

USAID/Kenya
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

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Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106
Fax: 703-351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: The December 27, 2002, elections mark an important step towards Kenya's democratic consolidation. The people of Kenya cast their votes freely for the candidates of their choice and political parties were able to campaign actively in a peaceful and conducive atmosphere. The results led many observers to conclude that Kenya's experience should serve as a model for other countries in the region. While the recent elections are an important beginning, they are only the first step in addressing Kenya's development potential. While Kenya has the potential to achieve per capita income growth of 6-7 percent per year, actual growth has fallen from 4.6 percent in 1996 to a negative 0.2 percent in 2000 with slight growth of 1.2 percent in 2001. Kenya's overall public debt is estimated to be \$7.8 billion and is equivalent to 71 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). This debt is comprised of \$2.6 billion domestic debt and \$5.2 billion external debt. The debt is owed primarily to multilateral institutions. Kenya's economic performance is a reflection of poor governance and management of the economy by the previous Government. In spite of the poor recent performance, Kenya remains relatively blessed vis-à-vis its neighbors in terms of human and natural resources with significant infrastructure in place. With the implementation of policies of good governance and sound economic management and modest additional investment, Kenya has the potential to resume its role as the sub-regional pillar of economic growth and stability.

Kenya has made remarkable progress in health sector. The country's total fertility rate has dropped, from an average of eight children born to each woman in the late 1970s to 4.5 children in 1999, the most spectacular decline in fertility ever recorded in Africa. Knowledge in contraception is nearly universal and of currently married women, over 39 percent using contraception. Ministry of Health preliminary data suggests that HIV/AIDS efforts are paying off, with HIV prevalence among antenatal women leveling off and falling to perhaps 10% in 2002. USAID efforts contributed to this success. However, despite these successes, major health challenges still remain in Kenya. There are almost a million AIDS orphans in Kenya, children who have lost their mother to AIDS and are left in the care of their extended family and community. Life expectancy has also fallen, without AIDS a child born in Kenya today could expect to live 65 years; due to AIDS that child will now live less than 50 years. After decades of improvement, child mortality is now rising, in large part due to AIDS. Many women are entering their reproductive years and will need family planning services. The population continues to grow by over 2 percent annually.

U.S. Interests and Goals: Kenya remains a high priority country for the United States foreign policy interests because the country remains a major anchor for regional engagement. Kenya has consistently supported the United States in its fight against terrorism and transnational threats to U.S. national security. As the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya is the dominant economy in the Greater Horn and Eastern Africa. Kenya, as a center for commercial and economic activity in a regional market of nearly 200 million people, has the potential to promote economic growth and stability throughout the region. The most important USG foreign policy interests in Kenya include: promoting regional stability, supporting democratization, encouraging economic prosperity and combating HIV/AIDS. In addition our two governments also work together in the fight against terrorism, the transshipment of illegal drugs, and money laundering which adversely affect both the United States and Kenya.

Kenya provides a platform for the United States and the humanitarian community to carry out rescue and relief operations in such trouble spots as Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Congo. Kenya is also the only country in Africa with a military access agreement with the United States. Kenya's success or failure in facing its many challenges will have a substantial impact on American interests throughout the region. The U.S. interests in the country include the promotion of democracy because it reflects the fundamental values of the American people, and because democratic nations contribute to a more stable and secure global arena in which to advance U.S. objectives. We seek to strengthen democratic institutions and encourage a peaceful and democratic transition. In economic development, USAID is working with other donors to reverse a decade of economic stagnation, reduce poverty, increase productive employment and fight corruption. About one in six sexually active adults in Kenya are infected with HIV, one of the highest infection rates in the world. With Kenyan counterparts, we have

developed programs to combat the pandemic, reduce new infections, and provide better care to people living with AIDS. We are also working to combat malaria and other infectious diseases, reduce fertility rates and improve child health. The Mission also supports regional economic and political integration. Kenya's economy, though small, is an important regional market for U.S. trade and investment. USAID and Embassy are pressing to improve U.S.-Kenya business ties through such measures as the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and securing a better investment climate.

Donor Relationships: In recent years, donor coordination has improved among bilateral and multilateral donors in Kenya. USAID coordinates its assistance program closely with other donor programs. At the broadest level, the United States is a founding member of the Economic Governance Group (EGG), a three-year-old group of ambassadors and directors of bilateral aid agencies. The EGG focuses on pressing the GOK to improve economic governance, including improved performance of the public sector, reducing the role of government, improving the operating environment for private sector-led growth, and reducing corruption. Another group, the Like-Minded Donors (LiMiD) group is comprised of DG program managers from eleven embassies or their development agencies. LiMiD focuses on implementation and joint funding of programs to strengthen democracy and good governance. The group has formed subcommittees of donors interested in strengthening Parliament and the judiciary. The Democratic Development Group (DDG) focuses on following broad political developments, making joint demarches to the GOK, and debating the merits of alternative approaches to democratic development. USAID is the leading donor in micro- and small enterprise sector in Kenya and coordinates its program closely with the United Kingdom, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In the Natural Resources Management (NRM) sector, USAID collaborates with the Netherlands, UK, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Denmark, EU, the World Bank, UNDP, and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). USAID and the World Bank have been instrumental in pushing for an enabling policy environment for agricultural exports and markets. The World Bank works closely with USAID to provide support to Kenya's agricultural research institutes while the Netherlands government supports livestock development. USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health sector and we are working closely with DFID and World Bank. USAID officers consult with their counterparts in other embassies and aid agencies on a daily or weekly basis.

Challenges: Several key factors over the past year have affected and will continue to affect the program next year. The most important is the democratic, social, and economic transition (hopefully transformation) that is currently occurring. Throughout the year, the focus on political transition diverted attention from critical economic and social problems facing the country. A significant obstacle was maintaining program momentum during the 2002 election year. As in other countries, the lesson of 2002 is that the legislative branch gets much less business done in an election year when Members of Parliament (MPs) are focusing on re-election rather than the business at hand. Nonetheless, it is worth emphasizing that although the work of the Parliament did taper off during the last session, as a whole it was unquestionably the most productive and independent in Kenya's history.

As discussed above, a major challenge is to get the Kenyan back on track. Restoring economic growth to about 6-7 percent growth path over the medium term is one development challenge that Kenya and her partners will have to aggressively address. Such growth not only contributes to the goals of economic growth and employment generation, but also contributes directly to the goals of political and social stability. Finally, employment and incomes are indelibly linked to government revenue generation and the sustainability of investments in health and education.

Governance issues have become increasingly visible and critical in Kenya since good governance is necessary to reestablish the government's credibility with foreign investors and the international community. Since the early 1990s, the government closed major loopholes for rent seeking behavior by abolishing foreign exchange controls and removing import and export licensing. The government established an Anti-Corruption Authority under the Kenya Police to delve into corrupt practices within the executive. The government is also working on expanding the role of audits to public enterprises and promulgating modern procurement regulations. Although the government has taken bold steps to improve democratic governance and accountability in the last five years, the overall record remains mixed. Further progress is needed to improve transparency in allocation of resources, strictly enforce current procedures

in procurement of contracts and institute a code of conduct for the civil service. The themes of anti-corruption and good governance have been prominent during both the campaign and in post-election public events chaired by the Kibaki administration.

Despite Kenya's rapid fertility decline, large numbers of women are entering their reproductive years and will need family planning services. HIV sero-prevalence among adults rose from under 5% in 1990 to 13% in 2001. Over two million HIV-positive Kenyans, and almost one million HIV/AIDS orphans, require care and support. Under-five mortality rates increased by 25% from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s. Significant resources are required to combat effectively the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Kenya is by any measure a key regional state facing an immediate and daunting array of challenges. The opportunities are significant, but so are the risks to vital US interests. With adequate human and material resources, USAID can meet these challenges and advance U.S. interests in a complex environment likely to undergo significant change with the conclusion of the elections.

