,000 people had a modern sanitation facility for the first time

**Thanks to USAID/Kenya, over 350,000 Kenyans drank from a nearby and safe water source for the first time in 2010.**

- Over a billion liters of drinking water were disinfected at the school or household level with purification products.

To reach these numbers, USG conducted 2,780 safe-water outreach sessions to small groups. These sessions reached more than 98,650 individuals. Nearly 200 large events –“Water Days” or other public-awareness events—reached over 150,340.

USAID Donatella Lorch



## COMMUNITIES CARING FOR THEIR OWN

A few years ago, Mama Wanja and her husband started a family on a steep hill near Embu. Not unusual—except that the couple was in their seventies, and this is their second family.

Providing for two grandchildren orphaned by AIDS was nearly overwhelming at first. Then the local Anglican Church got support from USAID's APHIA II/Eastern (A2E) to expand their work helping children orphaned or made vulnerable by the HIV/AIDS pandemic (OVCs). A2E reached out to the elderly couple.

"I have seen this program change lives in this community," says church volunteer James Karimi.

To empower the children and their caregivers, A2E allies with individuals and organizations in the community to repair houses, provide nutrition information and food, help with food production and livelihoods, and provide psycho-social support to both caregivers and the children in their care. The program assists with legal recognition and protection, health care and HIV-prevention services, and school and other fees. A2E also addresses stigma because some caregivers are initially afraid of the children under their care.

Mama Wanja now has a new, spacious house, and plenty of food. The children are in school.

David Makau, project coordinator, says the project derives its strength from deep community participation: "The secret of success of the A2E OVC program is the spirit of selflessness that everybody

involved in it has, from staff to caregivers to the children themselves."

### COMMUNITY LED, COMMUNITY OWNED

The local organizations are selected by A2E, together with the Children's Department of the Kenyan government and community leaders in each district. The A2E project provides the local organizations with funds and training, enabling them to expand and reach more children.

Mr. Makau, says, "We inspire each other, and that's what keeps us innovating and thinking about new ways to use the resources we have. When you look at the small amounts of money that we're able to give these partners and the huge numbers of children they are supporting, it just doesn't seem possible. That's when you realize how much the people and communities involved in these programs are giving of themselves."

Over a period of four years, the organizations in A2E have expanded from supporting 1,500 to 60,000 children. Countrywide, USAID's OVC programs support approximately 673,000 children.

***"...you realize how much the people and communities involved in these [orphan and vulnerable-children] programs are giving of themselves"***

## NEW IN 2011

Successor to APHIA II, the new APHIAplus program will operate from 2011-14.

Designed according to GHI principles, the new program integrates HIV/AIDS, family planning, maternal child and newborn health; nutrition,

malaria and water and sanitation projects; and new national-level projects for healthcare strengthening—including leadership, governance and private sector involvement.

USAID and partners are supporting the GOK to introduce the new pneumococcal vaccine in 2011.



**USAID/Kenya provides many of the treated mosquito nets the Government of Kenya gives out in mass distribution efforts.**

# ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE



USAID Neil Thomas

In 2010, over 38,000 small-scale horticulture farmers benefitted from USAID-sponsored technical assistance, training, access to credit, or connections to markets.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE BY NUMBERS IN 2010



- 867,300** The number of individual farmers that USAID benefited with training, innovations, links to markets, access to credit
- 40** More than this percentage of direct beneficiaries are women, most of whom head their own household
- 6 million** The number of individuals this assistance touched, given an average rural family size of 7
- 370,000** Kenyans who benefitted from short-term agricultural training
- 414,000** Kenyan farmers who learned to grow maize more productively
- 205,300** Kenyans enabled by the USAID dairy program to produce and sell high-quality milk and milk products
- 73 million** Additional dollars the participants in the dairy program made thanks to the program
- 38,200** Small-scale farmers of vegetables and fruits assisted by the USAID horticulture program. Half are women
- 21 million** Additional dollars (gross) made by participants in the USAID horticulture program.

## BOOSTING FOOD SECURITY AS WELL AS INCOMES

Less than 20 percent of Kenya's land is arable. With chronic food insecurity today, and the population growing by a million a year, top priority is to enable Kenya's millions of small-scale farmers to increase their productivity as well as their income. USAID/Kenya is doing so, through innovation, farmer-to-farmer training, and connections to markets.

USAID/Kenya is boosting food security as well as incomes by giving small-scale farmers and herders the skills, technologies and connections to move from subsistence into business and the marketplace.

**In 2010 Kenya became a flagship country for USG's three-year, Feed the Future (FtF) initiative designed to rapidly reduce hunger through accelerated agricultural development and nutrition programs. In line with this U.S. Presidential Initiative, USAID/Kenya's economic growth team is expanding its agricultural value-chain programs as well as linking agriculture to nutrition to stem the chronic malnutrition that hampers the growth of about one-third of Kenyan children.**

USAID/Kenya programs analyze and improve every step in the value chain for dairy and horticulture products, staple grains, and livestock. We work with the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) to breed more

drought- and pest-resistant seeds, and with livestock associations to develop more productive cattle. We teach "conservation farming" so farmers begin to use natural fertilizers like nitrogen-fixing trees, plant crops in ways that reduce the need for pesticides, and reduce soil erosion.

But growing produce is just one link in the "chain".

We also help farmers and herders form cooperatives for more leverage in the marketplace. We connect them to medium-size and large agribusinesses for processing and exporting their produce. We work with private companies to provide up-to-the-minute information on market prices. We connect farmers, suppliers and processors to banks and other financial institutions for credit to build their business.

Our agriculture efforts provided training to over 370,000 people, strengthened producer organizations, facilitated access to critical inputs and business



**In 2010, USAID/Kenya's horticulture program provided extension, marketing and other business services to 38,200 small-scale farmer and small-to-medium size suppliers and processors.**

services, and helped smallholder farmers and herders sell their products. The program even enabled small-scale producers and processors to enter new markets in the United Kingdom and Europe, and helped participants take greater advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act to sell in the United States.

We create and market innovations like low-consumption stoves, since most Kenyans still cook with firewood.

By expanding the volume and trade of fruits and vegetables, the program increases incomes for smallholder farmers and contributes to food security as well as improved nutrition.

**Vision 2030—the country’s development blueprint—foresees agriculture growing at 10 percent a year. Yet four-fifths of the country is arid or semi-arid, and most of the country’s farmers remain at the subsistence level—using traditional methods on worn-out soil and depending on rains that have become increasingly unreliable.**

**Boosting the productivity of Kenya’s myriad small-scale farms—today often a fraction of an acre—is the single most critical intervention to help Kenya reduce poverty, increase food security, and achieve its agricultural goals. As small-scale farmers grow more than what they need to survive, they can enter the marketplace, expanding their income and making sure others, too, can improve their nutrition.**

## **IMPROVING RURAL INCOMES THROUGH THE SALE OF QUALITY MILK:**

The Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Program (KDSCP)

Most small-scale Kenyan farmers keep cows, but productivity tends to be low—often only 3-5 liters of milk per cow a day—enough for the family and maybe neighbors—with variable quality. USAID Kenya’s dairy program aims to increase smallholder family income from the sale of quality milk, helping families move from subsistence to sales, then to higher sales....

USAID’s dairy program also aims to make Kenyan dairy products more competitive regionally. To that end, it works closely with policymakers and contributes to framing new standards for various milk products—two in 2010, and 21 in total since 2008.

