

USAID/KEA RESILIENCE PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Activity Data Synthesis

KEY MESSAGES

- Of the 25 activities reviewed, there are substantial investments from five technical offices (OEGI, HPN, ENV, EDY, and BHA) and 21 ongoing activities – most remaining with another two to four years of implementation.
- The resilience project appears to have the most diverse funding and technical focus program mix of all the current projects.
- The resilience project has the largest portfolio of ongoing activities, meaning although there will be some design, many of the opportunities for learning and adaptation are with the current portfolio.
- Many of the activities in the resilience project acknowledge alignment to both DO2 and other DOs and based on the achievements they list they may have divided foci or loyalties – need to achieve results across the CDCS, in different IRs and DOs.
- The HPN activities are typically invested in 2.1 (holistic services). Most of the others are spread, with ENV exclusively invested in 2.3 (NRM). There were many highlights of achievements from across the portfolio in 2.1, some in other IRs, but the least in 2.3 (NRM) and 2.4 (socio-econ investments).
- Although there is a large pool of diverse funding sources it appears that we are not yet on track for layering, sequencing, and integration - specifically across technical offices.
 - We do not yet see inter-activity collaboration, coordination, and integration.
- Challenges to address centered on GOK systems; IP management; contextual issues; and local capacity weaknesses.
- Most of the portfolio demonstrated meaningful contributions to gender integration and youth inclusion.
- Many of the activities noted interventions and efforts under climate change which appeared to be more about environmental protection and conservation, things like waste reduction.
- There appeared to be little mention of DEIA.
- Collaboration is strongest at the county level and weakest on engagement with persons with disabilities. Collaboration with other technical offices could be improved.

ABSTRACT

The **purpose** of the Kenya Integrated Resilience Project is to increase the ability of Kenyan families and households, institutions, and systems to mitigate against risks and therefore reduce their vulnerability to and the impact of recurrent shocks and stressors.

The expected results of this project are:

1. Human capital and well-being in areas of vulnerability are developed and enhanced.
2. Livelihoods of communities in vulnerable situations are protected and enhanced.
3. Capacity of households, institutions, and systems to plan for, respond to, and recover from shocks and stresses is strengthened.

The **development hypothesis** of the Resilience Project is that **IF** the resilience capacities of chronically vulnerable Kenyan families, households, and institutions that serve them in targeted geographical areas are scaled up through integrated multi-sectoral service delivery, and system strengthening and use of evidence-based knowledge and information to enhance preparedness to mitigate shocks and risks rooted in inequities, **THEN** communities and institutions will be empowered to demand, implement, and sustain their own economic and social development.

ACTIVITIES

- Of the 33 activities listed in the Resilience Project, 27 completed activity data review sheets, with 23 providing data on existing activities and four providing data on closed activities. The activities were divided between OEGI (6), HPN (13), ENV (5), BHA (2), and EDY (1). Four of the 21 existing activities were set to end in 2022, eight more in 2023-2024, and the additional 11 existing activities were set to end in 2025-2026.
- This activity review synthesis concerns 23 existing and four closed activities which reported results, including:
 - USAID Kuza (Sep 2024)
 - Resilience Learning Activity (Sep 2024)
 - [USAID Imarisha Jamii \(2026\)](#)
 - [USAID Dumisha Afya \(Oct 2023\)](#)
 - USAID Tujitegeme Program (Feb 2026)
 - USAID Boresha Jamii (May 2026)
 - USAID Fahari ya Jamii (Apr 2026)
 - USAID Jamii Tekelezi (Mar 2026)
 - USAID Tumikia Mtoto (Mar 2026)
 - USAID Tujenge Jamii Activity (Mar 2026)
 - USAID 4TheChild program (Mar 2026)
 - USAID 4BetterHealth Program (Mar 2025)
 - USAID AMPATH Uzima (Mar 2026)
 - USAID Nuru Ya Mtoto (Mar 2026)
 - USAID Stawisha Pwani (Jun 2023)
 - BHA NAWIRI - CRS ((Sep 2024)
 - BHA NAWIRI - Mercy Corps (Sep 2024)
 - [LMS Leader- \(Livestock Market Systems Activity Leader Award\) \(Sep 2022\)](#)
 - [LMS AAI -LMS - I \(Livestock Market System Activity AAI\) \(Sep 2022\)](#)