Key Achievements: Mission self-assessment is that we exceeded performance expectations in our Democratic Governance Strategic Objective and generally met expectations in the remaining three strategic objectives of our program portfolio. Despite some challenges encountered this reporting year, USAID again turned in excellent development successes. We believe the results presented in this Annual Report once again confirm that USAID is making a difference in Kenya. The USAID/Kenya program has over the years massed an impressive record of program impact and has evolved to take into account changing economic and political situation and to respond to opportunities and constraints found within the country. The people-level results achieved to date are in part due to the fact that the Mission has focused its program resources directly on intended beneficiaries through effective partnership with entities beyond the government; and in part, because the Kenya program has maintained a high degree of continuity and perseverance in our long-term development vision. USAID has an excellent program in Kenya. Our strategic objectives are consistent with Kenya's development goals of economic growth and poverty reduction. Our program interventions are carefully chosen to promote U.S. interests and to have a significant and measurable impact on Kenya's development constraints. Women's empowerment has been a focal point for USAID's overall strategy. Our four strategic objectives, as described below, are well defined, focused, and logically linked for achieving results.

Population, Health and HIV/AIDS: The USAID health and population program is comprised of three components, namely, health sector reform and health care financing; HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support; and family planning and child survival. Our program seeks to continue its achievements in these areas and to provide lessons to the rest of Africa on how to successfully address these problems. Sales of the socially marketed Trust condom remained high, reaching 17.2 million in FY 2002, while sales of Femiplan injectable and oral contraceptives also increased. In FY 2002, 450,000 bednets were sold, well above target. USAID's technical assistance for commodity distribution resulted in about 2.2 million couple years of protection (CYPs), and again there were no district-level stock-outs of major commodities. Twenty two USAID-supported voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in FY2002, bringing the number of such sites to 56. These provided services to over 55,000 people in FY 2002.

Natural Resources Management (NRM). USAID's NRM efforts intend to reverse, halt or lessen the unsustainable use of natural resources outside protected forests and wildlife and marine areas through a community-based approach that effects positive behavioral change toward the management of these resources. Due to USAID support, eight site-specific initiatives secured 11,150 hectares for conservation in 2002, bringing the total to 668,090 hectares in community/private conservation areas to date. In collaboration with the private sector, our program created the first conservation lease scheme, with 77 landowners bordering the Nairobi National Park agreeing not to sell, fence, subdivide or carry out illegal wildlife practices on 2,546 hectares under the terms of an annual lease valued at \$7,792. Nature-based enterprises generated \$143,000, created 97 jobs and 1,647 new business shareholders, providing wages, cash dividends and critical infrastructure improvements such as schools, clinics and water supplies.

Democracy and Governance (DG): Our efforts in democracy and governance seek to increase the independence of select government institutions; promote more transparent and competitive electoral

processes; and to increase civil society organizations' effectiveness in lobbying for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and resolving conflicts. Now well into the second year of implementation, the overall democracy and governance program exceeded its targets this reporting year. In the area of transparent and competitive elections key results include improvements in the electoral enabling environment, monitoring of electoral related violence and intimidation, and election administration. Parliament is more independent and committees are stronger. This year we expected 35% of the budget issues raised by our partners, both in the private and public sector, to be reflected in the final budget parliament passed. Yet, even with the abridged budget debate, of the 44 issues proposed by our partners 24, 55%, were reflected in the final budget. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) not only effectively lobbied for reforms, they foresaw the challenges of working with parliament, changed tactics and targeted the constitutional review process. Consequently, the draft constitution enshrines fundamental provisions including a stronger system of checks and balances, more transparent governance, and gender equity.

Agriculture and Microenterprise Development: Our economic growth program aims to increase rural household incomes in Kenya from both agriculture and micro-enterprise activities since 80 percent of Kenya's population live in the rural areas and 75 percent are involved in agriculture. USAID-supported activities increased the production of improved maize seed by 430 percent above its target in 2001/2002, and there was a 30 percent increase of farmers in the project area using improved, certified seed, against a target of 20 percent. In the dairy sector, USAID projects have reduced milk loses by \$701,912 over the past year. By the end of September 2002, a cumulative total of \$42 million in loans had been provided to 86,750 micro and small business loans, and approximately \$25 million had been mobilized in savings accounts through USAID-supported micro finance institutions. PL 480 Title II assistance continued achieving sustainable improvements in food security and increases in rural household incomes in the ASAL areas of Kenya via funding program activities in agricultural/livestock production, marketing of produce, and water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and rural infrastructure development.

Environmental Compliance: Mission Environmental Compliance: Status and Plans

I. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All Mission activities are in compliance with 22CFR, Part 216.

a) SO 7 new activities - 615-1007, LOP 2005 and SO 2 old activities, Increased Rural Household Incomes. 2001 IEE: In FY02, SO 2 seed multiplication activities were accompanied with demonstrations on safe use of agrochemicals, waste disposal, manure preparation and use, inorganic fertilizer blending and application, integrated pest management, and soil and water conservation techniques.

b) PL 480 Title II, LOP (variable years): ESRs for FY02 activities and IEEs for new FY 04 DAPs were submitted and reviewed. FY02 DAPs activities are environmentally compliant.

c) SO 5 new activities - 615-005 LOP 2005 and SO 2 old activities, Natural Resource Management. 2001 IEE: Environmental Assessment Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) course was conducted for CORE program partners in January FY01. The ESF was modified to suit planned activities, environmental reviews were undertaken and reports found compliant. New forestry and marine enterprise activities will be screened by March FY03 before implementation begins. ENCAP course is planned for partners implementing new forestry and marine activities before mid FY03.

d) SO 3 615-0264-00. LOP 2005, Population and Health. 1999 IEE: Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) deferral was resolved in FY01 and a Safe Use Action Plan prepared. Safe Use Action Plan was tested and complied with in FY02. Rapid blood testing kits were introduced to minimize hazards. Medical waste disposal practices are under review.

e) SPO 615-0269-00, LOP, Nairobi Bomb Response Unit. 2000 IEE. BRU's medical assistance for the bomb victims and education support components were extended to September 30th FY 03. These activities are not expected to impact negatively on the environment and new environmental actions are not required for the extension period. All other BRU activities were closed in Sept. 30, FY 02.

f) SO6 new activities - 615-006 LOP 2005 and SO 1 old activities - 615-0266 LOP 2004. Democracy and Governance. 2001 IEE. All activities remained under categorical exclusion.

II. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. The Mission plans to amend the IEEs for SOs 7 and 3 as follows:

a) SO 7 2001 IEE (31Kenya3 SO7 Rural Income.doc, 8/29/01) recommends categorical exclusion for technical assistance and training; negative determination with conditions for agribusiness activities; and a deferral for new activities involving use of pesticides and GMOs. The IEE will be amended to reflect resolved deferral on GMOs and pesticides in the new SO biotechnology and maize/dairy activities respectively. Environmental screening for new dairy and maize activities is underway. Pesticide Evaluation Reports and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAPs) will be prepared for new activities that might use pesticides. Due to delays in selection of implementing agencies for the horticulture program, there will be no screening this FY until an implementing agency is selected. ENCAP training is planned for partners implementing new activities before mid FY03.

b) SO 3 1999 IEE (29Kenya4.iee, 11/4/99) recommends categorical exclusion for technical assistance and training; negative determination with conditions for health care services involving medical waste from HIV/AIDS testing, injectables, blood transfusion, and surgical contraceptive procedures; and a deferral for activities involving use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs). The deferral for ITNs was resolved in FY01 and a Safe Use Action Plan prepared. The SO IEE will be amended by June FY03 to reflect resolved deferral and Safe Use Action Plan for ITNs.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

615-001 Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created

Discussion:

615-002 Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management

Discussion:

615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services

IR 3.1 Improve enabling environment for the provision of health services

IR 3.1.1 Policies for FP/RH/CS services improved

IR 3.1.2 Efficiency in the management of health sector resources improved

IR 3.1.3 Quality of services in health facilities improved

IR 3.2 Increased use of proven, effective interventions to decrease risk of transmission and mitigate the impact HIV/AIDS

IR 3.2.1 Reduced key policy and other contextual constraints to preventing and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS

IR 3.2.2 Improved knowledge and practice of prevention behaviors

IR 3.2.3 Enhanced provision of HIV/AIDS/STI prevention, care, and support services