In 2010, the program trained nearly 25,000 farmers in dairy husbandry. It benefited nearly 104,000 households in all through its various programs, including linking dairy producers to suppliers of inputs, including calves or kid goats, veterinary services, and artificial insemination for controlled breeding. Overall, the value of milk sold by participating farmers in 2010 was US\$ 73 million—over 28 percent more than comparable groups without these services.

The program also helps build and strengthen dairy cooperatives for bargaining power, and enables the cooperatives to create and manage processing plants to get the milk, yogurt, and other products to supermarkets and other wholesalers.

Importantly, farmers pay for the services offered—and find them valuable enough to do so.



**USAID programs have benefitted over 200,000 Kenyans who are now producing and selling high-quality milk and milk products.**

## A STORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

### FROM ACCOUNTING TO AGRIBUSINESS

Couple now pays 40 rural dairy workers the salary they once earned as accountants

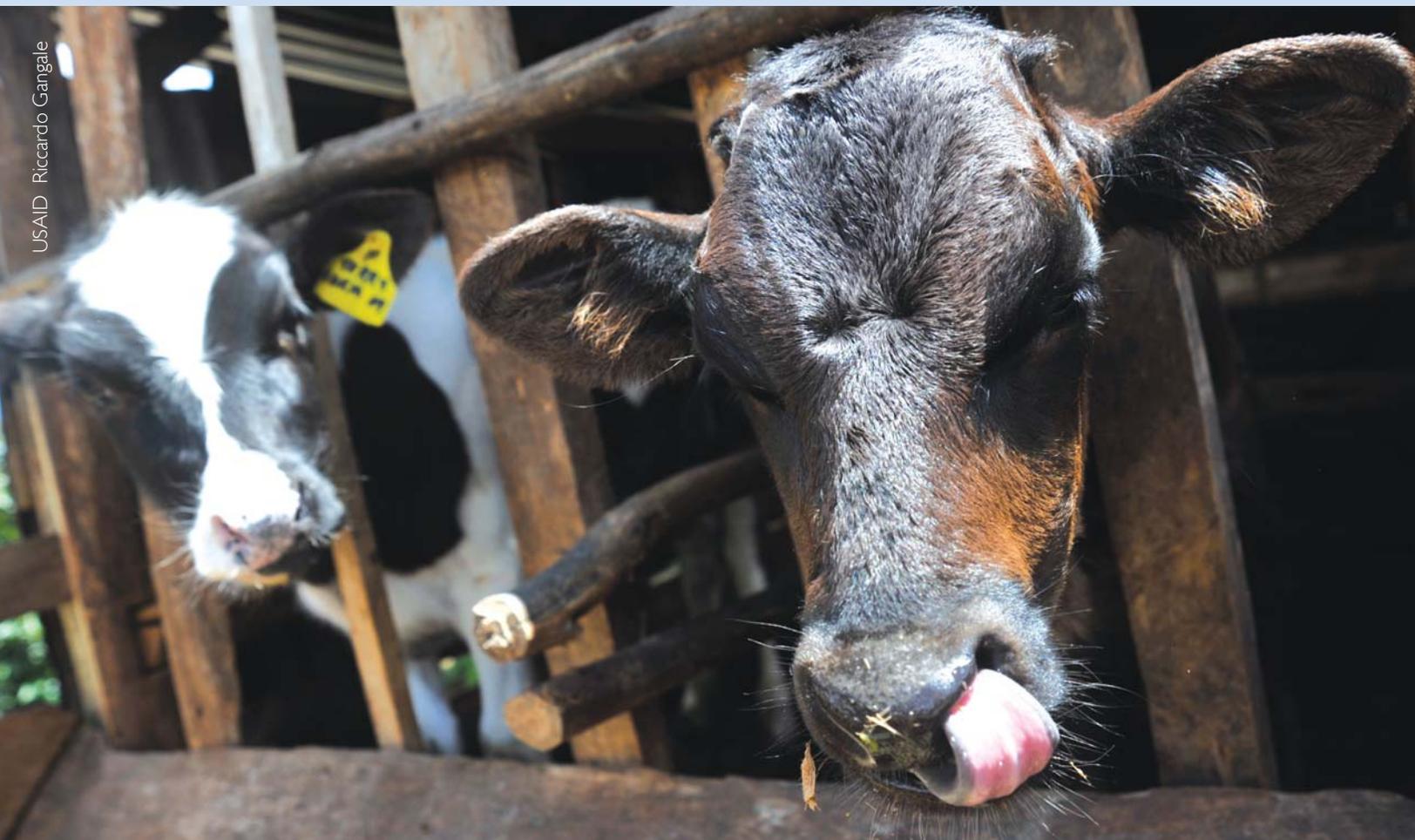
Joseph and Pauline Njeru, originally from Nairobi and trained as accountants, still find it amusing that they found prosperity and a means to transform their neighbors' lives by leaving their 'respectable city jobs' to become farmers in the Eastern Province town of Embu. But through their vision, initiative and the training provided by USAID, the Njerus have become trailblazers in their community, employing 40 full-time staff and pioneering organic farming.

USAID's dairy program uses a range of methods to improve productivity and milk marketing, develop the cold chain and cooperative systems, foster cottage dairy industries like yoghurt, strengthen access to

finance, and develop water conservation schemes to mitigate the effects of drought.

"Accounting was the most boring, limiting job in the world," recalled Joseph, whose father gifted the couple with their first cow when they got married in 1989. "But it helped me understand how to build a business. I saw that as I increased the size of my herd, I could increase our profits without additional overhead or labor costs."

Although the couple realized early on that value-added products like yoghurt would bring the best profit, their early attempts weren't entirely successful.



Small-scale farmers now practice "zero-grazing"—growing forage and feeding it to their cows.

“Kenya was a virgin market for yoghurt back in 2002. We over-produced and the market couldn't handle it,” says Pauline. “We decided it would be safer to return to Nairobi.”

But when Pauline lost her job in 2007 and the yoghurt market began picking up, the Njerus moved back to Embu to give their dream another go. Luckily, they encountered USAID/Kenya's dairy program. Land O'Lakes, the implementing partner, taught them to raise their dairy farm's productivity, then become trainers of trainers themselves. The dairy project aims to improve the entire dairy value chain, and raise rural incomes through the sale of quality milk products.

**The dairy program improves milk productivity, milk transport and marketing, cooperatives, access to finance, and water management as well as helping develop new products.**

The Njerus learned more than they ever thought they would about the dairy business. For instance, they learned how to produce biogas from cow waste—and use it to power their yoghurt factory. They received training on milk quality and standards, and how to better market yoghurt.

A turning point came when they studied artificial insemination and began breeding Friesian heifers. At that point, they realized that the best model – from both a business and local economic development perspective – would be to give the calves away instead of selling them.

“Our current objective is to upgrade local farmers' cows. They pay us back with some of their milk proceeds, and we use that to make our yoghurt,” Joseph explained. “But we're also passing on all of our training, because we don't want there to be a vacuum in our community when the project finishes. If people receive a superior cow, they will treat it in a superior way.”

Beginning with two cows in 2002, they now have 31 cows, and can produce 2,000 liters of yogurt a day. When their new factory is complete, that number will



USAID Riccardo Gangale

**The USAID dairy program helps smaller producers diversify their production and create markets for products new to the Kenyan market, such as this flavored yoghurt.**

rise to 5,000 liters. The Njerus' strawberry, vanilla and unflavored yoghurt is sold in much of Kenya.

Recently the Njerus expanded their farming to include chickens, rabbits, pigs, tilapia and goats. They plan to open an organic health-food outlet to improve the diet of their community. They also have a vision for producing other value-added products, including cheese and butter, with a similar model that engages other local farmers.

Despite their background in accounting, the Njerus find it nearly impossible to calculate all that they have earned through dairy—or the prosperity they've brought to others.

“I don't know if we could count it all up, because we keep reinvesting every shilling we earn on our farm,” Pauline laughs. “But at this point, we've nearly reached our goal of being able to pay each of our 40 employees more than we earned as accountants in Nairobi, and I think we'll even exceed that soon.”

## VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND FLOWERS: KENYA HORTICULTURE COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT

USAID's Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project (KHCP) is increasing incomes and creating jobs through the horticulture industry—enabling small-scale grower of vegetables, fruits, flowers and nuts, to move from subsistence to sales. Participants learn how to grow more, get connected to credit sources, and sell in domestic, regional, and overseas markets, often competing with large, established producers.

In 2010, USAID/Kenya's horticulture program delivered extension, marketing and other business services to 38,200 smallholder farmers (half of them women) and small-to-medium scale agricultural entrepreneurs such as input suppliers and processors. As in the dairy program, the program uses a “business development services” approach, in which beneficiaries pay for their own training. Training

itself then becomes a business—and sustainable because it is demanded and valued by the clients.

Beneficiaries added \$545 on average to their yearly income—a significant increment in a country where the average per capita income is about \$1,500.

From working with a private Kenyan flower exporter, 118 smallholder flower farmers achieved the prestigious Rainforest Alliance international certification, enabling them to sell directly to the ASDA/Wal-Mart supermarket chain in the United Kingdom. Linking to such markets is a major milestone for small-scale farmers, and one the program plans to expand, so that the farmers stay in business long after KHCP ends.

Kenyan international exports of horticultural products beyond the region reached \$826 million, mostly to the European Union and some new markets in the Middle East. We estimate that 10%—or \$82.6 million—is attributable to the USAID program. Of this, the Kenyan smallholder producers earned \$20 million.

Overseas markets are becoming increasingly stringent about quality standards for agricultural exports. Therefore in addition to standards compliance training, USAID supported GOK to build a pest-risk analysis laboratory. This laboratory can perform in-country quality control, enhancing Kenya's ability to export fresh products.



USAID Neil Thomas

The USAID horticulture program connects small-scale flower-growers like this woman with the big flower auctions in Amsterdam.

## A STORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

### A PASSION FOR “PASSION:” HORTICULTURE CREATES WEALTH

Innovate and diversify: This is USAID/Kenya’s basic advice to farmers, backed up by practical training, technical assistance and connection to finance and markets.

Passion fruit is a prime example of this philosophy. Although it was popular for eating and for juice, the small, seedy, sweet-and-sour passion-fruit (or simply “passion,” as most Kenyans call it) was not grown in Rift Valley, Kenya’s breadbasket, until recently.

Over the past six years, USAID has changed that, and Kenya has become one of the world’s major passion producers. Zipporah Simuyu (“Zippy”) and Rex Asali are devoted to this vine-growing fruit, and passing along the passion.

A former secretary, Zippy started working with a group of 10 farmers and 1,000 passion-fruit plants in 2004, living in a mud house. Today Zippy runs the Good Neighbors Community Program, supported by USAID, which involves 300 groups or 6,000 farmers directly. In one greenhouse she runs a nursery for disease-free seedlings—175,000 plants each quarter. Her program trains farmers, teaches them how to increase soil fertility, manage and prevent crop disease.

“We produce passion fruit for the bulk market, add value to it, and see our farmers also improve their income at the household level,” says Zippy. “I think passion, I farm passion, I sell passion, I earn from passion.”

Rex Asali, a retired civil servant, was one of Zippy’s trainees. Come home to farm after a career in the city, Rex met up with Fintrac, the USAID partner that runs the Kenya Horticultural Competitiveness Program; they showed him that passion farming can bring profits up to ten times as high as maize, with income on a weekly basis.

Today, he harvests up to 200 kg a day during the 10-month growing season, or over 6,000 kg—from just one acre. He plans to plant two acres to passion this year.



The passion flower produces a tasty fruit that is increasingly sought after by large juice producers, creating an expanding market for small-scale farmers.

***I think passion, I farm passion, I sell passion, I earn from passion.***  
—ZIPPY SIMUYU

But you don’t just plant seedlings and forget about them. The vines must be grafted onto hardier root stock; they must be watered, trellised, pruned, sprayed, checked and treated for diseases...

“If you are a good passion fruit farmer,” says Rex, “you will never be idle. No single day.”

Rex cannot walk, but his disability does not seem to have slowed him down.

“What I normally believe is that given a chance, an opportunity you will make it. Disability is not a big handicap,” he says. “It is only a small challenge.”

Eighty percent of Kenya’s purple passion fruit is exported fresh to Uganda. Much of yellow passion becomes juice for the Kenyan and international juice market, which is growing at 10 percent a year.

“We passion fruit farmers have succeeded because of the assistance we are getting from USAID,” says Rex. “Right now we’ve got enough technical staff on the ground who are involved right from the start up to harvest. Even some of the diseases we didn’t know how to treat, USAID is assisting us to control them. We are grateful.”



Maize is the country's favorite staple; USAID programs help farmers grow maize more productively and diversify crops.

## KENYA MAIZE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (KMDP)

One of every two farmed acres in Kenya is planted to maize, most citizens' favorite staple. Kenyans eat on average 88 kilograms of maize products a year. Yet maize prices remain among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, and chronic shortages threaten national food security—due in large part to antiquated methods and worn-out soil. Most maize farmers harvest only for family consumption.

The Maize Development Program, run by ACDI/VOCA, is helping small-scale farmers move from subsistence to business,

encouraging rural development. Thanks to training and new methods, many of its farmers triple their yields. In addition, the program works to make cooperatives more effective and link farmers to commercial millers and markets. The program cooperates with private-sector partners at every link in the value chain, including the Cereal Growers Association of Kenya, Farm Input Promotions Africa Ltd. (FIPS), and the Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange (KACE).

Over 200,000 farmers have completed the project-designed training course in Farming as a Family Business, organized with

the Kenyan government and private stakeholders. In addition, over 400,000 farmers have visited project demonstration plots that feature better agronomic practices in western Kenya and the Rift Valley region.

Beneficiary farmers now get market information from weekly radio broadcasts and even by SMS—(text messages by cell phone) with the support of local communications company Safaricom. With these services, farmers can avoid exploitation by middlemen, who have historically taken advantage of uninformed farmers.

## HELPING PASTORALISTS ADAPT TO CHANGING CLIMATE AND CHANGING TIMES: KENYA DRYLANDS LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (KDLDP)

In Kenya's vast and dry northeast, the optimal use of land has been pastoralism. For centuries, families would herd their cattle, camels, sheep and goats to fresher pasture—sometimes trekking hundreds of kilometers throughout the year. Today, the pastoralist way of life is becoming tenuous as increasing drought, population growth, and continued insecurity spilling over from neighboring Somalia constrain the movements

of pastoralists and their herds.

The Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program launched in 2010 with the aim of raising both incomes and food security for at least 50,000 pastoralist households in the northeastern counties and Tana River. In these areas, up to 90 percent of adults work in herding, and livestock contributes as much as 95 percent of family incomes. KDLDP is connecting herders to

markets, credit, and veterinary care to improve animal health and productivity. It is also advocating for policy that is more pastoralist-friendly. Objectives include unleashing \$7.2 million in credit guarantees and creating 600 new jobs in the livestock value chain to catalyze production, value-adding activities such as camel meat and milk processing, marketing and trade.



The USAID Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Program aims to raise income and food security for 50,000 vulnerable pastoralists.

## A STORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

### IT TAKES MONEY TO MAKE MONEY:

#### USAID/Kenya's tradition of getting credit to the rural poor

USAID/Kenya helped pioneer Kenya's microfinance sector and has been supporting and strengthening the industry for close to three decades. For instance K-Rep—one of the oldest and largest institutions lending to the poor—began as USAID's Kenya Rural Enterprise Program in 1984. It then became the first microfinance institution to transform into a commercial bank.

In recent years, USAID/Kenya has partnered with over half a dozen banks to extend credit to hundreds of thousands of clients previously considered "unbankable." With USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA), it has eased the entry of commercial banks into rural microfinance by guaranteeing loans to clients they traditionally avoided. The loan guarantees remove some of the risk—real and perceived—of lending, thus opening up credit to micro-enterprises, farmers, women, slum-dwellers, and other "non-traditional" clients.

In FY 2010, some 123,000 microenterprises (twice as many as the previous year) got the capital they needed from banks participating in USAID's DCA programs, including Kenya Commercial Bank, K-Rep Bank, Fina Bank, Oikocredit and Cooperative Bank of Kenya. The small-scale businesses span the maize, dairy, and horticulture value chains as well as other rural enterprises.

These banks lent nearly \$59 million to such clients under the guarantee scheme—in addition to nearly \$11 million that was not covered by the guarantee. This brings the total amount of private financing mobilized by the USAID DCA guarantee to \$70 million in 2010 – an indication that the private sector financial institutions are willing to make more capital available so the rural poor can earn their way out of poverty.

Other banks have been watching this experience. In 2010, thanks to the high repayment rates, banks NOT in DCA programs lent \$49 million to micro-enterprises.

Banks are also beginning to woo women as clients. For instance, in 2010, Kenya Commercial Bank launched a product called "Grace Loans" just for women.

USAID/Kenya has actively backed regulatory reforms including the Microfinance Act, and the creation of the Association for Microfinance Institutions. We have provided technical assistance to the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) to supervise the prudent expansion of the financial system.

In January 2011, USAID began a new, scaled-up program known as Financial Inclusion for Rural Microenterprises (FIRM). FIRM is expected to significantly expand results in the future.



**USAID has been instrumental in developing the microfinance industry so that small-scale farmers and traders can get the credit they need.**

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The year 2010 saw rains return in most areas after the severe drought of 2009, during which 3.8 million people in Kenya needed food relief. Nevertheless in 2010, USG agencies together provided a total of over \$149 million food and non-food assistance to Kenyans affected by drought and other natural disasters, as well as refugees living in Kenya.

Of this, USAID/Food for Peace contributed 72,000 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance—worth \$69 million—to 1.6 million drought-affected Kenyans. Up to 94,000 individuals benefited from a drought-recovery program worth \$1.4 million, in arid and marginal agricultural areas. Over 50 percent of the relief food distributed in Kenya by the World Food Program (WFP) is donated by the USG.

USAID/Food for Peace provided 26,250 MT of emergency food assistance, valued at \$33 million, to approximately 330,000 refugees primarily from Somalia (in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps). USAID/Office of Disaster Assistance provided more than \$10 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene--benefiting up to 89,000 people. U.S. Department

of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration provided over \$37 million for ongoing refugee care countrywide, including for approximately 289,000 people in refugee camps in Dadaab, northern Kenya.

The Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS/Net)

program, supported by USAID/Kenya, helped improve the disaster preparedness and analysis skills of 50 GOK early-warning and drought monitoring officers, enabling U.S. humanitarian assistance to be used more effectively.



**About 80 percent of Kenya is arid or semi-arid; climate change is making farming and herding increasingly challenging in many regions.**

***USG agencies together provided a total of over \$149 million food and non-food assistance to Kenyans affected by drought and other natural disasters, as well as refugees living in Kenya.***

# ENVIROMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

USAID Donatella Lorch



## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BY NUMBERS IN 2010



- 1.7** Percent of Kenya where forest cover remains
- 10** Percent recommended by international scientists, and the Government of Kenya's medium-term goal
- 50,000** More than this number of Kenyan farmers have joined a USAID tree-planting partner in the last five years
- 7 million** Trees planted by Kenyan farmers in a USAID-funded program called TIST
- 205,000** Additional hectares of wildlife habitat, wetlands and forest came under improved management by USAID and partners
- 131,000** More than this number of hectares of communal land were set aside for wildlife and pastoralism in the Northern Rangelands-- habitat for endangered Grevy's zebra--in USAID programs
- 24,800** People who collectively earned \$1,250,000 in net income from conservation-based businesses and investments
- 4 million** Dollars grossed by these conservation-based businesses-- in addition to new jobs, improved security, healthy and productive farms and rangelands.

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

## OVERVIEW

Kenya is blessed with some of the most spectacular wildlife and wild lands in the world. It also contains astonishing biodiversity: some 6,500 known species of vascular plants; 360 species of mammals, and 350 of resident birds.

The country's biological wealth—including biodiversity, forests, water, and soils—underpins its economy. Yet the ecological integrity of many areas is under threat from unplanned and unsustainable land use changes, particularly unplanned conversion of rangelands to farms and informal settlements.

Today, only 1.7 percent of the country remains forested, though Vision 2030 aims to achieve 10

percent forest cover. Pollutant runoff threatens marine habitat; climate change threatens livelihoods as well as natural reserves as rainfall becomes increasingly unpredictable and dry seasons turn into drought. Economists estimate that \$270 million of potential income is lost each year from degradation of forests and fresh water as well as coastal water pollution.

USAID's Environment and Natural-resource Management (ENRM) program promotes equitable economic growth based on careful and planned use of Kenya's natural capital. The program focuses on forward-looking policy and governance, biodiversity conservation and natural-resource

management, and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

The ecosystems or “landscapes,” on which we focus include:

- key “water towers”: the highlands of Mt. Kenya, the Mau Forest complex, and the Aberdares mountain range that collectively generate most of Kenya's major rivers
- the expansive Savanna-Acacia ecosystem hosting much of the country's spectacular large animals including rhino, endangered Grevy's zebra, and elephant
- three globally significant coastal wetlands hosting over 400 species of migrant and native birds
- the pristine Kiunga Marine Reserve and adjacent Boni and Dodori coastal forest reserves.

The ENRM program works synergistically with the Feed the Future Initiative, and partners directly with GOK agencies and research centers as well as indigenous and international NGOs, community-based organizations. It engages local and international consulting firms through host-country contracts, cooperative agreements, grants and public-private partnerships, including the Global Development Alliance (GDA) mechanism.



Supported by USAID/Kenya, the Green Belt Movement has reforested some 90,000 degraded hectares of the Aberdares Range. Residents say more than 60 dried-up streams began to flow again after seedlings were planted.

## A STORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### “WINGED JEWELS” HELP SAVE THE FOREST

“I like the butterfly business because I know I will get some income from it each week. It’s dependable,” says Faduma, a member of the Magangani Self-help Group.