- [LMSAA2- LMS - 2 \(Livestock Market Systems Activity - Strengthening Community Capacities Resilience Growth\) \(Jul 2022\)](#)
- [Tusome \(Dec 2022\)](#)
- Maasai Mara Landscape Local Works Project (Jun 2023)
- Northern Kenya Local Works (Jun 2024)
- People to People Reconciliation Program in Kenya (closed)
- Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement by Community Conservancies in the Maasai Mara Region (closed)
- Community Conservancy Policy Support and Implementation Program (closed)
- Accelerated Value Chain Development Program (AVCD) (closed)

ALIGNMENT

Of the 27 activity review sheets available, 13 noted alignments to DO1 (systems), seven noted alignments to DO3 (youth-driven economic opportunities), and one noted alignment to DO4 (regional). All but two noted alignments to DO2, resilience. At the intermediate result level, six noted alignments to IR 2.1 (holistic services), 15 noted alignments to IR 2.2 (shock preparedness), two noted alignments to IR 2.3 (NRM), 10 noted alignments to IR 2.4 (socio-econ for children), and 10 noted alignments to IR 2.5 (conflict, GBV,VE).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

IR 2.1: Quality, well-financed, holistic services for vulnerable families improved

USAID Nawiri worked with the Ministry of Health to train community healthy volunteers (CHVs) to **increase case referrals and conduct outreach services** to ensure prevention, early detection, treatment, and/or referral of childhood illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and malnutrition. During the reporting period, **10,017 (M 4,988; F 5,029) children in Samburu and 18,528 children in Turkana were screened for malnutrition.**

USAID Nuru ya Mtoto supported the **enrollment and retention of 97,022 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) in school.** By the end of FY21, the project had targeted 2,888 highly vulnerable households (HHs) with interventions that would result in stabilizing their consumption, rebuilding their capacity to pay for necessities, and bringing the households back to the cash economy, including **linking 1,105 HHs to government social safety nets.** USAID 4TheChild supported 1,575 OVC with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) premium payments; 23,638 OVC with health and nutrition education; 1,287 children and adolescents living with HIV (CALHIV) with transport money to access HIV treatment; 1,302 OVC with school fees; 1148 OVC with scholastic materials; 9,847 adolescent girls with sanitary towels; 765 OVC with school uniforms; and 4,898 OVC with emergency fund support. Through USAID Tumikia Mtoto a total of 582 households supporting 889 OVC have been linked to social safety net programs, including an OVC cash transfer, elderly cash transfer, disability cash transfer, universal health care (UHC), and NHIF. USAID 4 Better Health utilized a family-centered, child-focused case management approach to provide age-appropriate services to 39,698 OVC (19,627M,

20,071F) (93% of target). USAID Imarisha Jamiii adopted a multi-sectoral approach to increase access to quality and social services to OVCs using the case management approach.

In the Review period, the project served a total of 9481 OVC (103 % of the annual target of 9239) using the OVC comprehensive approach

Through USAID Nuru ya Mtoto by the end of the reporting period, **37,171 adolescent girls** and young women (AGYW) of a target of 43,594 were **notified of their HIV status**, with **42,538 receiving financial capability training**. USAID Tujitegemee achieved 75.1% service layering for targeted Adolescents Girls and Young Women (AGYW).

By the end of the (USG) fiscal year 2021, USAID Stawisha Pwani had **offered an HIV test** to 348,939 individuals. With a **positivity rate** of 2% and a **linkage rate** of 85%, 5,782 clients were initiated on **lifesaving antiretroviral treatment, and 93% of them retained and maintained a viral load suppression rate of 92%**. At the end of the fiscal year 2021, AMPATH had offered an HIV test to 391,184 individuals in six counties, with a positivity rate of 3.3%, a linkage rate of 94%, and an overall viral load suppression rate of 94%. USAID Tujenge Jamii identified 3107 HIV-positive cases, linked 99% of the HIV-positive individuals identified to treatment, and maintained 56,223 patients on treatment, achieving viral suppression of 95% for patients on treatment. At the end of FY21, USAID Fahari ya Jamii offered an HIV test to 298,639 individuals, retained 93% of positive cases on treatment, and maintained a viral load suppression rate of 95%. USAID Imarish Jamii engaged a key population-led CSO for the implementation of a key population program and in partnership with the County Department of Health (CDOH) and LIPs supported 74 peer educators (61 FSW and 13 MSM peer educators) to provide peer education and outreach services in designated hotspots. 4,933 key populations (Female sex workers, Men who have sex with men) were served with prevention services. 13,196 men were offered Voluntary medical circumcision services (VMMC).

USAID Boresha Jamii supported the prevention of HIV in key populations and by the end of FY21, Q4 had **reached 15,736 fisher-folks**. The activity supported the provision of HIV testing services at 327 health facilities and supported 324 health facilities to provide a full package of services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, including early infant diagnosis (EID) services for HIV-exposed infants.

USAID Jamii Tekelezi **managed the transition of 30,774 people living with HIV** (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy and 5,479 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) and their households from the previous to the current activity.

USAID Kuza trained and **provided disaster risk management (DRM) technical assistance to over 700 county officials and partners**, leading to the launch of the Lamu County DRM Act, completion of four counties' draft DRM policies, and the introduction of two DRM bills for county assembly review and public participation.

IR 2.2: Families' and communities' preparedness to mitigate shocks, risks and stressors strengthened

The USAID Livestock Market Systems (LMS) Activity - Strengthening Community Capacities Resilience Growth used **\$50,000 from private funding on drought response** to support ward planning committees in Wajir, Marsabit, and Isiolo to facilitate the repair of strategic boreholes with a potential of ensuring over 20,000 households and giving 62,000 livestock access to water during and after drought.

Through the adapted graduation approach, USAID Nawiri continues to promote off-farm business to diversify livelihoods for vulnerable communities, reducing vulnerability and over-reliance on activities such as charcoal burning. **USAID Nawiri strengthened coordination and collaboration with county departments and institutions, facilitating a multi-sectoral platform for nutrition** in Isiolo and Marsabit and providing drought emergency response cash transfers to 1,992 households.

USAID Nuru Ya Mtoto supported **1002 households with cash transfers**, 1964 caregivers of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) to engage in businesses, and 15,790 members of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) to generate revenue that helps to mitigate on seasonality of agricultural production. USAID Nuru ya Mtoto **trained two producer groups with 47 caregivers to adopt drought-resistant crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes.**

IR 2.3: Natural resources and biodiversity to enhance livelihoods for communities sustainably managed

Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Livelihood Improvement by Community Conservancies in the Maasai Mara Region Activity worked with 283 local indigenous (Maasai) families in Narok to place a **15-year land lease agreement on 17,500 acres of land. 108 lease agreements** were legally registered, and an additional 100 leases are in the process of registration with the land registry office in Narok. The activity worked with Landowners Committees (LOC) and 224 landowners (196 males and 28 females) to build governance and leadership capacity. The activity supported the development of **five conservancy management plans** aligned to a Mara ecosystem map. Working with stakeholders, the activity promoted the removal of fencing and secured 1,129 acres of wildlife space, and expanded cattle enterprising by 150 steers.

IR 2.4: Refocused and innovative social and economic investments for children enhanced

In FY2021, Tusome Early Grade Reading reached over 3.3 million learners in grades 1-3 across 22,952 public primary schools and 1,211 low-cost private primary schools with evidence-based reading activities. Distance learning activities that delivered television, radio, and online instruction helped strengthen the resilience of the Kenya education system to respond to external shocks such as COVID-19. To address the needs of children with disabilities, Tusome adapted lessons for children with visual and hearing impairments. The activity also distributed 7,266 copies of textbooks for students with hearing and visual impairments. Tusome leveraged \$11,622,711 of Ministry of Education contributions that complemented USAID's early grade reading investment at a 1:1 match.

USAID Tumikia Mtoto reached a total of 16,535 adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) (108%) out of the targeted 15,296 were reached with **education subsidy support** thereby improving school retention, transition, and completion. The activity has mapped and updated stakeholder directories and

developed a partnership memorandum of understanding with six private sector partners enabling AGYW and OVC to **access vocational training, entrepreneurship and business skills development**, financial literacy, banking and loaning, apprenticeship, economic empowerment, job placement, and internship opportunities.

IR 2.5: Capabilities of communities and families to reduce drivers of conflict, gender-based violence, and violent extremism strengthened

Several health activities **trained and sensitized health care workers on gender-based violence (GBV) and supported gender-based violence response and reporting systems** in key population service delivery areas. USAID hosted radio talk shows with a reach exceeding 50,000 people, highlighting emotional violence as a form of GBV and informing listeners of where to seek help.

Several health activities integrated post-GBV care into routine healthcare screening for improved identification of survivors of all forms of violence, and provide services based on the minimum package of services. USAID 4Better Health collaborated with stakeholders in addressing gender disparities and sensitization on the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence by 2030, ending child and forced marriages, and social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls who have been affected.

USAID Kuza co-development the FCDC Peace and Cohesion Bill.

The People to People Reconciliation Program in Kenya worked with historically conflicting communities to commemorate one year of peaceful coexistence. Through the activity, **20 peace ambassadors from different ethnicities and community conservancies were identified and trained on conflict resolution** and peacebuilding skills; multi-ethnic, inter-faith, and government inclusive forums with regular meetings were established in five hotspots, and 435 peace committees were engaged across five counties.

IMPLEMENTATION, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES

Type of Issue	Examples
GOK Systems	<p>Inadequate commodities supplies, erratic stock-outs.</p> <p>Delayed disbursements of funds from the National Treasury to counties affected implementation with counties not able to meet their cost share in the co-created activities.</p> <p>Slow progress on enacting the child protection policies by the county assemblies.</p> <p>Inadequate appropriate legal frameworks for the long-term sustainability of the program models.</p> <p>The lack of dedicated resources limited the work of ward planning committees to carry out the mandate.</p> <p>The bureaucratic nature of the government slows the pace of engagement for</p>

	implementation.
Commitment	County-level official apathy.
USAID / IP management	<p>IP transition delays.</p> <p>Funding delays with late approvals forcing activities to disburse funding in a short timeframe.</p> <p>COP leadership concerns. IP personnel onboarding delay. IP KP staff turnover.</p> <p>IP staff resource allocation: program management versus site level staff.</p> <p>Cost-share, deminimis calculation.</p> <p>Lack of organizational Enterprise Resource Planning software capability to prepare comprehensive reports.</p> <p>Aggregation of data from different partners' M&E systems which were initially compatible but failed to synchronize as activities broadened.</p>
Contextual	<p>Drought leading to migration and loss of livelihoods.</p> <p>COVID-19 cessation of movement measures and abbreviated school calendar.</p> <p>Overall economic downturn causing household vulnerability regression.</p> <p>Insecurity incidences leading to postponement or shift of activity locations.</p> <p>Distance to services and lack of identification documents create challenges for OVC access to services.</p> <p>Politically driven conflict.</p>
Local Capacity	<p>Inadequate capacity to manage a USAID grant and ensure compliance.</p> <p>Non-suitable contractors' selection through the community contracting process.</p> <p>Inadequate physical infrastructure at the county level to facilitate the co-location of field teams with their counterparts in the county.</p> <p>Caseworkers are overwhelmed by case management tools (paperwork).</p> <p>Low data management capacity for savings groups.</p> <p>The inability of conservancies to support operational costs.</p>

GENDER

The LMS AA1 activity integrated the participation of youth, women, and men in all activities and has seen improvements, with increased involvement of women in positions of leadership, household decision-making progress, changes in livestock ownership, and women in the management of SACCOs.

LMS AA2 GIRL graduates have been awarded small business grants to help them upgrade, innovate, and add value to their products and services to match market demand, grow their market share, and create new market opportunities. Adolescent girls have also been linked with new fundraising initiatives through Mercy Corps private funders which have seen 1,200 adolescent girls transition to their aspirations and more than 11,067 additional girls recruited into the safe space model. In the ward development planning

process, LMS encourages and strengthens women's voices, participation, and leadership, particularly within the platforms that seek to address the pandemic outbreak, including planning for recovery efforts. Approximately 70% of Ward Planning Committees are men, while 30% are women.

Tusome Teaching and Learning Materials are adapted to ensure that the materials are gender balanced and use language that is empowering to both girls and boys. The materials are also evaluated to ensure that they are free from gender bias and stereotypes that disempower girls and that they reflect a balance in girls' and boys' experiences. Teachers are sensitized and trained to use empowering language for both male and female learners. Parents and communities are sensitized to ensure that gender roles do not exclude either girls or boys from participating in the remediation program, rather they focus on students with greater learning gaps.

USAID Kuza works with counties to ensure gender-related priorities are incorporated into the policy and budget formulation and implementation processes. USAID Nawiri **engaged with county governments and identified the need for capacity building to incorporate gender-sensitive planning** and budgeting at the county level.

USAID health activities **provided adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) with financial capability training and social asset building (SAB) activities**. Some girls were supported with school fees, dignity packs, and/or school uniforms. Entrepreneurship training, business start-up kits, and links to employment and internships were provided to older AGYW.

USAID Fahari ya Jamii promoted positive and transformative gender norms through community sensitization, **encouraging men to access sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and supports their children and spouses to access required health services**. USAID Tumikia Mtoto mobilized and encouraged male caregivers to participate in positive parenting sessions and used a Coaching Boys into Men curricula which focuses on respect, integrity, non-violence, and nurturing healthy relationships.

USAID Kuza's Impact for Northern Kenya fund **uses a gender lens to identify and screen potential clients that facilitate access to capital for women**, are owned or managed by women, have a high prevalence of women in their business models or supply chains, produce goods or services to improve the livelihoods of women, and have a demonstrated commitment to equitable labor and management practices. The Impact for Northern Kenya Fund made a loan of \$1 million to Fadhili Micro-Enterprises Ltd., an MFI with a portfolio that is over 80% female.

The Accelerated Value Chain Development (AVCD) activity applied deliberate affirmative action to ensure that females were represented in areas where they face difficult entry conditions, for example, training 42 females in agri-nutrition messaging in Wajir and Garissa and ensuring that 30 percent of the locational committee members sensitized on the Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) toolkit on importance of better rangeland management were women. In the drought-tolerant crops, the **activity encourages women to participate in a male-dominated marketing node of the value chain**, and many women traders are currently involved in buying and aggregating drought-tolerant grains.

The Mara Local Works Activity **ensured that women landowners benefit from livelihoods payments** that were made in 3 northern conservancies (Enonkinshu, Lemek, and Olchorro). A total of 406 landowners benefited from the monthly livelihood support from July-December 2021. Further 442 landowners (male-372; female-50) in 2 conservancies (Lemek and Olchorro) participated in the lease signing process and the process is ongoing. MMWCA hired an enterprise consultant to conduct a mapping of women and youth-based CBOs and conduct training for the two groups on enterprise development. The purpose of the mapping exercise is to increase the number of women and youth with the ability to access benefits from natural resources in the landscape as well as build strong and resilient women and youth institutions.

The Mara Local Works Activity **identified and trained five women CBOs on enterprise development** focused on stimulating savings and loaning schemes, group management, and apiary management. The Northern Kenya Local Works Activity has identified women-focused enterprises and enrolled them in skills development vocational training. Some women have been trained in micro-businesses and several have joined the Northern Rangelands Trust Trading (NRTT) Savings and Cooperative Credit Society (SACCO) and taken low-interest loans to support their small businesses.

YOUTH

The LMS Leader award provided specific scholarship grants to youths, targeted youth-owned businesses, and lobbied contractors to prioritize youth labor. LMSAAI facilitated partial subsidies for youth to attend select vocational institutions and university programs to upgrade their skills and expertise and enter public service in high-priority livestock market systems-related positions (succession planning).

Tusome engaged 23 youth-led organizations in 19 counties across Kenya to promote early grade literacy and COVID-19 preventive measures in their communities and schools. The youth groups reached learners in grades 1-3, parents, and guardians with COVID prevention and care messages and support through the distribution of posters, radio talk shows, murals, installation of handwashing stations, and distribution of masks, soap, and sanitizers to the schools.

USAID Fahari ya Jamii was the first to work with the county to **establish Youth Advisory Councils (YAC), a 15-member group** of young people identified by their peers drawn from each sub-county and having male and female representation to champion health matters affecting young people. USAID Stawisha Pwani worked with counties to establish Youth Advisory Councils (YAC). Through the YAC, the project reached over 150,000 young people in the counties of Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, and Taita Taveta with sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) information and services.

Through USAID Stawisha Pwani, youth advocates/champions were involved in health action days and youth dialogues addressed topics such as sexuality, contraception, and HIV/AIDS, reaching over 10,000 youths in Kilifi County. USAID 4TheChild engaged 52 adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) as youth ambassadors to voice concerns and feedback on the program areas. USAID 4Better Health engaged youth as peer educators, involved youth in program implementation and monitoring as case workers and interns, and supported young people to participate in the children's assemblies at the

county level. USAID Boresha Jamii facilitated the training of Youth Peer Providers (YPP) to strengthen AGYW involvement in care and treatment programs. USAID Nawiri engaged 10 social media influencers to disseminate COVID-19 messages to address misconceptions and myths and encourage youth to voice concerns in two-way communication with county governments, reaching 40,884 and 67,424 online audiences in Turkana and Samburu counties. USAID Nawiri also engaged youth to design a touch-free hand washing station to promote hand hygiene.

USAID 4TheChild engaged youth in community and county level co-creation for the Country Operational Plan (COP) 2020 and COP21 work plans. USAID Nawiri conducted a study examining drivers and mitigating factors of risks and vulnerabilities that lead to unintended pregnancy and childbirth among adolescent girls. The study also investigated the existence and availability of policies, guidelines, and frameworks on adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH), including the level of awareness by the county governments and implementing partners on these tools. USAID Tujitegemee engaged County Departments of Youth, Gender, and Sports to strengthen linkages and collaboration including referrals for services.

USAID Imarisha Jamii worked with youth on initiatives geared towards improving viral suppression for adolescents and the rollout of ARVs for pre-exposure prophylaxis for adolescent girls and young women. Youth were involved in advocacy for HIV prevention, setting up youth-friendly services, and holding youth forums to encourage social behavior change.

USAID Tumikia Mtoto supported 10,677 AGYW (156%) of the targeted 6,855 AGYW to go through entrepreneurship training thereby acquiring skills to recognize commercial opportunities and the knowledge to take up the ventures. USAID 4Better Health enhanced youth resilience through their involvement in village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). USAID 4TheChild engaged 44 orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) in apprenticeship, and 146 AGYW and 8 OVCs in technical, vocational, education, and training (TVET) programs. USAID Stawisha Pwani supported 96 pregnant young girls to be reintegrated back into school, linked young people with government opportunities and socio-economic skills, and provided funds for youth to establish businesses. The USAID Livestock Market Systems Associate Award I (LMS AA I) provided partial subsidies for youth to select vocational institutions and university programs to upgrade their skills and expertise and enter public service in high-priority livestock market systems-related positions.

The Northern Kenya Local Works Activity has enrolled over 90 youth in vocational training courses through the Ujuzi Manyattani program. The youths are being trained and equipped with the relevant technical skills for their employment at the grass root level.

Through the People-to-People Reconciliation Program, women's participation in peace and reconciliation efforts led to the establishment of the Women Peace Council in all the identified conflict hotspot counties, drawing its membership from conservancies while considering the diverse ethnic groups represented.

Through the People-to-People Reconciliation Program over 1450 youth engaged in peace meetings, community dialogue, and inter-ethnic forums across five hot-spot counties.

The People-to-People Reconciliation Program utilized sports-for-peace events, integrating peacebuilding discussion, celebrating cultural differences, fostering dialogue, and building relationships. A total of 400 youths were identified and trained.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND USAID INITIATIVES

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

USAID Nawiri has supported the county government of Marsabit to disseminate to stakeholders the climate change fund bill 2020, an Act for the establishment of a climate change fund to facilitate and coordinate financing of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

USAID 4Better Health collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture in Makueni, Kitui, and Machakos to advise farmers on drought-resistance crops, livestock, and poultry. The activity trained and mentored up to 5,000 farmers on conservation and climate-smart agriculture within the larger Mt. Kenya Region. In Makueni County, the program disseminated weather forecast information to caregivers, especially those in the grain value chains, to help them prepare adequately and know what to plant.

USAID 4TheChild has contributed through the provision of solar lamps to vulnerable households targeted to benefit school-going children with after-school studies.

The Mara Local Works Activity is conducting a feasibility study on the potential of soil carbon projects in the Mara landscape. If successful, this will ensure that good rangeland management practices contribute to carbon sequestration and communities being able to receive carbon credit finance thus contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation at the landscape and national level.

LOCAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE)

The Mara Local Works Activity's prime implementing partner, Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA) is a locally led community organization that is working on conservation and development and a first-time recipient of a direct grant from USG through the Local Works Program. MMWCA is also partnering with 2 other locally-led organizations the Kenya Wildlife Trust (KWT) which is leading on the harmonization of research and data in the landscape through the One Mara Research Hub and the Greater Mara Management (GMM) Ltd which is being restructured to strategically provide management services to several conservancies as a single management entity to capitalize on economies of scale.

USAID Nawiri strengthened the county's capacity on the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) for improved monitoring and evaluation and learning on multisectoral nutrition. USAID Nawiri co-facilitated the development of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network for Isiolo and Marsabit chapters and strengthened the capacity of county staff on private sector engagement opportunities and challenges. USAID Nawiri strengthened the accountability systems at the county level. USAID Tumikia Mtoto developed a capacity-building standard operating procedure (SOP) and plan which

addresses gaps in governance, leadership financial management, grants compliance, partnership and coordination, and service delivery.

USAID Tujitegemee continued through engagement with four local implementing partners. USAID Fahari ya Jamii conducted a capacity assessment on strengths and weaknesses and developed a capacity-building plan. USAID Jamii Tekelezi conducted a NUPAS for the sub-partners and continuously helps the sub-partners with organizational capacity development.

In support of local capacity development, Tusome has worked closely with national governments to co-lead, co-manage, and co-implement basic education activities.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

USAID Nawiri conducted a study to understand the potential of the private sector to address acute malnutrition which revealed the need for capacity building of small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and linkages with larger distributors to reduce cost and ensure availability of products.

USAID Jamii Tekelezi facilitated a private-public partnership for integrated laboratory networking and sample transportation in Meru and Nyandarua. The private company further provides job opportunities for the young people operating as motorcycle transporters. The intervention reduced health care worker absenteeism. USAID Nawiri supported Isiolo and Marsabit counties in developing Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Public-Private Sector Technical Working Group. USAID Fahari ya Jamii mapped private sector actors, developed a directory of services, and established relationships.

USAID Tumikia Mtoto developed a partnership memorandum of understanding with six private sector players enabling adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) to access vocational training, entrepreneurship and business skill development, financial literacy, banking and loans, apprenticeship, economic empowerment, job placement, and internship opportunities. USAID Tujitegemee collaborated with private sector players on financial literacy training, apprenticeship, and job placement for targeted adolescent girls and young women (AGYW).

USAID Kuza facilitated a USD 1 million loan to Fadhili Micro Enterprises Limited (over 70% of capital disbursed and first repayment made to the Development of Impact for Northern Kenya Fund); a USD 850,000 loan to First Capital Limited (FCL) (over 70% of capital disbursed); and a \$1.25 million loan to Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC).

Northern Kenya Local Works Activity is partnering with the private sector in the tourism component aimed at promoting community-based tourism and marketing Northern Kenya as a viable tourism destination. Marketing and collaboration with tour operators are ongoing.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, & DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT

In FY 2021, Tusome continued to work with the Ministry of Education through Curriculum Support Officers and Quality Assurance and Standards Officers to coach and mentor teachers using classroom observation data collected via tablets and transmitted to a cloud-based dashboard to inform planning and decision making. The tablets were installed with digital copies of pupils' books and teacher guides that aided MOE officers in their classroom observation duties, including providing continuous learner assessments and feedback to teachers to improve instruction. Tusome trained Ministry of Education officials such as the ICT, Quality Assurance, Data programmers, and other field-based education administrators to build their capacity to transition the dashboard to the Ministry of Education. This capacity building has enhanced the MOE officers' abilities to use the dashboard to supervise early grade interventions, among other education activities.

USAID Tumikia Mtoto conducted the OVC and DREAMS validation using the KoBo Collect Open Data Kit (ODK) application. The ODK application allowed enumerators to report real-time data directly to the server. USAID 4TheChild and USAID Tujitegemee used the ODK platform to collect the project baseline Case Plan Achievement Readiness Assessment (CPARA) and to assess household economic profiles for caregivers. USAID 4Better Health utilizes KoBo Collect (ODK) to geotag field activities such as village savings and loan associations (VSLA), facility visits, household visits, case worker meetings, and training. USAID Jamii Tekelezi has adopted the use of an open data kit (ODK) in several aspects of program data collection and transmission, including site assessments, data abstractions, and as a paperless, point-of-care electronic medical records system, improving efficiency in patient management and increased transparency and data accountability.

USAID Tumikia Mtoto using Power Bi to analyze performance trends and shorten feedback loops for adaptation.

The Mara Local Works Activity supported the Kenya Wildlife Trust (KWT) and One Mara Research Hub to acquire ArcGIS software which assists the project implementation team in creating geospatial analytical products which showcase the Mara to conservation actors and create opportunities for further collaboration.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Activities utilize standard anti-corruption practices, including sensitizing staff on corruption, including fraud and embezzlement of funds; developing and sharing human resources manuals, finance policies, procurement policies; and codes of conduct. Activities also provide information for whistleblowers and anonymous reporting on any case of suspected corruption or fraud.

USAID Kuza builds county capacity to govern effectively and manage resources through Public Financial Management (PFM) training and technical support. USAID Tumikia Mtoto conducts training and capacity building for project staff and beneficiaries on good governance, contributing to the prevention of corruption.

LESSONS LEARNED

Need to be adaptable. Leveraging of resources and switching strategies to assure continued service provision is important to protect gains made in HIV programming.

Co-creation, co-implementation, and co-monitoring with county governments and other stakeholders are critical in achieving set goals because the approach ensures that relevant teams work together toward commonly valued outcomes. Partnership and stakeholder engagement is key in leveraging services and avoiding duplication of services whilst strengthening synergy at the county and service delivery level. Developing strong partnerships with the national and county departments augment service provision to beneficiaries resulting in access to a wider range of services and more beneficiaries reached with quality health and social services. Bottlenecks in project implementation are overcome when county stakeholders are engaged at every level of project implementation. The co-creation and co-implementation process has proven effective but improvements in tracking activities and monitoring need to continually evolve.

There is a need for adaptability and flexibility among project teams to deal with leadership transitions within the county government for the supported counties and ensure smooth implementation of services despite these changes.

Beneficiary engagement meetings are one of the best fora to tap into locally tailored interventions that can address issues affecting children. Participation of AGYW and older children in decision-making provides them with a platform to advise the project on what works for them, especially for adolescents living with HIV.

The technological virtual space not only provides an effective platform for conducting online meetings with project staff and stakeholders but also provides an opportunity for efficient dissemination of educative health information to targeted project beneficiaries. Data analytics has proven to be a challenge as “open source” software comes with several long-term costs on data storage and server hosts which has created delays following data analytics training.

Capacity building is a continuous process and calls for concerted efforts across diverse teams within the Mission including the finance and contracts teams. There is a need for consistent structured dialogue and capacity building to enable the prime organization to provide better oversight without affecting project implementation especially if they have never managed a USAID grant before.

Dedicated platforms like the Cash Transfer TWG present good county-level entry platforms for all related activities. A deeper understanding of ASAL's context food systems will help ensure suitable context-specific intervention packages for fragile contexts, including Marsabit and Isiolo hotspot areas.

Elevating community voices requires a community engagement strategy that resonates with the community members' context and needs. The visibility of local stakeholders as community champions

has fostered community trust and requires continuous identification and nurturing of key county officials and community-level influencers (such as chiefs, ward administrators, and elders).

Advancing the gains made through USAID investments in the north's livestock sector, there is a need to strengthen value addition interventions. With the right approach, supplying the growing demand can be a pathway out of poverty, especially for small-scale livestock keepers/pastoralists, if organized and have access to the necessary inputs, services, and finance.

COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Activity Name	Tech	County	National	Local	PWD
USAID Kuza	5	9		9	5
Resilience Learning Activity	9	9	8	8	5
USAID Imarisha Jamii	6	9	8	8	4
USAID Dumisha Afya	8	10	6	10	7
USAID Tujitegeme Program	3	8	6	6	7
USAID Boresha Jamii	9	10		10	8
USAID Fahari ya Jamii	7	8	8	8	5
USAID Jamii Tekelezi	3	7	8	8	4
USAID Tumikia Mtoto	8	8		9	8
USAID Tujenge Jamii Activity	5	8	8	8	5
USAID 4TheChild program	5	6		8	
USAID 4BetterHealth Program	8	8	9	9	8
USAID AMPATH Uzima	7	8	7	8	6
USAID Nuru Ya Mtoto	5	6		8	
USAID Stawisha Pwani	7	8	8	8	5
BHA NAWIRI - CRS	9	10	7	10	10
BHA NAWIRI - Mercy Corps	8	10	5	8	5
LMS Leader	7	9		9	7
LMS AAI					

LMS AA2	9	9		9	9
Tusome			9	8	8
Maasai Mara Landscape Local Works	5	4		9	
Northern Landscape Local Works	3	7		8	
Effective BioD Conservation & Livelihood					
People to People Reconciliation	8	9		7	5
Accelerated Value Chain Development					
Community Conservancy Policy Support	6	8		10	4
	6.48	8.05	7.40	8.43	6.24

Ten activities indicated they had conducted a joint site visit.

PERFORMANCE

Of the 27 activity sheets reviewed, 24 gave themselves a rating, 17 rated 3 out of 5, 6 rated 4 out of 5, and 1 rated 2 out of 5, averaging 3.19.

PMP INDICATORS FROM DO2

2-1 Prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity experience scale

2-2 Number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance

2-3 Prevalence of stunted (HAZ < -2) children under five (0-59 months)

2-4 Multidimensional Poverty Index

2-5 Percent of learners targeted for USG assistance that attain a minimum grade-level proficiency in reading at the end of grade 2

2-6 Kenya's greenhouse gas emissions

2.1-1 Percent of households reporting satisfaction with the access and relevance of services received through USG assistance

2.2-1 Ability to recover from shocks and stresses [ZOI-level]

2.3-1 Number of hectares in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions as a result of USG assistance

2.3-2 Number of people with increased economic benefits from natural resources and biodiversity

2.4-1 Education systems strengthened-Policy reform

2.4-2 Education systems strengthened-Data systems

2.4-3 Percent of learners with improved reading skills after receiving remediation as a result of USG assistance

2.4-4 Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

2.4-5 Prevalence of wasted (WHZ < -2) children under 5 (0-59 months)

2.5-1 Percentage of women and adolescent girls who experienced gender-based violence in the last one year

ANNEXES

Portfolio review dashboard: