



Office of Transition Initiatives

KENYA



OTI MISSION STATEMENT

To support U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping local partners advance peace and democracy in priority countries in crisis. Seizing critical windows of opportunity, OTI works on the ground to provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key political transition and stabilization needs.

FAST FACTS

Start Date: January 2011
Budget: \$11.33 million in TI funds; \$3.4 million in ESF funds; \$325,000 in 1207 funds; DRG (\$500,000), PRACT (\$820,000), PER (\$250,000), CCF-Coast (\$3.93 million), XEN (\$2.93 million) ES- Coast (\$1.5 million) Youth Fund (\$1.02 million)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI) program, implemented through USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), is part of the U.S. Government's broad based policy goals to contribute to a stable Kenyan polity that mobilizes citizen participation around a national identity and political party platforms rather than ethnic identities. The program was launched in June 2008, four months after Kenya's competing political parties adopted a peace accord and power-sharing agreement to stem devastating inter-ethnic violence that followed contested December 2007 national elections. Since then, KTI engagement in Kenya has supported both national and local-level stabilization and transition efforts targeted at recovery by mitigating political and social volatility and reducing vulnerability to violence. In pursuit of this goal, the program assists Kenyan state and non-state actors to more fully exercise their capacities and, thereby, support the following broad objectives:

- Enable public institutions to undertake fundamental reforms and to manage instability and uncertainty.
- Mobilize the public, especially the youth and key change agents, to demand accountability and reform.
- Build moderation, foster identity and self confidence in at risk youth in Eastleigh in order to enable them to reject extremism.

KTI was implemented by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), under a task order that closed in May 2011. Chemonics continues to implement KTI through July 2013 since its start up in January 2011. This report covers the period between July 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012.

PROGRAM AREAS

Conflict Mitigation: Since Kenya became a multi-party state in the 1990s, pre-election periods have usually been marked by erratic violence, often centered around tribal lines. As the country prepares for the next general elections, scheduled for March 2013, ethnic alliances and divides among the political class have again begun to take root, escalating or creating new tensions in some areas inflamed by political rhetoric. Additional factors in the next elections include (a) the election of several new local-level offices created as part of the 2010 Constitution's devolved structure of government and (b) that two leading Presidential candidates will face trial in the International Criminal Court (ICC) next year. The engagement of Kenyan troops in the conflict in neighboring Somalia has also resulted in an increase in xenophobic attitudes towards Muslim and ethnic Somali residents of Kenya, and recent months have seen a number of attacks or incidents of inter-religious violence.

During this reporting period, KTI supported activities intended to mitigate ethnic tensions amongst multi-ethnic and border communities that are known as hot spots, as well as with youth who have historically been highly vulnerable to manipulation by unscrupulous politicians, in order to help avert a repeat of the type of post-election violence (PEV) experienced in 2007 and 2008. KTI support in the South Rift region, for example, helped facilitate dialogue among stakeholders in tea estates known for the diversity of their worker populations, and which have commonly experienced inter-ethnic violence at election times. Through a KTI grant, workers on multiple tea estates were engaged in open discussion and sharing of their experiences during the last elections as a way to encourage reflection on ways to avoid a repeat of violence. KTI also supported debates, radio programs, and town hall meetings where political candidates were invited to share their proposals and platforms as a way to better inform voters and encourage them to consider the qualities they wish to see in their leaders. In Naivasha, a well-known hot spot during election times, KTI is engaged youth in creating video peace messages that will be aired at grassroots levels aimed at drawing youth away from participating in acts of violence.

Kenya's Coast has historically experienced less intense conflict at election times than the Rift Valley and other areas. However, in recent months Coastal residents have been increasingly vocal in their complaints that national-level politicians have neglected their needs. The Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), a separatist movement that has threatened to boycott the 2013 elections, is attracting increased support which is contributing to fears that the likelihood of violent conflict in areas of the Coast is escalating ahead of elections. In response to several days of violent demonstrations in reaction to the killing of a controversial Muslim cleric in Mombasa that forced the KTI office to close for three days, KTI demonstrated the responsive nature of OTI programming. As the violence subsided, KTI provided support to the Supreme Council of Kenyan Muslims to create a task force to bring together key stakeholders in the region. The taskforce was able, within a matter of hours of its creation, to secure radio shows where they addressed local youth and encouraged them to maintain peace as they waited for the police to investigate the circumstances in which the cleric was killed. This resulted in youth not holding their planned demonstrations and helped ease religious tensions in the region as Mombasa regained calm.

Public Institution Strengthening: The signing of the National Accord in 2008 called for the Kenyan government to effect changes geared towards bringing reform in a majority of its public service organs, ranging from the judicial service to the police force. However, a lack of political will, combined with a dearth of funding for these initiatives, has resulted in stalled momentum for many critical reforms. As part of its objective of enabling public institutions to undertake fundamental reforms, KTI has provided support to a number of governmental institutions with a role in moving forward with key reforms that will contribute to peaceful elections in 2013. This has included support to a number of local-level land registry offices, in recognition that unresolved land grievances and skepticism of the government's commitment to addressing them remain a potent driver of conflict in many areas. During the quarter, KTI supported the Ministry of Lands in Kilifi District along the Coast, to enhance service delivery through improvements to its records storage facility and security upgrades of the physical land registry. This will help rebuild public trust in this key institution's ability to address user needs, mitigating the potential for conflict over land grievances.

Under the leadership of a reformist Chief Magistrate, the Kenyan judiciary has also begun to appear serious in its efforts to reform the country's judicial system. KTI is supporting the Mombasa High Court by purchasing and installing case management system software that will increase the rate of information that court users and the public have access to, incorporating lessons learned from prior work with the Eldoret and Kapsabet Courts. As Kenyans begin to perceive the Courts with greater trust due to increased efficiency and transparency, it is hoped that they will be less likely to turn to vigilantism and violence to address their grievances and will be more willing to use the established legal framework to resolve conflicts in a peaceful and legal fashion.

COUNTRY SITUATION

Coastal Region Unrest: Incidences of violence in several areas along Kenya's Coastal region have heightened fears of conflict around upcoming general elections. Over 100 people were killed in Tana River County this quarter during fighting between bordering ethnic communities over natural resources incited by political leaders in the region. Among the senior politicians implicated was the then-acting Internal Security Minister, who is currently the Minister of Defense. The government's response to the Tana River attacks was criticized for being slow as it emerged that there appeared to have been intelligence that warned of the potential inter-ethnic conflict yet nothing was done. Worse still, violence in the area continued even after a large police contingent was deployed to restore calm. During KTI's September rolling assessment at the Coast, the project decided to engage a consultant to conduct an overall assessment of the region that will be used to inform KTI programmatic responses to this still-volatile and evolving context.

In Mombasa, the killing of Sheikh Aboud Rogo, suspected of links to known terrorist groups, sparked two days of riots in the city as mostly youth protesters demonstrated against his killing, implicating the police. The protestors targeted police, killing three officers in the process, and attacked Christian churches. The violence exposed underlying religious intolerance in the Coastal region.

Changes in the Political Scene: Kenya's President and Prime Minister shuffled the cabinet, in what was seen as a last-minute reward system for individuals who have been their political confidants and supporters. This re-shuffling included the appointment of Loitokitok MP Katoo Ole Metito as Internal Security Minister, following the death of his predecessor Professor George Saitoti in a helicopter crash several months ago.

Pressure is mounting for presidential candidates to select their running mates for the general elections, with tribal allegiances, not surprisingly, playing a role in the decisions. Prime Minister Raila Odinga is being encouraged to select an individual from the Kalenjin or the Kikuyu community, as the departure of Deputy Prime Minister Musalia Mudavadi from Odinga's camp to the United Democratic Forum (UDF) party has created a vacuum that other party members are competing to fill. Other key Odinga allies have begun to defect to other parties in what many analysts view as a race for political survival that shows that the political status quo of allegiances based on tribal lines remains in place and underpinning concerns that PEV could occur in 2013 if one community feels that it has been sidelined by the other.

Current Water Minister Charity Ngilu has joined the ranks of aspirants for the presidency on the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) party ticket with a campaign slogan of *Ahadi Tano Miaka Mitano* ("Five Promises, Five Years"). Ngilu is viewed as a spoiler for the chances of presidential hopeful Kalonzo Musyoka, who comes from the same region, as well as those of Martha Karua, the only other female presidential candidate.

By-elections: The Speaker of the National Assembly declared three parliamentary seats vacant after the deaths of Ministers George Saitoti, John Michuki, and Assistant Minister Orwa Ojodeh, who represented Kajiado North, Kangema and Ndhiwa constituencies, respectively. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) decided to hold by-elections to have the vacant seats filled. In the by-elections, The National Alliance (TNA) political party, led by presidential hopeful and ICC suspect Uhuru Kenyatta, won two of the constituencies while Prime Minister Odinga's Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) won the third. The results of these elections were closely watched as indicative of the strength of key parties in the lead up to 2013 general elections, and has resulted in the solidifying of public perception of Kenyatta and Odinga as the main contenders for the Presidency.

Ruling on Mombasa Republican Council: An official ban imposed on the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) classifying it as a proscribed group has been lifted by the High Court in Mombasa. While lifting the ban, the Court declared that no evidence was produced to prove MRC's connection to violent crimes and added the group had a constitutional right to promote its agenda through political and legal means. However, the ruling also informed the group that their chants, slogans, and campaign for secession might constitute hate speech, propaganda for war, incitement to violence, or advocacy for hatred, which is unconstitutional. Lifting the ban has been seen as a starting point for the government and other key stakeholders to engage in discussions with the MRC to help reduce the tensions currently building around the group's activism and the popular appeal of its calls for secession. Among other programmatic responses, KTI is developing a grant to the Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) group to conduct comprehensive legal research to better understand and respond to the MRC's claims and to hold forums to engage MRC leadership and the Kenyan government authorities in constructive dialogue.

Terrorist Attacks: Kenya has been in a heightened state of alert since the incursion of Kenyan troops into Somalia in October 2011 and an increased threat level from Al-Shabaab and its sympathizers. During this reporting period, there were a number of attacks across the country that resulted in fatalities ranging from one to 15 people. With the recent capture of the key Somali port city of Kismayu, a major source of economic stability for Al-Shaabab, more attacks on Kenyan soil are anticipated and there has been a noticeable surge in security measures around the country, including airports and public spaces.

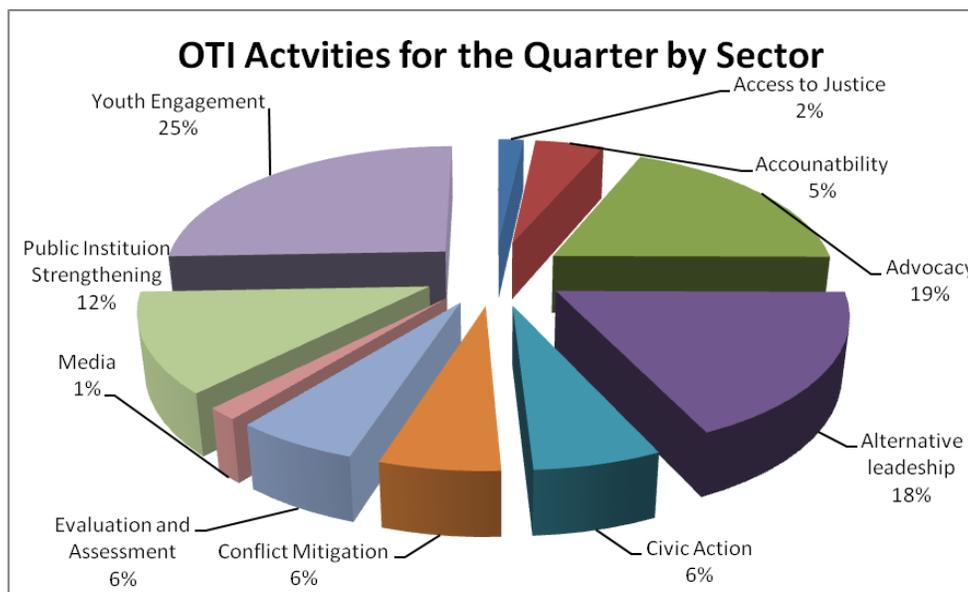
US Government Activity: During the reporting period, Ambassador Scott Gration departed post and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited Kenya. During her visit, Secretary Clinton met with President Kibaki, Prime Minister Odinga, Chief Justice Willy Mutunga and IEBC officials and she called on Kenyans to work together to ensure free and fair elections in 2013 and to avoid a repeat of the 2007/2008 PEV.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- October 2012 - Voter education and registration to begin as per the IEBC schedule
- November 2012 - KTI-Eastleigh type programming rolls out to the Coast
- December 2012 - OTI Program Performance Review (PPR) scheduled

GRANTS SUMMARY

Through September 30, 2012, KTI has funded a total of **207** activities, including cleared, completed and closed grants, short-term technical assistance (STTA), and direct distribution of goods and services (DDGS) activities, totaling **\$6,253,878**. During this reporting period (July 1 – September 30, 2012), KTI cleared a total of **51** activities worth **\$2,120,614**. The breakdown by sector is as follows:



ACTIVITIES

Supporting conflict mitigation initiatives in West Pokot County: Kenya's Rift Valley region was the epicenter of the violence that engulfed Kenya following the 2007 national elections and communities fear a repeat of the violence in response to the upcoming March 2013 national elections. The prospect of post-election violence (PEV) looms in the West Pokot area of the Rift Valley, which for years was sidelined by national leaders in terms of development and the provision of government services. However, the recent discovery of oil reserves in the area has increased the profile of this area on the national political stage, as well as the potential for violence during the 2013 general electoral period. To counter this dynamic, KTI is supporting the West Pokot County Commissioner's office in an effort to mitigate the potential for conflict by engaging youth and women leaders in the region. The Commissioner's office has held monthly forums focused on strengthening the voices of youth and women as a way to motivate them to participate actively and constructively in elections and other local political processes. As a result of the forums, participants better understand the rights afforded to them through Kenya's 2010 Constitution, and are better placed to advocate for their priorities and vie for office. In particular, women have been empowered to begin to challenge a long history of male-dominated political activity, and youth have been provided information intended to help them avoid manipulation by local politicians to carry out violence during elections.

Democratic and participatory problem solving: Kenya has recently experienced a series of strikes by public servants, including teachers and doctors, calling for improved pay and better working conditions. Students in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning have followed this trend and participated in their own strikes which have frequently escalated into violence. Students are increasingly turning to violent strikes to air grievances instead of learning how to become responsible citizens and future leaders. Youth were the major perpetrators of the 2007/2008 PEV, and it is critical to engage them in constructive political activity ahead of 2013 elections.

Recognizing schools as a key entry point for youth engagement, KTI supported [REDACTED] to work in learning institutions to produce future leaders who value dialogue, democracy and compromise.

The activity provided a forum for students to engage in open dialogue with the school administration and have their views heard and acted upon, showing the students how to handle conflict through peaceful means. The use of notice boards in schools as a way of disseminating information to students was key in popularizing the debates held in the schools and pushing up attendance. The creation of *bunges* (“parliaments”) has served as a tool for students to build their confidence and discover ways to resolve disputes in a collaborative, rather than combative, fashion.

Cultural elders vetting political aspirants: During campaigns in Kenya, politicians often seek the approval of tribal elders in an attempt to woo voters. Historically, this process has often resulted in tribal leaders being co-opted and manipulated into lending their support and influence to candidates who have served them poorly once in office. As the 2013 general elections approach, politicians are once again seeking tribal elders’ blessing. KTI has worked with [REDACTED] to support the Kaya elders, representing the Coast’s indigenous tribal group, in selecting candidates to endorse for the 2013 elections based on their perceived ability to address the Coast’s priorities. [REDACTED] has partnered with the Kaya elders to form a vetting committee for political aspirants hoping to represent the Coastal region, which has received extensive publicity. The vetting board will develop criteria against which they will scrutinize political candidates through a public integrity test.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

During this reporting period, KTI held three rolling assessments for the Rift Valley, Eastleigh, and the Coast. KTI staff also participated in two coordination meetings organized by USAID’s democracy and governance office in Eldoret and Mombasa. The Rift Valley rolling assessment was attended by the KTI final evaluation team, as well as representatives from the newly created Crisis and Stabilization Office (CSO) within the U.S. State Department. The Mombasa rolling assessment was also attended by CSO representatives, as well as the Eastleigh program team, who presented the Eastleigh program and brainstormed with the Coast team on how to roll out similar interventions for the Coast, as KTI has recently received funding for this purpose.

During the reporting period, KTI also underwent a one-year review of the Eastleigh component, and discussed the findings and recommendations as a part of the Eastleigh rolling assessment. Additionally, three KTI-Eastleigh team members traveled to Chad to participate in a conference hosted by USAID on programs focused on countering violent extremism in the region. OTI’s Africa team leader, Megan Mamula, also visited Kenya in August.

The KTI team has greatly improved efficiency in clearing grants and meeting targets, exceeding \$1 million in grants cleared for the first time in August. In addition, a regional program manager for the Coast was selected, approved, and hired, and will begin his assignment in October.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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key word “OTI”

Office of Transition Initiatives

KENYA/EASTLEIGH

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Implemented through the USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), the Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI) expanded its key objectives in May 2011 to include a counter extremism component in the Nairobi suburb of Eastleigh. Eastleigh has a large population of Somali immigrants with youth forming a large percentage of the population. Disenfranchisement of youth in the face of systemic marginalization, limited access to higher education, inadequate employment, crime, and corruption has weakened their resilience and increased their susceptibility to extremist ideologies. Coupled with the highly radicalized environment, youth in Eastleigh and its environs (known as Eastlands) remain exposed to extremist ideologies and vulnerable to recruitment by groups such as Al-Shabaab.

To counter this threat, the KTI-Eastleigh project (KTI-E) seeks to build moderation and foster identity and self-confidence in at-risk youth to enable them to reject the recruitment efforts of extremist groups. To achieve this objective, KTI-E works with locally-based organizations and the Eastleigh community at large to respond to risk factors through a three pronged approach:

- Build capacity for moderation and non-violence
- Empower local youth
- Livelihood support for youth

GRANTS SUMMARY

Since the initiation of the KTI-E component in July 2011, KTI has funded **40** activities totaling **\$1,042,794**. A total of **7** activities totaling **\$242,221** were cleared during this reporting period.

Ongoing activities

██████████: As a part of its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach, KTI includes an activity assessment plan in all activities, customized to the requirements of the activity. The assessment can include a variety of qualitative methods and analysis. In the KTI-E component, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are frequently used as an assessment tool, as they allow participants to give varied responses on significant issues. However, the use of FGDs has been challenged by a lack of qualified practitioners who can effectively document and capture the project's impacts in the target area, where language and cultural factors play an important role in access to beneficiaries. With the support of KTI-E, ██████████, a US organization with a presence in Kenya, has selected 15 youth from Eastlands to participate in an intensive training program on qualitative research. The training is a mix of classroom learning and practical sessions that give the trainees the opportunity to apply what they have learned. Some of the key components of the course include an overview of qualitative research, tool development, moderation techniques, transcribing, and analysis. To enable the trainees to effectively utilize the skills learned, the grant also has a mentorship component where, after the training, participants will intern at specific projects where they will observe experienced researchers at work, co-moderate with them, and ultimately take full control of the process with close supervision. It is hoped that this will produce a cadre of trained qualitative researchers who KTI can draw upon to assist in panel moderation and other pre and post assessment efforts in the future.

██████████: Communities in Eastlands have been subject to violence and crime carried out by marginalized youth who join gangs because they are disillusioned by the absence of economic opportunities and lack a strong sense of community identity. To encourage at-risk youth to avoid a life of criminal activity, KTI-E is supporting ██████████, a local non-governmental organization, to hold community forums where youth discuss crime in the community and listen to testimonies of reformed ex-gang and militia members. These forums

provide an opportunity for mentorship and peer engagement that aims to persuade youth attendees to avoid falling victim to gang recruitment. The examples of reformed gang members who have begun to earn an honest living inspire the youth to channel their energies positively and refrain from gang or terror-related activities.



Youth in Huruma engaged in discussions in their neighborhood

Many Eastleigh youth struggle to find identity as they grapple reconciling tradition, popular culture, and religion. As a result, they are especially vulnerable to manipulation by extremist forces and criminal elements. Capitalizing on a strong artistic tradition in the Somali culture, KTI-E is supporting [redacted] to mobilize 1000 at-risk youth to form sub-groups in which they will use art to discuss sensitive topics. The activity will culminate in a youth exchange forum and festival where participants can showcase their art. This activity will provide a platform for discussion on sensitive issues including radicalism and security concerns. Participants will break out into mini-groups that will develop action plans for conducting follow up discussions within the four localities (Majengo, Mlango Kubwa, and Eastleigh) that comprise KTI-E’s target area.

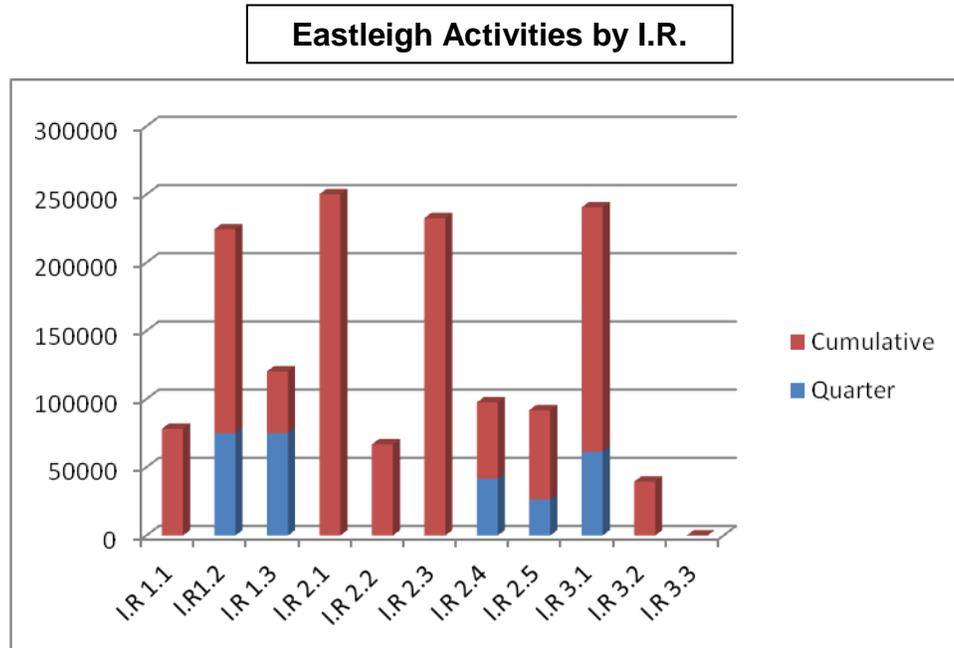
Pending activities

- **CHXEAS027 – Empowering Youth in Video and Photography Reporting, Grantee:** [redacted] – This activity will train 20 youth in photography and video recording, and empower them to use their skills to capture the success of KTI-E activities. It will employ the use of capturing video anecdotes of beneficiaries of KTI-E and will include closed and ongoing activities.
- **CHXEAS030 – AFTE POA! (Afterschool Program), Grantee:** [redacted] – This activity aims to move youth away from negative influences posed by extremist movements and provide them with a space where they can discuss sensitive issues with mentors who have shared experiences.
- **CHXEAS037: – Leadership Development, Grantee:** [redacted] – This activity will implement the work plans developed during the training-of-trainers (TOTs) in CHXEAS034.
- **CHXEAS040 – Conflict Mitigation Using Radio (Phase One), Grantee:** [redacted] – In coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other partners, this activity will provide support to the Star Radio Foundation to set up a humanitarian broadcast information service based in Dadaab refugee camp. The activity will facilitate the provision of current, relevant, and accurate information to refugees and host communities in Northeast Kenya to help mitigate xenophobia and anti-Somali sentiment, which have increased since the deployment of Kenyan troops into Somalia in October 2011.
- **CHXEAS046 – Enhancing Story Telling, DDGS** – This is a procurement activity where KTI will print four Somali folklore story books namely: Wiil Waal, Dhegdhee, Igal Shidad, Qayb Libaax. The books will be distributed in a grant whose focus is on storytelling. Five-hundred copies of each book will be distributed in 24 schools (“madrassas”) around Eastleigh.
- **CHXEAS048 – Restoring Hope and Culture through Storytelling in Eastleigh, Grantee:** [redacted] – This grant will train 30 youth in Eastleigh in story telling and connect the trained story tellers with 24 schools (“madrassas”) in Eastleigh to encourage students to write their own stories about lessons that they have learned or they would like to teach. The process of storytelling will help the students share morals and values. This activity will deliver the books that CHXEAS046 will print.
- **CHXEAS050 – Creating Youth-Government Liaisons, Grantee:** [redacted] – This grant will train 18 youth on being community liaisons and will facilitate conversations between the government and community on area-related grievances. The liaisons will also help in the amplification of KTI-E activities within the program’s target area.
- **CHXEAS053 – Counseling Awareness, Grantee:** [redacted] – This follow-on to CHXEAS043 will assess the effectiveness of the [redacted] Medical Clinic in the community and build its capacity to provide psychosocial support by assisting the Clinic to develop culturally relevant tools to

deliver psycho-education and support groups. The activity will culminate in the development of a psychosocial support group that will provide intervention to traumatized youth.

- **CHXEAS054 – Role Model and Attitude Change Using Video and Film, Grantee:** [REDACTED] – This activity will identify 15 role models within the Eastleigh community and pair them with 30 members of the community who will make short films, take photographs, and write articles about their role models. These products will be distributed around Eastleigh using internet, television, and print media. This activity aims to give youth in the KTI-E target area positive community members to look up to and will inspire self-confidence and hope in their future.
- **CHXEAS056 – Eastleigh Roads Project Consultancy, STTA** – The consultant will inform the community about current road plans to enable vendors to move their businesses before they are demolished by the city council.
- **CHXEAS057 – Support to the Baraza Chief’s Office Grantee: The Chief’s Office, Eastleigh North** – This activity aims to amplify the monthly baraza meetings held by the Chief. KTI-E intends to provide a PA system, tent, and chairs to help the Chief reach as many residents as possible. This will enable the community to engage in open dialogue with the government.
- **CHXEAS058 – Support to Barazas, Grantee: TBD** – This activity will use a community based organization to assist the Chief in planning the barazas. The grantee will help the Chief structure the barazas to maximize community interest and attendance. The grantee will also help the Chief advertise when and where the barazas will be held.
- **CHXEAS059 – My ID My Life, Grantee:** [REDACTED] – This proposed activity will liaise with relevant groups to assist in the process of providing youth with national identification cards. The activity will also assist foreign youth residing in Kenya to get alien cards based on the new refugee act. This activity will be supported by the government through the Ministry of Immigration.
- **CHXEAS061 – Illuminating Eastleigh for Security, Grantee: TBD** – This activity aims at putting two street lights up in areas of Eastleigh that have been plagued by crime. After the street lights have been set up, advocacy around security will be carried out through dialogues with opinion leaders in the community.
- **CHXEAS062 – Enabling School Management Committees to Empower Youth II, Grantee:** [REDACTED] – As a follow-on to CHXEAS014, this activity will train and sensitize school management committees and parents on peace and co-existence in an effort to empower them to take an active role in positively influencing Eastleigh youth and the broader community on ongoing peace monitoring/building, and helping youth shun extremism.
- **CHXEAS063 – Working with Positive Gangs, Grantee:** [REDACTED] – This activity will work with reformed ex-convicts/gang members to motivate youth to steer away from crime-related activities and engage in positive wealth creation activities.
- **CHXEAS064 – Somali Cultural Day, Grantee TBD** – This activity proposes to hold a concert in Nairobi that will include a Somali Idol component.
- **CHXEAS065 – Providing Linkages with Training and Financial Institutions, Grantee: TBD** – This activity will support a banking fair with a focus on youth and women. This fair will enable participants to build their self-confidence by finding out what type of financial support they can get from banks and how they can use the money to create a livelihood for themselves and break the cycle of dependency.
- **CHXEAS068 – Countering Violent Extremism through Communication and Research, Grantee:** [REDACTED] – This activity proposes to carry out research on national unity and co-existence and relay the findings.

The below graph illustrates KTI-E quarterly and cumulative expenditures on grants by Intermediate Result (I.R.):



IR 1.1: Enhanced Advocacy Capacity and Sustained Positive Dialogue with GOK
IR 1.2: Improved Communication Channels for Youth to Discuss Sensitive Topics
IR 1.3: Improve Capacity & Structure of Moderate Voices Including Women and Religious Leaders
IR 2.1: Increased Recreational and Cultural Activities to Foster Identity
IR 2.2: Leadership Development
IR 2.3: Youth Organizations Network
IR 2.4: Counseling and Mentoring
IR 2.5: Youth Empowerment Center
IR 3.1: Improved Vocational and Professional Skills
IR 3.2: Improved Attitude for Meritocratic Work
IR 3.3: Improved Linkages to Finances and Other Support for Entrepreneurship

PROGRAM EVALUATION

As the KTI-E component completed its first year, a one-year review covering both impact and processes was conducted. The review team was led by two Kenyan consultants with relevant backgrounds and experience, working in partnership with a USAID –Washington staff member. The findings were favorable overall, yielding some constructive recommendations that have been discussed and responded to by the KTI-E staff. Findings and recommendations included the need for KTI-E to engage the Eastleigh Advisory Committee (EAC) more effectively, gaps identified in the program’s exit strategy, and a need to set and review yearly targets. The review team also highlighted the opportunities that KTI-E activities are providing for the target youth to socialize and network, and noted that the program is providing effective platforms for youth to interact around sensitive issues. Additionally, the review team noted that, with few exceptions, the grantees appreciate the use of in-kind grants as this mechanism has helped mitigate the potential for conflict among the groups’ leaders and ensured their concentration on program activities. The review team commented that one of the most successful activities was the youth exchange implemented by the Ministry of Youth and Sports that brought together youth from Eastleigh and Nakuru. The draft report and findings were discussed in the most recent KTI-E rolling assessment, which ended in updating current work plans and a yellow light discussion.

The Eastleigh project development officers and M&E specialist also traveled to Chad with the OTI Deputy Country Representative to attend a USAID-sponsored Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) workshop. The team presented

the highlights of the KTI-E program and interacted with staff from other USAID-supported CVE programs in Africa. It was an opportunity for the KTI-E staff attending to learn from other countries and present KTI-E's successes.

With the obligation of Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter-Terrorism (PRACT) funding to the task order, KTI-E like activities will also be rolled out to the coast. To initiate planning for this new element, KTI included the KTI-E team in the most recent rolling assessment for the Coast.

NEXT STEPS

- During the next quarter, the EAC will be restructured in accordance with the recommendations of the one-year review.
- A grants manager for the KTI-E team will be hired to assist in the development and implementation of grants.
- It is anticipated that the next KTI-E rolling assessment will take place during the next quarter.