With assistance and training from the Kipepeo (“Butterfly”) Project, the self-help group engages in “nature-based” businesses. Members of the group sell butterfly pupae, mushrooms, and honeycombs. They have realized that the forest supports them in these enterprises, so they now steward the forest.

“We used to collect firewood and use the trees to make charcoal to sell” says another group member, “but now we’ve stopped this. We want to save the forest. Our butterflies and bees need it, and it attracts rain.”

The Kipepeo project enables community-based and nature-based enterprises that create livelihoods for the people living around the Arabuko Sokoke forest. These enterprises provide an incentive for community participation in the conservation of a forest with high biodiversity and endemism.

The butterfly farmers have become the “watch-dogs” of the forest. Some even sit on the local board of the

Kenya Forest Service.

USAID has supported the project for the past seven years and is now providing assistance, in partnership with the National Museums of Kenya (NMK), to build a butterfly exhibit at the Fort Jesus Museum in nearby Mombasa. The butterfly farmers breed pupae on their farms using parental stock captured in the forest. (NMK monitors permanent transects in the reserve to ensure that wild butterflies are not depleted.) The pupae are exported and sold to butterfly exhibits and houses in Europe and North America. Sales have gone down in recent years due to a hike in shipping costs, so the Mombasa exhibit will provide a secondary and sustainable local market for the farmers.

Faduma and the Magangani Self-help Group have been able to diversify into other businesses with the income they’ve earned from selling butterflies. They have begun a catering business together and they have taken small loans from the group to start individual enterprises. Faduma is pleased to report that she has been able to buy land and build a house, as well as buy school uniforms to send her children to school.



Residents near the Arabuko-Sokoke coastal forest profit from selling pupae to butterfly exhibits around the world. Since the butterflies need trees, community members have become stewards of the forest.

## NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

People are far more likely to manage land and other resources well if they know they have secure and fair land tenure. They are also more likely to invest in sustainable enterprises and other livelihoods. The ENRM program has worked hard to help GOK develop a National Land Policy that recognizes individual rights, including women's right to own land, as well as property rights for communities who have long occupied areas, but previously had no legal standing as their land was "grabbed" and sold to outsiders.

## SECURE

### Securing Rights to Land and Natural Resources for Biodiversity and Livelihoods

Located in Lamu along the northern coast, the SECURE project is strengthening property rights of indigenous communities so as to reduce land conflicts, improve local livelihoods, and foster sustainable natural resource management. SECURE collaborated with the Ministry of Lands to develop a Community Land Rights Recognition (CLRR) model, to formalize the rights of communities to ancestral lands as authorized in the new Constitution. Using the CLRR model, communities can register and secure their land in a systematic, transparent and cost-effective manner. The model will be tested in Lamu County, where the local Boni and Bajuni communities have been considered



Kenya's two top earners of foreign exchange—tourism and agriculture—depend on a sound environment.

"squatters" since independence, and their land systematically grabbed. The communities will also co-manage the local marine conservancies. If successful, the model will be replicated by the Government of Kenya across the country.

## KITENGELA CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The first community-driven land use master plan was signed by the Minister for Lands in February 2010. The model chosen by the community will work as a precedent for many other biologically important areas. Implementation of the plan will result in approximately 100,000 acres of rangeland secured for wildlife movement and livestock grazing as the plan prevents fragmentation into unviable sizes. It will also safeguard the integrity of

Nairobi National Park. (See story on page 53.)

## PROMARA

### Collaborative Management of the Mara-Mau Ecosystem

Because of its critical importance as the largest forest and largest watershed in the country, USAID thoroughly assessed part of the Mau Forest Complex (the Upper Mara River Basin) in 2009. We studied land tenure and management, food security and rural livelihoods of those who live there. The Mau has been hard hit by illegal and unplanned settlements as well as illegal logging. Much of the Mau is still at risk from unclear land and tenure, politics, and weak forest management institutions.

This study enabled USAID/ Kenya, in collaboration with GOK and NGO partners, to

## A STORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### THE KITENGELA LAND USE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

#### A first for Kenya and perhaps the last chance for Nairobi National Park

Nairobi National Park (NNP) is the world's only national park bordering a booming metropolis. The park hosts more than 100 animal species and is the country's largest black rhino sanctuary. It welcomes over 100,000 visitors annually, collecting over \$500,000 in revenue—the fourth highest sum in the Kenyan National Park system.

For centuries, the Kitengela ecosystem in which Nairobi National Park lies has been home to pastoral Maasai communities whose livestock herds have coexisted with wildlife. Today it remains a vital dispersal area for animals to move in and out of the park in search of food, water, and mates.

But the peaceable kingdom it is not. In recent years, Kitengela has increasingly seen conflict between multiple users: wildlife, herders, farmers, Nairobi commuters, developers, miners and industrialists. Rapid urban sprawl and fencing has been squeezing out both wildlife and livestock, reducing habitat and leading to increased human/wildlife conflict as carnivores prey on livestock and people retaliate.

The Maasai communities have been losing their traditional livelihoods as previously communal land is fragmented and urbanized—and high real estate prices entice more of the same. Although the entire Kitengela Conservation Area is recognized as a “game

conservation area,” the area has never been legally protected for conservation.

To safeguard both the Maasai community and Nairobi National Park, USAID/Kenya has worked for several years to help local stakeholders forge a local solution. In a participatory process, local landowners and the county council developed and ultimately agreed on a conservation-sensitive land use master plan (LUMP) to protect livestock and wildlife in the Kitengela area. The plan includes agreed-on guidelines for sustainable land use, zoning, and natural resource management in the area.

In particular, the LUMP provides legal protection for 60,000 hectares of biologically significant land for wildlife movement and compatible livestock grazing. It prevents fragmentation of this area into unviable sizes and enforces environmental action plans and audits. The council adopted Kitengela's land-use master plan in June 2010.

Adopted by the Olkejuado County Council in June 2010, this is the first community-initiated land-use plan to be approved by the Kenyan government. It represents a local solution for numerous simmering conflicts and a model for many other communities around national parks where land is increasingly fragmented and developed.



**A new community-led land use master plan protects both livestock and wildlife in Kitengela.**

develop the Promara project in 2010—designed to recover the Mara-Mau ecosystem by strengthening and publicizing property rights and obligations of key stakeholders. One major result in 2010 was the finding that, given that some residents do hold legal title to lands in the Mau, “environmental easements” rather than displacements may hold great promise for conserving the forest and the watershed. Environmental easements are legally binding agreements that allow for a particular land use on private land—in this case, reforestation and/or conservation. Promara is now pioneering the development of this useful tool in Kenya.

Also in the Mau, USAID/Kenya supported the Ministry of Lands to survey and demarcate the boundaries of two forest blocks (South Western Mau and Transmara forest blocks), a total of over 55,000 hectares. Clarifying the boundaries is one step to reducing encroachment into the forest.

## **BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND IMPROVED NATURAL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

USAID promotes the conservation of biodiversity and its judicious use for economic growth. In 2010, USG investment in conservation-based enterprises improved the wellbeing of numerous communities: 21,500 individuals from wildlife-rich areas earned an income of over \$1.1 million from a mix of enterprises including ecotourism, trading and micro-enterprises. The private sector and communities created



USAID partner Northern Rangelands Trust has helped traditional herders create 18 community wildlife conservancies, so they can stay on the land and earn income from wildlife tourism and other “conservation-based” enterprises.

seven new conservancies and four eco-lodges, with investment worth over \$3 million. (See NRT story.)

## **WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION WITH THE KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE (KWS)**

The year 2010 saw the launch of Kenya’s first comprehensive conservation strategies for five endangered or threatened species: lion, spotted hyena, wild dog, cheetah and sea turtle. Each strategy was developed in collaboration with numerous stakeholders, including researchers, communities, and NGOs.

As wild lands continue to be fragmented, humans and wildlife increasingly collide. Wildlife eats and tramples livestock and crops; people kill wildlife in revenge. To track and reduce “human-wildlife conflict” and poaching, USAID partnered with KWS to

pilot the wildlife Management Information System (MIST)—a digital monitoring system for reporting and analyzing such incidents and wildlife movements. In addition, six community conservancies harmonized their ecological monitoring systems with the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) program of CITES—the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Also in 2010, USAID underwrote KWS’ translocation of some 200 animals from community and private sanctuaries to repopulate Meru National Park, which Kenya is rebuilding as a tourist destination to relieve pressure on the better known parks.

USAID is enabling the streamlining and transparency of KWS operations, particularly revenue collection and management as well as wildlife monitoring.

## **KENYA CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM (KCSSP)**

To improve environmental governance in Kenya, the project trained judges, prosecutors, and magistrates on environmental policy, and drafted model environmental by-laws that municipalities may adopt. KCSSP also contributed to the drafting of rules and regulations on Community Forest Associations. The program takes a market-led approach to conservation. For instance, around the Mt. Kenya forest, KSSCP projects include successful community-organized trout ponds, which depend on maintaining a supply of clean, cold water, in turn dependent on healthy forest. In a biodiesel project, women harvest a sustainable number of oilseeds (croton) from the forest, which are processed into diesel fuel. Other groups are extracting essential oils and other plant-based products for sale to the cosmetics industry, including aloe for moisturizers and an effective repellent for *anopheles* (malaria-bearing) mosquitoes.

Under this program, USAID also contributed to launching a land-conservation trust to secure 121,400 hectares in the ecosystem connecting lakes Nakuru, Elementeita, and Naivasha. This habitat provides the last refuge for much of the wildlife in this area burgeoning with human settlements.

## **LAIKIPIA BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM**

Also based on business principles and market-led, USAID's Laikipia Biodiversity Conservation

program is increasing the capacity of Laikipia communities to manage natural resources as they improve livelihoods. Partner Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) has developed the first countywide wildlife conservation strategy in addition to an innovative way for communities to revive overgrazed pasture through a novel method of scheduled grazing ("holistic rangeland management"). Participants are also developing community forest associations to allow them to manage and restore public forest lands. The program has set up a capacity-building network for producers of conservation-friendly natural products--such as honey, essential oils, herbal teas, baskets and other artefacts. Many of the products are certified organic and sustainable. By year's end the network included 830 producers.

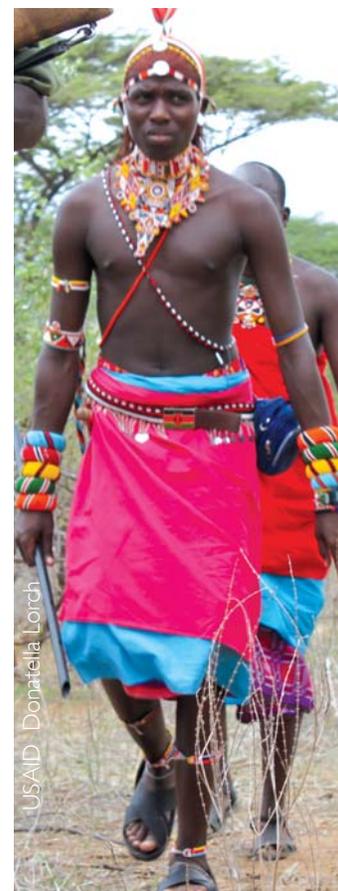
## **EAST ABERDARES FOREST REHABILITATION PROJECT**

USAID has supported the Green Belt Movement's East Aberdare Forest Rehabilitation Project since 2008. Participants, 90 percent of whom are women, are rehabilitating 2,000 hectares. Participants have planted two million trees along rivers, water-catchment areas, public lands and on private farms. Since the planting, some 60 formerly dried-up streams have begun to flow again. The project integrates agro-forestry and food crops--increasing the resiliency of beneficiary households. Some of the reforested areas protect rivers for trout farming. The community has earned over \$80,000 in revenue from selling tree seedlings.

Monitoring of trees with GIS technology, and ground surveillance by youth "green rangers," show significant tree growth and improved vegetation. The project has also strengthened Community Forest Associations, enabling them to co-manage forest areas with the Kenya Forest Service--a milestone in ecological restoration.

## **NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST (NRT)**

NRT has inspired and coordinated the formation of 18 community conservancies throughout Laikipia and Samburu--covering 3 million acres and benefiting 100,000 people through upgraded security, improved pastureland, and eco-tourism development. In 2010, the USAID-funded organization trained over 300 new community game scouts to collect daily information on wildlife and security threats throughout 12,000 square kilometers. (See story.)



USAID Donatella Lorch

At the Namunyak community conservancy, trained, local scouts ensure security for wildlife, livestock, residents, and tourists.

## A STORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### **PARTNER: NORTHERN RANGELANDS TRUST**

#### **18 conservancies protecting people, wildlife, and livelihoods**

A vast, dry land spanning four provinces, Kenya's northern rangelands is home to pastoralist herders, one of Kenya's major wildlife migration routes—and numerous conflicts over water and pasture.

An ecotourism pioneer for over 20 years, USAID/Kenya helped create the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) in 2004. An umbrella organization, NRT oversees local conservancies owned and managed by the local communities. The conservancies do protect animals, but community conservation is at least as much about people.

"It's about improving the livelihoods of these local communities through wildlife conservation," says Tom Lalampaa, head of NRT's Community Development Program.

"I have seen landscapes change, I have seen people's hearts change, and I have seen benefits trickling down, trickling into the communities unlike before." Lalampaa grew up in the area; he was the first to be awarded scholarships for high school and university by his home West Gate Community Conservancy.

Five years ago, NRT supported five conservancies. Since then, USAID has invested \$3.2 million. Today NRT works with 18 conservancies, three million acres and 100,000 people. The waiting list is long.

The program helped develop the Samburu-Isiolo conservation area management plan in an area that provides habitat for endangered northern species and brings the highest revenue of any economic activity (over \$60 million/year) to the local authorities.

NRT does not encourage communities to rush to tourism, but rather work to build capacity in governance and management, ensure financial transparency, and improve local security for both pastoralists and tourists. In fact, many residents say that increased security from a well organized network of trained guards, is the top benefit of working with

NRT. Inter-ethnic conflicts and the nearby, porous border with Somalia previously made everyday activities hazardous.

"It takes about four to five or even six or seven years before a conservancy can start thinking about tourism," says Lalampaa. "They have to monitor the wildlife properly, security has to be very good, and the governance has to be right," says Lalampaa.

When the communities get it right, the wildlife returns, too. "Before the conservancy initiative, communities were encroaching into wildlife areas, blocking wildlife movement," says Lalampaa. "Poaching was really rampant, very high. It is just last year that we started seeing giraffes coming back because they were actually wiped out completely."

West Gate, for instance, now sees herds of up to 500 Grevy's zebra—an endangered sub-species and formerly extremely rare in the area. The conservancy has made the conservation of this zebra a top priority. Scouts closely monitor the animals and their habitat,



**In dry areas, pastoralism can be the most economic use of land, and can be compatible with wildlife. USAID/Kenya works with pastoralists to enhance the productivity and market competitiveness of their livestock.**

and guard vigilantly against poaching on and around West Gate.

Residents tangibly benefit from this innovative style of conservation.

Like West Gate, Namunyak Wildlife Conservation Trust boasts an exclusive safari camp. Sarara, built in 2005 (10 years after the Trust began) draws the most funding of the NRT conservancies. Three-quarters of its staff come from the local community—a huge benefit in an area with few livelihood options.

In 2010 Namunyak earned nearly \$200,000 from tourism; the community allotted 60 percent to security and the rest to health and education. Namunyak paid for 250 children's high school and university—a conservancy record.

“There were poor people before the coming of Namunyak who now have herds of goats, there are people who have had problems in terms of education, but now our sons and daughters can go to school,”

says Amar Lumasulani, a member of the Namunyak Board of Trustees.

Yet it's a constant struggle. Elephant poaching is increasing across Kenya as well as here in Namunyak, where the mountains create a unique elephant habitat. Scouts track every report of elephant kills, and with community cooperation, can often catch the poachers.

Concludes Lalampaa, “Northern Rangelands Trust and the communities in northern Kenya, we couldn't have made it that far if it had not been for the support of USAID. They support these initiatives including conflict resolution, getting communities to work together, creating a fabric.”

Without security there are no animals, without animals there are no tourists—and without tourism there is little revenue in many an isolated corner of Kenya.

NRT is now a model for community conservation nationwide and around the world.



USAID Donatella Lorch

## FACING UP TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Under President Obama's new Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID/Kenya supports programs that reduce growth in greenhouse gas emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and sustainable livelihoods. Our work integrates reforestation for watershed rehabilitation and for carbon storage, as well as tree planting and conservation farming.

In 2010 USAID helped GOK prepare a proposal to the World Bank to ready the country as a whole to participate in the international carbon market. Our programs for forest regeneration

in the Mau and Mt. Kenya are being used as pilot projects for the new, countrywide carbon-market effort.

We are facilitating the growth of carbon sequestration and GhG management by working directly with farmer groups to increase on-farm tree cover and restore degraded riparian and forest lands in target watersheds.

One of the implementing partners in this effort is TIST—The

International Small Group & Tree Planting Program.

In FY 2010, 5,584 TIST members, 44% of them women, received USG-supported training in global climate change—including the UN Framework Convention on climate change, as well as practical training in rivers and soil, and the importance of indigenous trees.

Broader USG training enabled over 12,100 TIST members (48% women) to increase their capacity to cope with climate change. The TIST program, including USG- and non-USG supported groups, totals over 50,000 people now in Kenya. (See story.)

**5,584 TIST  
members  
received USG-  
supported  
training in  
global climate  
change.**



## **PARTNER: THE INTERNATIONAL SMALL GROUP & TREE PLANTING PROGRAM (TIST)**



USAID Carole Douglas

**USAID partner The International Small Group & Tree Planting Program (TIST)--became the first organization on the planet to win two international certifications for measuring the carbon stored in the trees they grow. TIST farmers not only benefit from useful trees; they will also earn more in “carbon credits” from the international carbon market.**

TIST is one of the most innovative tree planting programs in the world. More than 50,000 TIST farmers in Kenya have so far planted 7 million trees, verifying their condition and location with award-winning, purpose-built software on hand-held computers and regularly monitoring how much carbon the trees are storing. TIST represents a Global Development Alliance linking USAID, Clean Air Action Corporation, which founded TIST, and the Institute for Environmental Innovation, an NGO that provides training and other capacity-building. USAID is supporting TIST in Kenya with \$7.5 million over five years. Clean Air Action has invested close to \$11 million in developing the monitoring technology and pilot projects.

TIST farmers plant and nurture trees for which they are paid a small advance on their expected future worth in the carbon market. Farmers pledge to care for their trees for 30 years; to use conservation farming techniques; to use only fallen wood for cooking fires; and to adopt more efficient cookstoves. The innovative TIST model has captured the imagination of foresters and many GoK officials have expressed interest in adopting the model and monitoring systems nationwide.

TIST farmers and validators post its progress for all to see at [www.tist.org/tist/kenyagrowth.php](http://www.tist.org/tist/kenyagrowth.php).



This Samburu woman sells the beaded ornaments she makes to a USAID partner that markets them internationally.

## OTHER FOREST-CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Other forest-conservation projects target the ecologically significant Kakamega forest in Western Kenya and Arabuko-Sokoke, last remnant of the Coastal forest. (See butterfly story.)

Around Mt. Kenya, residents earned \$100,000 in innovative enterprises such as collecting, processing, and selling edible oils and essential cosmetic oils. Some 300 women collect wild nuts that are used to make biodiesel

## POLICY NEWS

The program facilitated GOK's drafting of forestry regulations to support the Forest Act of 2005. For the first time, regulations allow for community forest associations. Through our support, the KFS has engaged with local communities to rehabilitate Mt. Kenya, Kakamega, and Aberdares forests.

## NEW IN 2011

### Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)

Kenya is a priority country under the U.S. Government's Climate Change Initiative (CCI) – Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy (EC-LEDS). EC-LEDS corresponds with Kenya's Climate Change Response Strategy (KCCRS) and will include activities promoting a low-carbon development pathway, smart energy policy and regulations, and clean energy across the

economy as well as targeting poorer communities.

This year, USAID/Kenya is adapting its microfinance program to offer loans for small-scale green energy systems. This approximately \$1.2 million project will enable small-scale farmers and others to finance fuel-efficient stoves, solar energy and heating, biogas installations, and other renewable energy equipment.

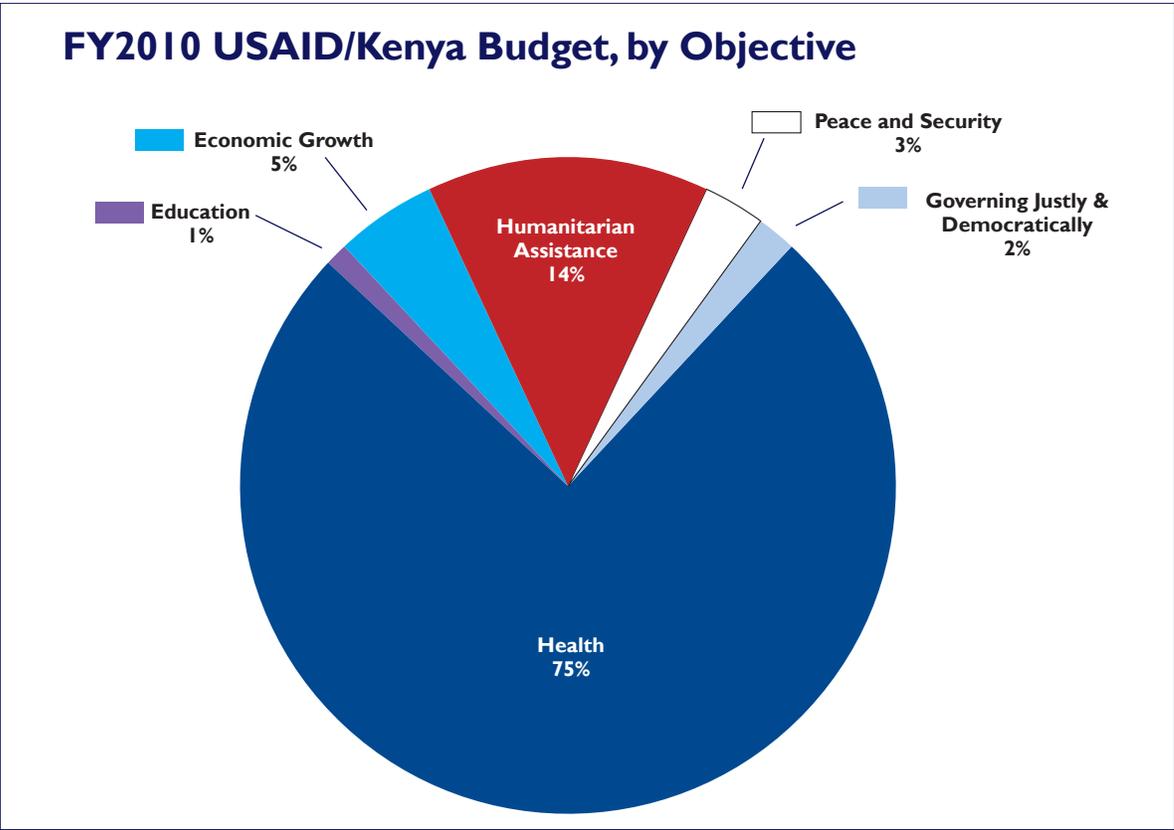
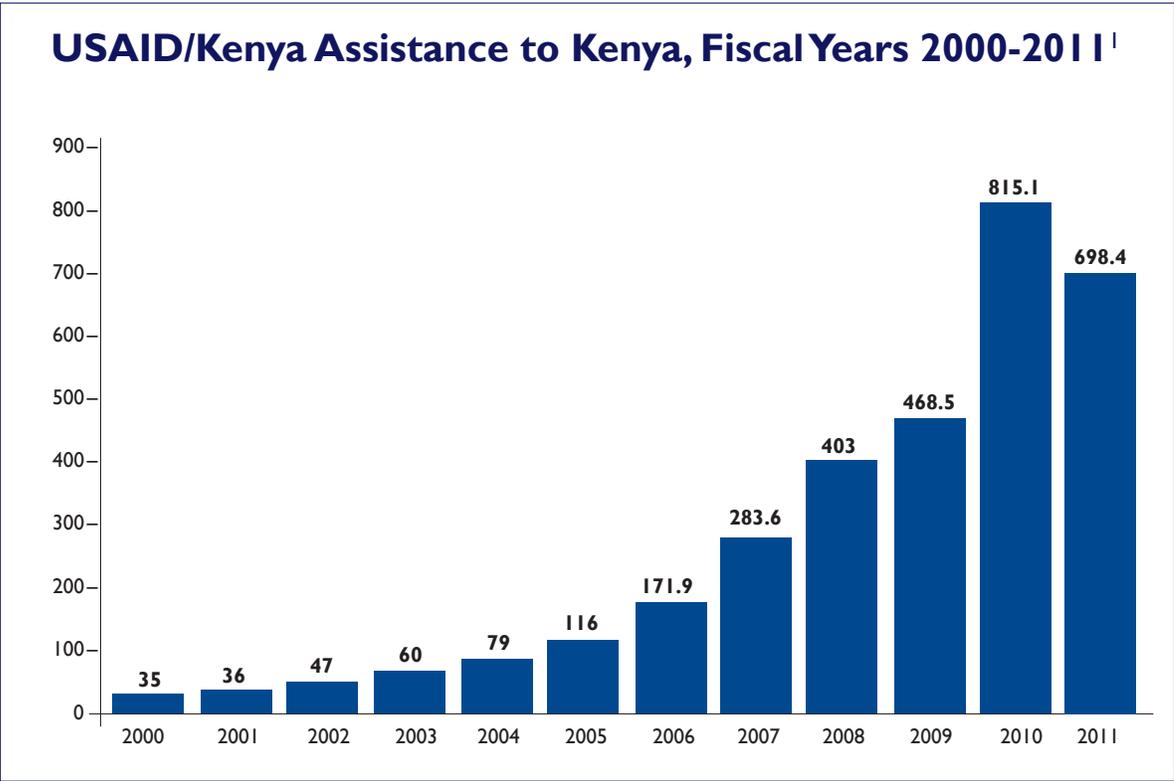
TIST is the first organization in the world to win two international certifications for carbon-storage validation

The TIST Program in Kenya has been validated and

verified by the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) and also by the CCBA (Carbon, Community, Biodiversity Alliance) - the two most highly regarded certification processes. TIST's double certification is the first in the world and a tremendous vote of confidence in the potential for Kenya to profit from the growing interest in the carbon trade.

USAID/Kenya is collaborating with GOK to finalize a report and plans to issue title deeds to legal residents of the Mau Forest Complex.

# BUDGET ALLOCATIONS



<sup>1</sup>Years 2010 and 2011 include all assistance—development, food, humanitarian, and military.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AEI	Africa Education Initiative
AGCI	Agricultural Global Competitiveness Initiative
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMFI	Association of Micro Financial Institutions
AMPATH	Academic Model providing Access To Healthcare
APHIA	AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASCU	Agricultural Sector Coordinating Unit
BDS	Business Development Services
BizCLIR	Business Climate Legal and Institutional Reform
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program
CAPF	Coalition for Accountable Political Finance
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CoMMS	Conservancy Management Monitoring System
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DfID	Department for International Development
DOTS	Directly Observed Therapy Short Course

DPC	District Peace Committee
EDC	Education Development Center
EMACK	Education for Marginalized Children in Kenya
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
FSDT	Financial Sector Deepening Trust
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
G-Youth	Garissa Youth Program
HIP	Hygiene Improvement Project
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLB	House Live Broadcast
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IIEC	Interim Independent Electoral Commission
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
KACE	Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange
KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KBDS	Kenya Business Development Services
KCSSP	Kenya Civil Society Support Program
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KDSCP	Kenya Dairy Sector Competiveness Project
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEMCAP	Kenya Microfinance Capacity Building Program
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supply Agency
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

KESI	Kenya Education Staff Institute
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Program
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KHDP	Kenya Horticultural Development Program
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education
KISE	Kenya Institute for Special Education
KMDP	Kenya Maize Development Program
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide-treated Net
LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
MCA-TP	Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDR TB	Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MICC	Malaria Interagency Coordinating Committee
MFI	Micro Financial Institution
MOE	Ministry of Education
MP	Member of Parliament
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NARA	National Accord and Reconciliation Act
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NRT	Northern Rangelands Trust
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTH	National Taskforce on Horticulture

OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAC	Parliamentary Accounts Committee
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PIC	Public Investments Committee
PIN	Parliamentary Initiative Network
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMI	Presidential Malaria Initiative
PSP	Parliamentary Strengthening Program
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMC	School Management Committee
SMS	Short Message Service
SO	Standing Order
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
TBCAP	Tuberculosis Control Assistance Program
TEPD	Teacher Education and Professional Development
TIST	The International Small Group Tree Planting Program
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Program
WHO	World Health Organization







**U.S. Agency for International Development**

PO Box 629, Village Market 00621

Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone +254 20 862 2000

Fax +254 20 862 2680/ 2682

<http://kenya.usaid.gov>