IR 3.3 Increased customer use of FP/RH/CS services

IR 3.3.1 Integrated FP/RH/CS services expanded

IR 3.3.2 Improved knowledge and demand for FP/RH/CS services

IR 3.3.3 New and improved FP/RH/CS programs and interventions conducted and applied

Discussion:

615-004 Meet critical needs of Kenyans affected by the Nairobi bomb blast and build capacity to address future disasters

- IR 4.1 Economic impact of the bomb blast reduced
- IR 4.2 Health and socioeconomic needs of bomb victims met
- IR 4.3 Preparedness for future disasters enhanced

Discussion:

615-005 Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders

- IR 5.1 Site specific initiatives for NRM implemented outside protected areas
 - IR 5.1.1 Appropriate NRM tools and technologies adopted
 - IR 5.1.2 Integrated community NRM plans established
 - IR 5.1.3 Improved local decision making based on monitoring and analysis
 - IR 5.1.4 Nature-focused business practices improved
 - IR 5.1.5 Awareness of incentives for NRM increased
- IR 5.2 Encroachment and subdivision reduced
- IR 5.3 Improved management of protected areas
- IR 5.4 Environmental advocacy strengthened
- IR 6.2 Increased independence of selected government institutions

Discussion:

615-006 Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance

- IR 6.1 CSOs effectively demand reforms and monitor government activities
- IR 6.3 More transparent and competitive electoral processes
- IR 6.4 Better informed public and political actors

Discussion:

615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes

- IR 7.1 Increased productivity of targeted agricultural sub-sectors
- IR 7.2 Increased agricultural trade
- IR 7.3 Increased access to business support services for micro- and small Enterprises
- IR 7.4 Increased effectiveness of smallholder organizations to provide business

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Kenya

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| | | | |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|--|-------------|---|--|

Pillar I: Global Development Alliance

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 615-001 Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created | | | | |
| 615-006 Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance | | | | |
| a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners) | | | | |
| b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003? | | | | |
| What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | | | | |

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) | | | | |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) | | | | |

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|---|
| 615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services | Yes | | | Increase in sales of socially marketed contraceptives |
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | % | | | |

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|---|
| 615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services | Yes | | | Increase in sales of socially marketed bdnets |
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | | | | |

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|--|
| 615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services | N/A | | | |
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | % | | | |

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|--|
| 615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services | Yes | | | Sales of Socially marketed condoms(millions) |
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual) | 17 | | | |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target) | 19 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|---------|--|--|
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System) | 13% | | | | The 2002 figure shows significant decline and is currently under review by Government of Kenya, Centers for Disease Control and USAID. |
| Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | | | | | No DHS survey in Fy 2002 |
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey) | 0 Male | 0 Female | 0 Total | | No DHS survey in 2002 |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | % | | | | No DHS survey in 2002 |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics | | | | | |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance | | | | | |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support | | | | | No DHS survey in 2002 |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance | 3 | | | | |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children | | | | | |
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services | 5 | | | | |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months | | | | | |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year. | | | | | |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) | | | | | |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months | | | | | |
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs | 3 | | | | |
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance | 56 | | | |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment | | | | |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program | 1 | | | ARV distribution starts in Fy 2003 |
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | N/A | | | |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003? | N/A | | | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|-----|--|--|--|
| 615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services | Yes | | | Increase in sales of socially marketed bed nets(thousands) |
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual) | 45 | | | |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target) | | | | |
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | % | | | |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | % | | | |

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

615-006 Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| Yes | | |
|-----|--|--|

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Kenya have become more politically active, significantly increasing their capacity to effectively advocate for reforms and monitor government activities. This is evidenced by numerous provisions in the draft constitution advocated for by USAID supported civil society organizations, including affirmative action. Their effectiveness is also reflected in the Government of Kenya's serious attention to addressing issues of transparency and accountability, an area championed by USAID supported CSOs during the past three years.

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| N/A | | |
|-----|--|--|

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID

| Male | Female | Total | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Crude mortality rates

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| % | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

Child malnutrition rates

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| % | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)

| Male | Female | Total | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |

Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)

| Male | Female | Total | |
|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | |