



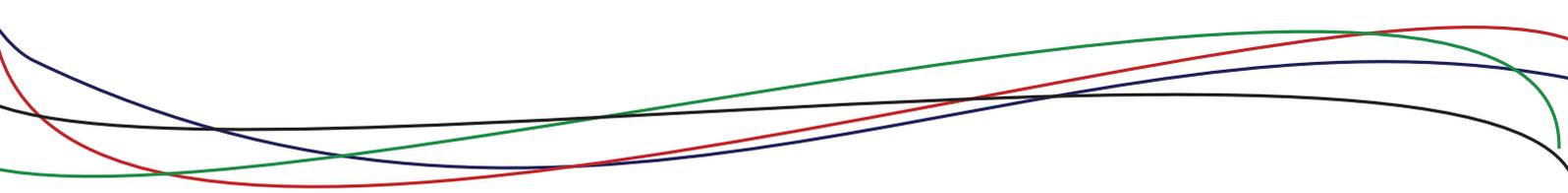
USAID | **KENYA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Annual Report
2009



● *Working with Kenyans for Kenya* ●
Pamoja tutafaulu!



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Highlights

In 2009, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and other partners, USAID/KENYA



HEALTH

- Supplied 324,000 people living with HIV/AIDS with anti-retroviral drugs and the chance to lead productive lives
- Provided essential services to more than half a million orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS
- Protected about 2 million people from malaria with indoor insecticide spraying
- Procured and distributed 1.3 million free, insecticide-treated mosquito nets to pregnant women and children under one year
- Boosted childhood vaccinations to 77 %, from 52% in 2003

EDUCATION & YOUTH

- Provided secondary school and university scholarships for 3,500 orphans and vulnerable children
- Trained over 6,000 educators in life skills and HIV/AIDS education to prepare students to be healthy, productive citizens
- Produced Kenya's first digital content for math and science education, to lower the digital divide
- Offered 1600 youth in northeast Kenya career counseling and work-preparation support





DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

- Trained nearly 600 Members of Parliament and staff to improve their effectiveness and transparency
- Provided technical support to the Committee of Experts to help draft a new constitution
- Supplied more than 50 civil society organisations with funding and technical assistance to advocate for reforms
- Worked with District Peace Committees and local leaders to train more than 700 people, through 160 forums, in conflict mitigation

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE

- Directly assisted over 608,000 rural households through USAID programs in maize, dairy and horticulture; rural finance; and pastoral development
- Inspired banks and other financial institutions to increase their lending to small-scale farmers and other small-scale clients from \$14 million to \$38 million
- Provided market information to 7 million small-scale farmers through mobile phones and other new methods
- Enabled small-scale farmers to pocket, collectively, an additional \$240 million in income



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Trained 18,300 people, 37% of them women, in natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and nature-based business, including ecotourism
- Brought more than 93,000 hectares in biologically significant areas under "improved management," protecting them from the effects of drought
- Generated over \$1 million for communities from such improved management
- Made expert recommendations on restoring the Mau Forest Complex, a vital water catchment, which were accepted by the Government of Kenya



Message from the Ambassador

The United States and Kenya have been partners in development as long as the Kenyan nation has existed.

Today, U.S. interests in Kenya remain to support Kenyans and their government as they work to advance democracy, the rule of law, and citizen health, education, and well-being. Our goals overlap too in modernizing and growing the Kenyan economy so that more may enjoy its fruits. We also value Kenya's role as a stable contributor to regional peace and defender against terrorism.

Despite the drought and global economic downturn, the year 2009 may be remembered more positively as the time when reforms promised by Kenya's coalition government really started to be seen.

After two decades of stop-and-go progress, the nation made decisive strides toward a new constitution. The U.S. Government (USG) is pleased to have contributed to this process through USAID's programs, including support for Kenya's new electoral body and non-partisan civic education programs across the country.

In addition, thanks in large part to USAID's Parliamentary Strengthening Program, technical assistance and training increased Parliament's transparency while improving its role as a more effective watchdog and balance against Executive powers. New House Rules opened Parliamentary committee hearings to the public. Exercising their lawful rights, Parliamentarians forced a top official to step down, after the President reappointed him without their approval.



The year 2009 saw the culmination of years of USG technical assistance for the Government of Kenya to draw up a new, more equitable National Land Policy, and plans to the nation's forest cover and water supply by restoring critical parts of the Mau Forest Complex. Our health program is making a huge difference in prevention of and treatment for HIV and AIDS. More than 300,000 people have prolonged their lives thanks to medications provided by the USG.

Despite the economic clouds, USAID efforts helped thousands of small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs get training, credit and other services they needed to break out of poverty. Achievements in health, education, and youth programs were also notable, as you will read in this report.

We are proud of our long partnership with Kenya, and plan to continue supporting this great nation's efforts to complete the Agenda Four reforms, thus ensuring future democratic stability and economic prosperity.

Michael E. Ranneberger
U.S. Ambassador to Kenya



The U.S.-Kenya Partnership

Here are some dimensions of the Kenyan-American relationship:

More than \$2.5 billion in total public and private resources flow from the United States to Kenya annually

Kenya is the largest U.S. Government (USG) development-assistance program in Africa — with a Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget of \$688 million

Bilateral trade in 2007 amounted to \$909 million

More than three-quarters (78%) of Kenyan exports to the United States are duty-free under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

U.S. direct investment in Kenya totals about \$68 million (2006 estimate)

Over 10,000 Americans live in Kenya

Over 250,000 Kenyans live in the US

Kenyans living in the diaspora contribute up to \$600 million a year in remittances to Kenya

USAID/Kenya supports diversity and works so that all have a voice.

The United States and Kenya share a special relationship dating back to American support for Kenyan independence, and extending to today with Kenya's "son" Barack Obama in the White House.

In 2009 Kenya faced significant challenges: political, social, environmental, and in food security. The United States-Kenya partnership undertook important actions to meet these challenges and support the advance of peace, freedom and prosperity in Kenya.

Comprehensive political reform is a top priority, since without good governance the hard-won gains of aid and development will be lost. And of course we need to avert another post-election crisis. In 2009 USAID programs engaged Kenyan civil society as well as members of the Grand Coalition government to move toward real reform of the Constitution and electoral system. We helped Parliament become a stronger watchdog for the executive branch. We enabled ordinary Kenyans to watch Parliament — literally, on television, for the first time.

USAID/Kenya assistance in health and education provided a lifeline for survival and literacy to millions. We also collaborated with the Government of Kenya to strengthen national health and educational systems, so that they will be equitable, excellent—and lasting.

The bulk of our funding came through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); accordingly our largest program was health. USAID/Kenya, in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and other partners, worked to keep 324,000 people living with HIV/AIDS alive and to support a wide variety of prevention, care, and treatment programs in every province in the country.

The USAID/Kenya economic growth team worked particularly with smallholder farmers, helping them

get modern seeds, use more productive methods, and link to markets where they can sell more and earn more. In 2009 we directly assisted a record 608,000 rural households through programs for maize, dairy and horticulture; rural finance; and pastoral development. We also reached 7 million people with market and other information.

Still, with a prolonged drought, and most farmers growing food at a subsistence level, emergency food aid was required for millions of Kenyans in 2009. The United States stepped up to help, and provided the bulk of Kenya's emergency relief — \$191 million in total from the USG.

To enable Kenya's hard-worked lands to recover and become more resilient in the future, USAID programs trained 18,300 people, 37% of them women, in natural-resources management, biodiversity conservation and nature-based business, including ecotourism. In addition, our natural-resources team mitigated severe conflicts over land and water in northern pastoral areas — easing tensions with training, dialogue, and options for better land use. We also provided technical assistance to the fledgling Kenya Forest Service to help Kenya achieve its goal of more than doubling forested area by 2012.

We have far to go, as more than half of Kenya's citizens still survive on less than \$2 a day, the population is still growing rapidly, preventable diseases are still killing far too many people, and the climate crisis makes growing food even more challenging.

Yet the U.S.-Kenya partnership is delivering development results and improving the lives of millions of Kenyans. This report will introduce you to our up-front as well as behind-the-scenes efforts.

You can learn more at <http://kenya.usaid.gov>.

Erna Kerst
Mission Director
USAID/Kenya



USAID/Kenya: The Health Program

In 2009, USAID/Kenya in collaboration with the Government of Kenya (GOK) and partners:

Supplied 324,000 people living with HIV/AIDS with anti-retroviral drugs and the chance to lead productive lives

Provided essential services to more than half a million orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS

Protected about 2 million people from malaria with indoor insecticide spraying

Procured and distributed 1.3 million free, insecticide-treated mosquito nets to pregnant women and children under one year

Boosted childhood vaccinations to 77%, from 52% in 2003

Procured 20% of Kenya's contraceptive commodity needs and advocated among parliamentarians to revitalize family planning

Vital health services and building Kenya's health system

Despite the achievements, plenty of challenges remain. While the HIV/AIDS epidemic has stabilized over the last few years, well over two million people are living with HIV. In addition, HIV prevalence in young women (age 15-24) is four times as high as for young men, according to the Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey 2007 (KAIS).

On other fronts, diarrheal diseases and malnutrition are common in children. Most women give birth at home, and not all who want family planning can get it. Too many people live without clean water or sanitation facilities.

Yet the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008 (KDHS) also pointed out remarkable results on the road to achieving some of the Millennium Development Goals. Under-five mortality dropped from 115 in 2003 down to 74 in 2008-09. Infant mortality dropped from 77 to 52 over the same period. This can in part be attributed to the decline in malaria, with data suggesting that in some districts there has been a 63% decline in pediatric admissions due to that disease.

USAID/Kenya Assistance

USAID/Kenya's health program is the Agency's largest. Funded primarily by **PEPFAR**, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the health program prevents and treats HIV/AIDS throughout the country. PEPFAR is implemented by USAID, the U.S. Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Peace Corps. It creates synergy and makes funds go farther by integrating the fight against TB and malaria; programs for family health, including reproductive health; water and sanitation — and an effort to help Kenya comprehensively strengthen how the country delivers health services.

Preventing and treating HIV/AIDS

USAID/Kenya works through PEPFAR to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Kenya, in close partnership with the Government of Kenya at national and local levels. Launched in 2003, PEPFAR's Kenya program is one of the largest in the world. It has dramatically increased Kenyans' access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

HIV prevention efforts are closely tied to testing and counseling. In 2009, more than 1,000 counseling and testing sites were operating nationwide. In line with government policy, USAID and PEPFAR reach out to high-risk groups outside the mainstream, including male and female sex workers and intravenous drug users — often through innovative peer-counseling programs. For further large-scale outreach, we sponsored a popular television drama called "*Siri*" (Kiswahili word for "secret") incorporating HIV-prevention messages and aired on local television.

PEER TO PEER

AMBASSADORS
OF HOPE

Because of how much I benefitted, I decided to volunteer to help others affected by HIV.



At drop-in centers and public forums, peer counselors offer vital health education, referrals, and support.

USAID KENYA

It started as a classic love story. Beyujira was 18 and studying at a secretarial college when she met Jira, a young businessman.

“I loved him so much,” says Beyujira, “that I gave up my studies and eloped to live with him at his rural home in Kwale.” A year later, Christmas 1994, the first child came. Four more would follow in what Beyujira describes as a happy marriage, despite the fact that Jira took a second wife — a common practice in their coastal community.

Jira got sick in 2006. The next year he was admitted to hospital. Beyujira was by his side daily. “The doctors advised us to be tested for HIV,” says Beyujira, “and I persuaded my husband to accept. My co-wife refused.”

“Fifteen minutes after the test, the counselors told my husband and me that we had HIV. I cried for a long time. I thought we would soon die. I was worried about my children.”

Back home, relatives took Jira to a traditional healer instead of following the hospital’s suggestions. Jira died a week later.

“Some of my in-laws accused me of using witchcraft to kill my husband; they did not want me to attend the funeral. However, I was sneaked in by one of my husband’s uncles.”

Beyujira started taking antiretroviral drugs, and a volunteer counselor at the hospital referred her to InfoLife — a “drop-in center” at a busy truck-stop on the Mombasa-Nairobi highway. Drop-in centers offer counseling, support, and education on prevention, nutrition, care, treatment, and referrals. They also organize “moonlight” voluntary counseling and testing sessions and public discussions in which men and women discuss reproductive health issues. Some drop-in centers focus on commercial sex-workers and their children, or other at-risk groups.

Peer educators at the center helped Beyujira accept her condition, in a society where the stigma of HIV is still heavy. And they connected Beyujira and her co-wife, also HIV-positive, to a home-based care program run by USAID. Her four school-age children were given free uniforms and books. They also receive food donated by the project and well-wishers, free treatment at the local health center, and other support.

“At home I was depressed and people avoided me,” she says. “But I was much happier at the drop-in center. Because of how much I benefitted, I decided to volunteer to help others affected by HIV.”

Her training course covered life skills, health education and basic counseling as well as home-based care for people living with HIV, orphans and vulnerable children. Since then, she has been invited to more trainings — on running a small business, alcohol-abuse counseling, and advocacy for the rights of people living with HIV.

In addition to peer counseling, today Beyujira is also a member of Ambassadors of Hope, a group that speaks out at public events and hospitals to provide health education and help fight stigma against people and families affected by HIV.

Prevention also includes: avoiding transmission from infected mothers to newborns; encouraging safer behavior such as limiting partners and insisting on safer sex; even male circumcision — which has been shown to decrease infections, and which USAID is successfully encouraging in parts of Kenya where the practice is not traditional.

USAID/Kenya teaches caregivers as well as infected persons about healthy eating, since good nutrition is important for healing. We provide psycho-social support to those infected and affected, and micro-loans for capital for livelihoods. PEPFAR also supports 550,000 orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS with essential survival and educational services.

In 2004, PEPFAR's Kenya program started with three treatment centers with 7,000 beneficiaries. In 2009 there were 400 treatment centers nationwide. USAID/Kenya (and its treatment counterparts) supplied 324,000 people living with HIV/AIDS with life-saving anti-retroviral (ARV) therapy.

Tackling malaria

Kenya is one of 15 countries in the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), implemented by USAID in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other U.S. Government partners.

PMI prevents and treats malaria by providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets, promoting careful spraying of insecticides indoors, and

treating malaria cases. Young children, pregnant women and HIV-positive people are among the most vulnerable to malaria.

In 2009, USAID trained over 2,600 people to conduct spraying. More than 500,000 houses were sprayed — protecting an estimated 3 million people from malaria. USAID also supported the free distribution of more than 1.3 million insecticide treated nets, and nearly 8 million free doses of Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT), the most effective treatment in Kenya. To strengthen how the health service treats people with malaria, USAID trained over 5,000 health workers on preventing and treating malaria in pregnancy.

Preventing and detecting TB

Kenya is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa to have achieved the World Health Organization targets on tuberculosis, thanks in part to USAID support. The targets are 70% case detection and 85% treatment success rates. Nevertheless, widespread co-infection with HIV/AIDS makes treatment difficult, as do emerging strains of drug-resistant TB.

Working with partners, USAID gives administrative and technical assistance, particularly for case detection and the Directly Observed Treatment Short (DOTS) course, the global best practice for TB control. We also improve TB program management through an upgraded reporting system. USAID is improving TB management systems and has contributed laboratory equipment for diagnostic tests.

Promoting maternal and child health plus family planning

Preliminary results of the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008 brought optimism on three fronts:

- a remarkable decline in under-five mortality from 115 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 74 in 2008-09
- a dramatic decrease in infant mortality from 77 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 52 in 2008-09
- immunization coverage rose to 77% in 2008-09 from 52% in 2003.

To achieve the fourth and fifth Millennium Development Goals, Kenya aims to continue to reduce under-five mortality to 33 per 1,000 live births by 2015. The goal for maternal mortality is 147 per 100,000 (from 560 in 2005). Therefore, priorities of the four-year Child Survival and Development Strategy include expanding community health activities for children and encouraging the use of skilled midwives. Today, 56% of women still deliver at home.

USAID is supporting Kenya's strategy by training medical staff in maternal, neonatal and child health and strengthening the spectrum of care from prenatal to infant pediatrics. In addition, we support the government's Malezi Bora (Good Nurturing) social-mobilization programs. These health action weeks, designed to boost use of health services by children under five, include vitamin A distribution, immunizations, promotion of breast feeding and good childhood nutrition, distribution of insecticide treated nets, and ante-natal care for mothers.

To help Kenya raise vaccination rates, USAID procured supplies for the vaccine cold chain, and supported outreach to communities and capacity building for health workers. Countrywide, 382,000 children received Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus 3 (DPT 3) in 2009.

In family health and our other programs, we use innovative as well as evidence-based methods. For instance, in western Kenya, program staff teach the advantages of breastfeeding not only to mothers, but also to fathers — enlisting their help to promote the practice. In a society where men usually have very little to do with young children, these workshops on child nutrition are unique.

“I had no idea that vasectomy patients should abstain or use another family planning (FP) method for three months after the procedure, until I took the FP 101 e-Learning course.”

**Phillip Wanjeri,
Nurse and e-Learning Skills
Lab Participant.**

BRIDGING THE HEALTH DIVIDE

THROUGH
E-LEARNING

“Nurses need continuing education, but are often too essential to the leave the clinic.”



Strengthening the health system involves improved record-keeping

“We have a vision of a Kenya where every nurse in every facility has a laptop and GPRS modem,” says Dr. Kennedy Manyoni, Deputy Director of USAID-funded APHIA II Eastern.

The first steps toward that vision were piloted in Kenya in the Eastern Province, where distances and poor infrastructure make access to health services difficult. Access to training for health workers is difficult, too. They need continuing education in their rapidly changing field, but often are too essential to leave their clinic.

“These people become very good at what they do, but they don’t always know that things have improved or changed, so they often practice outdated skills,” added Dr Manyoni.

The Kenya e-learning idea was born through the APHIA II Eastern project to enable medical staff to take classes on USAID’s Global Health eLearning Center (www.globallearning.org). The site is free and offers a wide range of courses on public health topics.

A skills lab to pilot e-learning was set up at a nursing conference hosted by Eastern Province. With a few laptops, Internet connection through portable modems, and an IT specialist — it was ready to go.

The response was enthusiastic. Over three days, 49 health workers using basic, newly acquired computer skills, began the course. By the end, 18 of them had already earned their first certificate, with the others well on their way to finishing.

The experience was an eye-opener for nurse Philip Wanjeri. “So many of the nurses had never used a computer before. They helped us set up email accounts, access the Internet, and log in to the eLearning Center. I couldn’t believe all of this information was right there, for free!”

Top professionals write the courses on USAID’s Global Health eLearning Center, says Dr Manyoni. While the courses are also convenient and inexpensive, Internet classrooms cannot replace the hands-on experience or peer interaction of residential courses. But in a large country like Kenya, where in some places feet may be the only transport, e-learning goes a long way toward bridging the knowledge gap.

WATER-BORNE DISEASES

A THING OF THE PAST

“We are really appreciative of the fact that USAID through ADRA saw our need and decided to build us these toilets.”

Faith, head girl at Kiomo Secondary School



“VIP” toilets give girls better hygiene and privacy.

One perhaps surprising barrier to schooling in Kenya is the absence of functional latrines or toilets. Many girls drop out of school, particularly at puberty, because they lack a clean or private latrine. Or they miss school during their menses each month, falling further and further behind.

In addition, without well maintained latrines, human waste washes into streams used for drinking water — resulting in water-borne diseases including dysentery and cholera.

Kiomo Community Secondary School’s sanitation facilities were typical: girls and boys shared toilet facilities, which lacked properly shutting doors. The inadequate toilet block also created long queues.

Understanding the importance of sanitation to students’ lives, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) used USAID support to install modern toilets. The new toilets also reduce incidences of accidents from sunken latrines.

“VIP” toilets (Ventilation Improved Toilets) in the school compound immediately stand out from the older facilities looking well-built and maintained.

“We are really appreciative of the fact that USAID through ADRA saw our need and decided to build us these toilets,” says Faith, the head girl.

For now the new toilet block is for girls only. Boys say they would like to have a block of their own.

The school has also begun a Health Club where students learn about health and sanitation and bond as a school. With USAID’s support it has also introduced a hand washing station that the students use after they use the latrines and before meals.

“Before this hand washing station was introduced, we used to disturb the cook in the kitchen for water to wash hands after we visited the latrines”, says Faith. “Now we have soap and water to wash our hands and we no longer complain of the stomach problems that we used to suffer from.”

“Now those diseases are part of our past,” echoes a Form Two student.

By 2009, Kenya's total contraceptive prevalence rate had grown to 46% — exceeding the National targets of 37%, according to the KDHS. Use of contraception is a key strategy to saving women's lives and contributes to Millennium Development Goal 5.

Since not all Kenyans yet have access to family planning, the total fertility rate, the average number of children Kenyan women will have in their lifetime, was 4.6 — a stalled figure that suggests there is more work to be done.

USAID/Kenya has contributed to the success of Kenya Family Planning in increasing the use of modern contraceptives, especially among the poorest. In 2009, our HIV/AIDS program integrated family planning into its services in 1,200 facilities — greatly expanding distribution of family planning commodities. We also supported well-attended family planning camps (organized by women volunteers) and other education campaigns, skills training, contraceptive devices and improved management.

Clean water for Kenya

USAID's water, sanitation and hygiene program (WASH) is providing many Kenyans access to safer water and consequently, better hygiene and health. Over half of Kenyans lack access to clean water, making them vulnerable to water-borne diseases including diarrhea and cholera.

In 2009, USAID's WASH program assisted more than 150,000 people in drought-affected communities and other underserved areas. Over 80,000 people enjoyed safe drinking



The new hand-washing station helps reduce disease.

“In 2009, USAID programs helped 45,000 people to access better sanitation services.”

water for the first time, thanks to simple water treatment. And 45,000 were able to access better sanitation services.

Part of the WASH program is the Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP) which promotes small doable actions to improve hygiene. For instance, HIP produces easy-to-understand diagrams of the importance of hand-washing, with explanations written in Kiswahili.

USAID expects that the WASH program will have even greater effects in 2010 and will also improve food security through water harvesting and small-scale irrigation.

Education

In 2009, USAID/Kenya and partners:

Provided secondary school and university scholarships for 3,500 orphans and vulnerable children

Focused on community ownership in USAID-supported schools, to encourage parents to send their children to school

Trained over 6,000 educators in life skills and HIV/AIDS education to prepare students to be healthy, productive citizens

Produced Kenya's first digital content for math and science education, to equip Kenyan teachers and children with digital skills

Offered 1600 youth in northeast Kenya career counseling and work-preparation support

USAID/Kenya is improving quality of and access to education in Kenya.

Schooling and skills for young Kenyans

Education is a centerpiece of the Kenyan Government's *Vision 2030*, its ambitious plan to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030.

Free primary and free day secondary education are part of this vision and have produced a dramatic response. Since 2003, primary school enrollment has increased by nearly 3 million pupils (a 46% increase), while the number of schools grew by 7,000 (a 38% increase). Secondary school enrollment more than doubled between 2003 and 2009.

Nevertheless, close to one million children remain out of primary school. And only one in four youth of official secondary-school age are enrolled in secondary school.

In addition, educational quality has not kept pace with quantity. The dramatic rise in enrolment has further stressed Kenya's inadequate teaching force and physical infrastructure. For example, the primary school pupil-to-teacher ratio increased from 34:1 in 2002 to 45:1 in 2008, with ratios as high as 62:1 in North Eastern Province.



Almost half a million pre-school and primary school students studied in USG supported schools in 2009.

GIRL POWER IN NORTHEAST KENYA

*On average, girls in
North Eastern Province
miss up to 63 days of
school a year.*



USAID has supported over 200 Girls' Forums in North Eastern and Coast Provinces since 2006.

In northeast Kenya, it remains taboo for parents and children to discuss topics related to sex. And few opportunities exist for teenage girls to share experiences openly among themselves.

One result is confusion, fear, and embarrassment over puberty, particularly menstruation. In addition, teenage girls often miss school several days a month for lack of sanitary towels — affecting their grades and graduation rates. On average, girls miss up to 63 school days per year.

In Garissa, the Tetu Primary School hosts a Girls' Forum, a USAID-backed project implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation, to address these issues directly. Girls between 9 and 14 years meet weekly to exchange ideas and learn about human development and issues affecting girls' education. The Girls' Forum also offers guest talks on topics such as preventing HIV/AIDS.

The Girls' Forum provides an emergency kit containing sanitary towels, hand towels, soap for bathing and laundry, khangas (a traditional cloth that can be tied as a skirt), sewing kits, undergarments and pain-relief medication. School management committees, community members, parents and donors replenish the kit, so no one need go home just because of menstruation.

A few years back, six Forum leaders created a low-cost prototype of a sanitary towel made from locally available materials. The girls presented the prototype at the local Science Congress and it was so well received that they competed with it at the National Science Congress.

The prototype spread fast and now, Girls' Forums all over Northeastern are teaching others to make their own low-cost sanitary towels from cloth and plastic bags.

The same six girls, who graduated from Tetu Primary School, are now attending Secondary school and have initiated a Girls' Forum at their new schools. The girls who have stepped into their predecessors' shoes also have high aspirations. One of the new student leaders says that she wants to be a journalist when she grows up so that she can promote the rights of young girls.

USAID has supported over 207 Girls' Forums in Kenya since it began in 2006.

USAID/Kenya Assistance

USAID's strategy complements the Kenyan Government's goal to increase access to quality education. We focus particularly on serving orphans and vulnerable children, and those living in underserved areas such as the mainly Muslim North Eastern and Coast Provinces.

With the support of the **President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)**, the **Teacher Education and Professional Development (TEPD)** program is working in every public teacher-training college in Kenya. Its goal is to build stronger links between trainee teachers at college and their counterparts in Kenya's schools, upgrading the skills and practices of teaching. So far more than 18,000 teachers, teacher-trainers and education managers have benefited.

TEPD is also leading the development of life skills and HIV/AIDS education. It has helped over 4,000 teachers and nearly 2,000 administrators to prepare students to be healthy and productive citizens.

In addition, PEPFAR is keeping vulnerable children in school. In 2009 the program provided 3,500 scholarships to orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS. The scholarships provide all essential fees for secondary or college education, including tuition, living expenses, uniforms and books.

To help bridge the digital divide, USAID is supporting computers in the classroom,

developing Kenya's first digital content for math and science and online training programs for education managers. In 2010, an innovative partnership with Microsoft, Cisco, and Intel will expand e-learning to primary schools.

Education for Marginalized Children in

Kenya (EMACK) creates a sense of community ownership of schools, to encourage enrollment and attendance, and improve teaching and learning. It assists more than 400,000 pre-primary and primary children in North Eastern and Coast Provinces. In 2010 it will expand to the slums of Kenya's two largest cities, Nairobi and Mombasa.

Among other benefits, EMACK allows many children to go to schools with new classrooms and furniture. This supports a double shift system so that more children attend school and classes are smaller. EMACK also trains schools on better management. And it has funded toilet construction, which benefits all children, but especially girls, since lack of private hygienic facilities often causes girls to drop out.

In pastoralist communities, EMACK has created mobile schools that follow the pastoralists as they journey with their livestock, to keep up with pastoralist pupils. In other communities, EMACK works closely with Koranic schools, often a child's first experience with education.

*PEPFAR is keeping
vulnerable children in school.*

Pamoja tutafaulu!



The USAID education program focuses on underserved areas in the North Eastern and Coast provinces.

Preparing youth to work and to lead

Kenya has a 90 percent literacy rate, and more than half of young Kenyans have attended at least some secondary school. But Kenya's highly competitive school system also raises students' expectations for employment, setting most up for disappointment. Today, 75 percent of out-of-school youth do not have regular, full-time jobs. Nor do many school leavers have the knowledge or skills to become entrepreneurs and make their own way.

USAID/Kenya is addressing the needs of young Kenyans for schooling, skills, and employment.

The Garissa Youth Program (G-Youth) is helping out-of-school youth learn work and leadership skills and prepare for a career. Garissa, capital of North Eastern Province, is predominantly

Muslim and Somali. With 90% unemployment, it could be fertile ground for recruitment into extremist groups and activities.

G-Youth prepares youth for the workforce and gives career guidance, serving approximately 1600 young people in 2009. It implements youth-led initiatives in areas important to USAID, such as HIV/AIDS, girls' education and the environment. It is also strengthening the offerings and methods of the North Eastern Province Technical Training Institute.

“In pastoralist communities, EMACK has created mobile schools that follow the pastoralists as they journey with their livestock.”

TICKET TO A DREAM: A THANK-YOU LETTER

“I honestly have no words to thank USAID for this rare opportunity; I am honored to be a USAID Scholar.”

A thank-you letter from one of 3,500 recipients of USAID scholarships for orphans and vulnerable children and youth.

“I was born in a small village where both my parents were head teachers in primary schools. The village life was regular until Mum passed away in September 1996, just two months before I sat for my KCPE (final basic school exams). I finally sat my exams the same year and got impressive grades, which earned me a slot at the Aga Khan High School Mombasa.

However, this did not materialize as I was forced to join a nearby day school to enable me to nurse Dad. Two years passed by and Dad too passed away in March 1999.

After the burial, my Uncle Lazaro suggested that I join him in Mombasa so that I may take the opportunity I had missed earlier of joining my dream school, Aga Khan High School. I did so. What I didn't know was that I was actually going through a bad condition called depression. This really affected my studies and relationships with both my peers and my relatives.

Just as I was recovering, my elder sister Margaret passed away in May 2001. She had been very instrumental in my life since the demise of my parents. This further devastated my already torn life and greatly impacted on my final grades.

Since I did not have enough money to get through university with the help of a friend from my church, I got an [internship] at The Kenya Power and Lighting Co. (KPLC) in 2004.

At KPLC, getting a permanent job was next to impossible; every time they advertised a vacancy, they needed a university graduate. I hated being told that I was not qualified for a job I had done effectively and diligently for close to a year.

I had realized that without a good education, it was so easy to be a pauper and I just could not see myself being that! I then started saving the little money I was being given for upkeep. I would skip lunch and sometimes dinner just to keep that extra coin for my project.

I managed to save Ksh 26,000 [about \$300] and embarked on a mission of looking for a school [to finish preparing for university]. Most of them declined my request. I then visited Mang'u High School in Thika. When I approached Head of Guidance and Counseling she was so touched by my quest to get an education that she asked me to give a motivational talk to her students.

I had been out of school for five years, within which time the syllabus had changed. I had a great task of going through Form One to Form Four in just under a year! The teachers went out of their way in ensuring that I was at par with the rest of the students by giving me extra attention — most times past midnight and over the weekends. So far this was the hardest test of my life, but, I managed to score a B minus in the final exams.

I aggressively began looking for sponsors to help take me through university, I had gone to bury a friend of mine whom I was really close to. The deceased's elder sister told me was to write to the US Ambassador! [Just a few days after I delivered the letter] I got a call from Mr. Gitonga of USAID informing me that I had been awarded a full scholarship to a university of my choice in Kenya.

Luck had knocked on my door! And like 'normal' people, I had an opportunity to be in charge of my destiny. I had been given a second chance in a big way, to be what I had always dreamed of becoming. I had never been happier in my whole life.

I joined United States International University in May 2008 to pursue International Business Administration, concentrating in Finance.

Since then, many opportunities have come my way. For example, early [in 2009] I represented the University in a conference at Harvard University, Massachusetts, USA.

I sit in the panel of Dean Advisors; I was crowned the most Responsible Student for the year 2009.

I honestly have no words to thank USAID for this rare opportunity; I am honored to be a USAID Scholar.

On behalf of my community, I say “May God Bless the American people.”

Democracy and Governance

In 2009, USAID/Kenya and partners:

★ Strengthened Parliament's transparency and effectiveness with technical assistance and training of nearly 600 Members and staff

★ Provided technical support to the Committee of Experts to help draft a new constitution

★ Supplied more than 50 civil society organisations with funding and technical assistance to advocate for reforms

★ Assured that more youth and women were included in the political process through the Strengthening Political Parties Program

★ Worked with District Peace Committees and local leaders to train more than 700 people, through 160 forums, in conflict mitigation

In Kenya, USAID supports more than 50 civil society organizations which advocate for policy change.

Promoting just and democratic governance

As a voice of moderation in a volatile region, Kenya is a key ally of the United States. Supporting Kenyans to strengthen the country's democratic institutions remains the U.S. Government's top priority. In 2009, the Government of Kenya outlined an ambitious reform agenda aimed at addressing underlying weaknesses in Kenya's governance and democratic system. The reforms include a new constitution that seeks to disperse power from the executive to other governing bodies, and electoral reforms aimed at restoring the integrity and credibility of the electoral process.

USAID is helping Kenya create a more equitable system of checks and balances to improve governance and strengthen democracy.

The governance team has been working with Kenyans to advance constitutional and electoral reforms, expand the oversight and legislative role of Parliament, strengthen the voice and advocacy capacity of civil society, and promote peace-building at national and local levels. Together, these efforts are bringing greater transparency and accountability to government while nurturing a new generation of leaders.

Advancing the Government of Kenya's reform agenda

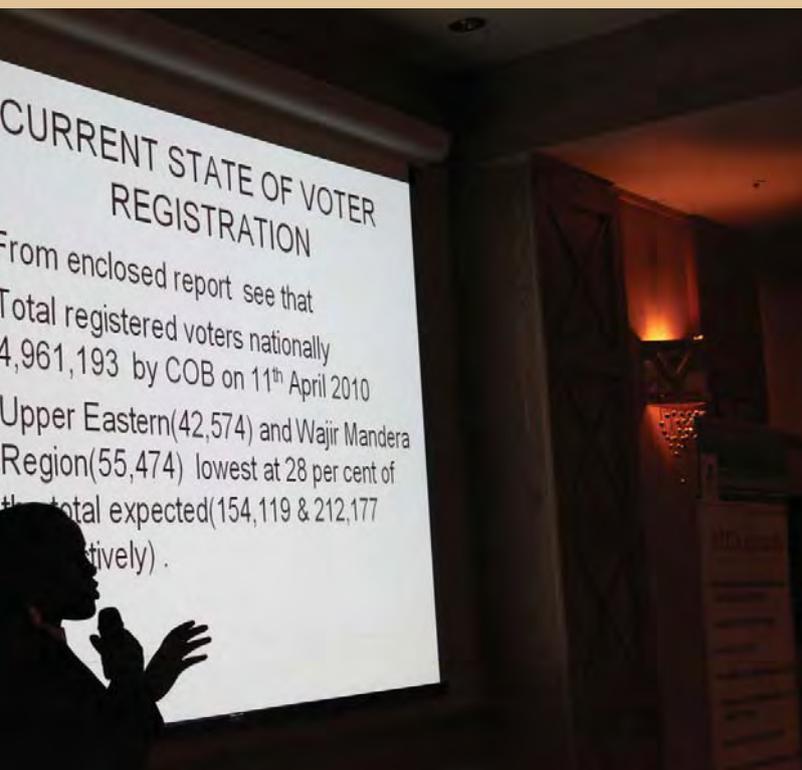
In 2009, USAID/Kenya provided significant technical and financial support to further the Government of Kenya's reform agenda, especially in the constitutional and electoral arenas.

For example, technical experts helped the Committee of Experts produce a final draft Constitution that will go to vote in August 2010. USAID also supported the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) in its work to reform the electoral process. To date, the IIEC has successfully conducted two constituency elections in Western Kenyan and is currently in the process of creating a completely new voter register.

In 2009, USAID/Kenya provided significant technical and financial support to further the Government of Kenya's reform agenda, especially in the constitutional and electoral arenas.

TUNING IN TO PARLIAMENT

“Supporting Kenyans to strengthen the country’s democratic institutions remains the U.S. Government’s top priority.”



USAID supported the Interim Independent Electoral Commission in its work to reform the electoral process.

Like their counterparts in the United States and other Western democracies, Kenyans can now tune in to their Members of Parliament (MPs) live on television and radio.

In June 2009, the Kenya National Assembly (Parliament) took a major step toward opening Parliament to the people by launching the House Live Broadcast (HLB) — live TV and radio broadcast of plenary debates.

The HLB Project is part of the broad-based USAID Parliamentary Strengthening Program, which has helped to transform Parliament into a modern institution more responsive to the needs of Kenyans.

Lack of transparency has been a serious impediment to good governance in Kenya. Citizens neither saw nor heard what their elected representatives were doing. In April 2009, the passage of new ‘House Rules’, provided the legal basis for live broadcasts. It significantly increases the accountability of Parliament to the citizens of Kenya, and boosts public understanding of the institution.

The broadcasts are also a useful tool for the media, who are now able to more accurately report on events in Parliament.

Since the inception of HLB, parliamentary debates have become the most popular broadcast in the nation. MPs report a sharp increase in awareness of parliamentary activity, as constituents expect to see MPs speak during important floor debates. One result, they say, is to ensure that they attend plenaries and prepare better than they would have before.

“Opening Parliament to the public will recast the manner in which Parliament does its work,” says House Speaker Kenneth Marende.

“The public will be participants in national debate by accessing, real time, the deliberations of Parliament and its committees on important national issues. The Tenth Parliament is very robust and I promise you great content.”

Reinforcing good governance

Strengthening Parliament's legislative and oversight role is a USAID priority. In 2009, the USAID Mission supported the implementation of new House Rules that govern how Parliament does business. The new rules have opened up committee hearings to the public and increased Parliament's watchdog muscle. When the President reappointed the director of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission without seeking parliamentary approval, parliamentary action forced the director to step aside.

Nearly 600 Members of Parliament and legislative staff received training in the new procedures.

The Fiscal Management Act 2009, created over a four-year period with USAID support, allows Parliament to play a more active part in the budget process. Its usefulness was demonstrated when the Parliamentary Budget Committee recommended an independent audit of the 2009 budget.

“Civil-society organizations received USAID training and achieved change.”

Increasing civil society's voice

USAID/Kenya supports more than 50 civil society organizations engaged in democracy and governance, conflict management, and natural resources management. These diverse organizations — working at local, regional, and national levels — receive intensive leadership, advocacy, and organizational development training.

Last year these USAID partners held 133 public sessions on proposed changes to Kenya's legal framework, leading up to the November launch of a new draft Constitution that mirrored civil society input.

In addition, civil-society organizations receiving USAID training achieved change in 10 national policies, including the Decentralization Policy, the Sexual Offences Act, the Public Procurement and Disposals Act, and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Act.

Years of work with civil-society organizations and the government on land and environmental issues also bore fruit in the establishment of a new National Land Policy, Wildlife Policy, Forest Policy, and environmental by-laws for municipalities.



USAID/Kenya supported a book and traveling photo exhibition, Kenya Burning, to bring home to the public what happened in 2008 and forestall further violence.

Strengthening conflict mitigation and reconciliation

During the past year, USAID/Kenya support at the national level focused on technical assistance to the National Steering Committee — the government agency tasked with managing conflict mitigation efforts. Efforts included institutional strengthening and passage of a new law to legally establish a national framework to coordinate cross-government efforts in addressing conflict. At the local level, USAID is working in conflict-prone areas to strengthen the ability of District Peace Committees, local leaders, civil society organizations, and youth networks to prevent and mitigate violence.

Interventions include training, mediation, sports events, soap operas, neighborhood work projects, and peace-building dialogues between ethnically diverse communities.

With USAID assistance, District Peace Committees trained more than 700 people at 160 forums in dialogue and conflict mitigation in 2009.

For instance, when Wajir District, northern Kenya, was split into four new constituencies, District Peace Committees were formed in each one, helping reduce violent conflicts over resources in this dry, pastoral region.

In the Mount Elgon region of eastern Kenya, USAID-supported civil society organizations persuaded a local youth militia to give up its weapons.

USAID also worked with the media — a source of misinformation and hate messages during and after the last elections. The Mission supported training to journalists and editors, so that reporting would be more balanced and likely to lead to mutual understanding rather than conflict.

RECONCILIATION in KISUMU

*“John did not believe
he would ever return
to Kisumu.”*



Kisumu, bordering Lake Victoria, saw some of the worst post-election violence.

Before Kenya's 2007 general elections, John was operating a *boda boda* (bicycle taxi) business in Kisumu.

Although his parents came from near Mt. Kenya, "I have lived here by the lake since I was born. I schooled here and can speak *Dholuo* (the local language) fluently," says John.

But Kisumu saw some of the heaviest violence after the disputed election.

In the hostile political environment, John's neighbors associated him with the Mount Kenya region of his ancestors.

John fled to avoid attack, and his landlord immediately leased out his home of many years to someone else. Taking refuge in Nakuru in the Rift Valley, John did not believe he would ever return to Kisumu.

When tensions eased, the new district peace committee — the Nyalenda Peace Network, supported by USAID — began a campaign to encourage people like John to return. Duncan Nasa, recalls appealing to residents to allow their displaced neighbors to come home.

"At first our calls (for dialogue) were met with a lot of hostility, with some people branding us traitors. But we did not give up," says Nasa.

By March 2008, calm had finally returned to Kisumu and John went back.

The return was not smooth, though, since John's landlord refused to give back his possessions. Finally the landlord agreed, but demanded \$100 in "storage" fees.

"I had virtually no means of earning a living," says John. My only livelihood was the *boda boda* business, and the bicycle was among the items taken by the landlord. Besides, I could not manage to ride the bicycle due to the injuries I sustained on a road accident while on the way to Nakuru."

The Nyalenda Peace Network and the provincial administration intervened, and John finally managed to get his possessions back without paying charges. He has been reintegrated into the community and is now working in a barber shop, thanks to help from the Nyalenda Peace Network.



Economic Growth and Agriculture

In 2009, USAID and partners:

Directly assisted over 608,000 rural households through USAID programs in maize, dairy and horticulture; rural finance; and pastoral development

Actively recruited women beneficiaries: half of beneficiary households were headed by women

Enabled small-scale farmers to pocket, collectively, an additional \$240 million in income

Helped small-scale vegetable and dairy farmers to export \$290 million worth of produce to world markets

Inspired banks and other financial institutions to increase their lending to small-scale farmers and other small-scale clients from \$14 million to \$38 million

Provided market information to 7 million small-scale farmers

USAID programs trained 180,000 women to become more productive farmers — and get more for their efforts.

Linking small-scale businesses to know-how, credit, and markets

Vision 2030, Kenya's blueprint for the future, underscores farming as fundamental to the country's desired economic growth rate of 10% a year. Agriculture is the core of Kenya's economy, contributing 24% of GDP directly and another 27% indirectly. The sector accounts for 65% of Kenya's total exports. Up to 80% of Kenyans work at least part time as farmers or pastoralists (herders). Up to 40% of smallholder rural households are managed by women.

In 2009, Kenya's agricultural and general economic growth rates were dampened by a host of factors including the lingering effects of post-election violence, prolonged drought, and the global economic downturn.

But although the country's total horticultural exports dipped by about 20%, the 62,300 farmers in USAID horticulture programs actually added an estimated \$40 million to their income.

USAID provides technical assistance and training for smallholder farmers at every step in the value chain, from improved seeds and methods, to storage of produce and links to local, regional and international markets.

To help smallholder farmers get top dollar for their crops, USAID programs work hand in glove with private sector firms and associations to provide up-to-date information on prices in various markets, build capacity of intermediary businesses, and develops relationships between smallholder producers and markets.



The Economic Growth team connects small-scale farmer to big markets: these flowers are destined for the Amsterdam flower auctions.

INFORMATION

A FARMER'S
BEST FRIEND

USAID provides technical assistance and training for agriculture at every step in the value chain.



Extension services and market information now come over the phone.

Since most farmers in their area grew maize, Richard Sitate and his farmer's group saw banana farming as a great opportunity. The reality, however, surprised them.

The group had taken a loan, bought land and even grown their bananas but they had little information on how to sell their produce to more distant markets. Local traders understood this and took advantage of the situation.

"We sold our bananas to local traders who would dictate the pricing," says Richard. "We had no bargaining power against them whatsoever."

The KACE (Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange) program, supported by USAID, aims to create conducive markets for farmers like Richard. The program, launched in 1997, facilitates links between buyers and sellers of farm products. KACE also offers training on identifying viable markets and adding value to products.

Besides posting daily prices on chalkboards outside its Bungoma office, KACE also makes prices available via mobile phone and through a weekly radio program where the presenter announces offers and bids. This gives Kenyan farmers the opportunity to source better prices further away.

"The middlemen would buy our bananas at 70 shillings, whereas through USAID, we are able to sell a bunch at 300 shillings," Mr. Sitate says. "Thanks to KACE's marketing strategies, training and services, we can now reach far off markets. Our incomes are much higher!"

The combined of USAID horticultural and dairy programs raised over \$290 million from exports.

In addition, USAID/Kenya works closely with the Government of Kenya to help them adapt policies to grow the productivity of smallholder farmers — those who farm two acres or less and have traditionally grown only for subsistence.

USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) has secured credit for small farms and other micro-businesses previously considered unbankable. DCA partnered with six financial institutions to get loans of \$38 million to tens of thousands of clients in 2009.

USAID also supports agricultural and policy research and capacity-building for the agricultural sector; agricultural biotechnology, and bio-safety, helping producers and processors meet market and food safety standards for crops and dairy products.

USAID/Kenya assistance

USAID's **Kenya Horticultural Development Project (KHDP)** is increasing food security and smallholder farmer incomes through small-scale production and employment in the horticulture industry, which includes vegetables, fruits, flowers, tree crops and processed products. KHDP is helping smallholders branch out into

new products; learn improved methods of raising crops; access credit; and sell produce in local, national and international markets.

In partnership with 59 private companies, KHDP is helping smallholders to remain a major player in this lucrative sector. More than 70% of exported products are produced by smallholder farmers. The synergistic efforts by smallholder farmers, large-scale producers, marketers, processors and exporters has enabled Kenya to retain its dominant position in international markets in a variety of fruit and vegetable crops, including French beans, passion fruit and chillies.

In 2009, over 62,000 smallholder farmers received technical assistance and training. Over 44,000 growers used market information made available by KHDP.

Despite a general downturn in 2009 in horticultural exports, USAID-assisted businesses stayed competitive in both local and export markets, selling products valued at \$40 million.

Since the program started in 2003, more than 83,000 smallholder participants have boosted their incomes by nearly \$2 a day — doubling the incomes of many.

Kenya Dairy Sector Competitiveness Program (KDSCP)

The post-election violence of 2007-08 severely disrupted the dairy industry, as cows were stolen or killed, machinery damaged, and people displaced.

To revitalize the industry, particularly small dairy operations, USAID's dairy program encouraged the creation of cooperatives and forged links between small producers, processors, and large distribution chains. We taught farmers the benefits of artificial insemination. We also supported legislative reforms to enhance competitiveness, such as

certified quality standards for dairy products, as well as the development of smallholder business organisations.

Between its start in 2008 and 2009, the program benefitted over 100,000 households through activities including technical and business training, new technology, and collective negotiations for better prices.

Incomes of farmers participating in the program increased on average by about 28% compared to the baseline.

USAID horticultural and dairy programs combined brought in \$290 million in international and regional exports.

Nearly 80% of new jobs in Kenya are created by micro- and small businesses.



USAID/Kenya nurtures small-scale entrepreneurs by helping them get the capital they need, training them in production and marketing, and supporting policies that encourage small business.



Over 100,000 farmers have completed the training course, Farming as a Family Business. Over 400,000 farmers have visited demonstration plots.

Kenya Maize Development Program (KMDP)

While maize is the largest staple in Kenya, maize prices are among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, due largely to inefficient production and marketing. Most farmers labor on rain-fed plots with traditional methods, without the benefit of adequate modern inputs.

The Maize Development Program has enabled small farmers to triple their yield in some program areas — from a baseline of 10 bags per acre on average, to 32. (Each bag weighs 90 kg.) In 2009, productivity dipped to 25 bags per acre as farmers were hit with both drought and a jump in fertilizer prices.

In 2009, the program brought increased net earnings of \$206 million for 370,000

smallholder farmers, nearly 60 percent of whom are women. It works by helping farmers improve their production methods, raise the efficacy of cooperatives, get up-to-date market information and link to both markets and large-scale businesses. The program involves diverse partners along the maize value chain, including the Cereal Growers Association, Farm Input Promotions Africa Ltd. (FIPS), and the Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange (KACE).

Over 100,000 farmers have completed the training course in Farming as a Family Business, organized by the program with Kenyan government and private stakeholders. In addition, over 400,000 farmers have visited project demonstration plots that feature improved farming agronomic practices.

To enable small farmers to get better prices, USAID established a network of market information centers where buyers post purchase bids and farmers review offers and sell to buyers. The economic growth team also promotes SMS mobile phone messaging on prices in a variety of markets, plus weather alerts and suggestions on production methods. With better market information, farmers can avoid exploitation by middlemen, who have historically taken advantage of uninformed farmers.

Banks in USAID programs extended over \$38 million in loans to small-scale businesses in 2009 — up from \$14 million in 2008.

Helping small businesses grow

Micro- and small businesses, usually run by the poor, are acknowledged by the Government of Kenya to be vital to economic development, providing employment to more than three-fourths of Kenya's labor force.

Yet the growth of such businesses is hampered by lack of financial services. Small-scale entrepreneurs are typically the last to get credit or other financial services, and the first to feel the effects of a crisis.

USAID has a longstanding commitment to Kenya's microfinance industry, and Kenya's people are reaping the benefits. A recent financial survey indicated that the percentage of people using formal financial service providers surpassed 40% in 2009, from 26% three years before.

To jumpstart lending to the poor, the economic growth team has used USAID's Development Credit Authority to provide banks and other financial institutions with loan guarantees. Results have greatly exceeded expectations. Banks in DCA programs extended over \$38 million in loans to target beneficiaries in 2009 — up from \$14 million in 2008.

USAID has also developed a practical tool for identifying profitable opportunities within value chains and assisting banks to design financial products to develop these opportunities. We applied this tool in the fish, tree-crop, and dairy value chains and suggested financial products specifically to meet needs like purchasing dairy equipment or refrigerated vehicles for transport.

FROM BREW AND KNIFE ...TO HORTICULTURE

Growing tomatoes has helped me earn a decent living and take care of my family.



Bernard Maroko used to make a good living from brewing *changaa* — potent, illegal beer. But, especially after he had children, he wanted to earn an honest income. So he started the Kabwaren Growers Youth Group in 2008 and began to farm tomatoes.

By October 2009, the Kabwaren group had 26 members. Through training provided by the Rural Service Program, funded by USAID, the group established a greenhouse where they produced two species of high quality tomatoes. They learned planting and spacing techniques, disease management, basic record keeping and how to identify the best fertilizers.

The more tomatoes he grew, the fewer barrels of *changaa* Bernard produced, until he stopped brewing altogether.

“Farming is a good source of income for me now,” Bernard says. “Before, I was making money illegally, and my lifestyle was not so good. Growing tomatoes has helped me earn a decent living and take care of my family.”

Bernard’s farming group has changed others’ lives as well. Agnes Mokeira was once known as ‘chief surgeon’ because she was the main practitioner of female genital mutilation in the area.

“Many women brought their young daughters to ‘face the knife,’” she says. “Though I got a lot of money from it, I never slept well at night. Since joining the group, though, I feel good. I now make ‘clean’ money, legal money, that helps me take care of my family. I have also discovered that I have a real skill in farming.”

Strengthening the agricultural industry

Nearly 300,000 people received short-term productivity training in 2009.

In addition, USAID partners brought in 62 new production technologies — ranging from improved seeds to low-cost greenhouses to organic and inorganic fertilizer, composting and conservation tillage. Thirteen are now being field tested.

USAID also strengthened Kenya's agricultural base by funding research through Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). Tegemeo Institute of Egerton University, in collaboration

with Michigan State University, provided policy research. Their work informed six major policies, including the National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2009-2020, incorporating the principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

Two policy reforms reached the legislation stage and one — the Biosafety Act 2009 — became law. USAID continued to help build the capacity of Kenya's biosafety regulatory agencies to ensure effective implementation of the Biosafety Law. In addition, a consensus was reached on the National Horticultural Policy Paper.



Emergency relief

Over 50 percent of the relief food aid distributed by the World Food Program in Kenya in Fiscal Year 2009 was donated by the U.S. Government. USAID and other U.S. agencies provided over \$191 million in food and non-food humanitarian assistance to those affected by drought as well as other victims of natural disasters, refugees residing in Kenya, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kenya's 2008 post-election violence.

In FY 2009 USAID/Kenya, through Food for Peace, contributed 75,960 MT of emergency food assistance, valued at \$87 million. This provided critical humanitarian assistance to about 2.6 million drought-affected people. USAID/Food for Peace also provided 49,640 MT of emergency food assistance — valued at \$48 million — to about 280,000 refugees in Kenya, primarily from Somalia and Sudan.

USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provided \$15 million as part of the Horn of Africa Food Price Crisis Regional Strategy, to complement the President's Food Security Response Initiative as it strengthens livelihoods, diversifies household assets, and increases agricultural productivity among more than 663,000 vulnerable pastoralist and subsistence farmers in Kenya.

In FY 2009, USAID/Kenya and partners improved disaster-preparedness and analysis skills of 221 Kenyan early-warning and drought-monitoring officers, enabling humanitarian assistance to be more effectively utilized.



“USAID/Kenya and partners improved disaster-preparedness and analysis skills.”

Natural Resource Management

In 2009, USAID/Kenya and partners:

Trained 18,300 people, 37% of them women, in natural-resources management, biodiversity conservation and nature-based business, including ecotourism

Brought more than 93,000 hectares in biologically significant areas under “improved management,” protecting them from the effects of drought

Generated over \$1 million for communities from such improved management

Trained 200 wildlife scouts in the Conservancy Management Monitoring System

Safeguarded wildlife habitat outside, but crucial to, Nairobi National Park through a master plan drawn up by the community and other stakeholders

Made expert recommendations on restoring the Mau Forest Complex, a vital water catchment, which were accepted by the Government of Kenya

USAID/Kenya works with communities to help them benefit from conserving wildlife.

Revitalizing Kenya's biological wealth for livelihoods and posterity

Renowned for world-class scenery and wildlife, Kenya depends on its biodiversity and natural resources for much of its economy. Tourism, for which the major draw is wildlife, contributes up to 14% of GDP. It is also the country's second top earner of foreign exchange after agriculture. The government's Vision 2030 encourages the tourism sector to grow by 10% a year.

Just as important, the nation's forests, rivers, lakes and soils sustain most Kenyans directly. In addition to the nation's need for healthy watersheds in this largely semi-arid environment, up to 80% of Kenyans work at least part-time in farming or pastoralism (herding).

The long drought culminating at the end of 2009 hit both people and ecosystems hard, putting millions of Kenyans on food relief and killing large numbers of both wildlife and livestock as landscapes remained brown month after month. The drought amplified other challenges, including the continued breakdown of traditional pastoral grazing systems; conflicts over insecure property rights; ineffective forest management, and historic animosity among ethnic groups.

However, this environmental stress also dramatically highlighted the payoffs of improved natural-resource management. Some 90,000 hectares of semi-arid woodland and rangeland — brought under improved management in 2009 thanks to USAID and partners — showed no decline in ecological condition despite the

drought. The condition of some areas even improved.

Since the start of USAID/Kenya's natural-resource management program in 1995, more than half a million hectares have been improved through better management. In the Northern Rangelands ecosystem, habitat has improved to the point that species not seen for decades are beginning to return: elephant, Grevy's zebra, and reticulated giraffe.

Also in 2009, the Government of Kenya achieved major policy milestones toward its goal of more than doubling the country's forested area — from less than 2% to 4% by 2012. USAID/Kenya supported this effort with technical assistance to the newly formed Kenya Forest Service as well as working with communities and other stakeholders doing the actual spadework and stewardship.

Government action, USAID support

Years of work bore fruit in 2009 when the Government of Kenya adopted the first National Land Policy and a revised Wildlife and Forest Policy. When fully implemented, these policies will foster more sustainable and equitable land-use as well as land rights for women and minority groups that have not had secure land tenure in the past. They are also expected to encourage public-private partnerships to develop ecotourism, bioprospecting, agro-forestry, planting for carbon credits, and other nature-based business.

WATER FLOWS AGAIN IN THE ABERDARES

In 2009, the Government of Kenya achieved major policy milestones toward its goal of more than doubling the country's forested area.



“After the trees were cut, the water stopped flowing,” says Jane Nduta, a Green Belt member. “So we decided to plant local trees.

“Since 2008, women in our constituency have planted over 700,000 indigenous trees, with assistance from other members of the community and the Kenya army.

“Now 65 springs that were dry in this area have started flowing with water,” she concludes.

With USAID support, Jane’s Green Belt group, called “Zaina,” is reforesting the Aberdares forest — one of Kenya’s five water towers and the main catchment for the Tana River. In addition to its ecological functions, the Tana supplies water to the Seven Forks Hydropower Plants, generating over half of Kenya’s power supply.

Illegal encroachment for farming and uncontrolled harvesting of forest products have severely reduced the forests’ water retention capacity. But community efforts are helping restore this critical watershed.

The Green Belt Movement facilitates similar efforts in the neighboring areas of Othaya and Nyeri, also backed by USAID support. Over 2,000 women share knowledge on tree species, nutritious indigenous food crops and exchange seeds through social networks that have transformed into economic ventures.

Collectively the women have established 316 tree nurseries with a combined production capacity of 1,500,000 seedlings per season. In 2009 they earned \$30,240 from the sale of tree seedlings to conservation organizations, private companies and farmers.

“Being a member of the Zaina group has enabled me to earn a decent income,” says Jane. “I have bought a cow for milk for my family, and I hope to buy more cattle so I can sell milk, too.”

“The work is tiring and the terrain hilly,” says Jane. “But I remember the days when a stable job was hard to find and I had trouble feeding my children. Considering what we’re achieving, I can’t complain.”

In addition, the government endorsed USAID-supported recommendations for reversing the destruction of the Mau Forest Complex — Kenya’s most critical water catchment area — and has begun to implement them despite some political resistance. With the government and other stakeholders, the USAID Environment team began designing an ambitious project, **PROMARA**, to restore a key catchment area that feeds the Mara River, lifeblood of the renowned Masai Mara National Reserve. Already 24,000 hectares have been recovered from illegal encroachment and are ripe for reforestation.

With facilitation from our **SECURE** project in the North Coast, the Ministry of Lands took tentative steps to recognize marginalized indigenous communities’ rights to property in their ancestral homelands.

Resolving conflicts over resources

Conflicts over land and water resources grew tougher in 2009 as populations continued to grow, the rains failed, and spears were replaced by automatic weapons. USAID mitigated severe conflict over pasture and water among several groups in a hotspot for both biodiversity and conflict in north-central Kenya, in and around the Shaba National Reserve.

With USAID support, an inter-ethnic committee of elders held 23 peace meetings to defuse disputes. Some 450 citizens and local officials attended the complex negotiations to resolve conflicts between three ethnic groups, park officials, and tourism operators. The upshot: pastoralists agreed to peacefully remove over 20,000 head of livestock from the reserve in exchange for rights to graze elsewhere. USAID is looking forward to supporting a large-scale management plan for the region, including zoning for pastoralism, wildlife, tourism, and water harvesting.

Conservation and biodiversity

USAID/Kenya is training communities to improve the management of their rangelands and woodlands. Such management includes surveillance and ecological monitoring by local wildlife scouts using the **Conservancy Management Monitoring System (CoMMS)** enabling conservancy managers to analyze and respond quickly to threats. Primarily implemented by wildlife scouts, **CoMMS** operates in 13 conservancies in Kenya’s northern rangelands. CoMMS tracks wildlife, vegetation, human/wildlife conflict and biodiversity threats, turning the data into maps and reports. In 2009, USAID partners trained 52 wildlife scouts to join the northern rangelands team, bringing the number up to over 200.

Other types of improved management include conservation farming, zoning land for farming, grazing and other controlled activities, and habitat improvement such as reseeding with native grass species, and reforestation.

Conservancy managers used CoMMS to systematically monitor elephant deaths, sharing the data with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). In the first eight months of 2009, 126 elephant carcasses were reported in the northern rangelands conservancies, twice that of the previous year. The rise is due to more effective monitoring as well as to increased elephant poaching.

These data were used in the **MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants)** program to inform Kenya's presentations at CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) to back up the nation's position that the international ban on the ivory trade must remain.

USAID/Kenya also supported the **Kitengela Conservation Project**, just outside Nairobi National Park. Nairobi is the world's only national park bordering a booming metropolis — and the fourth highest earner of revenue for the Kenya Wildlife Service, responsible for managing the country's wildlife. For centuries, Kitengela has been home to pastoralist communities and to wildlife, and it is an important dispersal area as animals roam in and out of the park in search of food, water, and mates. Recently, rapid urban sprawl and fencing has been squeezing out both wildlife and livestock, reducing habitat and leading to increased human/wildlife conflict as carnivores prey on livestock and people retaliate. In addition, local communities have been losing their livelihoods as land is fragmented and urbanized.

The three-year project aims to find solutions that allow local Maasai communities to remain intact and continue keeping livestock — generally compatible with wildlife — despite intense pressure to subdivide and sell their land for development. A master plan, created with and for the community, includes agreed guidelines for sustainable land use, zoning, and natural resource management in the area.

Around Mt. Kenya, **TIST (The International Small Group Tree-Planting Program)** organizes groups of small-scale farmers to plant trees to mitigate carbon emissions and to participate in the voluntary carbon market. In the process, the groups shift to farming methods that conserve soil and water, avoid pesticides — and often double yields or more. Over 50,000 people have joined the program, which has planted over three million trees in Kenya. Each small group pledges to keep its trees alive and healthy for at least 30 years. Pledges are backed up by rigorous verification done by “quantifiers” — members trained to use hand-held computers with GPS capability.

Biodiversity research, monitoring — and reintroductions of endangered species

Research and monitoring are an essential part of biodiversity management. In 2009, USAID partners performed vital studies of vegetation, wildlife distribution, soil erosion, water sources, poaching, and human-wildlife conflict. Methods varied from foot patrols by rangers with hand-held GPS and digital



USAID/Kenya works with pastoralists to help them better manage their land and make a better living.

cameras, to aerial surveys for wildlife censuses and ecosystem mapping, to satellite imagery of vegetation cover and tracking of sea turtles.

Thanks to intensive protection efforts, populations of endangered black rhino and reticulated giraffe are rebounding. USAID/Kenya helped develop plans to re-introduce these animals into areas where they were exterminated years ago in northern Kenya.

Including women and youth

Some women's enterprises stand out in 2009's natural-resources activities.

For instance,

- The National Museums of Kenya's **Butterfly Farming project**, with nearly all women members, doubled its previous annual earnings to generate \$109,000 from sustainable production and export of

butterfly pupae to exhibits in the US and Europe

- The Green Belt Movement's **Aberdare forest rehabilitation project**, with 90% women beneficiaries, generated \$30,240 from production and sale of tree seedlings in its first year of implementation.

Nonetheless, increasing women's representation in natural-resource governance and revenue-generating enterprise remains a challenge, one which USAID will continue to address.

For some of its biodiversity and conservation work, USAID/Kenya specifically involves youth. For instance, a sea turtle conservation program recruited 75 young volunteers, trained them in satellite tagging and involved them in turtle monitoring activities.

Youth will find new conservation-based opportunities in the years to come, as USAID/Kenya's Yes Youth Can! gets underway (see Coming in 2010).

Staff SPEAK

“USAID has given me an opportunity to exercise my passion of working for the interest, health and wellbeing of millions of Kenyan youth.”

John Kiranga

*Project Management Specialist
Youth & BCC*

“I like working at USAID because I get to see the direct impact of our aid -- such as when previously bedridden patients are able to work and support their families after they get on ARVs.”

Washington Omwomo

*AID Program Development
Specialist (SI/M&E)*

“USAID provides me with a unique opportunity to be a part of and to positively influence reforms in the governance arena. It is so rewarding to see results such as a parliament that is increasingly asserting its independence and young political party members making their voices heard.”

Sheila Karani

Legislative Advisor

“The faith that USAID has put in me to represent the Mission in high-level forums is very empowering. To witness the direct development impact of projects I have worked on, like the restoration of critically degraded habitats, is very rewarding.”

Charles Oluchina

*Biodiversity & Natural
Resources Management Specialist*

“USAID provides me with the unique opportunity of participating in the development and empowerment of Kenyan youth to achieve a greater voice in national reform and create new livelihood opportunities.”

Joan Lewa

Program Assistant

“I am proud to be part of USAID, the cutting-edge aid agency that so positively impacts lives of millions of needy people around the world daily. USAID is indeed a learning organization committed to its staff’s continuous training and development.”

Nancy Gikori

*Human Resources Training
Specialist*

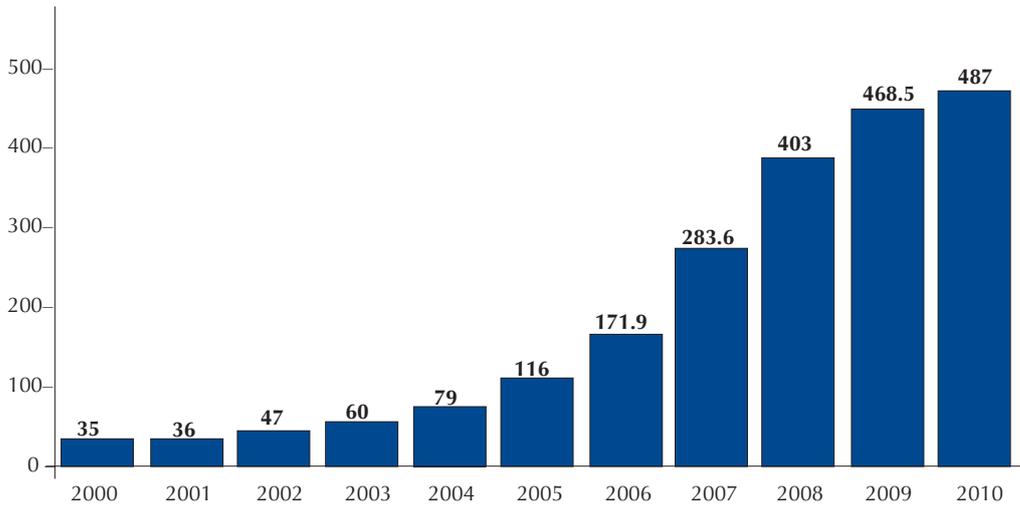
“I’m proud to be associated with an agency like USAID. We are touching people’s lives and putting smiles on millions of faces worldwide, Kenya included. USAID programs are “people-level impact”--and models for other development agencies.”

Nimo Ali

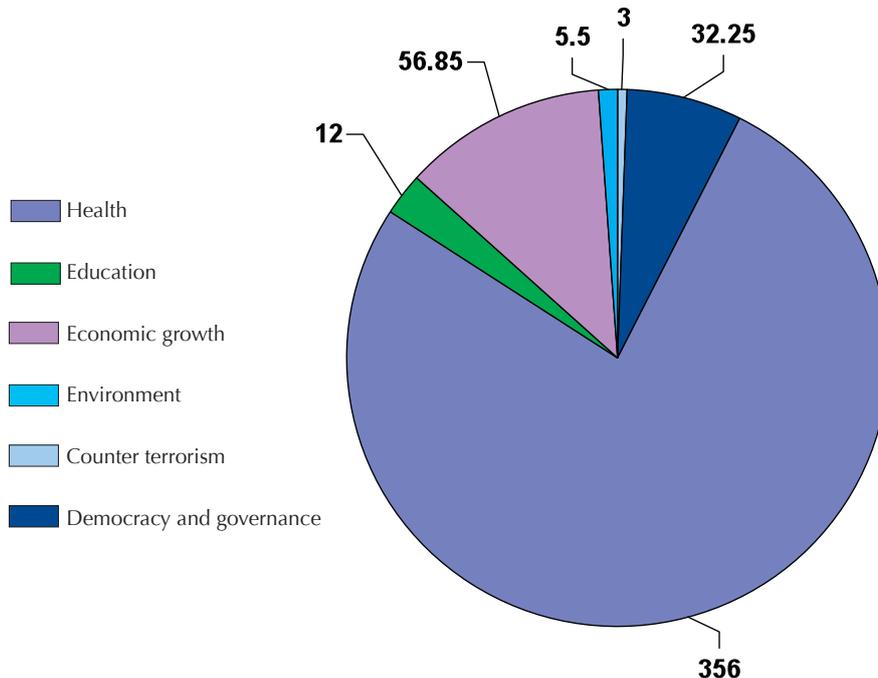
Development Program Specialist

Where the Money Goes

USAID/Kenya Assistance to Kenya, Fiscal Years 2000-2010
USAID only, excludes food aid and other USG



FY2009 Budget, USAID/Kenya
in millions of dollars



Coming in 2010

Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI)

Gender-based violence is part of everyday life for many Kenyans. The Kenya program of this four-country initiative is designed to raise awareness of gender-based violence and improve the ability of the country's police, courts, hospitals, schools, and communities to prevent it...and to prosecute perpetrators and care for victims when prevention fails.

APHIAplus (AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance Project Plus):

The next phase of USAID's nationwide, integrated health-care programs, APHIAplus will ensure that the current program's investment continues. APHIAplus will build on USAID's close partnership with the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders to support country ownership and promote long-term country capacity to plan, manage, and evaluate high-quality health services for all Kenyans.

Youth Initiative: Yes Youth Can!

A new program, Yes Youth Can! is being developed to empower Kenyan youth to achieve a greater voice in national reform as well as create new livelihood opportunities. Yes Youth Can! will support the creation of effective national and local networks of youth leaders to advocate peacefully for meaningful reforms of the government and economy.

A key component of the initiative will be a youth-managed fund — the Youth Innovate for Change Fund — to support grass-roots

community development and livelihood projects by and for youth. By incorporating youth as managers of the fund, Yes Youth Can! will promote transparency and accountability — and foster leadership skills among young people.

Feed the Future

Feed the Future, the new global hunger and food-security initiative, will significantly scale up USAID/Kenya's successful value-chain programs in staple food crops, dairy, horticulture, and livestock. It will help small-scale farmers turn from subsistence to business — growing more food, more sustainably, more profitably, and selling more in domestic, regional, and global markets.

Feed the Future will emphasize the market-led agricultural development policies and investment priorities shared by Kenya's Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. These are both expected to be launched in 2010 as well.

International studies show that improving the productivity of smallholder farmers can greatly improve a nation's food security. To that end, new technologies that boost yields and give producers better access to market information will be a key part of the program. New strategic partnerships will help Kenya ensure that food is plentiful for all.

Feed the Future will continue to emphasize opportunities for women and add a new focus on prospects for youth in agricultural and other small enterprises.



USAID/Kenya Implementing Partners

Health

Abt Associates
Academy for Educational Development
ADRA Kenya
Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
AVSI Foundation
Care Kenya
Catholic Relief Services
Chemonics International Inc.
Childfund Kenya
Children of God Relief Institute
Christian Aid
Engender Health, Inc
Family Health International
Grassroots Alliance for Community Education
Indiana University
Internews Network, Inc
Intrahealth International
IT Shows Inc. (SBA)/8 Company
JHPIEGO, an Affiliate of Johns Hopkins University
Kindenothilfe
KNCV TB Foundation
Koka Koimhuri & Company
Macro International, Inc
Mildmay Mission Hospital
Olive Leaf Foundation
Partnership for Supply Chain Management
PATH

Pathfinder International
Plan International
Population Reference Bureau
Population Services International
RTI International
Salesian Mission
Samaritan's Purse
Sustainable Healthcare Foundation
Tearfund
The Population Council, Inc
University Research Company
World Concern
World Relief
World Vision

Education and Youth

Academy for Educational Development
Aga Khan Foundation
Center for British Teachers
Education Development Center
ICF Macro International Inc.
Kenya Education Staff Institute
Kenya Institute of Education
Mindset Network
PriceWaterhouseCoopers Ltd.
Research Triangle Institute

Democracy and Governance

ARD Inc.
Catholic Relief Services
Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening
International Development Law Organization
International Foundation for Election Systems
Internews Network, Inc
Kenya Institute for Public Research and Analysis
Mercy Corps
National Civic Education Program
National Democratic Institute
PACT, Inc.
Public International Law & Policy Group
Search for Common Ground
State University of New York
Transparency International
UNDP Kenya

Millennium Challenge Account

Public Procurement Oversight Authority

Economic Growth and Agriculture

ACDI/VOCA
ADRA Kenya
Adventists Development Relief Agency
African Breeders Service/ Total Cattle Management
Aga Khan Foundation

Aga Khan Foundation (Water)

Cereal Growers Association

Development Alternatives Inc

Farm Input Promotions Africa

FAULU-Kenya Micro Finance Company

Fintrac Inc

International Food Policy Research Institute

Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services

K-Rep Bank

K-Rep Development Agency

Land O' Lakes, Inc.

Millennium Water Alliance

Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development

University of Nairobi

World Concern Development Organization

Natural Resource Management

African Wildlife Foundation

ARD Inc.

Green Belt Movement

Institute For Environmental Innovation

Kenya Wildlife Services

Laikipia Wildlife Forum

Lewa Wildlife Conservancy

Ministry of Lands

National Museums of Kenya

PACT Inc.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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