



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

MYWANGI KIRUBI | USAID

KENYA REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

2015



“So I want to say particularly to the young people here today, Kenya is on the move. Africa is on the move. You are poised to play a bigger role in this world — as the shadows of the past are replaced by the light that you offer an increasingly interconnected world. And in the light of this new day, we have to learn to see ourselves in one another. We have to see that we are connected, our fates are bound together.”

— President Barack Obama, Safaricom Indoor Arena, Nairobi, Kenya

WRITERS | Jacqueline Frank
Ranelle Sykes

GRAPHIC DESIGN | Lilian Ohayo



**MESSAGE FROM THE U.S.
AMBASSADOR TO KENYA
ROBERT F. GODEC**

A CONTINUING PARTNERSHIP

President Barack Obama's historic trip to Kenya in July 2015 was the fulfillment of a promise. His visit reinforced more than 55 years of partnership between the United States and Kenya. During his two-day stay, he participated in the Global Entrepreneurship Summit alongside hundreds of innovators and business leaders from Kenya, Africa and around the world. **President Obama and Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta made an unprecedented pledge to work together against corruption with more than 40 U.S. and Kenyan graft-fighting actions.** It is a bold promise that, if effectively implemented, will significantly improve everyday life for all Kenyans. Additionally, President Obama announced new investments in wildlife conservation in Northern Kenya and increased funding to reduce HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women.



President Barack Obama and Ambassador to Kenya Robert F. Godec

The achievements of our development agency, USAID, do not belong to the United States alone: they are a result of the ingenuity, diligence and perseverance of Government of Kenya partners, businesses, civil society and, most importantly, individual Kenyans.

Progress in strengthening devolved institutions continues. **During this past year, more than 2 million Kenyans became more involved in local governance, and more than 12,000 civil society organizations advocated for social change.** This engagement is a lynchpin around which stronger and more equitable institutions are built.

"When it comes to the people of Kenya — particularly the youth — I believe there is no limit to what you can achieve," said President Obama at Kasarani stadium on the last day of his visit. Indeed, 2015 has been a landmark year. We continued to help young Kenyans earn confidence, voice, visibility and respect within their communities. **Youth are leading local development projects, starting and managing small businesses and speaking with one voice in local and national government decision-making. New investments are equipping young people with the skills, resources and opportunities they need to earn a living and enter the job market.** Through this support and the commitment of a capable and largely youthful population, more Kenyans are moving out of poverty and igniting promising futures for themselves and their country.

We are working with county governments to reap the benefits of devolution. In 2015, county governments strengthened local planning and budgeting systems to improve the quality of healthcare services. **More than 3.5 million children were vaccinated against measles, pneumonia and other diseases, and 747,369 expectant mothers received services to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission.**

Kenyan farmers are enthusiastically embracing innovations and technologies such as hydroponic farming and solar water pumps under the U.S. Government Feed the Future initiative. **With new knowledge and skills, farmers sold more than KES 10.7 billion (\$107 million) in crops at the farm level, 50 percent of which were exported.** These agribusinesses provide income to support rural families and are essential to a robust and flourishing economy.

These highlights reflect just a few of the successes that the United States and Kenya have achieved through collective action. We look forward to creating more opportunities for Kenyans to contribute to a peaceful and economically strong future.

MESSAGE FROM USAID MISSION DIRECTOR KAREN L. FREEMAN

A LANDMARK YEAR



Karen L. Freeman

With a dynamic economy, growing middle class and vibrant civil society, Kenya is capitalizing on a historic opportunity to be an engine of growth in East Africa. From county to county, this report tells the story of USAID contributions to this progress and the successes of the Kenyan people and institutions that made these accomplishments possible. We are deepening our partnerships and increasing collaboration with the Government of Kenya, Kenyan businesses and organizations, leaders, thinkers, entrepreneurs and ordinary Kenyans to provide opportunities for all.

Our partners are protecting the historic Kenyan constitution and experiencing the benefits of devolution. Inspiring democratic institutions are blossoming within counties, citizens are becoming more active, and processes and systems to manage local affairs and deliver public services are taking shape.

I am encouraged by the progress of the Government of Kenya early-grade reading program, Tusome, which has, with USAID support, taught students in 23,600 primary schools across the country how to read more effectively. The Regional Leadership Center East Africa, a part of President Barack Obama's Young African Leaders Initiative, opened its doors this year on the campus of Kenyatta University. Promising young men and women from across the region have graduated from leadership courses to sharpen their skills and determination, with a focus on redirecting these energies back into the region.

A landmark partnership between USAID and the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) is a major step in Kenya's ability to deliver health services to those who need them. Through this KES 65 billion (\$650 million) partnership, KEMSA will both purchase and deliver life-saving drugs more quickly and efficiently on behalf of the U.S. Government. This is the largest award by a USAID bilateral mission ever and demonstrates our support and confidence in local solutions and exemplary Kenyan institutions.

In 2015, we invested in community-driven solutions to build peace. More than 2 million Kenyans attended events that promoted understanding and the resolution of conflict between groups. Our work in the informal settlements of Nairobi has shifted the minds and attitudes of individuals living in the aftermath of violence. We are also strengthening the ability of local organizations in the coastal areas to lead communities in countering violent extremism.

In this report you will see powerful examples of Kenya's current and future leaders and entrepreneurs, and the communities, businesses and institutions they represent. These creative partnerships are fueling new ideas, technologies and investments to tackle tremendous challenges. For more information on how USAID manages development programs in Kenya, visit www.usaid.gov/kenya, connect with us on www.facebook.com/USAIDKenya, or follow us on [Twitter @USAIDKenya](https://twitter.com/USAIDKenya).



TABLE OF CONTENTS



PAGE 1
**HEALTH, POPULATION
AND NUTRITION**



PAGE 25
**DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE
AND CONFLICT**



PAGE 35
**ECONOMIC GROWTH
AND AGRICULTURE**



PAGE 13
**EDUCATION AND
YOUTH**



PAGE 47
**ENVIRONMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCES**

A hospital in Embu County
now has access to clean water.



HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION

747,369

expectant mothers
received services
to prevent
mother-to-child
HIV transmission

**10.3
million**

doses of malaria
medication distributed
to 5,000 health centers

**3.5
million**

children vaccinated
against pneumonia,
measles and
other diseases



Strengthening health systems

USAID invests in Kenyan healthcare systems to expand access to quality services from household to hospital.

(Above) A mother in Garissa County holds her son. A community health worker (CHW) visits her at least twice a week and provides tips on breastfeeding, immunizations and how to keep her baby free from infection. In 2015, USAID supported CHWs attached to local facilities to provide health education and basic services.



To support national and county governments, USAID (1) procures HIV/AIDS, malaria, and maternal and child health commodities and equipment; (2) improves supply chains; (3) strengthens health information systems and the health workforce; and (4) increases public and private investment in health to make services more accessible and available over the long term.

County health professionals and leaders are improving their ability to plan for, direct and oversee robust county health systems. In 2015, USAID helped health leaders generate reliable health data for planning and decision-making. With training and guidance, 12 counties completed health accounts to track how resources are distributed using detailed expenditure data. These accounts are used to analyze current spending, set targets and monitor progress.

↑
In 2015, with the signing of a KES 65 billion (\$650 million) contract, the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) increased the amount of U.S.-funded medical commodities it procures, warehouses and distributes. USAID has supported KEMSA, a state-owned health logistics service, since it was established, and has helped the institution bring systems, policies and procedures up to international standards. With improved operations, KEMSA is now positioned to support the delivery of health commodities nationwide.



(Top Left) A KEMSA official monitors the distribution of drugs.
(Top Right) Catherine Abongo examines a patient at her clinic in Kisumu County. She received a scholarship through Afya Elimu, a fund supported by the Government of Kenya Higher Education Loans Board (HELB), USAID and private businesses. In 2015, HELB provided 2,015 loans to medical students in Kenya to contribute to the expansion of a trained and educated health workforce.
(Above) A mother receives a birth certificate for her son at Fafi Hospital near her home in Garissa County. To get certificates for her older children, her husband had to travel two days to Garissa town. In 2015, USAID trained health workers and provided data collection tools that enabled many local facilities to register births. These efforts save time and money for families and improve national and local health planning.



The Government of Kenya's provision of free maternity services has helped dramatically increase the health of mothers and infants, with 58 percent of women attending at least four antenatal visits, in line with global health recommendations.

In 2015, USAID trained 10,752 community health workers in maternal and newborn care. These health workers are providing education and basic services, identifying warning signs during pregnancy and linking families to health facilities. By promoting the importance of ante- and postnatal care and giving birth under the supervision of skilled birth attendants, health workers have helped create demand for essential maternity services that save the lives of mothers and babies during labor and delivery.

USAID procured maternal and neonatal equipment for 1,300 health facilities and renovated more than 100 maternity units. Through these and other efforts, skilled deliveries in supported facilities increased by 17 percent.

Skilled birth attendants

In 2015, 624,180 women gave birth in the presence of skilled birth attendants at USAID-supported facilities.

(Above) Purity Ngithi is a first-time mother in Embu County. Many women in Purity's village preferred home deliveries, but she chose to give birth at a health facility because she learned "hospitals have the expert staff and equipment to help mothers with whatever happens during birth."



(Left) Mejumaa Vyamoto shows a client in Kwale County a variety of contraceptives. In 2015, USAID helped more than 3.5 million couples access family planning (FP) services. Several counties also increased expenditures for FP commodities as a result of a better understanding of their importance in achieving health and development goals. **(Below)** Ruth Kambucha, a nurse in Kajiabo County, counsels a mother at a health facility that is part of the Tunza Family Health Network. Tunza, a partnership between select private health facilities and USAID, provides quality health services, with a focus on family planning, in urban and peri-urban areas. There are more than 325 Tunza clinics across Kenya.



(Above) USAID supported the construction of a maternal shelter at the Kisima Model Health Center in Samburu County. Women come a few days before they are due and stay for a few days after. A home away from home, the shelters have provided more women who live in remote areas with access to skilled delivery services.



Improving nutrition

Malnourished children can suffer from physical delays, may not perform well in school and are less likely to survive to the age of 5. Monitoring infant growth and weight is important for assessing nutrition.

In 2015, USAID disseminated the Government of Kenya acute malnutrition guidelines with job aids and educational materials to 1,384 facilities. These guidelines help health workers identify malnourished children, provide appropriate treatment and counsel families on proper nutrition practices. USAID also provided 1.7 million children with Vitamin A supplements as a cost-effective nutrition intervention.

Child survival

USAID nutrition programs reached 3 million children under age 5.

Although preventable and treatable, malaria, pneumonia and dehydration from diarrhea remain leading causes of child death and illness in Kenya. USAID works with the Government of Kenya to help the most marginalized families gain access to effective and affordable prevention and treatment.

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple, inexpensive and effective treatment for children who become dehydrated as a result of severe diarrhea. USAID trains health workers to provide this service, and the health workers then teach parents how to offer it at home with store-bought salts. This saves money and empowers parents to provide immediate medical assistance to their children without visiting a clinic.

Vaccination is the best tool available today to protect children from illnesses such as pneumonia, measles and infections caused by rotavirus. In 2015, more than 1.5 million children were vaccinated against common childhood diseases. In partnership with the Ministry of Health, USAID also financed a mass-media campaign promoting the importance of vaccinations, with a focus on reaching caregivers of children younger than 2 in the 10 counties with the lowest immunization rates.



(Top Left) A young boy holds his mother's hand. She is expecting her fourth child and uses USAID-supported vouchers to access maternal and child health services at Simaho Maternity Clinic in Garissa County. **(Top Center)** Mary Wambui provides ORT to her son in Nyandarua County. **(Above)** Nurse Hildah Karayu immunizes a newborn in Tana River County.

Water, sanitation and hygiene



(Top) A baby is weighed at Port Reitz Hospital in Mombasa County. **(Above)** A boy drinks from a new water point near his home in Embu County. In 2015, USAID helped water service providers develop proposals that helped them secure loans from local banks. The money financed pipelines and other improvements to extend access to safe water to more than 6,000 households. Additionally, the promotion of chlorine-based water purification tablets helped 236,676 people access safe water for drinking and household use.



ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID

(Below) Malaria outreach workers show community members in Kilifi County how to properly use a net.

Reducing the burden of malaria

USAID distributed 3.8 million mosquito nets in 23 endemic and epidemic counties.

Global health experts recommend a comprehensive approach to reducing malaria, focused on preventing it in the first place and treating confirmed cases before they become life-threatening. USAID provides families, especially those living in malaria-endemic areas, with long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and training in how to properly use the nets to prevent malaria.

USAID contributes to the Government of Kenya plan to achieve universal coverage, defined as one net for every two people in malaria-endemic areas. These efforts support mass distributions of nets to all households every three years and routine distributions

through child welfare and antenatal clinics. Through the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative, USAID distributed nearly 1.9 million nets to health facilities, targeting those that provide antenatal services, and contributed 244,800 nets to Government of Kenya distribution campaigns.

Without a proper diagnosis, many people do not receive correct treatment. USAID invests in diagnostics to easily, accurately and safely test for malaria. As supporters of Kenya's universal diagnosis and treatment policy, USAID also procured 3.4 million rapid diagnostic tests and 7.2 million doses of malaria treatment in 2015.



FAITH NJORINJUNGE | USAID

Building an AIDS-Free generation

PEPFAR has supported more than 10 million pregnant women living with HIV since 2003.

In 2015, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) helped an additional 165,472 Kenyans living with HIV access treatment. The initiative — implemented by USAID, the Departments of State and Defense, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Peace Corps — provides comprehensive HIV services, including prevention, treatment, care and support. At present, efforts are focused on areas with the highest HIV burden, increasing the number of people living with HIV on treatment and reaching those most at risk of contracting HIV, including fishing communities, sex workers, people who inject drugs and young women.

Kenya has been particularly successful in reaching HIV-positive pregnant women and helping them give birth to babies who are HIV-free. In 2015, 95 percent of HIV-positive mothers received antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, compared to 84 percent in 2014.



IRENE ANJOMWENYI | USAID

← Traditionally, services to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child and adult ARV services are delivered at different places. With the support of USAID, the Diani Health Center in Kwale County began delivering all of these services — in addition to HIV testing and counseling, adult and child wellness and ante- and postnatal services — in one place. This “mother-and-baby pair” approach increased enrollment and retention of adults and children in HIV care and treatment.

“Patients are spending less time at the clinic and follow-ups with calls and SMS reminders are easier,” Ginorah Wangai, a Diani nurse, said.

(Top Right) Rose Akinyi is an HIV-positive mother in Kisumu County. Thanks to the education and guidance she received at Port Florence Hospital, her son was born HIV-free. **(Above)** A grandmother and her grandchild receive services at Diani Health Center in Kwale County.



IRENE ANGWENTY | USAID

(Left) A student at Riruta Satellite Primary School in Nairobi paints a mural on making healthy choices. Young people in Kenya are at high risk of contracting HIV. In 2015, USAID partnered with Sadolin Paint Kenya Ltd. and local artists to help students bring prevention messages to life.



PHILIP K. USAID

(Above) Fishing communities face a higher risk of HIV than the general population. Rosaline Achieng, a boat owner in Nakuru County, is one of 11 health educators working the shores of Lake Naivasha. Trained by USAID, she talks to men and women on the beach about HIV prevention and treatment. More than 1,100 fishermen and traders have attended learning sessions organized by Rosaline and other peer mobilizers.

(Below) The Huruma Self-Help Women's Group in Marsabit County supports 72 children who have been orphaned or left vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. USAID provided the women with a water storage tank enabling them to plant vegetables and fruits. The income they earn from the sale of these crops pays for the children's school fees and necessities.



ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID

↓ **Improving TB management**

Tuberculosis (TB) is the single leading cause of death among people living with HIV in Kenya. HIV increases susceptibility to TB as a result of compromised immunity. Leading many other high TB and HIV burden countries, Kenya now tests more than 95 percent of TB patients for HIV and provides antiretroviral therapy to about 86 percent of those who have both TB and HIV.

In 2015, USAID supported Kenya's Ministry of Health in launching the first comprehensive national survey on the prevalence of TB since independence in 1964. This data will result in more targeted prevention and treatment programs.

(Below) Patrick Ndiema, a health worker at Trans Nzoia County District Hospital, was trained on how to manage HIV and TB co-infection. "When we suspect that a patient is suffering from TB, we have them undergo a sputum test. We also encourage them to have HIV counseling and testing. In the first quarter of 2015, the hospital had 46 TB patients under medication. Of these, 35 were cured. That's a 76 percent success rate," he said.



IRENE ANGWENTY | USAID



Students at Kamariny Primary School in Elgeyo Marakwet participate in a reading lesson.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

2.7 million
textbooks printed and distributed to primary schools

1.2 million
primary-school children taught to read using proven methods

23,000
bunges (youth parliaments) supported, with more than one million members throughout Kenya



Partnership for early grade reading

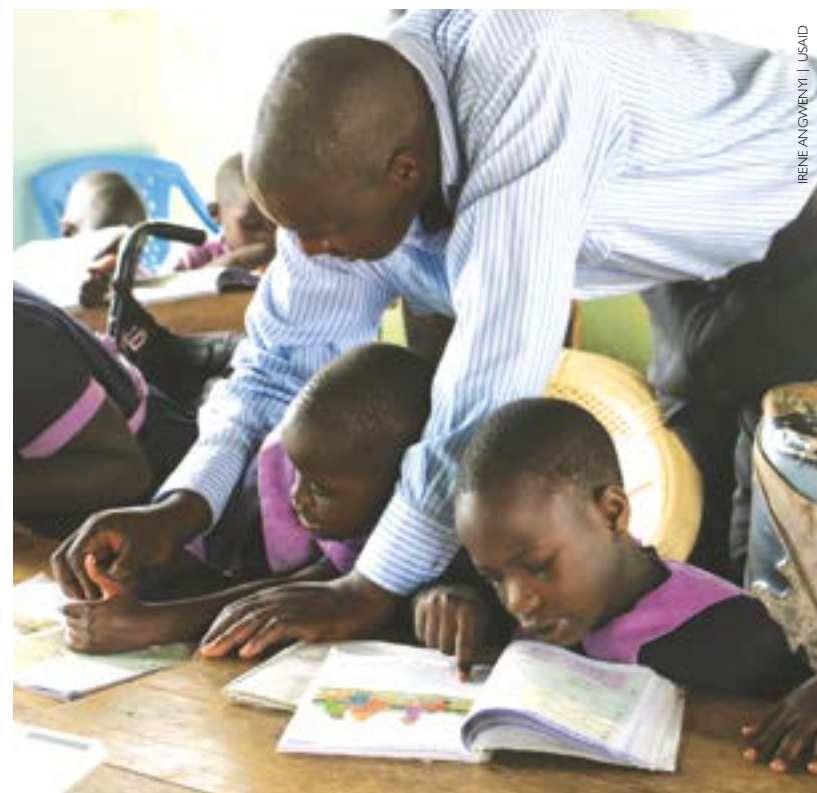
USAID helped 1.2 million children in primary school learn how to read more quickly through new teaching methods.

(Above) Pupils at Halane Primary School in Wajir County participate in literacy class. The school is one of 23,600 that benefit from the Government of Kenya Tusome early grade reading program, supported by USAID and DFID.

In 2015, the Government of Kenya embarked on major education reform with the adoption of the *Tusome* (Kiswahili for "let's read") early grade reading program supported by USAID and the United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID). Reaching first-grade pupils in every public school in Kenya, the program has helped about 1.2 million children learn to read more quickly using a state-of-the-art teaching methodology developed through years of operational research in Kenya.

Tusome has developed a sophisticated logistics system that has distributed textbooks and teachers' guides in both English and Kiswahili to each child and first-grade teacher. Curriculum support officers monitor the progress of teachers and provide support in lesson-planning and other areas. More than 26,700 teachers and other education officials received training to implement Tusome teaching and learning approaches. To ensure that counties were adequately prepared to implement the new program, USAID trained officials from county education boards in associated curriculum reform and administrative and technical changes.

(Below) Curriculum Support Officer Mishi Ali works with a teacher in Mombasa County. **(Right)** A teacher in Kisumu County helps a learner who has special needs. **(Bottom)** Workers print and assemble Tusome books.





FAITH NDIRUNJIGE | USAID

(Bottom) Zainab Ali received a scholarship to the Frontier Institute in Garissa County, where she is studying community health concurrently with an internship at Ali Maow Hospital. She is one of 485 students in Northeastern Kenya who received a USAID-supported scholarship. **(Below)** Grace Olura, a member of a youth bunge in Mombasa County, provides information on HIV prevention at a weekly meeting.



AXEL FASSIO | USAID

Investing in Kenyan youth

The 13 million Kenyans between ages 15 and 34 years old comprise one-third of the country's total population.

In 2015, USAID supported a national youth program, Yes Youth Can that helped 1 million Kenyan youth expand their economic opportunities, contribute to their communities and become responsible members of society. Other programs helped young people access higher education and job opportunities, with a special focus on empowering young women.



IRENE ANGIWENT | USAID

(Top Left) Mercy Chepng'eno is a member of a youth bunge (parliament) in Kericho County. She completed an internship as an administrative assistant with the James Finlay tea factory. In 2015, many young people secured internships with private companies and the county government, thanks to their involvement in bungenes. **(Above)** Christine Loripo has boosted profits in her small store in West Pokot County through a USAID partnership with Coca-Cola. The 5by20 initiative helps young women finance Coca-Cola products and equipment through youth-led savings and credit cooperatives.



MWANGIKIRUBI | USAID



Youth-led entrepreneurship

Yes Youth Can SACCOs managed KES 150 million (\$1.5 million) in youth savings and loans.

(Above) A bunge member in Nakuru County sells a recycled *jiko*, a charcoal-burning stove used for cooking. She and other members started a business recycling scrap metal into household goods.

The Yes Youth Can program — led, owned and managed by youth — helped young people form more than 23,000 village bungenes (Kiswahili for youth parliaments), which provide platforms for them to organize and collectively participate in and influence local and national affairs. The bungenes also connected young people to training, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

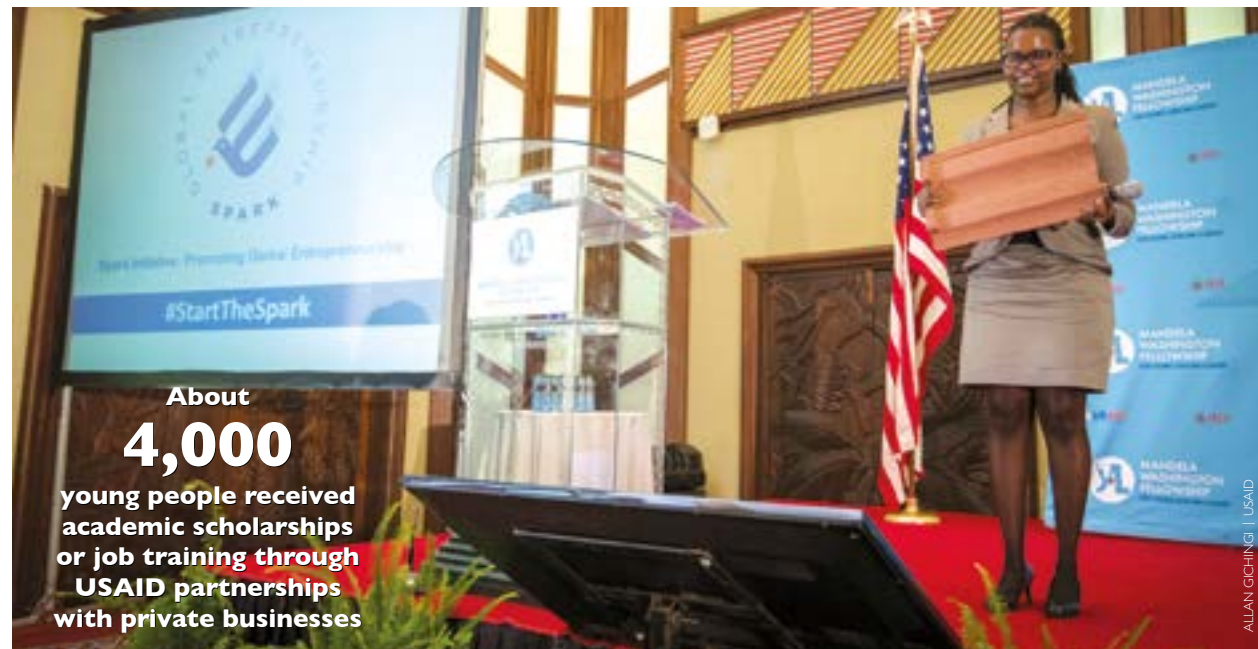
Most young people do not have access to formal financial services. A youth savings network of independent savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), created by Yes Youth Can, provides a safe place for bunge members to save money and secure loans. Under the program, 32 SACCOs are now registered in Kenya and have radically reshaped the youth savings culture.



(Top Right) Asa Tendet is a member of a youth bunge in Trans Nzoia County. After being trained in business and marketing through USAID, he identified a gap in the local economy. He applied for a loan with other members of his SACCO and opened a lumber yard.

(Right) Samuel Muiriri graduated from a pharmaceutical technology course but could not find work. After joining a bunge in Kiambu County, he started saving and applied for a loan through the SACCO. He used the money to open a pharmacy and participated in investment training provided to members. He now is prepared to pay back the loan.





Partnering with the private sector

USAID works with dozens of global and local businesses to provide meaningful opportunities such as scholarships, training and mentorship for young people in Kenya.

President Obama launched the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) in 2010 to support young people's work to spur growth and prosperity, strengthen democratic governance and enhance peace and security across Africa. The three components of YALI are: (1) the Mandela Washington Fellowship, a program that brings young Africans to U.S. university campuses to network, train and gain global perspectives; (2) the four YALI Regional Leadership Centers, based in Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa; and (3) the YALI Network, which connects 220,000 young leaders through various online and in-person events. YALI is supported by a vast network of private sector partners that contribute African and American expertise, networks and investment to ensure the relevance and sustainability of the initiative.

The Kenyan 2015 YALI Mandela Washington fellows expanded their leadership networks and businesses through professional development support provided by USAID. Forty fellows helped design and lead the first YALI East Africa Regional

Conference, 20 earned internships throughout the region and 19 connected with mentors. Kenya, through the support of Kenyatta University and more than a dozen businesses, is host to the YALI Regional Leadership Center East Africa. The center opened in July 2015 and has graduated more than 150 youth from 14 countries in its first five months of operation.

In addition to the leadership training, USAID is helping youth learn marketable skills that will jumpstart their professional careers. In 2015, about 500 young Kenyans earned jobs in the fast-growing banking and insurance industries through the Generation program, a partnership between USAID and the McKinsey Social Initiative.

(Above) Hope Mwanake wins a pitch competition at the YALI regional conference. She is a 2014 Mandela Washington fellow. Through YALI, Hope designed a plan to expand her waste-management business, and developed a prototype and investor links for producing eco-friendly roof tiles from recyclable materials.

Investing in primary school education is the first step, but to ensure young Kenyans can realize their potential, USAID and other development partners have created pathways for young people to continue their education, access job training and find employment.

(Below) Faith Chepkiror is the only girl in her village in West Pokot County to complete primary and secondary school.

After undergoing female genital mutilation, Faith Chepkiror of West Pokot County ran away from home.

"In this locality, a girl is married off as soon as she undergoes genital mutilation," Faith said. "The father marries her off to get cows and goats as dowry. Many of my friends and my elder sisters were married off to older men. I wanted a different life — to get an education and have a choice of when and to whom I would get married, as an adult."

With support from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID partnered with the Government of Kenya and businesses, including Microsoft and Safaricom, to provide Faith and 99 other young women with computer training at St. Elizabeth Morpus Girls Rescue Center.

"When I ran away from home, I knew I was destined for great things in life, and an early marriage was not on that list. I am happy to be among brave girls — others with a story plucked out of their script," she said. "I'll be joining college soon to study community development and cannot wait to put my ICT skills to good use."

Faith is one of more than 700 girls who have received financial assistance to attend high school and university, as well as mentoring and life skills training with USAID support.

IRENE ANGWENT | USAID





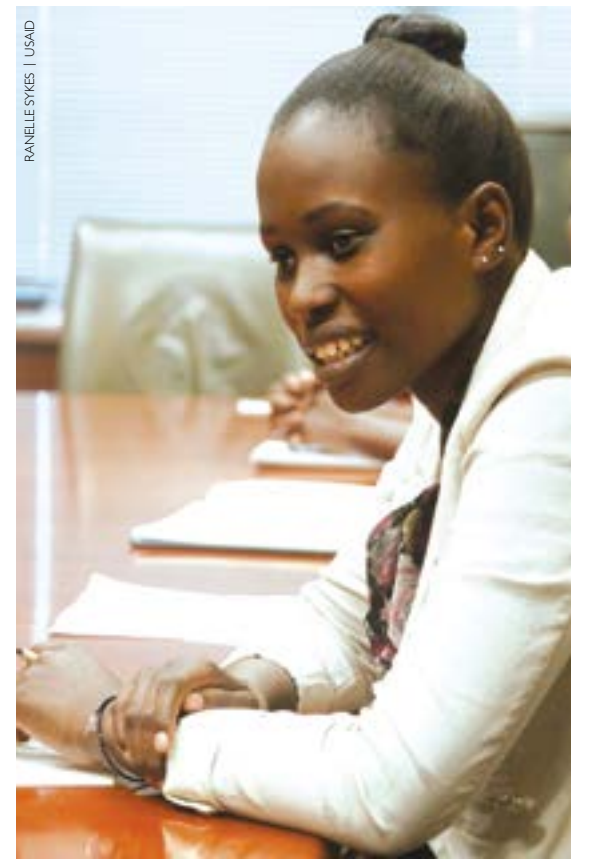
MCKINSEY SOCIAL INITIATIVE | USAID

(Above) These recent graduates landed jobs in the banking and insurance industry after they completed a six-week job training program supported by USAID and the McKinsey Social Initiative. At the training, they learned relevant employment skills in their field and in other important areas such as communication, teamwork and organizational behavior.

(Below) Richard Ruto Todosa, the national president of Yes Youth Can, received recognition from President Barack Obama as a notable leader. Richard was nominated by the U.S. Government to participate in the International Volunteer Leadership Program, where he spent three weeks in the United States learning and sharing experiences about the roles of young people in resolving community conflict. Upon his return, he urged youths to abandon illegal activities such as cattle rustling in favor of more positive and legal livelihoods.



IRENE ANGWENTI | USAID



RANELLE SYKES | USAID

(Right) Bunge members in Kiambu County started the Githuka Water Management and Waste Welfare Company, which has negotiated contracts with community members to collect garbage. The business is providing a valuable public service and employing other young people.



FAITH NJOKI NJUNGE | USAID

A woman contributes to a peace mural in Eastleigh, a predominantly Kenyan-Somali informal settlement of Nairobi.



DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT

2,468,986

Kenyans reached through public information campaigns to support peaceful resolution of conflicts

2,178,126

Kenyans learned more about devolution, their government and constitution through civic education

12,315

civil society organizations supported in advocacy interventions



Devolution

Only three years in, devolution has provided new and meaningful opportunities for Kenyans across every facet of daily life.

(Above) USAID supported the Council of Governors' second annual Devolution Conference in Kisumu County, bringing together more than 5,000 participants from the national and county governments to showcase successes, catalog lessons learned and generate renewed commitments for devolution.

USAID has helped county governments operate with more transparency, accountability and inclusivity, as well as provide better public services to residents. Complementing this growth is the emergence of a stronger and more active civil society that is capable of representing citizens' interests and needs to county governments, advancing the devolution process and empowering Kenyans to contribute directly to the development of their communities.

At the national level, USAID has partnered with 12 intergovernmental structures to facilitate communication and coordination between the national government and county governments. These institutions include the Council of Governors (COG), Commission on Revenue Allocation, County Assemblies Forum, Kenya School of Government, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, and the Senate. The COG has emerged as a strong voice for devolution within Kenya and an advocate for the rights of counties and citizens. USAID provided technical assistance to COG committees on agriculture, health and finance, enabling the council to review and provide input to critical policies and bills. Additional support helped the COG establish a resource center to store and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from the counties.

USAID also supported the Kenya Law Reform Commission in developing a legislative guide, an important reference for national and county officials on the legislative process.

At the county level, USAID provided training and expert support, mentoring and peer learning to national and county officials to improve their competence, performance and accountability in carrying out government functions. Training helped them understand how to analyze and review county strategic plans, manage human and financial resources responsibly and strengthen overall leadership and governance structures.

(Below) Mombasa County Education Secretary Lewa Tendai speaks at a training on policy development. "It has been a reality check in terms of the way we have led the process of policy planning and a lesson on how we ought to do it differently," he said. "It has been a lesson on understanding the importance of effective communication and mobilization of key stakeholder groups."

(Bottom) Josphehat Motunu, second from left, is a fiscal analyst with the Parliamentary Budget Office. He attended training on intergovernmental fiscal transfers organized by USAID. "I have learned that it's not only the technical analysis in revenue sharing that matters. We have to explain to policy makers and implementers the logic behind the numbers," he said. "Devolution is not a function of one person or institution — it's a function of several institutions and people."



1,598
county officials attended
USAID-supported
training and
mentoring sessions

(Below) USAID provided training and support to the Lamukani Community Justice Center, a local civil society organization in Kwale County, to help them provide civic education to more residents. (Right) Civil society organization Kituo Cha Sheria used creative ways to increase public awareness, offering free rides during busy commutes on ferries and matatus (buses) in exchange for passengers' views on devolution.



Civic engagement

An active, thriving civil society is essential to democracy.

By keeping Kenyans informed and aware, civil society organizations provide a public space for citizens to share ideas and speak out on issues that affect them.

Communities are building stronger relationships with county governments, increasing citizen participation in decision-making. New activities in coastal counties are helping Kenyans work with their local governments to address development challenges, such as access to land, corruption, conflict and violent extremism.



(Below) The members of the Tuiyoluk Women's Group in Nandi County were once active perpetrators of female genital mutilation (FGM), but now they advocate against it. Through USAID support, civil society groups such as Rural Women Peace Link have helped reform FGM perpetrators into influential community leaders who shun the practice and promote the safe development of girls.



(Above) Members of Boda-Boda Drivers Against Gender-Based Violence received training on this type of violence and how they can help prevent it.

Ending gender-based violence

Gender-based violence continues to be a challenge in Kenya.

USAID supported meaningful engagement among parliamentarians, civil society and communities in the March 2015 enactment of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act. The act is a major milestone for Kenya and an important legal instrument for preventing and responding to gender-based violence in households and communities.

Based on county assessments of gender-based violence responses, USAID local partners are assisting the members of the National Assembly in allocating a percentage of the Affirmative Action Fund, which is managed by women's representatives, toward prevention and response efforts at the county level.

Increasing women's political participation



↑
 “The training has helped me prepare myself better to run for an elective post. I am more confident in continuing my work to improve the well-being of my community and will count on them for their votes.”

— Stella Wanjala, a lecturer at Masinde Muliro University in Kakamega County who participated in the women's leadership training.

Women in Kenya are under-represented in decision-making positions, giving them less access to education, land and employment. This imbalance undermines their ability to participate in the development of their families and communities, which stifles economic growth.

USAID has been a strong supporter of the two-thirds gender rule: a constitutional requirement that no more than two-thirds of any elected and appointed body be made up of members of one gender. USAID supported an advocacy meeting that convened 115 members of Parliament (including 58 men) to deliberate on the merits of gender affirmative action, and supported the Kenya Women Parliamentarian's Association (KEWOPA) to draft and propose two related bills. In 2015, the gender principle elicited heated national debate. The Supreme Court granted the National Assembly an extension (until August 2016) to pass legislation on its implementation. USAID also supported the National Gender and Equality Commission in their efforts to safeguard the two-thirds gender rule.

“Now is the time to achieve all the provisions within the Constitution. For us this is a matter of urgency,” said KEWOPA Chairperson Cecily Mbarire. “It is clear that women's leadership makes a difference.”

At the county level, local partners identified, trained and mentored 409 aspiring women leaders and male gender champions to increase opportunities for women's leadership at all levels. A national leadership training program for more than 1,000 women complemented these efforts. There, aspiring political candidates received one-on-one mentorship from experienced women leaders who provided them with a first-hand look at what it takes to be a woman politician and provided insight into the challenges aspirants may face during campaign season and upon election.

Participants represented a wide cross-section of society, including student and grassroots community leaders, as well as women leaders at the county level. Women learned to develop issue-based campaigns and strategies to gain support and leverage networks within their political party. They also received training on government functions, with a focus on county budget, finance and citizen engagement policies.



(Left) Shukri, a community leader in the informal Nairobi settlement of Eastleigh, speaks at a USAID-supported peace rally. In Somali culture, women frequently are discouraged from speaking out, yet she has gained confidence to become a community leader and encourages others to become more engaged in local affairs. (Below) Women gather in front of Parliament to advocate for the implementation of the two-thirds gender rule.



(Right) A woman attends a support group for wives and mothers whose loved ones were recruited into al-Shabaab, a militant group based in Somalia. USAID supports local civil society organization Coast Education Center in their efforts to help these women overcome stigma and provide for themselves and their families. A goal is for the women to one day share their stories to help prevent the radicalization of other husbands and sons.



(Below) Samson Malucho, pictured here with his mother, used to engage in criminal activity in the Nairobi informal settlement of Korogocho. Since participating in a training on conflict analysis, he has helped broker peace between rival gangs and helped reform other youth.



Conflict mitigation and preventing violent extremism

Many incidents of conflict and violence are rooted in underlying grievances, which devolution and other constitutional reforms have begun to address.

(Above) Shem, left, and his business partners receive a check for KES 100,000 from the Uwezo Fund. He was a gang member until he attended an entrepreneurship training supported by USAID. With the skills he learned, he and other participants registered a self-help group with the Government of Kenya, developed a business plan for a barber shop and successfully applied for a loan from the Uwezo Fund, a government initiative to help women, youth and persons with disability access loans. "The criminal lifestyle is often not worth the risks, and given the choice between making an honest living and engaging in criminal activities, many youth can and will choose a more legitimate lifestyle," he said.

Many factors contribute to youth joining criminal or extremist groups in Kenya, including poverty, lack of access to opportunities and overall disenfranchisement. This is a threat to sustainable peace in these communities. To help youth resist negative influences, USAID connected young people with leadership and business training, as well as opportunities to start and grow small businesses.



(Left) A member of the local administration police in Kangemi, an informal settlement of Nairobi, signs a community peace pledge. USAID is strengthening the relationship between the community and local government in conflict-prone areas, and engaging the voices and perspectives of all citizens, especially women and young people, to prevent and mitigate violence.

A farmer in Kericho County inspects his crops.



AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

1.2 million

farmers and food
producers adopted new
tools and technologies

**KES 10.7
billion**

(\$107 million)
worth of crop sales
facilitated at the farm level

**KES 30.7
billion**

(\$307 million)
worth of agricultural
and rural loans leveraged



Feed the Future

Feed the Future is working with more than 21 million people across 27 counties in Kenya to strengthen agriculture, with a focus on dairy, horticulture, livestock and other staple crops.



By increasing the productivity of smallholder farmers and connecting them to markets, the U.S. Government Feed the Future initiative is helping farmers provide nutritious food for themselves, their families and communities. These smart investments also increase farmer incomes, enabling them to pay school fees and afford adequate housing, contributing to their ability to ultimately break the cycle of poverty.

(Top Left) Gordon Otieno, a farmer in Kisumu County, uses hermetic bags to store his maize. These bags are proven to eliminate spoilage with proper post-harvest handling. Through a partnership with Purdue University, more than 200,000 units of these affordable bags sold in 2015.

Feed the Future works with local businesses to provide targeted training to help farmers expand their businesses and join the lucrative export market. New technologies and management practices are helping farmers increase harvests and improve the quality of horticulture products, including bananas, cabbage and green beans.

Partnerships with leading agricultural institutions — including Kenya Horticulture Council, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization, and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service — contributed to the development and implementation of a national pesticide traceability and monitoring plan for horticultural crops. These efforts helped lift a European Union inspection fee on green beans. Removing this requirement will reduce costs for the industry by up to KES 3 billion (\$30 million) annually and help Kenyan produce reach consumers fresher and faster than before.

(Left) Members of a farming group in Homa Bay County received training in French bean farming by Feed the Future and exporter Carolina Fresh Produce. The group harvested 66,331 kilograms of beans over the past two years, of which they exported 90 percent. **(Below)** A pawpaw tree in Garissa County.



Spurring innovation through local partnerships

Feed the Future teams up with local businesses and research and educational institutions to develop and increase the use of effective technologies that boost yields, decrease post-harvest losses and provide farmers with better access to markets. These innovations can make huge differences in the lives of smallholder farmers and contribute to vibrant local economies.

In 2015, Feed the Future connected smallholder farmers to local businesses that provide affordable solar water pumps. The pumps maximize outputs and reduce production costs by more than 20 percent, leaving more money in farmers' pockets.

After attending a USAID training, farmers adopted banana farming with enthusiasm, especially in Busia, Meru and Taita Taveta counties. These county governments have complemented this training by providing 724,200 farmers with subsidized tissue-cultured banana plants purchased from the private sector and supporting market days that promote opportunities in banana cultivation.

(Right) Feed the Future established the first large-scale processor in Makueni County for yellow passion fruit to help meet regional and local demands. This has brought new income to 3,100 farmers in Makueni, including Elizabeth Kimote, who attended trainings to improve the productivity of her passion fruit farm. "I'm not worried about markets anymore," Elizabeth said. "I am assured that my produce will be picked for the processor every Friday."



FAITH NUNGE | USAID



(Far Left) Joshua Okundi demonstrates his solar-powered water pump on his banana farm in Homa Bay County. **(Left)** Henry Mwiti shows farmers how to use a multi-purpose tractor in Laikipia County. Feed the Future is helping the Kenya Network for Draft Animal Technology increase farmers' use of machines and conservation agriculture techniques to boost production.



IRENE ANGWENYI | USAID



(Top center) After attending a dairy training in Kisumu County, James Onyuka has increased his herd and hired other young people to help with his milk business. (Left) A farmer in Kericho County grows maize for his cows using hydroponic farming. This method increased milk production by an average of 43 percent per cow. (Below) Migori County primary students attend the launch of a school milk program.

Feed the Future helped Migori County Government set up a school milk program to provide free milk to 78,000 pupils. In addition to improving nutrition and school attendance, the program can contribute to the growth of the dairy sector by providing a guaranteed market for milk for smallholder farmers, who produce about 80 percent of Kenyan milk.



Expanding opportunities for women

Without land titles, women entrepreneurs often do not have the collateral to secure bank loans.

In 2015, through a partial credit guarantee from the USAID Development Authority, banks were able to lower the minimum requirements for borrowers, contributing to an increase in the number of women accessing loans. Borrowers also receive training to increase their business skills and financial literacy.

USAID helped 575,457 micro, small and medium enterprises access more than KES 2 billion (\$20 million) in agricultural and rural bank loans — 65 percent of these businesses were women-owned.

(Above) Abishag Toroitich stands in her shop in Elgeyo Marakwet County, which she acquired with a USAID-supported loan.



(Below) Goats await purchase at the newly constructed livestock market in Marsabit County. **(Right)** Chuluke Ibrae is on her way to draw water from an underground tank in Marsabit. Constructed with USAID support, the tank was identified by the community as a priority to improve access to safe water, especially during times of drought.



Building resilience

Communities in the northern arid lands of Kenya have made a living from livestock for centuries.

In recent years, longer, more frequent and more extreme droughts have jeopardized human and livestock health.

Governments and communities in six counties, including Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir, are gaining knowledge, skills and resources to better prepare for, adapt to and ultimately thrive amid these unpredictable weather patterns. In 2015, USAID built two new livestock markets in partnership with the Isiolo and Marsabit county governments to benefit more than 66,000 people. Both modern markets will increase pastoralists'

productivity and profitability by expanding access to animal-health supplies and services. In addition, small traders and businesses can rent stalls within the market to sell their goods and promote livestock-related services. Construction of the markets has created job opportunities, while also demonstrating model livestock markets that are profitable and efficient.



(Left) Young women enjoy fresh pawpaw from a farm in Garissa County that is managed by the Abaqdera Environmental Group. The families in the village used to rely on relief food until USAID supported the construction of a canal for irrigation. With access to water they were able to begin small farming on community land. Now, they sell their crops locally, which include tomatoes, watermelon and other produce.

(Below) During his visit to Kenya, U.S. President Barack Obama spoke with June Muli, head of customer care for M-KOPA, a local business that provides “pay-as-you-go” solar energy to those not connected to the national electricity grid. In 2012, Power Africa helped guarantee a loan so M-KOPA could lease more systems. Since then, the company has connected more than 200,000 homes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to solar power.



(Left) A worker at Olkaria geothermal plant in Nakuru County. Power Africa helped the Government of Kenya Geothermal Development Company create an agreement to facilitate private investment in geothermal energy. It is expected to be applied in the development of upcoming geothermal projects, once fully approved.
(Below) Pfoofy Power and Light Company received a KES 10 million (\$100,000) Power Africa grant to expand the use of rechargeable motorcycles in rural Western Kenya. With the grant, the small business is installing two charging stations and is hiring and training local youth to maintain the solar equipment and electric motorcycles.



Cleaner, more affordable energy

Electricity provides opportunities to transform lives.

With power, more Kenyans can run businesses, access modern medical technology and use computers to connect to the world. Through President Obama’s Power Africa initiative, USAID is helping countries reduce reliance on expensive diesel-fueled generation and other fossil fuels harmful to the environment, as well as increase the number of Africans with access to electricity. In partnership with government partners and the private sector, solutions to financing power are being sought and policies reframed.

In recent years, Power Africa supported the Government of Kenya to develop a Grid Management Support Program (GMSP) that integrates various renewable energy sources, such as wind, geothermal and solar power into the national energy grid. In 2015, upon the finalization of the GMSP, the Lake Turkana Wind Power project was cleared to begin construction. The project will provide power to 900,000 households and 130,000 small businesses in the Lake Turkana region.

(Right) A child in Murang’a County reads using light from a solar-powered lantern.





Elephants are thriving under the protection of the Lewa Conservancy.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**1.5 million
hectares**

with increased grass and
vegetation cover

**KES 165 million
(\$1.6 million)**

earned from conservation
enterprises

**24,148
people**

benefitted from
conservation and
biodiversity activities

(Below) In 2015, Kenya Wildlife Service, Northern Rangelands Trust and Lewa Wildlife Conservancy moved 20 black rhinos into the new USAID-supported Sera Rhino Sanctuary in Samburu County. The last rhino poaching in Sera occurred more than 25 years ago, and the critically endangered rhino has been moved from three other parks in Kenya to Sera.

(Right) A landscape in Laikipia County.



(Below) President Obama discusses wildlife crime with Paula Kahumbu, a Kenyan conservationist. During his visit to Kenya in 2015, President Obama announced a sweeping ban on U.S. ivory sales. His executive order and the new U.S. National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking reinforce USAID's commitment to protecting Kenyan wildlife.



Conservation and maintaining biodiversity

The protection and conservation of Kenyan biodiversity is essential to the country's prosperity and development.

Tourism and agriculture rely heavily on productive landscapes that support cultivation and diverse wildlife species. While Kenya has made progress in reducing poaching, the country remains the No. 1 transit point of illegally traded ivory and rhino horn in Africa. Wildlife trafficking is one of the largest black markets in the world, and it threatens to devastate populations of iconic species such as elephants, rhinos and big cats.

USAID supports a growing number of communities living within conservation areas. The communities are the first line of defense against poachers and traffickers. These

on-the-ground efforts help governments fight poaching and develop policies that enable conservation. In 2015, USAID began supporting new conservation landscapes, including Amboseli, Tsavo and Masai Mara — all vital to the tourism sector.

Umbrella conservancy organizations supported by these investments, such as the Northern Rangelands Trust and the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, work closely with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to protect and manage Kenya's abundant wildlife, 70 percent of which exists outside of government-managed and protected areas.



(Above Left) The KWS forensic laboratory, the first of its kind in East Africa, is developing a genetic database to identify seized animals and wildlife products to support the prosecution of crimes. In 2015, five Kenyan scientists received research awards to work with their American counterparts to develop innovative responses to reduce wildlife poaching and trafficking. The awards support research on ecosystem management, wildlife law enforcement and innovations such as barcoding DNA. **(Above Right)** Rangers at Melako Conservancy in Marsabit County use GPS and radios to track wildlife and coordinate anti-poaching activities in collaboration with KWS. Since rangers started using the technology, the conservancy has eliminated poaching.



FAITH NIKIUNJINGE | USAID

(Left) In many community conservancies, finding a sustainable, environmentally friendly livelihood can be challenging. USAID trained the Isiolo County Faiya Women's Group in marketing beadwork so they are able to earn extra income that can support their families.
(Below) A ranger patrols at Ndera Conservancy in Tana River County.



ERIC ONYIEGO | USAID



FAITH NIKIUNJINGE | USAID

(Above) Members of the Nasuulu community wildlife conservancy in Isiolo County discuss an inter-communal grazing policy shared by Borana, Samburu, Somali and Turkana communities. USAID helped the communities develop this policy as a way to reduce conflict over competition for natural resources.



ERIC FRANCIS | USAID

(Below) John Ekunia walks through a canal that is fed by the River Turkwell in Turkana County. The canal is part of an irrigation scheme supported by USAID to increase pastoralists' economic, social and environmental resilience to drought and other shocks. In Kenya, the changing climate has increased the frequency of droughts and floods, damaging the wellbeing of communities and causing significant economic losses.

Global climate change

Kenya aims to build greener, more sustainable markets that can raise incomes and employment and provide quality public services, while minimizing depletion of natural resources and leveraging clean and renewable sources of energy. To these ends, the country is set to pass the first climate change bill in the world, which charts a path to meet goals under the Kenyan National Climate Change Action Plan.

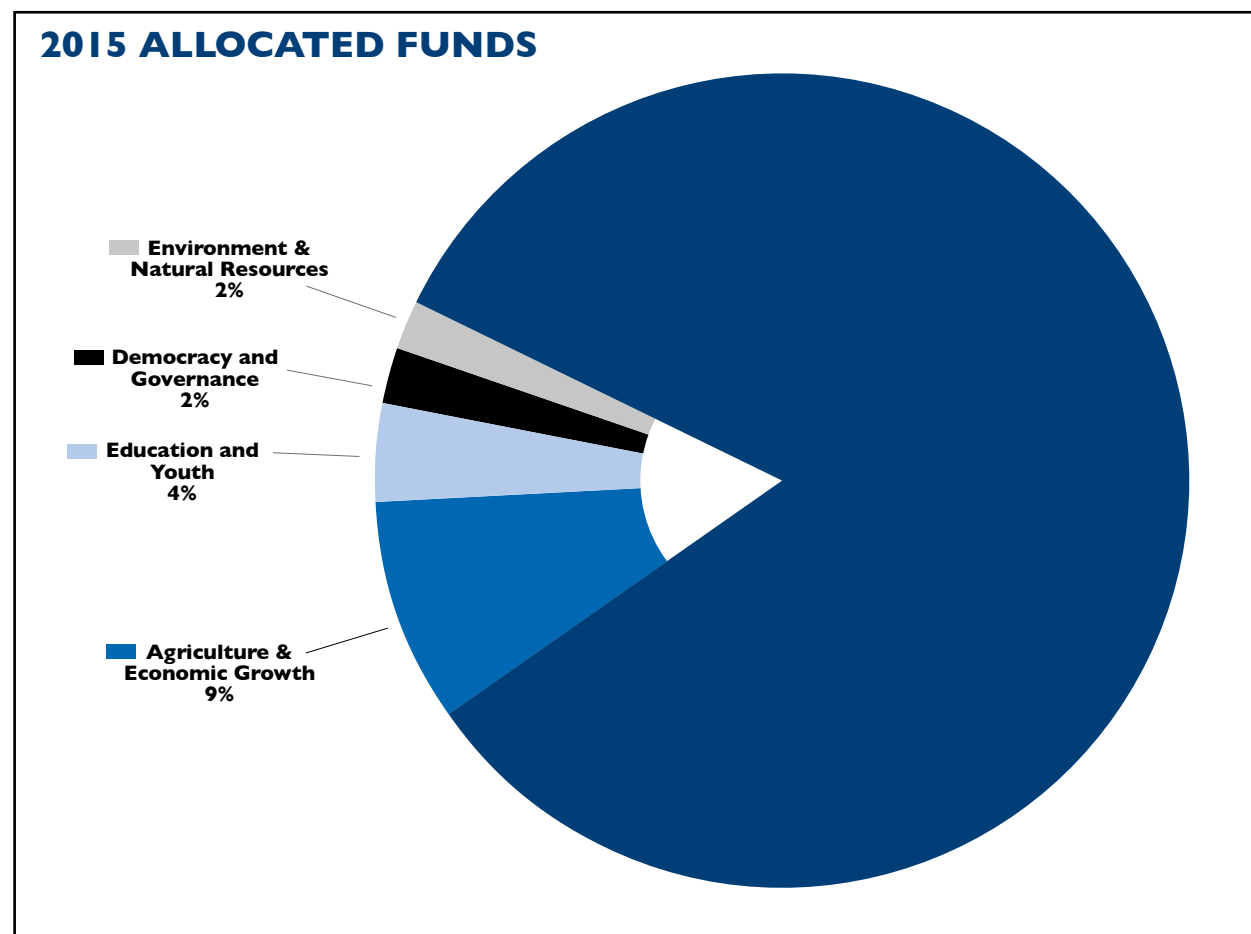
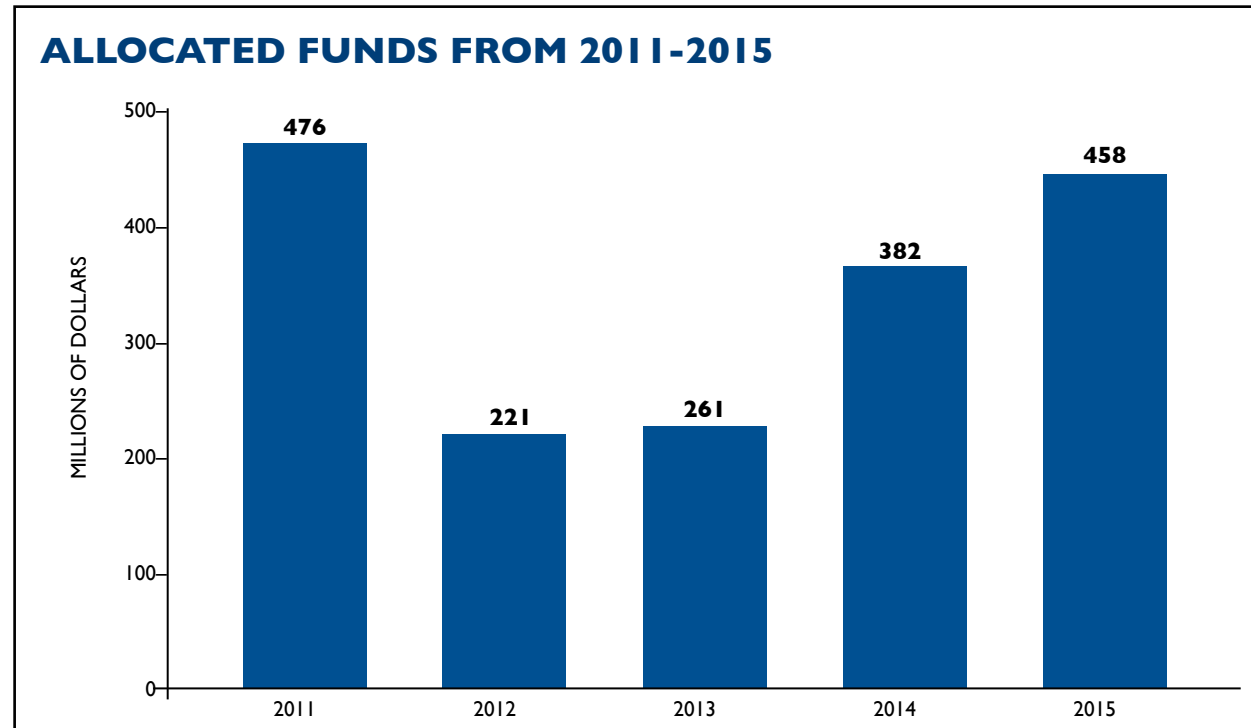
Through a memorandum of understanding, American and Kenyan governments agreed to work together to actualize this plan. U.S. support will focus on strengthening national climate-change coordination, developing tools to aid in decision-making at the national and county levels, increasing climate knowledge and information, and minimizing the impacts of extreme weather events on vulnerable communities.

In 2015, USAID contributed to the development of the Climate Change Finance Policy. The Kenya Meteorological Service (KMS) acquired new technologies and introduced automatic weather stations throughout the country to provide more accurate climate and weather predictions. This helps government policy-makers and everyday farmers anticipate droughts or flooding. KMS staff learned how to use the new equipment and provided timely climate information to insurance companies, so they were able to create products to insure farmers against losses caused by extreme weather events.

Kenya's climate action pledge — known as the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) — is an ambitious target to reduce emissions 30 percent by 2030 from a 2012 baseline. Kenya was one of the first countries to submit its INDC to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in November 2015.

USAID worked closely with the Government of Kenya to prepare for the conference as part of the Agency's support under a comprehensive agreement that sets Kenya on a green-growth trajectory to decouple economic growth from carbon emissions. Twenty-two county governments provided inputs to help determine the domestic and international support required for Kenya to meet its INDC commitment to reduce its emissions.

BUDGET ALLOCATION*



*Funds represent allocations based on USAID FY 2015 Operational Plan for Kenya and the Country Operational Plan for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Kenya

USAID ACTIVITIES

Agriculture and Economic Growth

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

Democracy, Rights, and Governance

- Addressing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kibera
- Agile and Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI)
- Kenya Elections and Political Processes Strengthening Program (KEPPS)
- Kenya Tuna Uwezo! (KTU)
- Parliamentary Strengthening Program II (PSP)
- Peace Initiative Kenya (PIK)
- Strengthening Institutions of Governance and Service Delivery to Entrench Transparency and Accountability
- Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes in Kenya
- Supporting the Kenyan Constitutional Implementation Process
- Uongozi Campaign Project
- Uraia Work Plan
- Women's Peacebuilding Leadership Program (WPLP)

Education and Youth

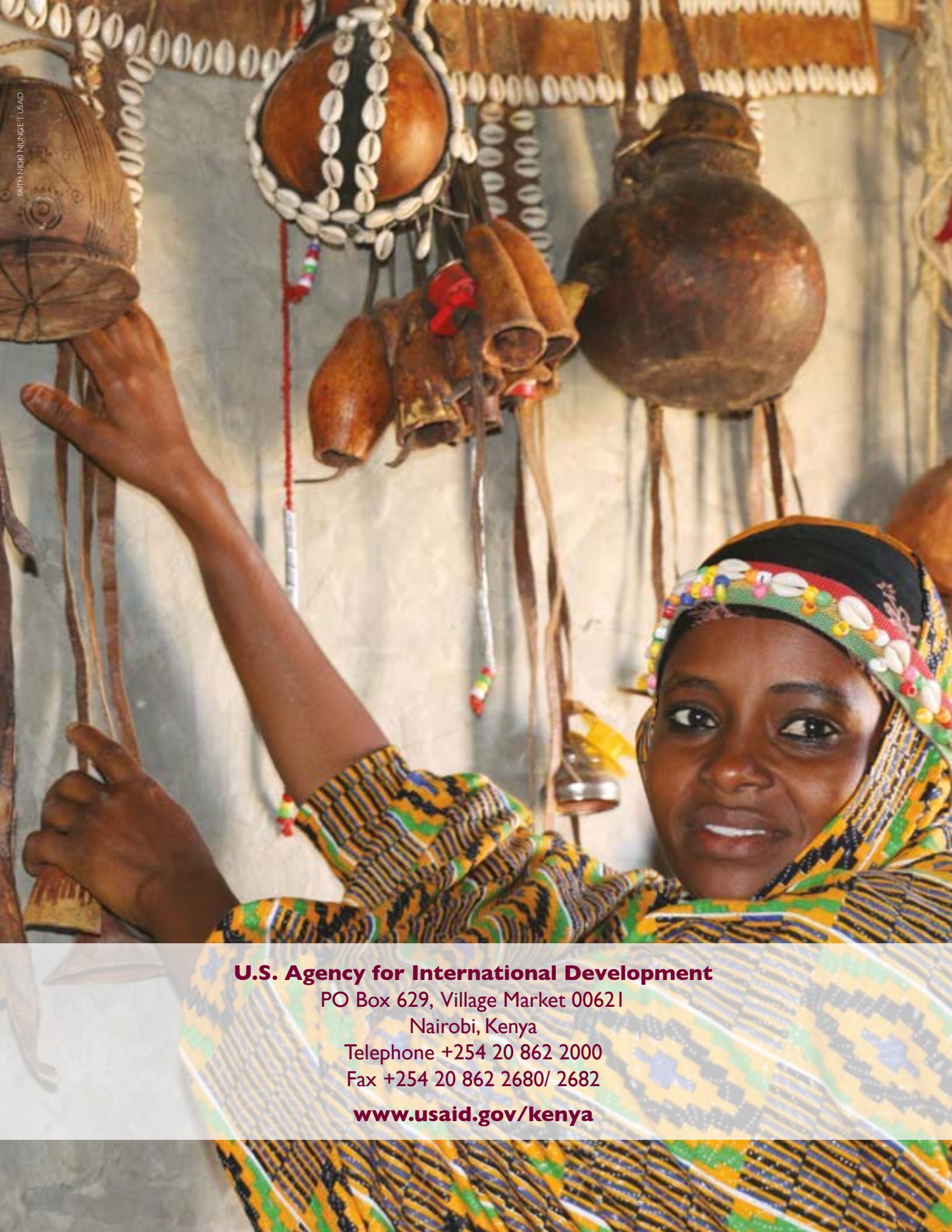
- Global Give Back Circle Program (GGBC)
- Healthy Outcomes through Prevention Education (HOPE)
- Primary Math and Reading Initiative (PRIMR)
- Tusome Early Grade Reading Program
- Wings to Fly: Orphans and Vulnerable Children Scholarship and Leadership Program (WTF)
- Yes Youth Can Central
- Yes Youth Can Nairobi and Coast
- Yes Youth Can North Eastern Province
- Yes Youth Can Nyanza
- Yes Youth Can Rift Valley
- Yes Youth Can Western
- Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)

Environment and Natural Resources

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

Health

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



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

www.usaid.gov/kenya