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USAID | KENYA AND EAST AFRICA



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY (RDCCS)

DECEMBER 2020 – DECEMBER 2025

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE



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ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	HAWEN	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
AfDB	African Development Bank	ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act	ICT	Information and Communication Technology
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	IDRSSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
CAR	Central African Republic	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy	J2SR	Journey to Self-reliance
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	LMICs	Low- and middle-income countries
CLA	Collaboration Learning and Adaptation	LUCF	Land Use and Forestry
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism	PAD	Project Approval Document
DFID	Department for International Development	PSE	Private Sector Engagement
DO	Development Objective	RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	RDCS	Regional Development Cooperation Strategy
EARHI	East Africa Regional Health Initiative	RDO	Regional Development Objective
EAC	East African Community	RDR	Regional Partnerships and Redefining the Relationship
END	Eliminate, Neutralize and Disrupt	REA	Regional Environmental Advisor
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	RECs	Regional Economic Communities
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	SADC	South African Development Community
FSR	Financing Self Reliance	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
FTF	Feed the Future	SNC	Second National Communication
FSR	Financing Self Reliance	SPA	Small Project Assistance
FO	Front Office	SPS	Standards and Sanitary and Phytosanitary
GBV	Gender Based Violence	USG	United States Government
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	W-GDP	Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative
GH	Global Health	YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse Gas		
GHS	Global Health Security		
HA	Humanitarian Assistance		
HoRN	Horn of Africa Resilience Network		

SECTION I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive Summary

USAID Kenya and East Africa (KEA) has the long-term vision to develop a stable, prosperous and self-reliant East Africa region.

Idris and Mohamed take part in a cross-border peacebuilding and conflict resolution forum in Moyale Town, Marsabit County.



In order to lay the foundation for this vision, over the course of the next five years, USAID will promote East African leadership for regional resilience, prosperity and stability. In order to effectively promote East African leadership, USAID/KEA will diversify our partnerships to improve their utility in reaching desired development outcomes. The regional platform has historically partnered with three Regional Economic Communities (RECs): East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Under the new strategy, the Mission has defined a diverse set of partners at national, sub-national, and international levels, partners within public and private sectors (including research organizations and academia), and with community organizations and civil society. Through these expanded and diversified partnerships, USAID/KEA will work with East African leaders who play a critical role in their region's development, who are open to collaboration and co-created solutions, and who will own and implement solutions which further sustainability and self-reliance in the region.

To contribute to the five-year goal, USAID will focus on regional resilience and market systems. Regional Development Objective (RDO) 1: Regional Capacity for Resilience Enhanced will be achieved through Intermediate Results (IR) 1.1: Capacity of Communities, Institutions and Systems to Jointly Plan for, Respond and Recover from Shocks and Threats Strengthened; IR 1.2: Regional Food Security Ecosystem Enhanced; and IR 1.3: Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources Improved. RDO 2: Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced will be achieved through IR 2.1: Regional Trade Systems Improved and IR 2.2: Investment in Targeted Sectors Increased.

By the end of the five-year strategy, stronger East African leadership will mean the following: RECs and their sister institutions will be able to more effectively leverage their convening power to engage not only member states, but also the private sector and civil society, and will be more responsive to the demands and needs of these key regional stakeholders. This responsiveness will help create the incentives for greater national-level implementation of harmonized regional policies. In turn, the national level public sector will have increased capacity to enforce regional policies and to engage in multi-country efforts to address key challenges. The private sector, including business associations, will have stronger capacity to engage in multisectoral platforms for solutions that advance regional markets and benefit from regional economic integration. Civil society will, including through greater engagement with the RECs, contribute to greater accountability, and ultimately commitment of national governments to adhere to regional commitments and translate these into action at the national level.

Regional programming through the East Africa regional platform primarily includes Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia¹, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. There is also more limited programming in Zambia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Sudan. Support to and oversight of Humanitarian Assistance (HA) activities is provided to the same countries above (except Zambia), in addition to the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan and the Republic of Congo.

East Africa's Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR) Regional Landscape Analysis shows that limited regional capacity will impede the region's Journey to Self-Reliance and ability to address regional challenges. These findings demonstrate that weak government capacity, weak citizen capacity, and the weak capacity of national economies in the

¹ As of December 2020, the USG has several restrictions in place regarding assistance to Ethiopia that the Mission will monitor, along with any other special notification countries in the region.

East Africa region are among the most significant challenges along the journey toward self-reliance. These findings point to the need to focus on capacity building for J2SR in the region. Through this Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCCS), the regional platform will need to work with bilateral missions and country counterparts and pivot to work with civil society and private sector to address capacity challenges. While capacity remains the primary challenge the regional platform intends to address, as capacity grows, commitment may also emerge as a more significant constraint. The Mission will apply metrics to continually assess capacity and commitment. Through learning and adaptation, USAID/KEA will continue to monitor where efforts should be targeted and utilize evidence to adjust to evolving conditions.

East Africa faces a number of challenges to its Journey to Self-Reliance. Trade and investment barriers in the region hinder economic integration. Rapid population growth and a growing youth population complicate efforts to reduce high levels of absolute poverty. Even while the East Africa region leads the continent on the gender parity score, progress towards equality in leadership, economic resources and opportunities still remains slow. People with disabilities are underutilized and not viewed as part of the solution, while also more at-risk to shocks. In the long-term, environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources mean we are borrowing against the total resource availability of future generations, undermining the Journey to Self-Reliance. As the population increases, so will demand on food and natural resources, including water. The number of acutely food-insecure people, especially women and children, in the seven-country IGAD region could reach 33.5 million in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic is undermining the region's already weak capacity and aggravating existing challenges. Border closures and restricted movement are hindering the global supply chain, disrupting the availability of food, the movement of people, and people's access to critical goods. Quarantines, social distancing measures, restriction of movement and closures of business and economic activities continue to disproportionately affect informal traders, in particular women, putting both their well-being and that of their families at risk. People are vulnerable to loss of livelihoods and income because of restrictions on movement and economic activity, including nature-based tourism common in the region.

The U.S. Government aims to facilitate private sector growth through two-way trade and investment between East African and U.S. businesses and enhanced inter- and intraregional trade through investment in the region. USAID/KEA aims to increase the number of people with affordable power through cross-boundary energy trade, strengthen competitiveness and export readiness of regional value chains, improve food security through early recovery and risk reduction, and strengthen the management of critical transboundary natural resources. The U.S. Government remains concerned about the size of East African partner countries' debts to Chinese-based entities, as such debt can directly hinder both capacity and commitment toward self-reliance.

RESULT FRAMEWORK DIAGRAM

VISION

**A Stable, prosperous,
and Self Reliant East Africa**

2025 GOAL

**Promote East African leadership for
regional resilience, prosperity and stability**

DOI RESILIENCE

Regional Capacity for
Resilience Enhanced



IR 1.1



IR 1.2



IR 1.3

IR 1.1

Capacity of Communities, Institutions, and Systems to Jointly Plan for, respond and Recover from Shocks and Threats Strengthened

IR 1.2

Regional Food Security Ecosystem Enhanced

IR 1.3

Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources Improved

DO2 SYSTEMS

Capacity of Regional Market
Systems Advanced



IR 2.1



IR 2.2

IR 2.1

Regional Trade Systems Improved

IR 2.2

Investment in Targeted Sectors Increased

USAID/KEA Results Framework, November 2020

SECTION II

REGIONAL CONTEXT



Contextual Factors and Trends

The KEA RDCS will promote resilience and food security, improve the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources and expand Water, Sanitation and Hygiene best practices in the region.

Women's Forum on cross-border conflict resolution in Moroto, Karamoja, Uganda.

Tine Frank/Mercy Corps



Regional programs will help improve regional trade systems and increase investment in targeted sectors as well as build upon Prosper Africa efforts, which plays a key role in promoting prosperity, Countering Competing Influence and the Great Power Competition in the region,

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Before the outbreak of COVID-19, the East Africa region was seen as the fastest growing region in sub-Saharan Africa, with economic growth of over five percent.² The region is part of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which is effective January 1, 2021, and aims to create a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of people and investment to accelerate the establishment of the customs union and expand markets and economic opportunity in the region. Technological innovations and regional trade initiatives such as AfCFTA offer particularly important avenues to boost productivity in Africa as firms overcome constraints imposed by narrow and fragmented domestic markets. Identifying and acting upon opportunities within AfCFTA for women entrepreneurs, particularly women informal cross-border traders and women-owned firms, can address persistent cross-border institutional challenges to women's full and unimpeded participation in the regional economy. The strong political will supporting the AfCFTA agreement has potential to improve continental integration, reduce tariff and nontariff measures on goods, and improve customs procedures that remain a serious barrier to trade performance in Africa. At an estimated \$15 billion, total merchandise exports in East Africa are promising. However, intraregional trade is at lower-than-expected levels of 18-19 percent. Trade continues to be hampered by border clearance time and procedures, poor quality products and protectionist measures. These issues must be resolved if the region is to reap the benefits of AfCFTA and greater economic integration.



\$15 billion
TOTAL MERCHANDISE
EXPORTS



Malaba town, at the border of Uganda and Kenya.


² East Africa Economic Outlook 2020. Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic (2020). African Development Bank

ENVIRONMENT

East Africa is also home to vast biological diversity and extensive natural resource areas. The region is positioned to be a leader in wildlife safari tourism. Even so, transboundary biologically significant areas are threatened by unplanned and unregulated land use, leading to fragmentation and blockage of critical wildlife corridors and migratory routes. There is an increasing recognition regarding the interrelationship between the conservation of East African natural resources, including tropical forests, waters and biological diversity and community development in East Africa. The threats and drivers to environmental degradation include ecological (e.g., climate change, fire, pests), anthropogenic (e.g., agriculture), institutional (e.g., weak policy, lack of enforcement) and transboundary issues. The East Africa Regional Tropical Forest and Biodiversity Assessment³ conducted for the region states that national environmental policies and programs typically do not explicitly provide for regional management of shared ecosystems, with countries predominantly focused on promotion and management of natural resources within national territorial boundaries. The absence of transboundary or shared ecosystem management policies contributes to the lack of a coordinated approach to some of the environmental problems associated with shared ecosystems such as Lake Victoria, among others. Additionally, wildlife poaching and trafficking led by powerful criminal networks⁴ across the region undermine the long-term economic growth benefits of tourism and decimate the region's rich biodiversity. East African ports continue to be significant exit points for illegal wildlife trafficking from Africa to Asia. Finally, gender inequalities impede natural resource management and governance and inhibit women's empowerment especially within resource-dependent communities and economies.

RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Much of the East Africa region struggles with recurrent climate shocks including drought and floods, and a significant percentage of the population experiences severe food insecurity.⁵ The number of acutely food-insecure people in the seven-country IGAD region could reach 33.5 million in 2020.⁶ Chronic undernourishment and child undernutrition, especially among children aged between six and 24 months, and pregnant/lactating women experiencing acute malnutrition are particularly damaging, with lifelong consequences. Climate variability and change will heavily impact agriculture, natural capital assets (e.g. forests, wildlife and tourism), water resources, energy and trade. According to East Africa's Climate Risks Analysis^{7,8}, climate change projections indicate increased pressure on the natural resources base of the region. This is further exacerbated by already high population pressure, degradation and over exploitation of natural resources. As a result of existing vulnerabilities in populations and ecosystems, the region is likely to face water shortages, causing serious impacts on food security, access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Climate data indicates that the region is getting drier and warmer, coupled

33.5 
million

NUMBER OF FOOD
INSECURE PEOPLE IN
THE SEVEN-COUNTRY
IGAD REGION COULD
REACH IN 2020

⁴ East African Community: Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products (2017-2021).

⁵ From Isolation to Integration: The Borderlands of the Horn of Africa (2020). World Bank.

⁶ Global Report on Food Crises Joint Analysis for better decisions (2020). IGAD Regional Report on Food Crises.


⁷ East Africa RDCS Climate Change Annex (2020). USAID/Kenya and East Africa

⁸ East Africa RDCS Climate Change Matrix (2020). USAID/Kenya and East Africa

with high inter-seasonal rainfall variability, especially in marginal agricultural areas. The agriculture and food security sector is dominated by rain-fed agriculture and the changing climate will disproportionately affect the poor and marginalized groups in East Africa who have a lower capacity to adapt.

Compounding these challenges, the number of rural-urban migrants is expected to grow by 55 percent between 2010 and 2050.⁹ Further population growth and migration will have an effect on food security, access to natural resources and the capacity of systems to continue to provide needed services. Population strains on water availability in particular will impact the region's ability to provide services, including health, and affect conflict.¹⁰ Preparation for population growth, migration and urbanization will have an effect on whether the region will experience positive or negative impacts from these changes.

55%
GROWTH OF
RURAL-URBAN
MIGRANTS EXPECTED
BETWEEN 2010 AND 2050



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

Humanitarian assistance (HA) layered or complemented with long-term multi-sectoral development assistance facilitates a sustainable pathway for improving food security and nutrition. There will be continued effort to address gender-based needs, especially food diversity and the prevalence of hunger in female headed households, reduce gender-based violence (GBV) and increase security outcomes for women and girls. Integrating HA into this development framework makes explicit the connections – including longer-term investments in vulnerable communities and people with disabilities, where appropriate – required to enhance resilience and reduce the need for HA over time. For example, steering development investments toward refugee-hosting communities, where cash-based humanitarian food assistance in camps can have a multiplier effect in local markets. USAID policy and program guidance on resilience was developed in the aftermath of the 2011 East Africa drought, drawing



Child receives Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food at the Lodwar County Referral Hospital.

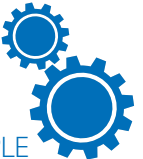
⁹ Regional patterns for East Africa(2020). Geocenter; USAID Washington.

¹⁰ Regional patterns for East Africa (2020). Geocenter; USAID Washington.

significantly on joint planning, programmatic integration approaches and lessons learned from the Kenya and East Africa regional Missions, which were separate operating units at the time. As a result, the foundation for humanitarian-development linkages at today's USAID/KEA Mission is deep and strong. The Mission oversees regional disaster/emergency response monitoring and preparedness and provides surge support for country-specific disasters/emergencies. This is particularly true with resilience and food security efforts, including enhanced coordination to strengthen regional supply chains by reducing barriers to, and enhancing the efficiency of, the cross-border movement of food and nutritional commodities. To facilitate and ensure the continued strong functioning of such integrated approaches, this RDCS seeks to highlight and capitalize on opportunities for sustainability-enhancing linkages built on humanitarian investments.

YOUTH

East Africa is a youthful region, with young people projected to form 47 percent of the population by 2040.¹¹ This youth tsunami is two sides of a coin; if positively harnessed, youth will be a significant asset to drive socio-economic transformation. To malign actors active in the region, however, youth could be used to propagate their ideology and advance their agenda to reverse democratic gains; undermine transparency, accountability and good governance; and foment conflict and violent extremism.¹² Fortunately, most youth are eager to positively engage and contribute solutions to the region's problems. Currently, they are under-represented as decision-makers and influencers at the regional level.¹³ Youth will, therefore, be key partners in this RDCS, ensuring that existing gender, gaps, differences, legal and structural barriers in labor force participation between young women and young men that further limit their opportunities are narrowed. To address the unique challenges that young women and men face in environments affected by crisis and conflict, the RDCS will work with regional actors to adopt policies and advance their safety and security.

47% 
 YOUNG PEOPLE
 PROJECTED TO FORM
 THE EAST AFRICA
 POPULATION BY 2040

GENDER

Women, men, girls and boys experience differential access to control over resources and benefits and face unique systemic vulnerabilities including inequalities of income and of opportunity across the region. Gender inequities, poverty and structural barriers often shape power and decision-making patterns on how resources are used, and benefits distributed across the region. Institutional barriers to participating in the economy, natural resource management and governance, discriminatory legal systems of resource ownership and sociocultural norms and practices, including high levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that women and girls face, especially women and girls with disabilities, undermines overall economic, social and environmental wellbeing and impact. Advancing women's leadership, agency, socio-economic empowerment and entrepreneurship; strengthening equitable institutional

¹¹ Regional patterns for East Africa (2020). Geocenter, USAID Washington.

¹² Otieno, J. (2020): Armed Conflict in Africa: Mobilizing Africa's Youth to 'Silence the Guns'. IISS; Kessels, E. et al (2016). "Violent Extremism and Instability in the Greater Horn of Africa."

¹³ AFLI and Ford Foundation (2018): An Abundance of Young African Leaders but No Seat at the Table

systems; and reducing gender inequalities increase women's and girls' ability to participate in and benefit from the economy, reduce vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity and improve health outcomes and general wellbeing of household members.¹⁴

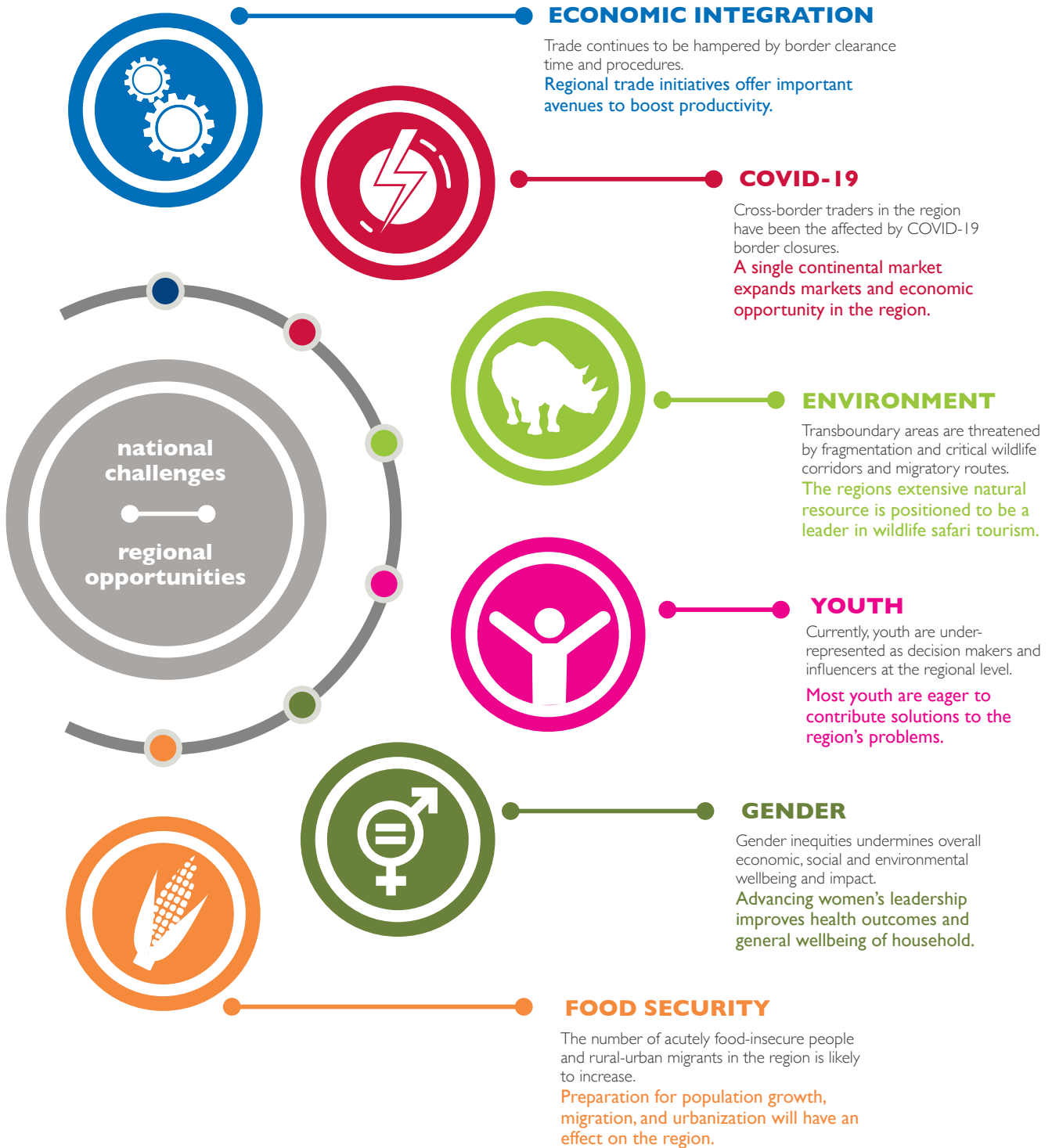


PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities are more likely to experience poverty. They are also less likely to access basic services because of stigma, discrimination and inaccessibility. The lack of access to vital services and programs contributes to their marginalization and exclusion, with little or no option to escape from poverty. Societies that are inclusive of their diverse populations are more likely to be democratic, participatory and equitable. They are more likely to meet their development goals. Excluding persons with disabilities results in economic losses for the country where they live and for the global economy, and USAID will advance the principle that disability rights are human rights. USAID/KEA is committed to disability-inclusive development and we will support disability-specific programs to address targeted needs. Additionally, USAID/KEA will seek to integrate disability into all our programs. Finally, USAID/KEA acknowledges that people with disabilities live independently, pursue meaningful careers and make valuable contributions to society. People with disabilities are a relatively untapped pool of talent needed in the workforce across the region. Employees with disabilities often bring unique experiences and a type of understanding that can transform a workplace and enhance performance. The key to employing and engaging people with disabilities in programming is creating an inclusive work and programmatic environment that welcomes and values everyone's contributions. USAID/KEA will work closely with this untapped pool of talent who can help fill skills gaps and engage in the effort to advance the Journey to Self-Reliance in East Africa.

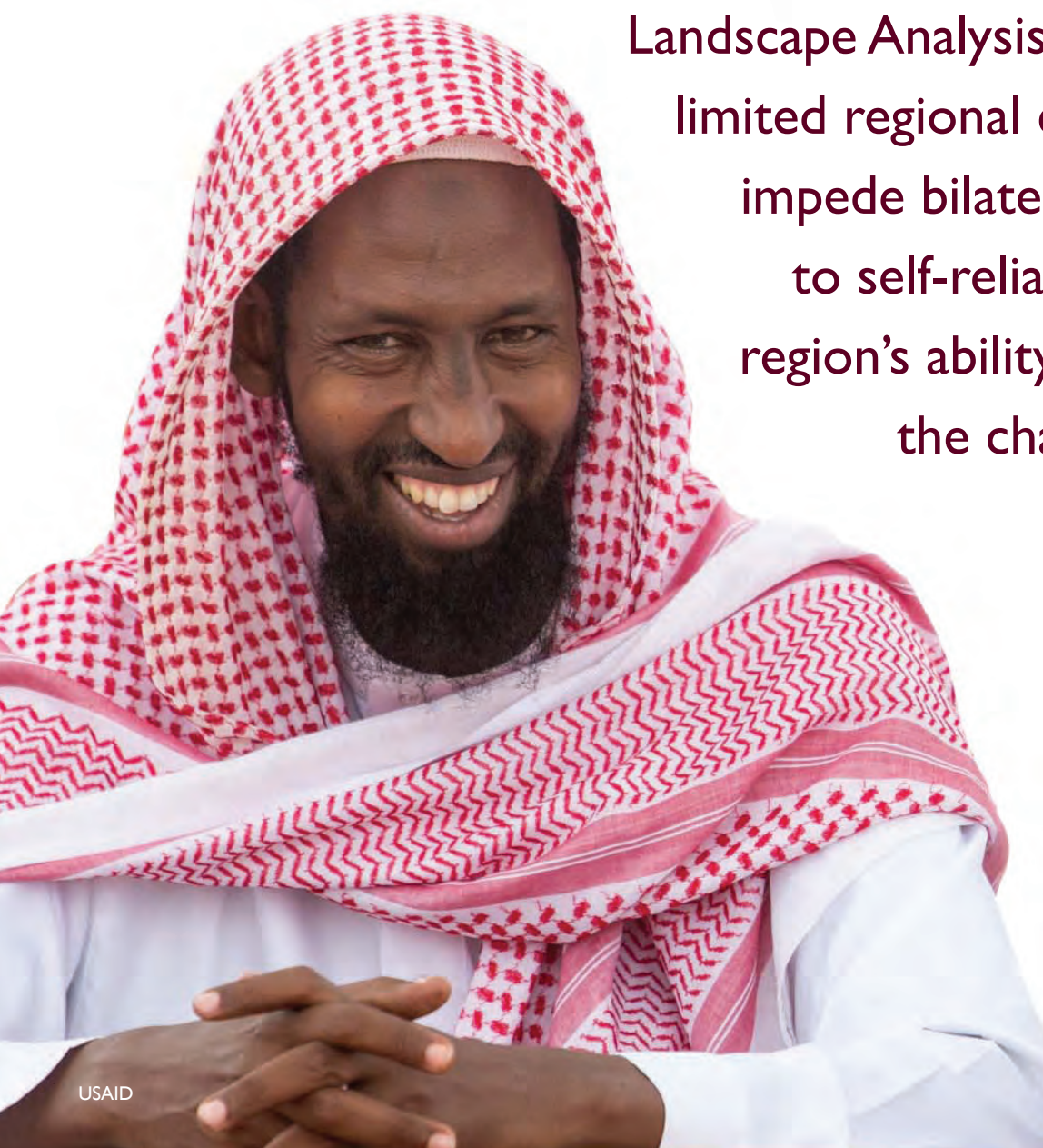
¹⁴ OCHA (2019) Reducing Gender Gaps through Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis.

CHALLENGES and OPPORTUNITIES



Regional Landscape Analysis

East Africa's J2SR Regional Landscape Analysis shows that limited regional capacity will impede bilateral journeys to self-reliance and the region's ability to address the challenges just described.



Ashadin Peace Meeting, Garissa.

Government capacity for self-reliance throughout the region is low, as indicated by government effectiveness, tax system, and safety and security measures. Citizen capacity, as indicated by poverty rates, education quality and child health, performs even worse. Compared to other low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), countries in the East Africa region also have poor economic capacity, as indicated by gross domestic product GDP per capita (purchasing power parity), low Information and Communication Technology (ICT) adoption and poor export sophistication.

Unlike capacity, commitment toward self-reliance in the region varies. Inclusive development indicators (social group equality and economic gender gap) straddle or surpass the mean for LMICs. For some East African countries, biodiversity and habitat protections show strong indications towards self-reliance. Those indicators, which demonstrate economic policy commitment (trade freedom and business environment) also vary. Unlike other commitment indicators, commitment toward open and accountable governance in East African countries is rather poor:

These findings demonstrate that weak government capacity, weak citizen capacity and the weak capacity of national economies in the East Africa region are among the most significant challenges along the journey toward self-reliance. They indicate that, through this RDCS, the regional platform will need to work with bilateral missions and country counterparts, while pivoting to work with civil society and the private sector to address capacity and commitment challenges. While capacity remains the primary challenge, the regional platform intends to address – as capacity grows – commitment, which may also emerge as a more significant constraint. The Mission will apply metrics to continually assess capacity and commitment. Through learning and adaptation, USAID/KEA will continue to monitor where efforts should be targeted and adjust.

STRATEGIC COMPETITION

Increasing Chinese debt across the region further compounds East African challenges in the Journey to Self-Reliance. East Africa's economy is increasingly dependent on Chinese debt for infrastructure projects and Chinese imports of both goods for consumption and as inputs for local and export-oriented manufacturing (particularly in the apparel sector). China committed \$24.5 billion to infrastructure projects in seven East Africa countries and \$27 billion in energy projects between 2005 and 2019.¹⁵ Default on loans to China could result in increasing Chinese control over major infrastructure, such as East African ports, where there is already a growing presence of Chinese operators and investment.

Further, the significant influx of Chinese investments in the energy, transportation, mining and real estate sectors threatens the viability of the region's natural capital, including water and marine resources, forests and wildlife. These ecosystems are critical for sustaining the region's economies and are a key driver of the upward trending eco-tourism



**\$24.5
billion**

AMOUNT CHINA
COMMITTED TO
INFRASTRUCTURE
PROJECTS IN
EAST AFRICA

¹⁵ Chinese Investment Tracker (2019).
The American Enterprise Institute and
The Heritage Foundation.

market, which increases in importance annually as a major input to gross domestic product and local jobs. Unregulated infrastructure investments that are not properly assessed in terms of economic costs and social benefits threaten to diminish and destroy East Africa’s natural capital. The Chinese presence is part of a growing regional market for illegal wildlife products in East Africa, including marine products, which are not well regulated. Reports from West Africa and Mozambique already show how unsustainable fishing practices by illegal Chinese trawling vessels are destroying marine habitats and fish stocks and outcompeting local fishermen, creating significant economic losses to local, national and regional economies.

DONOR LANDSCAPE

U.S. Government (USG) investments account for 50 percent more than all other donors in the region combined. For USAID/KEA, bilateral USG partners, including bilateral missions, are the biggest donor partners in the region. USAID/KEA plans to use its RDCS resources to work with bilateral counterparts to leverage the \$7 billion¹⁶ invested annually by the USG at the national level to provide regional coherence to national development efforts focused on resilience and market systems. Other key donor partners in the Mission’s strategic efforts through this RDCS include the European Union and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) on trade facilitation; the World Bank on agriculture research and regional power trade; MasterCard Foundation on youth workforce development; European Union, World Bank and Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany on resilience; and the UN Environment Program on natural resource management and conservation. The ability to effectively leverage USAID, USG and donor resources to promote East African leadership for increased prosperity, resilience and stability is a critical part of how USAID/KEA will work towards the RDCS Goal.

\$7 billion

ANNUAL USG INVESTMENTS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Regional programming through the East Africa regional platform primarily includes Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia¹⁷, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. There is also more limited programming in Zambia, DRC and Sudan. The Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) regional Nairobi-based team provides oversight of and support to HA activities in the same countries above (except Zambia), in addition to the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan and the Republic of the Congo.

¹⁶ Development Cooperation Landscape. <https://explorer.usaid.gov/donor>

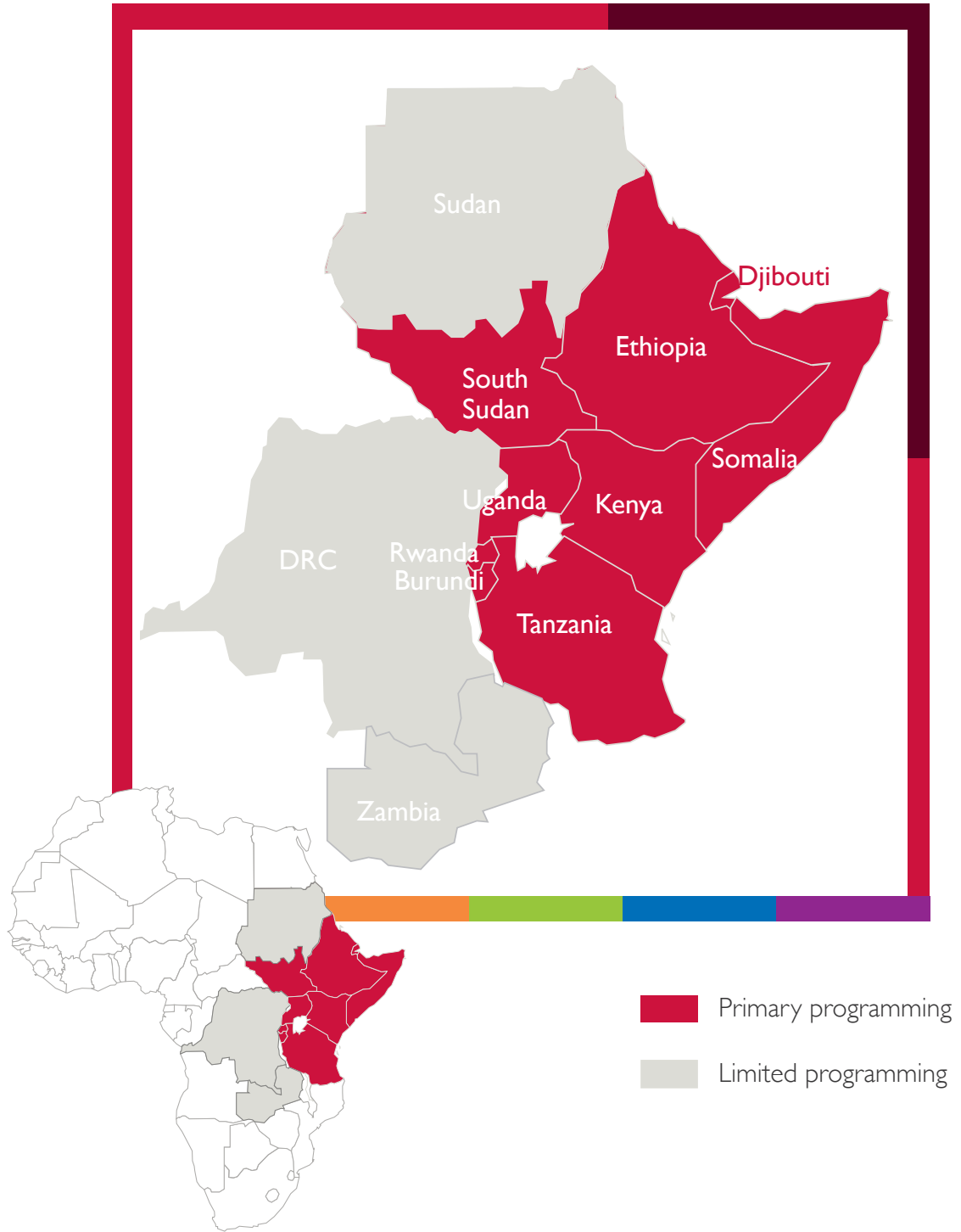
¹⁷ As of December 2020, the USG has several restrictions in place regarding assistance to Ethiopia that the Mission will monitor, along with any other special notification countries in the region.



Mwangi Kirubi/USAID

The Magado Crater in the Nakuprat Gotu community conservancy in Isiolo County.

Regional Programming



SECTION III

STRATEGIC APPROACH



Strategic Choices

Strategic Considerations

The results in this RDCS are driven by the understanding that the national-level J2SR in East Africa is impacted by regional issues, and that the Mission's platform both complements bilateral efforts and fills the regional gap that bilateral missions do not have the ability to address themselves.

Tobong'u Lore, means "welcome home." Tobong'u Lore is a cultural festival in Lodwar, Turkana, supported by USAID to help foster peace, prosperity and local development in the border region, which historically has been beset by conflict and insecurity.



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These efforts will continue to be informed by the 2019 and 2020 regional platform assessments and Agency optimization process and ongoing collaboration and communication with bilateral missions. Self-reliance in East Africa means that resilience and economic integration efforts must be East African-led. In order to set the foundation for this goal, the Mission will focus this RDCS on building the capacity of relevant actors in the region to allow for East African-led development in the future. This will be achieved, in part, through a pivot from the Mission's current focus primarily on REC partnerships, to more diverse but targeted partnerships with national governments, the private sector and civil society to drive results towards J2SR.

The East Africa regional platform's focus on capacity development as a foundation for East African leadership is driven by the findings from the Regional Landscape Analysis. This focus is also informed by the need to target regional resources. The Mission's regional efforts, with a focus on systems, the enabling policy environment and partner ability, are best suited to focus on capacity, as opposed to commitment issues. However, commitment is expected to be indirectly impacted, especially through efforts to work with bilateral missions, national governments and the RECs to build and utilize platforms for member states to drive REC priorities based on member state demand and need, as well as implement regional policies at the national level.

Chosen Priorities:

To maximize impact from regional resources and leverage USAID's comparative advantage, this RDCS will focus on regional resilience and food security, trade, energy and environment. While HA was missing from USAID/KEA's prior RDCS, the Mission plans to use HA in this RDCS to capitalize on opportunities to enhance resilience in food security and the food security ecosystem through strengthened linkages between humanitarian interventions and development investments in these specific areas. The Mission will deliberately sequence, layer and integrate HA into its regional efforts, which aligns with the new BHA vision of elevating and better integrating HA within USAID's overall work. The Mission will coordinate and leverage BHA's regional Nairobi-based team, which is staffed with technical experts in the same time zone with local language skills, strong regional relationships and deep contextual knowledge.

While many threats and shocks related to health, conflict and countering violent extremism (CVE) are inherently regional and can undermine national J2SR, this RDCS will not include programmatic support in these areas. While this has been a difficult decision, bilateral missions do not view programming in these areas as part of USAID/KEA's comparative advantage. This shift from the current RDCS is also in part due to limited, or no anticipated regional funding in these areas.

Atabo Lotum, Nyanga Ekonom Etaka & Namoni Eteon heading home from the Lobei Health Center.



Strategic Considerations

ALIGNMENT WITH USG PRIORITIES

The RDCS is aligned with both USG and bilateral mission regional demand and priorities. Efforts and focus under this strategy advance priorities through the U.S. Africa Strategy; Power Africa; Prosper Africa; address GBV, increase the capabilities of women and girls to determine their life outcomes, assume leadership roles, influence decision-making and empower women across sectors, including through Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative (W-GDP) to advance women's economic empowerment; Feed the Future Global Food Security Strategy; Eliminate, Neutralize and Disrupt (END) Wildlife Trafficking Act; and USAID Biodiversity Policy and Water for the World Act. This strategy also complements BHA support through a "one-USAID" approach for HA. Consultations with bilateral Missions in East Africa showed that valuable areas for regional action to further country J2SR include environment and natural resources, HA, resilience and food security, trade and investment and energy, all of which align with the results in this RDCS. These consultations included a survey with program and technical office colleagues, Mission Director calls and a regional data workshop. Bilateral Missions were also given the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft results framework.

FINANCING SELF-RELIANCE (FSR)

USAID/KEA is intentionally shifting the way we program to better understand and address the financing challenges and opportunities of the region. The Mission will increase its engagement with local, national and international private sector companies and engage partner country

leadership to understand and address the systemic factors that constrain sustainable financing. For example, RDO 2 directly targets a more financially self-reliant East Africa by promoting the implementation of regional trade and investment policies to further FSR, including investment in energy infrastructure and trade, and enhancing the enabling environment for trade and investment. This is expected to lead to increased jobs and tax revenue. The region will be able to capitalize on AfCFTA, harmonize rules to reduce the cost of doing business and facilitate the exchange of information, therefore strengthening the administration of public finances. The Mission will also explore use of digital platforms to reduce barriers to doing business and enhance accountability and transparency.

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT (PSE)

As part of our efforts to redefine the relationship with East African partners, USAID will shift its partnership with private sector partners from one which is donor-led, to one which prioritizes co-creation with the private sector around the joint identification of challenges. The private sector is a critical partner for East Africa's Journey to Self-Reliance as a source of innovation, expertise, financing and the principal driver of markets and job creation in the region. The Mission will engage private sector actors at all levels, including international, national and local corporations, regional business associations, federations and individual firms, to inform the co-design, co-implementation and co-monitoring of Mission activities. In all sectors, USAID/KEA will seek to engage private sector actors as advocates for policy reforms that will enhance competitiveness, economic inclusion, innovation and market expansion. By ensuring that both people and businesses benefit from regional integration, USAID/KEA will promote sustainable and inclusive growth that will contribute to greater equality across the region. Private sector actors may include entities such as: TradeMark East Africa East Africa Business

Council, COMESA Business Council, Disney/ National Geographic, East African Women in Business Platform, Women Cross Border Traders Cooperative/ Associations and more.

APPROACH TO REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND REDEFINING THE RELATIONSHIP (RDR)

The regional platform has historically partnered with three RECs: EAC, COMESA, and IGAD. As part of pivoting USAID/KEA regional programs towards the Journey to Self-Reliance, the Mission has learned that it must diversify partnerships beyond the RECs that were the focus under the previous RDCS, in order to effectively advance J2SR in the region. USAID/KEA REC partnerships have been developing and progressively maturing. However, there are persistent challenges and gaps that USAID/KEA cannot overcome by continuing business as usual. This presents an opportunity for learning and adapting, including exploring innovative ways of diversifying these partnerships to include the private sector and civil society organizations to advance capacity and commitment for J2SR in the region.

Regional Economic Communities

This RDCS is designed to enable a shift from previous REC partnerships and exploration of new partnership modalities. Work with the RECs will focus on their comparative advantage as regional conveners and policymakers. USAID will work with RECs to coordinate member state cooperation, ownership and leadership to solve regional problems, focusing on member state interests and buy-in, and expanding the space for private sector, academia, research organizations and civil society. To catalyze more effective ways of achieving desired shared results, USAID/KEA will address capacity challenges that undermine effectiveness for regional coordination and convene on specific challenges that require integrated national and regional solutions. This will include support to improve REC management,

performance, financial and donor coordination systems for more accountability. USAID will also use our REC agreements to require that RECs make measurable and reportable financial and/or in-kind contributions toward joint priorities.

Regional Business Associations

East Africa is home to a wide range of regional business associations such as the East Africa Business Council and the COMESA Business Council, which have won recognition for their capacity to synthesize and advocate for the interests of East African business communities with regional and national governments. Through the RDCS, the Mission will strengthen its collaboration with regional business associations that share the Mission's commitment to free markets, competitiveness and inclusivity, including work on policy research, advocacy and co-design of activities. Equal attention will be given to ensuring that women's business associations are well represented and that broader regional business associations address gender-based issues.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

USAID/KEA recognizes that there are very few regional civil society organizations engaging in the regional integration agenda. The Mission will therefore strengthen existing ones and facilitate the establishment of new CSO platforms through the New Partnership Initiative, including youth and women's networks as regional change agents. USAID actively supports civil society organizations that protect the legal and human rights of marginalized groups, including religious minorities, and through its programs emphasizes diversity and non-discrimination. To strengthen regional commitment to inclusive development, the Mission will prioritize, when possible, working with ethnically diverse coalitions that include marginalized and minority religious groups. Civil society will play a critical advocacy role in keeping governments and the RECs accountable on their commitments at the regional level, which will lead to improved government capacity and effectiveness.

National Governments

Implementation and utilization of regionally harmonized policies requires national capacity and commitment. Gaps in national level implementation and associated barriers prevent the region from reaping the full benefits of regional market integration. USAID/KEA intends to shift from policy harmonization to implementation of policies in targeted areas, such as agricultural standards, trade and investment. Capacity building and partnering with national governments will be done in close collaboration with bilateral mission and will leverage the convening role of the RECs as a cost-effective forum for capacity building. These efforts will include awareness raising/advocacy, behavior change, linkages between actors across countries and agencies and rationalizing a coherent strategy around transboundary natural resources based on sound data and evidence.

Collaboration with Bilateral Missions

Collaboration with bilateral missions through this RDCS is informed by a long history, lessons and opportunities for continued engagement that is demand-driven, complementary and a value-add to bilateral J2SR efforts. To facilitate co-creation and alignment of bilateral and regional priorities, the Mission will intentionally engage regional stakeholders and will continue seeking bilateral mission concurrence on regional activities to avoid duplication of efforts and value addition. To advance evidence-driven programming across the region, USAID/KEA will promote data sharing amongst bilateral missions, RECs and member states, and jointly invest in analytics, such as the ongoing Economics of Natural Capital in East Africa assessment. The Mission will also promote opportunities for regional learning on shared priorities through regional platforms such as the Global Resilience Horn of Africa Resilience Network (HoRN) and Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), including multi-country approaches and investments. USAID/KEA will strive to institutionalize open and regular communication channels through clear points of contact for strengthened continuous communication with

bilateral missions. Bilateral missions will help ensure national government accountability to their commitments at regional level while using buy-ins into regional mechanisms to achieve results of mutual interest. Successful collaboration between the regional and bilateral missions will deliver on strengthened joint programs, projects and activities; and effective regional partnerships and platforms to solve regional challenges.

DONOR COORDINATION

USAID/KEA will act as a facilitator for knowledge sharing and convening, and a thought leader and relationship manager for new partnerships that leverage traditional donor dollars. An example includes facilitating greater engagement between the Development Partners Wildlife Issues Group, research organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector to advance and leverage USAID strategic support through a broader consortium. Through this RDCS, USAID/KEA will seek to deploy existing resources to work more closely with other development partners in areas aligned with the priorities in this strategy. These include: the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) as major donors in trade facilitation through TradeMark East Africa, the European Commission on trade facilitation, environment and natural resources management; the World Bank on agricultural research, HA, cross-border energy trade and environmental conservation; Germany on conservation; the African Development Bank (AfDB) on trade infrastructure and environmental conservation; and the United Nations agencies on environment and humanitarian response. USAID/KEA is part of donor working groups with the EAC and IGAD and will continue to support capacity building to improve donor coordination and strategic planning among RECs.

Countering Competing Influence

USAID/KEA will deepen the Clear Choice Regional Strategy under the Bureau for Africa by promoting transparency, strong and accountable

institutions, and market-based, enterprise-led development. These efforts will be done in close collaboration with other bilateral missions for regional scale and reach. To counter Chinese influence, USAID will utilize opportunities presented by Prosper Africa and Power Africa to enhance sustainable trade across borders, promote private investment, and leverage key relationships, such as with the African Development Bank and the RECs. The Mission will provide targeted support for local and regional research institutions, think tanks and investigative media outlets to improve public policy around risks of Chinese investment and influence. In the area of cyber and technology, USAID/KEA will strengthen regional digital ecosystems and leverage ICT infrastructure in the region to stimulate the trade environment and promote opportunities for U.S. firms. USAID/KEA will also develop a Mission strategy to mainstream Climate Change Initiative digital priorities into existing and upcoming awards (including specifications around National Defense Authorization Act Section 889). The Mission will further the goals of USAID's Digital Strategy to achieve and sustain open, secure and inclusive digital ecosystems that contribute to regional development outcomes and self-reliance.

Enhancing Youth Leadership

Additionally, young people are key to the social and economic development of this region and should be actively engaged in solving regional challenges. Enhancing youth leadership is



Dandora Community Achievements Celebration.

therefore a cross-cutting aspect in this RDCS that will be integrated with ongoing Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) work as well as other bilateral youth programming. YALI will continue to train, empower and connect diverse young leaders that reflect the face of East Africa. Regional activities will prioritize engagement with YALI alumni chapters and other youth networks when designing and implementing programs. This will include availing youth slots in regional convenings, sub-awards for youth-led organizations, internships and volunteer opportunities for youth, mentorship opportunities for youth in USAID activities, and facilitating cross-learning among youth organizations and networks. The Environment Office in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service has planned a regional assessment to establish youth leadership lessons learned in various cross-boundary landscapes to inform future activity designs. The assessment is also expected to inform the establishment of a community of practice on resilience in the region.

TRANSITION PLANNING

CVE and Conflict Mitigation

USAID/KEA conflict mitigation and CVE programming is either coming to an end or has ended, and there are no plans for additional Mission-managed East Africa regional programming in these areas. These issues continue to be critical for the region, and the Mission encourages USAID/Washington to consider providing programming in East Africa. The Mission plans to continue to provide limited, demand-driven advisory services on conflict mitigation and CVE in East Africa to bilateral Missions, USAID/Washington, and other regional stakeholders. These services may include, but are not limited to, data analytics, connecting and/or convening key actors in the region, and sharing good practices, including how to integrate CVE and conflict mitigation considerations into programming across sectors. The regional platform will continue to work with USAID/Washington on the parameters for technical assistance in these areas.

Health

USAID/KEA has historically managed a diverse regional health portfolio that has included HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health and Reproductive Health funding. Activities have strengthened regional health institutions in East Africa to address cross-border and regional challenges that cannot be adequately solved country-by-country. As the Mission makes its strategic shift away from regional health activities towards activities in a fewer number of focused sectors, USAID's commitment to strengthening East African health institutions will continue. Over the next 6 to 24 months, USAID/KEA will transition a majority of the Mission's existing East Africa health portfolio to USAID/Washington through the East Africa Regional Health Initiative (EARHI). This initiative will convene stakeholders from the technical offices from Global Health (GH), Africa Bureau and the Mission.



Jackeline Atieno Odongo, with her baby Rose, during a meeting of the Mothers2Mothers group in Suba district hospital in Sindo.

These efforts will continue KEA's focus on (1) strengthening cross-border health systems for marginalized and cross-border populations to address health risks that transcend borders; (2) leveraging the convening role and previous and on-going health investments at the regional level through regional intergovernmental organizations; and (3) complementing and linking the regional health activities with national health programs to achieve national, regional and global goals (e.g., HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Global Health Security

(GHS), Medicines Regulatory Harmonization). The initiative will continue USAID/KEA's efforts to increase regional commitment and capacity for policy and regulatory support; evidence to action on cross-border and mobile populations; interoperable digital health technologies; medicines regulation; health financing; and knowledge management. Current activities will continue during the transition process as the current pipeline is expended, and planned activities are completed. Details of the plan include deliverables and milestones that will be finalized between the Mission and the Bureau for Global Health (GH) following approval of this RCDS. The transition timeline and level of regional activities managed by USAID/KEA may be reviewed and adjusted to address changes in conditions in the region, funding levels and any other innovations that arise. The Mission recognizes that health emergencies that are regional in nature may arise, and in the event of an emergency, will work closely with GH to ensure that the appropriate USG response is managed.

Risks

The main risk associated with these transitions is the loss of East African-based expertise to manage these programs in East Africa. These local experts can be more effective, since they are from the region, are in direct contact with other players in the field and can respond quickly and/or advise on emerging issues as needed. Further, having activities managed from the region provides stakeholders with the confidence that USAID is changing its approach to build local systems and continues to be invested in cross-cutting, transnational issues that impact health outcomes in the region. To mitigate the impact of transition, USAID/KEA will continue to employ staff who will be technical resources to AFR Bureau, USAID missions in the region, and with key regional institutions, however, this will be on a very limited basis. The Mission will continue to engage with the Global Health Bureau to plan for transition implementation, and roles and responsibilities will be further identified through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

SECTION IV

RESULTS FRAMEWORK NARRATIVE



2025 Goal

Promote East African leadership

for resilience, prosperity,
and stability

Regional rationale:

Some development challenges cannot be solved by individual partner countries and must be addressed with regional, African-led solutions.

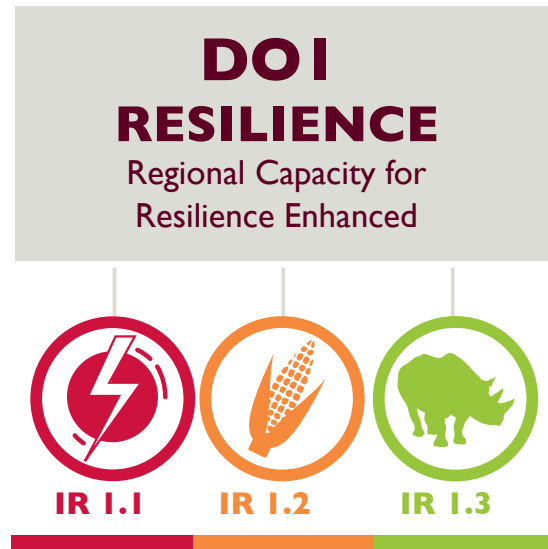
A Wilmar contracted farmer in Nyeri County taking her Ornith summer flowers produce from her farm to a collection center.



By partnering with East African stakeholders to enhance regional capacity for resilience and advance the capacity of regional market systems, USAID/KEA aims to promote East African leadership to enhance regional resilience, prosperity and stability. East African leadership is defined as the ability and commitment of these diverse East African stakeholders to play critical roles in the development, ownership and implementation of solutions to regional development challenges on the region's Journey to Self-Reliance. To achieve the RDCS goal, the USAID/KEA regional platform will complement bilateral mission development efforts in the region with solutions that enhance regional resilience and advance market systems capacity. When these efforts are led by East Africans and East African institutions, they are inherently more sustainable. This RDCS will focus on building the capacity of these actors to advance their leadership capabilities for enhancing regional resilience, prosperity and stability in the long-term.

By the end of the five-year strategy, stronger East African leadership will mean the following: RECs and their sister institutions will be able to more effectively leverage their convening power to engage not only member states, but also the private sector and civil society, and will be more responsive to the demands and needs of these key regional stakeholders. This responsiveness will help create the incentives for greater national-level implementation of harmonized regional policies. In turn, national-level public sector actors will have increased capacity to enforce regional policies and to engage in multi-country efforts to address key challenges. The private sector, including business associations, will have stronger capacity to engage in multisectoral platforms for solutions that advance regional markets and benefit from regional economic integration. Civil society will, especially through greater engagement with the RECs, contribute to greater accountability, and ultimately commitment, of national governments to adhere to regional commitments and translate these into action at the national level.

Regional Development Objective (RDO) I: Regional Capacity for Resilience Enhanced



Development hypothesis: If regional institutions have the tools they need to coordinate a regional approach to regional problems, East Africans have more stable access to food, and licit economic opportunities and ecosystem services are maintained, THEN people and institutions will have the stability they need to enhance individual and organizational resilience regionally.

RDO I regional context:

The East Africa region has encountered multiple shocks and stresses including climatic shocks such as droughts and floods; conflicts such as resource based and ethnic conflicts; health related shocks such as human and animal disease outbreaks, malnutrition; and pest outbreaks such as locusts, fall army worm and other challenges. These have exacerbated the recurrent need for humanitarian and development assistance in the region. The consequent conditions of the multiple shocks have resulted in reduced productivity, persistent food insecurity, extreme poverty, chronic vulnerability, spikes in GBV, child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), and poor health and malnutrition, which have severely

affected the resilience of communities in the region. The impact of these shocks and stresses is compounded by rapid population growth and mass migration of people across borders. These challenges transcend borders and require coherent, coordinated, collaborative approaches, policies and investments that promote regional integration and enhanced resilience.

Regional Rationale:

Throughout the East Africa region, partner countries and communities have a shared experience of recurrent shocks and stressors, which threaten their food security, safety, livelihoods, economies, health and environment. Many of these shocks and stressors are inherently regional; they occur across borders; and they have intraregional follow-on effects. They also disproportionately impact women and girls because of gendered norms, roles and responsibilities. Women and children are at particular risk of hunger and gender-based violence in the region. USAID's efforts in equitable capacity development, sustainable food security and natural resource conservation will serve as the building blocks for the growing resilience of East African partner countries and constituent communities. Their enhanced resilience to shared shocks and stressors is a precondition for prosperity and stability throughout the region.

Links between RDO and Goal:

Resilience is the ability or set of capacities that enable people, households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from shocks and stresses, be they covariate shocks or idiosyncratic shocks at the household level. Resilience is also essential for accelerating and protecting progress on the Journey to Self-Reliance. It is about building resilience through long-term development assistance while preventing backsliding into extreme vulnerability, so that the region can avert and ultimately decrease the need for HA. Resilience helps East Africans get out of the crisis cycle, plan for shocks and stresses as the norm, and layer interventions that transition vulnerable populations out of poverty with capacities to do business in a fairer market system.

Donors

USAID will coordinate with the European Commission (EC) on environment and natural resources management; the World Bank on agricultural research, HA, and environmental conservation; Germany on conservation; the African Development Bank on trade infrastructure and environmental conservation; and the UN on environmental conservation and humanitarian response. In food security and trade, USAID will partner with the FCDO, European Union, World Bank, Australian AID, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), and the European commission, in addition to international technical research institutions and academia. In resilience, USAID engages with multiple donors and the IGAD-Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) eight country coordination effort through the Global Alliance for Resilience and Growth in the Horn of Africa, and will continue to help this group formalize in order to address challenges in implementing the IDDRSI framework. USAID's donor engagement across RDO 1 fosters coherence among partners and strengthens East African leadership to enhance resilience.

RDR and PSE

USAID will redefine its relationships with East African partners by expanding its partner base to include national governments, the private sector, research organizations, academia and civil society. The Mission will also redefine its existing relationship with RECs by focusing on their convening power and expanding space for the private sector, research organizations, academia and civil society. USAID/KEA will work with all of its partners to enhance implementation of regional policies and strategies on transboundary natural resource management and enforcement. This includes an emphasis on private sector engagement and alignment with Prosper Africa objectives, and the U.S. Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt (END) Wildlife Trafficking Act.

As described in the USAID/Kenya and East Africa Private Sector Engagement Action plan, we will seek to 1) articulate project-level strategic objectives for PSE, informed by an understanding of the structural, competitive and political economy attributes of our target sectors; 2) identify key private sector stakeholders and involve them more routinely in both the design and the monitoring and evaluation of our activities, and 3) develop more strategic, competitive and transparent opportunities for private sector actors to partner directly with USAID/KEA. New private sector partnerships and initiatives will be explored and introduced across the region, which support nature-based solutions to better protect and conserve natural resources in the region. New tools and technologies will be introduced to enhance enforcement of wildlife crimes, working closely with private sector stakeholders. Potential stakeholders and partners will include regional and multinational, including American firms, involved in regional trade in agricultural inputs, farm technology and agricultural products, and logistics and agribusiness firms.

Financing Self-Reliance

USAID is committed to a financially self-reliant East Africa and will work to reduce the region's recurrent need for humanitarian and development assistance. Specifically, RDO 1 aims to ensure that countries are themselves able to address climatic and other cross-border shocks through informed, joint and locally driven planning, response and recovery, the better cross-border allocation of resources through increased trade and the more effective management of natural resources. The desire of East African partners for wider and deeper economic cooperation presents a number of opportunities and is reflected in the East African Community's (EAC) broad Agenda 2063. For example, the need for better data for planning and response to shocks is specifically noted in the EAC's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme reporting and is addressed below in IR 1.1. Similarly, EAC's flagship initiative African Continental Free Trade Area calls for the reduction and removal of barriers to trade

for increased food security and better global value chain integration. USAID will support these goals under IR 1.2. Other opportunities include capitalizing on Power Africa's progress in providing communities with access to power as described under IR 1.1.

Clear Choice

To mitigate the negative impacts of unregulated Chinese infrastructure investments and a growing regional market for illegal wildlife products, USAID work will utilize applied science, multi-stakeholder negotiations, government relations and innovative state of the art financing approaches to deliver interventions that secure the region's natural resources.

RDO 1 IR narratives

IR 1.1: Capacity of Communities, Institutions, and Systems to Jointly Plan for Respond to and Recover from Shocks and Threats Strengthened



How IR Contributes to the RDO

Under this IR, USAID will strengthen the resilience capacities of communities, institutions and systems to respond to drought, floods, pests, diseases, economic stressors (such as high prices and availability of goods and services) and conflicts driven by environmental and climate factors in cross-border areas. These capacities are critical for the long-term resilience of border communities in the face of recurring shocks and stressors that transcend borders.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic compounds these challenges in the region. The pandemic has

resulted in border closures; restriction of movement of goods and persons; disruption to global supply chains and food availability, regional trade and markets; and lost livelihoods, with low-income and vulnerable populations including refugees and internally displaced persons the worst affected.¹⁸ Women cross-border traders in the region have been the worst affected by border closures,¹⁹ with trade declining by more than 50 percent and more women losing their livelihoods. Further, the pandemic could lead to a debt crisis²⁰ if partner countries are unable to generate typical revenues to pay down high levels of debt. In settings with high disease burden, deaths related to HIV, tuberculosis and malaria could increase by 10 percent, 20 percent, or 36 percent respectively as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.²¹

How USAID/KEA Will Contribute, and Why, to the IR

Efforts will include improving the availability and use of data analytics (such as early warning systems), including ensuring that gender-related impacts are considered, measured and addressed to mitigate threats and shocks. Learning and knowledge exchange from emergency responses and resilience will better identify opportunities for development activities to build on and complement humanitarian activities and investments and better inform longer term-term strategic planning, response and recovery. Joint integrated resilience programming and investments that leverage national government and Mission investments and strategies in the region will be strengthened through partnerships and networks that enhance private sector engagement and apply Collaboration Learning and Adaptation (CLA) approaches, with a focus on local solutions. In order to mitigate the impact of recurrent shocks and stresses, the regional platform plans to promote inclusive, sustainable,

market-driven solutions and promote learning in resilience building in cross-border areas and refugee hosting communities. To capitalize on Power Africa efforts in the region, opportunities for off-grid energy access will be promoted. Sustainable market-driven solutions that include access to modern energy services are essential for the provision of clean water, sanitation, health care and affordable, reliable lighting for vulnerable communities. The availability of reliable energy would also ensure safe and secure access to food and expand economic opportunities to improve livelihoods.

IR 1.2: Regional Food Security Ecosystem Enhanced



How IR Contributes to the RDO

Under this IR, USAID will improve the enabling environment for free movement of food and food products from surplus to deficit areas. This will stabilize food prices, increase accessibility and availability of food (including nutrient dense foods) and utilization of signed MOUs to allow sharing of cross border resources (grazing land, water points) and technologies (livestock vaccines, agricultural inputs). This will enhance the capacity of cross-border communities to withstand shocks and stressors, thereby improving their resilience.

How USAID/KEA Will Contribute, and Why, to the IR

To achieve this IR, the Mission will work with East African partners to strengthen the capacity of the private sector, research organizations,

¹⁸ COVID -19 Situation Report (2020). IGAD.

¹⁹ Looming Food Insecurity amidst Triple Threat (2020). IGAD.

²⁰ East Africa Economic Outlook (2020). Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic (2020). African Development Bank.

²¹ The Potential Impact of the COVID-19 Epidemic on HIV, TB and Malaria in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. Report no 19 (2020). Imperial College London.

academia, civil society and public sector to facilitate regional food trade; enhance regional compliance and enforcement of food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures; improve the capacity of food system actors to advocate for, catalyze and benefit from regulatory and policy environment; and increase learning and knowledge exchange on food security. USAID will strengthen relationships, raise awareness on agricultural trade opportunities and trade enablers (technology) and build trust among national and regional food trade market actors. Women/girls organizations and gender equality partners must play an active leadership role in improving regional food security.

Enhanced coordination with HA efforts to strengthen regional supply chains will reduce barriers to and enhance the efficiency of cross-border movement of food and improve the food security ecosystem. BHA will work with bilateral missions, the World Food Program and non-traditional partners, such as the private sector, to attract and scale up investments that: promote efficiency in logistics (movement and storage) of livestock, key food crops, animal and agricultural inputs, and humanitarian commodities; and increase regional production of specialized nutritional products. Women and children are at particular risk of hunger.

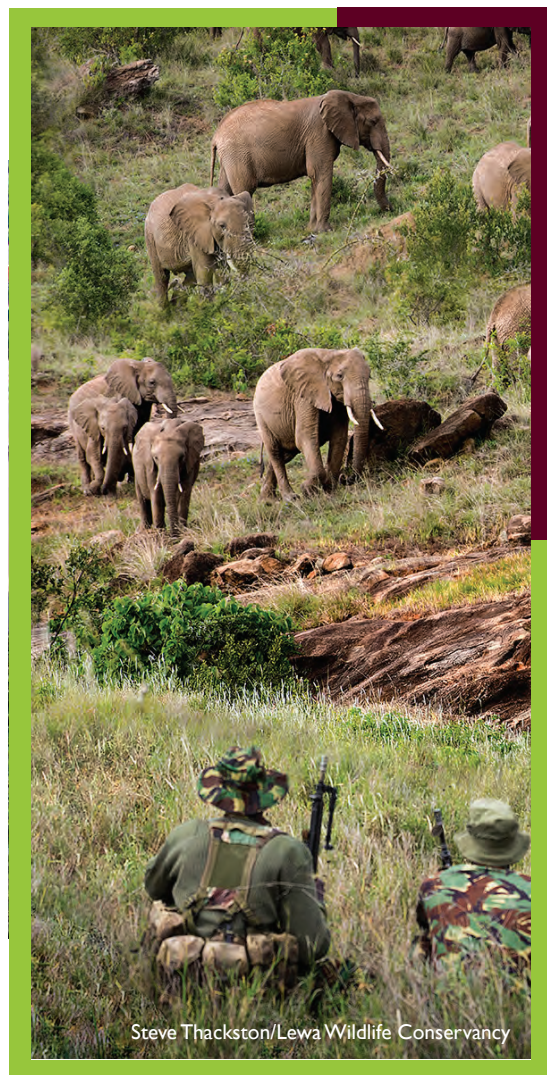
Humanitarian assistance modalities will be market-sensitive, supporting the private sector, local economies and trade wherever possible. USAID/KEA will leverage the private sector and other local stakeholders to detect early warning signs for crises using historical patterns to inform predictions and prevent problems before they occur. As shocks occur, timely, targeted and appropriate HA will be provided, blunting the worst effects of these shocks on households, communities and systems, thereby avoiding the erosion of development gains and enabling the continuation of J2SR.

IR 1.3: Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources Improved



How IR Contributes to the RDO

Wildlife and wildlife habitats are foundational for providing healthy ecosystem services and economic development for the region. A number of key wildlife species and their habitats are transboundary by nature. Improving bilateral and regional collaborative transboundary natural resource management and conservation



Steve Thackston/Lewa Wildlife Conservancy

is therefore critical to ensuring the integrity of ecosystems and thereby the ecosystem services they provide for socio-economic growth and resilience in the region. As women's marginalization within natural resource management and governance manifests through harmful socio-cultural norms and attitudes regarding gender roles, unequal access to and benefit from resources, and the pervasiveness of SGBV, conducting gender analysis while analyzing and using gender disaggregated data will contribute to evidence, track and report progress made in closing identified gender disparities. Additionally, wildlife crime not only threatens the survival of key species but can also damage ecosystem stability and services through biodiversity loss. In East Africa, high-value wildlife products are often trafficked by organized criminal syndicates, which is not only devastating wildlife populations but also local communities who suffer as criminal networks disrupt their lives and economic livelihoods. Illegal poaching and trade in wildlife can introduce and spread zoonotic diseases to the region. This poses a major risk to human and livestock health with implications for food security, trade and labor productivity. Reductions in poaching and wildlife trafficking will promote investment in natural capital and reduce unsustainable use. In turn, this will aid countries and communities to lay a foundation for healthy ecosystems, ensure access to clean water, diverse livelihoods and in the long-term, build a more prosperous region.

How USAID/KEA Will Contribute, and Why, to the IR

USAID/KEA and partners will contribute to the regional socio-economic growth and resilience of the people, ecosystems and economies of countries in East Africa by increasing awareness and behavior change on valuing natural capital, improving collaborative conservation and management of the region's shared natural capital and reducing wildlife crime. This includes sustainable conservation and management of ecosystem services, ecosystem health/balance and climate regulation. USAID/KEA will work to harmonize and promote the implementation

of regional policies and strategies and support the enforcement of legal frameworks. USAID/KEA will encourage regional private sector engagement in nature-based solutions and promote strategic behavior change to increase understanding and appreciation for the value of natural resources. The Mission's work with partners to align natural resources management policies across the region will enhance marine and watershed management. By increasing women's leadership, representation, and participation in natural resource decision-making, USAID will contribute to a greater consideration of gendered experiences and expand capacities of women in natural resource governance.

In summary, USAID will work to strengthen systems with partner countries and communities so that they themselves will address recurrent challenges in the region. Through its partners, USAID will bolster the capacity of communities, institutions and systems to address shocks and stressors, and reduce the need for HA. With data analytics, joint planning and joint strategies to address vulnerability, cross-border communities and partner countries will have the transformative capacities required to withstand, mitigate and plan for shocks and stresses. With nontraditional partnerships and innovative problem prevention, USAID will enhance the food security ecosystem, contributing to greater food security beyond the life of this strategy. Through partnerships for improved management of watersheds and fisheries and targeted policies across the region, partner countries will conserve natural resources for future generations and build economic absorptive and adaptive capacities to address challenges today. Altogether combined, with transformative capacities, food security and natural resource conservation, people and partners across East Africa will enhance regional resilience, a precursor to sustainable and inclusive growth.

RDO I risks and assumptions:

➔ ASSUMPTIONS

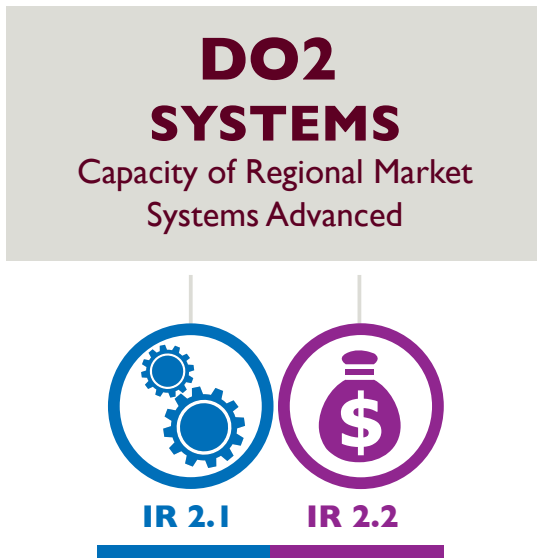
- Nations in the region continue to cooperate across borders, in cross-border areas and in their investment of time and financial resources.
- Integrated programming will be embraced by all stakeholders to amplify impact.
- Bilateral missions will commit to regional programs and contribute resources (in-kind and/or financial).

➔ RISKS

- Climate-related and natural related shocks, such as the locust invasion could overwhelm communities' self-resilience efforts.
- Partner country elections and political changes could create unpredictability and instability.
- Rising tensions in the region between countries could escalate.
- Instability and regional tensions could trigger conflict, violent extremism and other crime across borders.
- Pandemics, including COVID-19, could halt regional integration because regional interaction in the region will be constrained.
- Increase in GBV due to shocks and insecurity.



Regional Development Objective (RDO) 2: Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced



RDO 2 development hypothesis: USAID hypothesizes that IF the East Africa region improves regional trade systems and increases investment in targeted sectors, while at the same time improving resilience, food security and management of transboundary natural resources through RDO 1, THEN the region will advance the capacity of market systems and enhance individual country and institutional stability and prosperity.

Regional Rationale

Advanced capacity of regional market systems through increased intraregional trade and smart investment in key sectors, such as agriculture, energy and biodiversity, provide opportunities to advance economic growth and regional integration. To achieve this, a regional approach is critical, because trade relies on comparative advantage, and countries are interdependent, with landlocked countries relying on the northern and central corridors and the ports and border stops in Kenya, Tanzania and Djibouti. Similarly, the private sector does not think in one-country units; they think in regions and

multi-country markets. Investment follows suit, which bolsters regional stability and growth. Trade barriers such as technical restrictions and tariffs must be addressed at a regional level, as well as barriers to women's economic empowerment and trade participation.

Links between RDO and Goal

Beyond resilience, the peoples in partner countries within East Africa need market systems to secure their livelihoods. Advanced capacity of regional market systems will support progress towards the RDCS goal by contributing to successful market integration necessary to advance economic growth in the region, which, in turn, will lead to greater prosperity and stability for East African individuals and institutions. Further, strengthened market systems enable BHA to update assistance modalities (shifting from in-kind to cash-based assistance for food, and from paper cash or vouchers to mobile money within that transition, while also shifting from Title II U.S. food commodities to local and regional commodity procurement for effectiveness, efficiency or both), further supporting local markets and economies. Women's economic empowerment within market systems that reduces marketplace risks for women, addresses discriminatory practices including sexual harassment and strengthens efforts to close disparities is critical to achieve the RDO and goal.

Market systems are defined broadly to encompass value chains and the extended network of supply, demand and service providers alongside the enabling environment, which includes public and private sector capacity. The boosting of trade and investment are inherently regional issues. By improving trade and investment, USAID and partners will advance partner country national economic systems and inter-country regional economic systems throughout East Africa. As such, USAID's East African partners will enhance resilience, prosperity and stability over the longer-term. Within this RDO, the regional platform will focus on trade systems and investment because these

are the critical levers to not only improve the capacity of market systems but enhance the platform's progress towards the IRs in RDO 1.

To overcome these market systems capacity challenges, USAID will help East Africa leverage key regional opportunities. The northern and southern transport corridors that cross through Kenya carry 80 percent of the region's GDP, facilitating tremendous intraregional trade and investment opportunities. Mombasa Port in Kenya, along with Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, are the main gateways to East Africa's landlocked countries, including Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia and are also important for access to eastern DRC. The region is richly endowed with transboundary natural resources, including vast and uninterrupted landscapes and seascapes that drive the tourism sector and are major contributors to GDP growth. Countries in the region have also signed a number of regional commitments to enhance regional integration. These include the EAC Common Market Protocol and Customs Union, and the ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The region is also part of the Tripartite Agreement connecting East (EAC) Central (COMESA) and Southern Africa markets (SADC). These commitments provide opportunities to further advance regional cooperation and inclusive economic growth.

In summary, RDO 1 and RDO 2 are mutually interdependent. RDO 1 provides the necessary conditions for effective market systems, and effective market systems enhance overall resilience.

Donors

The Regional Platform will work with the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (formerly DfID/UKAid) as a major donor in trade facilitation through TradeMark East Africa; the European Commission on trade facilitation; the World Bank on regional power trade, and the African Development Bank (AfDB) on trade infrastructure. USAID coordination with these partners will help ensure a multi-sectoral approach towards resolving persistent challenges,

align approaches for broader impact and avoid duplicative donor efforts. USAID will also use the regional platform's vantage point to emphasize comparative advantage among countries and donor efforts to strengthen market systems.

RDR

USAID/KEA will redefine its relationships with new and existing partners by building on its comparative advantage of effectively identifying regional trade opportunities and challenges, thereby shifting its focus from harmonization towards enhancing implementation of regional trade policies, adding value to national investment and complementing USAID bilateral country strategies. For example, under the East Africa Feed the Future (FTF) strategy, the mission will work closely with FTF target countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) to strengthen cross border market systems and enhance availability and utilization of African-grown staple foods in regionally integrated markets in the northern and central corridors. To enhance youth friendly regional market systems, we will engage youth networks such as the East Africa YALI alumni council, to co-create solutions to unique challenges that youth initiatives face. Strategic pivot areas will include an emphasis on private sector engagement and alignment with Prosper Africa objectives, the Global Food Security Strategy, the U.S. National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking and the END Wildlife Trafficking Act.

PSE

In the trade and agricultural sectors, USAID will seek to partner with business associations and regional firms as key stakeholders, informants, co-creators and co-investors in our programs. We will support business-to-business linkages, which will improve their market access, small and medium enterprises and farmer competitiveness and understanding of consumer preferences. In areas with strong private sector stakeholders, we will seek to facilitate private-sector led initiatives that apply market-based approaches to development challenges, such as job creation, regional economic integration and increasing the

economic returns to communities for biodiversity. In the energy sector, the Mission will work with energy industry utilities and regulators to ensure commercial readiness for the anticipated power trade among East African Power Pool member countries and significantly increase private sector investment. Potential stakeholders and partners will include export-oriented manufacturing firms; conservation-focused tourism operators and hotel groups; and regional, international and U.S. investment groups including social impact investors, socially responsible private equity funds and regional commercial banking groups.

Financing Self-Reliance

RDO 2 supports financial self-reliance by aiming to create a better environment for private investment and growth. Specifically, RDO 2 aims to reduce physical barriers and risks to trade, improve women's access to economic opportunities, and support the implementation of and private sector compliance with regulatory policies. With respect to trade, IR 2.1 aims to improve transport logistics and provide the private sector with the data to advocate for an improved regulatory environment. Similar to RDO 1, there is an opportunity to leverage the EAC's commitment to improved trade, as well as transportation infrastructure. IR 2.2 complements IR 2.1 by engaging public actors that impact the regulatory environment and providing finance linkages to key value chain actors.

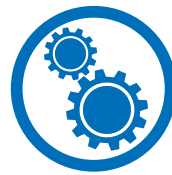
Clear Choice

USAID investments will catalyze good governance practices that enable export-oriented companies in the EAC to expand trade opportunities with the U.S. Through regional trade and Prosper Africa funding, USAID/KEA will seek to stimulate local industrial development in alignment with U.S. market opportunities and expand bilateral trade and investment linkages. Activities will enable local production and value addition in high-growth-potential, but Chinese-dependent, sectors for economic transformation, including but not limited to the cotton, textile and apparel sectors. This will include a focus

on maximizing East Africa countries, regional institutions and firms' capacity to benefit from the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and U.S. Free Trade Agreements.

RDO 2 IR narratives:

IR 2.1 Regional Trade Systems Improved



How IR Contributes to the RDO

While USAID has helped reduce the time and cost to transport goods, the region continues to have one of the highest transport costs in the world, and competitiveness is limited by a wide range of factors. Intraregional trade and investment is stymied by non-tariff trade barriers across EAC countries, fragmented value chains, inadequate hard and soft infrastructure, persistent transboundary threats and varying levels of commitment and capacity to enforce regional standards among public and private sector actors. Further, women in East Africa comprise up to 80 percent of all informal cross-border traders, but the majority of them experience gender-based discrimination and violence, suffer losses on their perishable goods from poor infrastructure and are restricted and limited by poor access to, control over and benefits from market opportunities and information. The lack of gender disaggregated, data cross border trade flows further limits the region's capacity and commitment to regional policy making. Criminal networks in the region undermine licit trade necessary for market systems to thrive in the region. Wildlife poaching and trafficking generate insecurity in rural communities and around protected areas, which can deter tourism and trade, and reduce tax revenue for conservation and community development. Illegal wildlife trade relies on regional ports such as Mombasa, Dar es Salaam

and Zanzibar, which account for over 58 percent of seizures.

How USAID/KEA Will Contribute, and Why, to the IR

USAID and partners will work to improve regional trade systems by improving regional agriculture competitiveness, enhancing transport and logistics efficiency along key corridors, increasing access to finance for regional trade and enhancing public and private sector capacity to implement and advocate for evidence driven policy and regulations. To advance W-GDP pillars, USAID will address the challenges pushing small scale women cross-border traders further into informality; implement the simplified trade regimes and tariff provisions that facilitate trade for small traders; and address gender-based violence while promoting measures that progressively eliminate duties on commodities or products of particular importance to women traders. This will require deliberate and strong mechanisms for systematic collection and use of gender-disaggregated data. Power Africa will also increase cross-border power trade among countries in East Africa to enhance the capacity of market systems in the region. USAID will enable public sector and regional actors to strengthen law enforcement and accountability at ports working with inter-agency ports authorities and regional and transcontinental enforcement networks to counter illicit trade that undermines market capacity and efficiency.

IR 2.2 Investment in Targeted Sectors Increased



How IR Contributes to the RDO

Greater financing is required to sustainably improve East Africa regional trade and market systems. This will be enabled by deepening

investments in sectors that USAID has previously supported, including energy, agriculture, post-harvest handling, transport and manufacturing. This IR also recognizes the need to invest in related areas such as clean energy, water sector delivery and tourism, in addition to agriculture. The interventions here will build on USAID's previous regional and headquarter funding in this domain, strategic engagement and relationships, and corresponding bilateral mission investments.

How USAID/KEA Will Contribute, and Why, to the IR

To catalyze demand for relevant solutions, USAID and partners will create consumer and farmer demand for target products such as improved seeds, biopesticides, biocontrol treatment for toxins, among others. This will be done by partnering with private sector actors such as manufacturers and retailers on marketing campaigns as well as product training and education. Public actors including regulatory approval authorities and agricultural research agencies will also be engaged around innovation dissemination and information sharing for strategy alignment. Complementary technical assistance and finance linkages for key value chain and market system actors will be provided to further support availability and commercialization of these solutions. Through this approach USAID and partners will increase access to finance for regional investment and enhance implementation of regional policies. Regional policies are dependent on both the capacity of private and public actors to meet requirements (such as food safety regulations), and the demand by consumers and processors for high quality products that meet standards. USAID will work across these actors (private, public, consumers) and will increase the incentives for implementing and complying with regional policies.

To capitalize on USAID comparative advantage and leverage Power Africa resources in the region, focused investments in the power sector will be driven by enhanced regional investment in energy infrastructure, and expanded investment opportunities for power demand.

RDO 2 risks and assumptions:

➔ ASSUMPTIONS

- Bilateral USAID missions will continue to support regional efforts in their respective countries.
- National and local level governments/actors will continue to support complementary regional solutions.
- Regional institutions and their member states prioritize combating wildlife crime and improved intraregional trade.
- National governments remain open to sharing data and information with regional organizations.

➔ RISKS

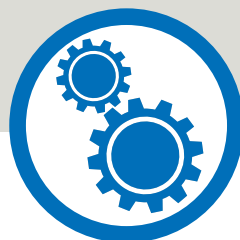
- Infectious disease outbreaks, including COVID-19, threaten health, social and economic gains in the region.
- Intrastate conflicts emerge and/or escalate causing a large migration of refugees across borders.
- Regional intergovernmental organizations are not able to reach consensus on halting state conflicts.
- Violent electoral processes in countries in the region impede achievement of results or roll back gains.
- Rising tensions in the region between countries could escalate and impact regional trade and investment opportunities.

Tetra Tech/USAID Kenya



SECTION V

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING



Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

To contribute to the achievement of the strategy goals, USAID/KEA will strengthen its monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems to increase internal and external accountability and learning opportunities.

Maryami Juma Said and her sister Said Juma Said study educational material provided to them by district malaria officer Habiba Suleiman, who hopes that the information will help the girls prevent malaria in their home. USAID works with health workers like Habiba, helping to educate the public on how to fight malaria. By instructing the families to keep things clean, rid the house of stagnant water, always use mosquito nets and look for certain symptoms, Habiba and USAID increase public awareness and decrease people's chances of falling victim to malaria. Habiba believes in the power of this work and believes that one day Zanzibar can be malaria-free: "I want to see citizens fully educated, empowered and mobilized on ways to combat malaria."



Reflecting the core tenant of this RDCS, two principles drive USAID/KEA's MEL priorities: (1) developing effective partnerships with USAID missions, regional institutions, private sector actors, member states and other local stakeholders to jointly monitor, evaluate and learn from implementation and (2) utilizing USAID/KEA's regional vantage point to disseminate evidence across the region and incentivize its use.

Various partners, local communities, and governments across the region have had success in developing resilience capacities. However, evidence from these interventions is not widespread or adopted consistently. USAID/KEA seeks to understand how to effectively disseminate findings beyond country borders to enhance resilience throughout the region. With a regional perspective, USAID/KEA will deploy MEL methods to examine how the work of national governments, development donors, the private sector and other stakeholders in the region contribute to building resilience. This work will be shared widely, in candid and meaningful ways to offer valuable insights to strengthen the advocacy for more sustainable policies and programming throughout the region.

USAID/KEA will apply a critical gender lens throughout design, implementation and evaluation of programming to reduce vulnerability to chronic shocks and crises, especially regarding household resilience and the impact of gender inequalities on trade performance and interactive growth.

Monitoring

With a clear focus on diversifying leadership and partnerships for enhanced regional resilience, prosperity and stability, USAID/KEA will utilize the principles of mutual oversight and accountability for monitoring implementation under the RDCS. It will provide useful and timely access to performance information and serve as a tool to inform decision-making, resource allocation and project adaptation. The Mission will monitor specified performance indicators as well as context indicators including required gender sensitive indicators to assess the progress of the strategy as well as the environment in which it operates. USAID activities implemented by the regional platform will also seek to align to national level metrics, which will enable partner countries and institutions to commit to joint monitoring efforts. The Mission will implement joint or multi-party monitoring visits (remote and in-person) with regional and local stakeholders and USAID missions in the region to promote peer learning. Success in joint monitoring efforts will be demonstrated by mutual ownership of the monitoring and learning processes, including program adaptation supported by USAID and country partners. The Mission will employ a comprehensive online monitoring system, inclusive of geographic information, accessible to the partners so that programming and decisions are well-informed.

Evaluations

Evaluations will form a fundamental part of the Mission's accountability, learning and adaptive management. The findings and recommendations arising from evaluations will guide program



Mahaya, Kenya - Allan Okode, 12, is the son of Pauline Awino Omondi, 29, both of whom are HIV positive. Allan attends school and is in class 5.

UNCLASSIFIED

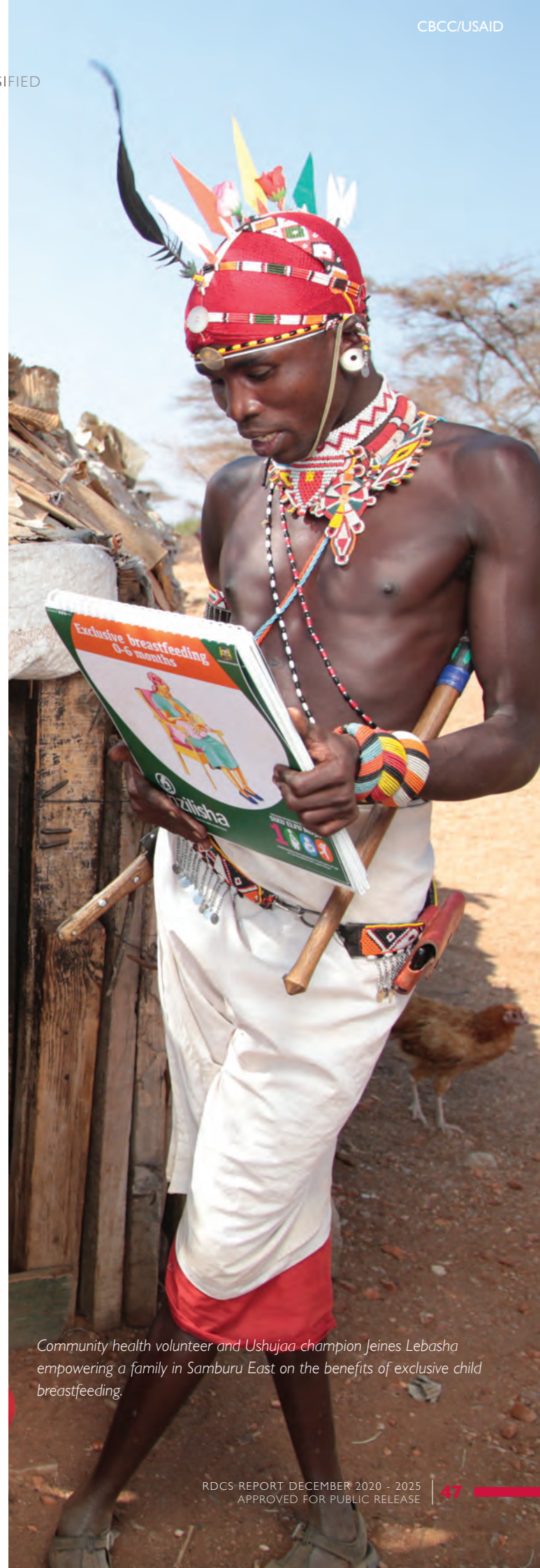
design and mid-course corrections. Specifically, the mission will use evaluations and in-depth studies to explore and address the identified knowledge gaps and learning priorities. USAID/KEA will leverage Post-Evaluation Action Plans and innovative dissemination strategies to ensure critical insights from evaluation findings emerge beyond evaluation reports and are accessible to relevant stakeholders.

USAID/KEA will utilize several methodologies, including process tracing, to determine those activities, outputs, outcomes and actors, which when combined, lead to the desired outcomes in resilience capacities. The Mission may also consider a partnership landscape and capacity assessment to address and inform its shift in partnership approach with the RECs. The Mission will examine partnership and collaboration models with USAID Missions in the region and other relevant regional stakeholders. The Mission will also evaluate its effectiveness at delivering services to regional partners.

Collaborating, Learning and Adapting

USAID/KEA will work with local actors and institutions to understand their domains of interest, influence regarding self-reliance and their strengths on capacity and commitment. The Mission will work with local partners and partner governments to develop a self-designed, self-led, self-reliance framework around issues and domains of interest to leading actors and institutions in EA.

The Mission will work with USAID missions and the other stakeholders in the region to support regional learning forums to facilitate learning and adapting, including around the self-reliance framework. While the monitoring system will provide real-time updates, the learning forums will be platforms to discuss findings from joint monitoring visits and evaluations, as well as actions to apply lessons to programming. The Mission's MEL resources include internal staff, systems and community of practice but will be augmented with two mechanisms with regional scopes.



Community health volunteer and Ushujaa champion Jeines Lebasha empowering a family in Samburu East on the benefits of exclusive child breastfeeding.

ANNEXES



Tea growing in Kabirirsang Village, Nandi County.

ANNEX I: NSS-JSP-JRS-RDCS Mapping Table

Thematic Areas	National Security Strategy Pillars	Joint Strategic Plan – STATE/ USAID	Joint Regional Strategy –Africa	USAID/KEA RDCS
Security Interests	PILLAR I: Protect the American People, the Homeland, and the American Way of Life	Goal 1: Protect America's Security at Home and Abroad	Goal 1: Advance Mutual Peace and Security Interests	
Economic Systems	PILLAR II: Promote American Prosperity	Goal 2: Renew America's Competitive Advantage for Sustained Economic Growth and Job Creation	Goal 2: Increase Mutually Beneficial Economic Growth, Trade, and Investment	DO 2: SYSTEM Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced
Military Equipment and Resources	PILLAR III: Preserve Peace through Strength			
American Influence and Leadership	PILLAR IV: Advance American Influence	Goal 3: Promote American Leadership through Balanced Engagement		DO 1: RESILIENCE Regional Capacity for Resilience is Strengthened DO 2: SYSTEM Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced
Democracy, Governance and Human Rights			Goal 3: Strengthen Democracy, Human Rights, and Good Governance	
Host Country-Led Development			Goal 4: Promote Inclusive Country-led Development	DO 1: RESILIENCE Regional Capacity for Resilience is Strengthened DO 2: SYSTEM Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced
Effective Use of Taxpayer's Money		Goal 4: Ensure Effectiveness and Accountability to the American Taxpayer		DO 1: RESILIENCE Regional Capacity for Resilience is Strengthened DO 2: SYSTEM Capacity of Regional Market Systems Advanced

ANNEX 2: Climate Risk

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This annex details where USAID/KEA development objectives (DOs) may be imperiled by climate shocks and stresses and identifies opportunities to harness potential changes in the region's climate to foster improved development, resilience and economic growth. Due to the regional nature of the RDCS and of the mission's activities, the climate risk screening focuses on risks specific to USAID's programs and activities, and risks to the sector and the region more broadly.

As the RDCS and various national and regional analyses have noted, East Africa's vulnerability to climate shocks and stressors will increase over the coming years, particularly the effects related to droughts and floods. Geographic and climatological variations mean that shocks and impacts vary; the Horn of Africa experiences greater impacts from droughts, while more tropical areas (e.g., Democratic Republic of Congo and parts of Rwanda) experience greater effects from floods and resultant landslides. In Rwanda, heavy rains in 2012 leading to extensive flooding caused an estimated loss of 1.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

The primary climate stressors in East Africa are increasing temperatures and annual rainfall variability, extreme heat and rainfall events, sea level rise and increasing frequency and magnitude of droughts and dry spells. How these climate stressors become climate risks depends on the economic sector of interest (e.g., agriculture, health and education) and the geographic location (e.g., drylands, highlands and coastal). While the drier lowlands, especially in or near the Horn of Africa, are more likely to experience risks associated with droughts, dry spells, and a general lack of water availability, communities in the wetter highlands and mountain regions are more likely to experience flooding and landslides associated with soil saturated from too much rainfall and extreme rainfall events.

Most experts expect sea level to rise, affecting coastal areas; increasing storm surge will be particularly damaging. While some risks may be sector-specific (e.g., floods destroying crops), others involve multiple sectors, particularly related to health and governance, with impacts on agriculture and livelihoods. For example, a prolonged drought reduces the availability of fodder for livestock, leading to children (especially boys) missing school to tend to livestock at greater distances from home.

These risks result in regional impacts when they drive the movement of people across borders (e.g., pastoralists) and can affect regional trade and transport, leading to supply chain issues. Multi-sectoral approaches to mitigate risks can be regional – e.g., where surplus in one country is used to address food shortages in a climate-affected country.

Early in the development of the RDCS, climate risk screening helped to flag and prioritize risks to promote sustainable development and to maximize the effectiveness of USAID's investments. While this screening is not a full climate vulnerability assessment, it can identify programmatic areas requiring assessment in designing projects and activities. It can also lead to shifts in programming and/or technical support that may be at a lower risk from climate issues, which can alter later stages of the program cycle.

Method for Climate Risk Screening

To establish the method for screening, USAID/KEA selected an approach similar to Option 1 as articulated in the ADS Mandatory Reference for Climate Change in USAID Strategies. Due to COVID-19,

USAID/KEA hosted a climate expert virtually from USAID/Washington intermittently over two weeks in September 2020. USAID/KEA's Small Project Assistance (SPA) office and the climate integration lead worked with the climate expert to schedule meetings and engage with relevant technical teams (Economic Growth; Health; Democracy, Governance and Conflict; Environment; and the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance) to complete the climate risk screening tool and draft this annex's content.

The strategy level Climate Change assessment's technical content was at least partly informed by the East Africa Climate Risk Profile, USAID's country profiles and technical documents from regional organizations, national governments, donors and universities. USAID technical teams have complemented this climate risk and climate change knowledge base with information from lessons learned on climate risks to program objectives and sectors. USAID technical teams have also identified areas in which climate may need to be considered further in current and future programs and built buy-in to and understanding of the importance of climate risk management.

This participatory approach also helped to identify areas for potential collaboration between USAID's technical teams to address broad climate risks (e.g., many of the teams identified livelihood effects from drought as a secondary risk to their objectives), and identified many risks better suited to be addressed at the national level.

USAID/KEA Climate assessment contributed to RDSCS development and integrated the climate risk findings into the RDSCS and informed strategic thinking within development sectors and assisted USAID to identify objectives where multi-sectoral approaches may be needed to ensure success.

The Climate Change Screening process undertaken by the technical teams (in USAID) primarily took a sectoral approach to best capture potential risks to program activities. The team conducting the screening looked at how each sector is affected by climate variability and change. Each USAID's technical team rated the associated risks for their sectors as Low, Moderate or High. The screening results show that current and future climate change impacts on all Regional Country Development Cooperation Strategy (RDSCS) sectors range from Low to High, though most risks to USAID-specific activities were Low because USAID/KEA regional activities have very few physical interventions that would directly be affected by the changing climate. d Climate risks relevant to one sector could apply to existing or envisioned programs in another sector, as many of the identified risks have domino effects (e.g., impacts on livelihoods affect other DOs).

While the RDSCS implementation timeframe is only five years, the long-term objectives outlined within the RDSCS will operate and need to be sustained over a longer time. Therefore, this analysis involves a timeframe of approximately 15 years to balance near- and longer-term considerations because it is difficult to effectively assess climate risks further in the future, in the context of shifting climate projections and the development context of East Africa. However, for some interventions, including some infrastructure interventions, a longer timeframe may be appropriate to look at for later stages of the program cycle.

Climate Change in the Region

The RDSCS's development context highlights the importance of climate variability and change in East Africa. The identified climate risks and how the RDSCS addresses them are summarized in the table below. Here, we provide a high-level overview of general climate risks in East Africa, how they vary across geographies, what their impacts could mean for development in East Africa, and broad considerations for the development of the RDSCS. For additional information, please see the East Africa Climate Risk Profile and the risk profiles for individual countries.

East Africa's climate zones range from arid to temperate to tropical, spanning coastal regions; deserts and savannas; vast forests, lakes including Lake Victoria – the second largest freshwater lake in the world – and mountainous areas including Africa's two tallest mountains – Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya. Temperatures are high and characterized by little seasonal variation. The region's economy is largely dependent on rainfed agriculture and tourism, which are sensitive to weather and climate variability and change. High population growth in urban areas is leading to rapidly expanding informal settlements, which are at risk from water scarcity, flooding and heat. While poverty rates have fallen in recent years in some countries, poverty rates in arid and semi-arid regions and in conflict-affected areas remain high. Much of the region's coast is low-lying, with coastal plains, islands, beaches, wetlands and estuaries at risk from sea level rise – making coastal communities and environments increasingly particularly vulnerable to storm surge.

East Africa is experiencing and will continue to experience climate stressors, including rising temperatures, increased variability in seasonal rainfall patterns, increased extreme rainfall, prolonged dry seasons and droughts and sea level rise. While temperatures are expected to increase across the region, the future of overall precipitation changes is less certain, with most models showing increased precipitation for much of the region (with the exception of southern Tanzania) but with shifts in seasonality. There is a projected increase in extreme rainfall events that often result in flooding and landslides especially in the central and northern parts of the region (Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania). Even for areas that experience overall increases in rainfall, such rainfall increases may not be distributed appropriately for agriculture.

Increases in temperature will have negative impacts and may provide opportunities for development, especially associated with agriculture. For example, higher temperatures are likely to expand production of maize and beans into higher elevations but farming in lower elevations is expected to see yield losses of up to 20 percent due to heat stress and shifting rainfall patterns. Some areas (like central Kenya) may become unsuitable for production. Crops such as coffee and tea may need to be grown at higher elevations as temperatures increase, compounding challenges associated with erosion and the potential for landslides, and land-tenure and human migration issues. Increased temperatures may affect the prevalence and geographic distribution of certain pests and diseases, especially those associated with crops and livestock and for some vector-borne diseases such as malaria. For example, as temperatures increase, malaria will likely appear at higher elevations where it had previously been too cold for mosquitoes to survive.

While changes in rainfall are less certain, the most likely scenario is for increased rainfall across parts of East Africa. Unfortunately, at the same time, seasonal rainfall is becoming less predictable and extreme rain events are increasing. Therefore, even if annual rainfall increases, changes in the distribution of that rainfall may negatively affect agriculture livelihoods. As annual rainfall and the amount of rain falling in extreme events are projected to increase, the magnitude and frequency of flooding and landslides is also likely to increase. Some countries have adopted measures to help reduce these impacts, such as the use of weather information, agroforestry and early warning systems, but poverty and limited resources have constrained the ability of many rural farmers to implement them. More intense rainfall can lead to increased soil erosion, which reduces soil productivity, negatively affecting agriculture and rural livelihoods. FEWS NET operates in many East African countries and provides three-month forecasts for food security, which can provide advance warning of food insecurity in the region.

The drier lowlands, including in Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan, suffer from periodic drought and challenges associated with water availability. For example, recurrent drought, a significant problem, led to an estimated \$10.2 billion loss in livestock and crops from 2008 to 2011 in Kenya alone. Even as the average annual rainfall in much of East Africa is projected to increase, rainfall is projected to become more variable and

to occur in larger events, which can result in landslides and erosion. This will be particularly true in the highlands and more mountainous areas. Combined with increasing temperatures, these changes are likely to increase the frequency and magnitude of drought and dry spells in the drier areas of East Africa, while increasing flooding and landslides in the wetter areas.

In response to these climate risks, many countries are implementing adaptive agriculture practices such as irrigation, soil conservation, the use of climate information and drought resistant seeds to better mitigate the impacts of drought and floods. However, poverty and limited resources often constrain the ability of rural farmers to implement these measures and for some governments to plan effectively. As the climate changes, the chances of a large-scale drought occurring that can overwhelm the ability of communities and national governments to cope with its effects increases. Large droughts can also have significant impacts beyond agriculture. For example, drought can significantly reduce hydropower generation, which is especially important in countries like Ethiopia. While it can be counterproductive to design programs around rare events such as a large-scale drought or significant flooding, the development of contingency plans can help ensure activities have the flexibility to respond when these events occur.

Beyond direct impacts from climate, there are secondary impacts to consider. For example, increased flooding can lead to an increase in water-borne diseases. Similarly, the prevalence of water-borne diseases can also increase during a drought, when limited water sources are used for multiple purposes resulting in contamination. Students may drop out of primary and secondary school during a drought if they are forced to move their animals to find adequate fodder. Decreases in agricultural productivity can lead to stunting and malnutrition and negatively impact child and maternal health. Negative impacts on the availability of natural resources (e.g., pasture, water) can lead to localized conflicts, while decreased livelihoods might contribute to the potential for recruitment into violent extremist organizations. While some impacts can be addressed at the national level, secondary impacts can also have regional impacts, such as people moving across borders and impacts on agricultural trade.

At the RDCS level, it is important to examine how climate risks extend across sectors and across national borders. Examining the secondary impacts of climate change requires a multi-sectoral approach. For example, droughts that affect livelihoods and the movement of people can impact health objectives, since displaced people may be less willing or able to take advantage of necessary health services, particularly if they have moved across borders. Similarly, decreased livelihoods could result in a decreased willingness to consume nutritious foods or a decreased ability to participate in civic duties. Addressing the proximate causes (often associated with agriculture) goes beyond what a health or governance program can do. Such multi-sector programming can be especially important during a climate shock (e.g., flood, drought) when a quick influx of additional support can prevent or mitigate the erosion of development gains. On a similar note, a potential multi-sector approach to address climate change could increase the links between East African countries. As different parts of the region suffer from different climate shocks, efforts to link and diversify supply chains across the region, especially in the agricultural sector but also in energy generation, can mitigate localized climate risks. While many cross-sectoral risks are best addressed at the national level, USAID/KEA should continue to address risks in a holistic way in their regional engagement and technical assistance provision.

Effectively addressing climate risk requires a conducive enabling environment built on strong, functional systems. In East Africa, the enabling environment and capacity varies significantly. In Kenya, there are systems and institutions that effectively reduce the impacts of climate events. In other countries, such as Somalia, there is significantly less capacity to support adaptive measures. At the regional level, there are institutions that can support adaptation activities, including the Regional Center for Mapping of Resources

for Development (RCMRD), FEWS NET, and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC), and can provide information on various climate shocks and stresses to improve decision-making.

Effective governance systems can create the flexibility and adaptability necessary to manage changing tensions over decreasing land productivity or internal migration driven by droughts or floods. Conversely, climate can have secondary impacts on governance systems by reducing livelihoods, which can reduce people's ability and willingness to engage in civic participation or can make governments less able to provide the necessary services effectively. While it is often important to be cognizant of these secondary impacts, governance issues in many countries in East Africa face significant risks other than those posed by climate change. Climate change can amplify those risks and access to and ownership of land will increasingly be affected by climate risks. This may be true both in drier regions where drought may reduce the availability of arable land, and in the rapidly growing urban areas, especially as floods disproportionately affect slum areas. Governance issues can be particularly pronounced in many of the most climatically vulnerable border areas, which have also been historically marginalized in terms of the delivery of services necessary to be able to adapt to climate shocks and stresses.

An area for further analysis (not a focus for this analysis) is that climate risks and impacts are experienced differently depending on gender, particularly since gender roles are pronounced in the region. Different people experience climate stressors in different ways. This will require a more detailed analysis at the national and lateral levels.

1.4 RISK SCREENING ANALYSIS

USAID/KEA's regional programs are generally focused on helping regional institutions and the private sector, civil society and public sector of national governments to take the lead in effectively managing inclusive growth and people's well-being. However, as USAID/KEA only receives limited funding (mostly for agriculture) the regional strategy focuses mainly on policy work and technical support. The screening took a two-track approach, where the climate risks to USAID/KEA's work were assessed separately from those that threaten technical sectors more generally. This allowed USAID/KEA to understand if there were any direct risks to their activities, and to maintain perspective of the regional context.

The climate risks have been integrated in the narrative of the strategy which is the required next steps and accepted risks..

Turbines at the Lake Turkana Wind Power (LTWP) Project in Loiyangalani District, Marsabit County. The LTWP is one of the first projects supported by Power Africa in Kenya. The installed capacity is 310 MW making it the single biggest power generator in Kenya. The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has provided a \$250 million investment guarantee for the project.



Power Africa//USAID

PART II: GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) MITIGATION

GHG MITIGATION

Greenhouse gas sources	
East Africa's GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011, GHG emissions in the eight East African countries for which there was data totaled 669 MtCO₂e, equivalent to approximately 1.43% of the total global emissions. Per capita, the region's emissions are 2.5 times below the world average. Within the region, total GHG emissions since 1990 have increased most rapidly in Ethiopia, where emissions have grown 86%, driven by the increase in agriculture sector emissions due to livestock-related activities (Ethiopia's SNC). GHG emissions have decreased in Burundi and Rwanda by 40% and 60% respectively. Overall GHG emissions from the region have increased by 42% since 1990. GHG emissions from the countries for which data are available, are primarily from the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) and agriculture sectors. Together, regional emissions from these two sectors are responsible for 81% (540 MtCO₂e) of total regional GHG emissions. Land-use change and forestry are the leading sources of GHG emissions in Burundi, the DRC and Tanzania. Their combined emissions represent 85% of the region's LUCF GHG emissions, of which the DRC and Tanzania are responsible for 84%. Deforestation is driven primarily by infrastructure development (roads for commercial logging and mining), agricultural expansion including shifting cultivation and livestock grazing, the development of bioenergy, such as firewood and charcoal, and the activities of extractive industries related to mining, gas and oil. In terms of agriculture emissions, the key countries are Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, the CAR, and the DRC, whose emissions make up 89% of the region's agriculture GHG emissions. In some countries (e.g., Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya), enteric fermentation is the top emitting agriculture subsector; while in others (e.g., CAR and DRC), the top emitting subsector is savanna burning. Based on available data, energy activities are not the leading cause of GHG emissions in any of the East African countries for which energy sector GHG emissions are available. But only about one-quarter of the population has access to electricity, and energy consumption doubled from 1990 to 2013 in several East African countries.
Opportunities for GHG emission reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USAID/KEA expects to continue to help facilitate investment in clean and renewable energy sources through Power Africa. This will help maintain East Africa's low emissions from the energy sector. However, the ability to regenerate additional energy from renewable sources will vary significantly from country to country. Though USAID/KEA does not work directly with on-the-ground agriculture efforts, through some of its regional activities it will support the enabling environment for better management of the natural resource base. This includes better soil management, improved grazing and animal husbandry practices, and improved land management. While the primary intent of these USAID/KEA programs is to promote increased resilience and economic growth through cross-border trade within East Africa, many of these practices have the added benefit of promoting increased sequestration of GHG.
Actions to reduce GHG in the RDCS	<p>Many agriculture efforts, especially those associated with production, are promoting climate smart practices, such as soil conservation, which not only improves resilience, but also reduces GHGs emitted from the soil. Similarly, agroforestry promoted to reduce erosion and run-off and to raise water tables, will also help increase GHG sequestration in Kenya. Finally, as appropriate in the East African context, Power Africa could seek to increase the generation of electricity from clean and renewable sources, such as solar, wind, and hydro.</p>
Next Steps	<p>Where appropriate, further consideration of impacts on GHG emissions will be given at the PAD and activity level.</p>

USAID CLIMATE CHANGE RISK SCREENING MATRIX
 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY(RDCS) DECEMBER 2020 – DECEMBER 2025

Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool for Strategy Design

STRATEGY CRM TOOL OUTPUT MATRIX, PART 1: CLIMATE RISK

* = A required element, according to the Mandatory Reference

1.1: Defined or Anticipated DOs, IRs, or sectors*	1.2: Timeframe*	1.3: Geography	2: Climate Risks*	3: Adaptive Capacity*	4: Climate Risk Rating of DO or IR* [Enter rating for each DO or IR* High, Moderate, or Low]	5: Opportunities	6.1: Climate Risk Management Options	6.2: How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Strategy*	7: Next Steps for Project and/ or Activity Design*	8: Accepted Climate Risks*
Economic Growth										
Resilience	15 years	East Africa	<p>This row covers the direct and indirect risks to USAID/KEA's actual resilience activities in East Africa.</p> <p>- As these activities typically operate at a higher level around policy harmonization and regional integration, the main climate risks are to travel to the necessary locations/ meetings and risks that affect the willingness of national governments to participate</p>	<p>See below.</p> <p>USAID/KEA has significant capacity to work proactively with regional institutions to address climate risks as related to building resilience</p>		See below	See below			

UNCLASSIFIED

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Resilience	15 years	East Africa	<p>This row covers the direct and indirect risks to USAID/KEA's resilience objectives across East Africa:</p> <p>It is important to note that USAID's resilience programs in East Africa mostly operate in the most climate sensitive areas of the region, and are designed to directly address some of the immediate outcomes of the climate shocks and stresses that occur. Some of those climate risks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased frequency and magnitude of drought could negatively affect agriculture livelihoods - Increased frequency and magnitude of floods could negatively affect access and livelihoods - Shifting rainfall patterns could make it more difficult to find water and fodder for livestock - Changes in climate could result in more (or new) pests and diseases, such as the recent locust infestation 	<p>The capacity of several of the regional institutions (e.g. COMESA, IGAD/ICPAC, RCMRD, FEWS NET) is quite high and they can provide important information and resources for building resilience.</p> <p>Many of the individual countries have recently strengthened internal resilience capacities, however such partner country capacities vary significantly throughout the region.</p> <p>In both a bi-lateral and regional manner, USAID has been supporting the capacity strengthening of these resilience bodies for a number of years.</p>	High	<p>Resilience programs are designed to directly address climate shocks and stresses (among others) the opportunities are already built in terms of directly addressing the climate risks.</p> <p>Given that numerous other sectors have identified the impacts of climate on livelihoods as a secondary impact, significant opportunities exist to help those sectors address these livelihood-related climate risks through resilience programming, though most of these opportunities exist at the bi-lateral level. At the regional level, USAID/KEA can work to ensure the most effective enabling environment for addressing resilience in a holistic manner.</p> <p>The PREG platform is an excellent example of how integrated programming can address the holistic challenges that occur around climate disasters at the national level.</p>	<p>Most of the appropriate climate risk management options are already built into the relevant bi-lateral programs. At the regional level USAID/KEA can work to improve the regional enabling environment as well as ensuring lessons learned are shared across borders</p>			

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Resilience	15 years	East Africa	All of these shocks operate at both the bi-lateral and regional level. These risks are at least partial addressed at the bi-lateral level, but can also spill over into regional challenges when people move across borders, exacerbate cross-border tensions, or decrease willingness of countries to work together			The Government of Kenya (GOK) on the other hand has developed and approved National Disaster Risk Management Policy and Risk Finance Strategy both establishing, streamlining and strengthening DRM institutions and coordinating frameworks and defining strategic priorities to improve post-disaster financing to enable effective and timely action in the event of disaster.				
Energy	15 years	East Africa	This row covers the direct and secondary risks to USAID/KEA's actual energy activities, which primarily include providing technical assistance to national governments. These include: - climate events like floods preventing travel to the necessary locations - Climate events that increase the need for energy, thus increasing the incentives to invest in a single source of energy if it is the cheapest and more readily available.	See below.		See below.	See below.			

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Energy	15 years	East Africa	<p>This row covers the direct and secondary risk to USAID/KEA's regional objectives related to Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing variability in rainfall and frequency of droughts combined with increasing evaporation owing to higher temperatures could decrease water quantity, negatively affecting hydro-power generation. - First order impacts on generation (e.g. on hydro-power) can lead to second order impacts on USAID's ability to increase connections, as reduced generation capacity decreases the ability to increase connections. - Increasing temperatures may increase the demand for air-conditioning increasing demand for power generation - A country could over invest in one type of renewable energy source (e.g. hydro, wind), and a changing climate could reduce the productivity of that energy source 	<p>Many countries in East Africa have reasonable to significant capacity when it comes to power generation, and are aware of the importance of diversifying into other renewable sources of energy, such as wind and geothermal. This reduces the dependence on climate sensitive types of power generation, such as hydropower</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Many of the countries in East Africa have the potential to generate power from a variety of sources including wind, geothermal, hydro. Therefore opportunities exist to ensure that the energy generation sector in East Africa is diversified and resilient to climate shocks and stresses.</p> <p>There could also be potential opportunities to ensure that the National Meteorological Services as well as CPAC and RCMRD are providing the necessary long term weather and climate data and maps to the private sector to allow them to accurately gauge the long-term potential generation from their investments.</p> <p>In terms of smaller scale energy generation or an increase in connections, opportunities may exist to support youth employment programs, though these opportunities exist more at the bi-lateral level</p>	<p>During discussions with the partner Governments and other donor partners, ensure that consideration of climate is included when planning for new power generation.</p> <p>Ensure that when helping to facilitate a new transaction, the power generator has considered the potential climate impacts (including changes in rainfall and increasing temperatures) in their future projections of power generation</p> <p>Ensure that facilitated transactions cover a diverse portfolio of energy generation</p>			

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Energy	15 years	National				<p>Opportunities also exist to promote renewable energy sources, and thus reduce GHG emissions from business as usual.</p> <p>USAID/KEA has conducted integrated planning frameworks to ensure countries do not over invest in a single energy generation source</p> <p>USAID/KEA could help increase grid robustness by working on a more diversified regional energy portfolio</p>				
Trade and Investment	15 years	National	<p>This row covers the direct and indirect risks to USAID/KEA's actual trade and investment activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID/KEA takes a facilitative approach that works across multiple sectors, therefore it can be difficult to identify all the potential climate risks as these will vary from sector to sector (and by geography as well) - risks to the facilitative activities are mainly from climate events affecting the ability to travel to the necessary locations/ meetings or reducing the willingness of governments/institutions to engage. 	<p>East Africa's private sector is growing and becoming more savvy, and thus can better integrate climate risks.</p> <p>USAID/KEA understands well the general climate in East Africa and thus can avoid scheduling travel at inappropriate times.</p>		<p>As USAID works to support enterprises across sectors, there are multiple opportunities to both increase the capacity to adapt to climate change, as well as to reduce East Africa's contribution to climate change. For example, USAID could support businesses that support the production and use of solar energy. They could also help businesses supplying drought resistant seeds or other climate smart agriculture products. These opportunities must be explored closer to the activity level as they will depend on the specific business or enterprise being supported.</p>	<p>Given that USAID/KEA typically works in a facilitatory manner, it is likely that it will predominantly address this risk by ensuring that those businesses it seeks to support have considered climate risks to their business model</p>			

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Trade and Investment	15 years	National	<p>- As USAID/KEA's investment programs include developing an investment platform, the climate risks here fall more on the businesses themselves than on USAID's activities</p> <p>This row covers the direct and secondary risks to USAID/KEA's trade facilitation objectives in East Africa.</p> <p>- Most of the climate risks to trade and investment are of a secondary nature. For example, much of the trade and investment in East Africa is agriculturally based, and negative impacts on agricultural production can impact businesses. There may also be third or fourth order impacts as well, such as a decrease in rainfall affecting livelihoods which then affects willingness to purchase products which negatively affects the investment environment in East Africa.</p> <p>- The climate risks are dependent on the specific investment or business being supported. These risks tend to be to the business in question, and not specifically to USAID's interventions</p>	<p>Many of the regional institutions have reasonable capacity including COMESA and IGAD.</p> <p>Climate risks can be easier to deal with that other regional trade barriers (e.g., tariffs) as most governments understand the risks from climate.</p>		<p>As these interventions strengthen the private sector, this sector will likely act to reduce the risks to its business model, including risks from climate.</p> <p>Given the wide ranging economies, geographies, agro-ecological zones, and infrastructure, significant opportunities exist to increase regional resilience and economic growth through increased trade and investment.</p> <p>Trade and investment, especially if diversified at the regional level, will likely increase climate resilience by reducing the dependence on a single sector and a single production zone.</p>	<p>Ensure that climate risks are considered when engaging with regional governments and institutions on trade, and that investment decisions are made with recognition of potential climate risks.</p>			

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Trade and Investment	15 years	National	<p>which tend to be facilitative in nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate risks associated with transport and other infrastructure necessary to facilitate trade and investment. For example, sea level rise could threaten coastal ports (reducing the ability to export or import products), while increased rainfall intensity could wash out roads increasing transport times and costs. - A large climate event can decrease countries' willingness to collaborate at a regional level on trade (though such events are just as likely to increase the willingness to collaborate). - There may be risks to the regional promotion of improved seeds, which may be vulnerable to increased temperatures are significant changes in rainfall - Floods could negatively affect other trade and investment infrastructure 							

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Policy and Research	15 years	National	As noted above, there are few climate risk to the interventions USAID/ KEA takes toward the development and implementation of policy and research in all sectors of OEG as these interventions typically include technical assistance and capacity building	East Africa has already developed and continues to develop significant research capacity in many different sectors. It has also developed a number of climate related policies and plans that could inform sector specific policy and research. However, this capacity does vary significant at the individual country level	Low	As noted above, while the climate risks to this type of intervention are low, there are significant opportunities to include consideration of climate impacts into policy and research interventions. This is especially true across OEG sectors when considering long-term planning. At the same time, many of the climate risks outlined in other parts of this table cannot be addressed solely through on-the-ground interventions, but must be addressed through improved policy and research. For example, increasing the uptake of some climate smart agriculture practices requires appropriate land tenure policies. The exact opportunities will depend on the sector in question, and may be more appropriate to address at the bi-lateral level	Ensure that climate is considered when developing policy and research.			

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Democracy, Governance, and Conflict										
USAID's activities (e.g., Technical Assistance, analytics); note USAID/KEA does not have, nor do we expect to receive, DGC funds to program under this RDGS	15 years	Across East Africa, with technical support provided as requested by USAID bilateral Missions and country offices	This row covers the direct and secondary climate risks to USAID/KEA's actual regional interventions. These risks include: - Increased flooding negatively affecting the ability of Mission staff or analysts implementing partners to reach the locations necessary - A climate shock affecting the willingness or desire to receive TA (though often such shocks actually increase interest in TA)	USAID/KEA generally understands the climate patterns in East Africa, and can thus avoid seeking to travel during the rainy season Technical assistance can be provided remotely	Low	The greatest opportunities include USAID/KEA helping to ensure that climate considerations are included in the programs that they are helping design at the bi-lateral Missions, in the policy and programs of the RECs, and in the analytics conducted.	Consider planning technical assistance and analytics work outside of the rainy season, when appropriate and possible			
USAID's activities (e.g., Technical Assistance, analytics); note USAID/KEA does not have, nor do we expect to receive, DGC funds to program under this RDGS	15 years	All of East Africa, with a specific focus on risks that exist beyond national borders	This row considers the direct and secondary risks associated with USAID/KEA's regional Democracy, Governance, and Conflict objectives. These risks include: At the regional level - Increased frequency/magnitude of natural disasters, including floods and droughts, can enhance movement across borders, leading to increased tensions and a lack of civic participation	The governance capacity is incredibly variable throughout the region, and can tend to be lower in those areas which are most vulnerable to climate events. As noted elsewhere in this analysis, some of the regional organizations have the capacity to support decision making, including FEWS NET, ICPAC, and RCMRD		While most of the opportunities to address these risks exist at the bi-lateral level, on a more conceptual level climate vulnerability and governance/conflict are interlinked. Improved governance/lack of conflict typically increases climate resilience, while increased climate shocks and stresses can challenge governance structures and exacerbate conflicts. Therefore there are conceptual opportunities to ensure that consideration of the governance/conflict/climate nexus are included across governance interventions	Most of the appropriate options exist at the bi-lateral level.			

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<p>USAID's activities (e.g., Technical Assistance, analytics); note USAID/KEA does not have, nor do we expect to receive, DGC funds to program under this RDCS</p>			<p>At the bilateral level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased flooding and drought can negatively affect access to meetings, polling stations, ... preventing people from participating in civil society - Decreased livelihoods owing to drought can reinforce clientelism, cause civil society organizations to focus on humanitarian assistance, decrease civil participation, increase vulnerability to political manipulation - drought can reduce livelihoods creating incentives for recruitment into violent extremist organizations, especially for unemployed youth - drought can reduce the availability of natural resources (e.g., water, fodder) leading to localized conflicts especially in the northern countries - In more urban areas, flooding can disproportionately affect communities in slums, leading to disenfranchisement, making it easy to recruit them into VEOs 							

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Health										
USAID's Activities (e.g., knowledge sharing, ...). NOTE: USAID/KEA has very little regional funds and it is unclear if these will remain in the mission or return to DC	15 years	Regionally in East Africa	This row considers the direct and secondary climate risks to USAID/KEA's regional health activities. As USAID/KEA's activities at the regional level are mostly analytics, knowledge sharing, and convening meetings/dialogues the primary risks are associated with climate events (e.g., floods) preventing travel to meetings or to do the necessary research for analytics, as well as large climate events (e.g., droughts and floods) taking the focus of regional institutions away from these meetings.	USAID/KEA has a good understanding of the various climate events (e.g., flooding is more likely during the rainy season), and thus can plan accordingly.	Low	As noted below, while USAID's activities themselves are not at risk, there are broad risks to the health sector across East Africa. These risks could be considered in the analytics, knowledge sharing and meetings at the regional level. Furthermore, health underlies resilience and economic growth, and so improving health systems will promote resilience to all types of shocks, including climate shocks.	Consider conducting any activities that require travel that could be disrupted by floods outside of the rainy season, as possible and appropriate.			
USAID's regional objectives and the Health sector writ large	15 years	National	This row considers the climate risks to USAID/KEA's regional health objectives and to the health sector more broadly. At the regional level: - climate shocks can cause people to move, including crossing borders, which makes it more difficult for them to access health services - climate may change the prevalence of certain diseases, such as malaria, which can affect cross-border regions	Differential capacity exists within the various East African countries. This capacity is further explored in analyses of bi-lateral programs The private sector does have some good associations that the Mission could work with, like the East Africa Healthcare Federation.		USAID bilateral Missions have not requested specific technical support from the regional Mission. However, it is important that these bilateral Missions are aware of what is occurring regionally as many health impacts can extend across borders (e.g., malaria transmission). Therefore, as USAID/KEA plays a knowledge sharing and repository role, it can consider how climate might be impacting health risks across the region.	Most of the risks noted here are best addressed at the bi-lateral level, especially as the regional mission has very limited funds.			

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USAID's regional objectives and the Health sector writ large	15 years	National	<p>At the bi-lateral level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall, rising temperatures, and increasing magnitude of drought and dry spells may reduce agricultural productivity and could lead to: increased economic vulnerability and decreased total and diversity of calorie consumption, especially by mothers and children, and eventual growth stunting - Increases in temperature and rainfall may cause malaria to spread to previously non-endemic areas. These communities may have limited immunity and higher sensitivity to the disease. - Shifting rainfall patterns can result in rain during different times of the year affecting the timing for spraying, bed net distribution, and surveys. - Increasing heavy rainfall events may result in flooding that can prevent access to areas, including for vehicles needed for spraying 							

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary impacts from decreased food security and nutrition may result in poor maternal nutrition and lead to an increase in low birth weight babies and difficult deliveries. Miscarriages can occur during droughts owing to malnutrition. - Increased temperatures and drought can affect the cold chain for immunization drugs, which can negatively affect child health. Increased rainfall can lead to an increase in respiratory diseases - Increased flooding can negatively affect access to clinics, affecting child and maternal health, and the ability to safely birth children - Increased flooding provide additional breeding grounds, causing rates of infectious disease to increase - Increased flooding can significantly constrain the access to geographic areas, including in order to conduct surveillance. 							

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			<p>- During droughts, malnutrition occurs and animals die, people then eat these animals which can increase the rates of infectious diseases.</p> <p>- During climate disasters, people may become sicker due to poor nutrition, then take antibiotics unnecessarily leading to resistance to antibiotics</p> <p>NOTE: this is an illustrative list of risks. For further analysis see CRM analysis for individual USAID Mission health programs in East Africa</p>							
Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance										
USAID's activities	15 years	Variable within East Africa	<p>This row concerns climate risks to the regional BHA activities:</p> <p>BHA plans to develop three small programs within East Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a locust control program - a rapid response mechanism for responding to disasters in countries where BHA doesn't have ongoing programming - a regional humanitarian innovation hub 	See below for general adaptive capacities	Low	<p>The humanitarian innovation hub as the potential to develop new and innovative ideas to improve resilience to climate shocks and stresses across the region.</p> <p>See also below</p>	<p>Of specific note is that the rapid response mechanism is likely to directly respond to climate risks in the region as many disasters are at least partially related to climate.</p> <p>To at least some extent the locust control program is addressing a climate shock, as climate can contribute to the increase in swarm size.</p>			

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USAID's activities	15 years	Variable within East Africa	<p>The climate risks to these programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flooding or other climate shocks preventing locust prevention measures (e.g., spraying) - climate events increasing the prevalence of locust swarms (e.g., increased rainfall) - increased humanitarian needs owing to unexpected disasters 		Low					
Humanitarian Assistance writ large in East Africa		Specific geographies at the individual country level as determined by BHA	<p>This row concerns the regional and general climate risks to BHA's objectives in East Africa:</p> <p>Regional Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floods could prevent transport of supplies across borders - Large droughts could cause people to leave the current BHA intervention areas, including crossing borders <p>General Risks:</p> <p>BHA programs often work in some of the most climatically vulnerable areas, so there can be significant risks in those areas:</p>	<p>There is significant adaptive capacity within the region as well as within USAID's implementing partners. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP has excellent logistic capabilities, and can shift to airlifting food if areas become inaccessible owing to floods - FEWS NET provides forecasts and projections of food insecurity in the region 						

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Humanitarian Assistance writ large in East Africa			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased frequency and magnitude of drought could negatively affect crop and livestock production, and thus agriculture livelihoods - Shifting rainfall patterns could make it more difficult to find water and fodder for livestock, negatively affecting livelihoods - Changes in climate could result in more pests and diseases, such as the recent locust infestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many of BHA's activities are in response to climate events and so they have significant experience taking climate risks into account. For example BHA can pre-position supplies to avoid climate induced disruptions to distribution. 		Significant opportunities exist to ensure that BHA activities help support both near- and longer-term resilience to climate shocks. While most of these opportunities exist at the bi-lateral level, as appropriate, regional colleagues can share relevant lessons with bi-lateral colleagues.	Most of these options exist at the bi-lateral level.			
Environment										
Biodiversity Activities (e.g. policy harmonization, analytics, policy advocacy, awareness raising)	15 years	Across East Africa	<p>This row considers the risks to USAID/KEA's biodiversity actual activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased flooding could prevent travel to meetings or to conduct analytics - Decreased livelihoods from droughts or floods could exacerbate poaching at local level, which could affect governments willingness to engage on policy harmonization at the regional level. 	<p>As noted below, significant capacity exists within the regional institutions (e.g. IUCN, WWF/Traffic) that USAID/KEA works with. USAID/KEA also understands well the timing of many climate risks, so can avoid planning activities when they are likely to be disrupted by climate events</p>		There are significant opportunities (many of which the Mission is already taking advantage of) to integrate climate considerations into their analytic and policy advocacy activities. For example the Mission is already promoting climate decisions tools across the region	Continue to ensure that climate considerations are included in advocacy and analytics activities, and, as appropriate, provide information and support to bi-lateral colleagues.			

1.1: Defined or Anticipated DOs, IRs, or sectors*	1.2: Timeframe*	1.3: Geography	2: Climate Risks*	3: Adaptive Capacity*	4: Climate Risk Rating of DO or IR* [Enter rating for each DO or IR* High, Moderate, or Low]	5: Opportunities	6.1: Climate Risk Management Options	6.2: How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Strategy*	7: Next Steps for Project and/ or Activity Design*	8: Accepted Climate Risks*
Biodiversity Objectives and Sector	15 years	All of East Africa	<p>This row considers the risks to the USAID/KEA's regional objectives and the general biodiversity sector in East Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indirect (or secondary) impacts where drought or floods decrease the livelihoods of local populations that then negatively affect the environment - direct impacts on wildlife: for example increasing rainfall variability reducing water availability leading to water stress - climate impacts on species diversity and distribution, such as can occur when temperatures increase. This can in turn affect tourism and the private sector - direct impacts on pests and diseases affecting the wildlife, as certain pests and diseases are more prevalent in wetter, hotter environments - climate impacts on the effectiveness of wildlife corridors - climate impacts on invasive species, which ultimately reduce the fodder available for wildlife 	<p>The adaptive capacity is variable within East Africa. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are a number of regional institutions (e.g., IUCN, WWF, Traffic) that have significant capacity to help manage threats to biodiversity - At a national level, capacity varies from country to country. Some countries do have a high level of capacity, including in Kenya where the Kenyan Wildlife Service has helped develop management plans for the conservancies - A number of researchers have conducted various studies across the region on the nexus of climate and wildlife (though information sharing needs to be done better) - RCMRD has geospatial mapping products that can help with overall planning and monitoring of changes - At least partly building off support from USAID, the EAC got \$5 million from that Adaptation Fund to carry out their mandate in the region 		<p>Significant opportunities exist within the biodiversity sector to coordinate with agriculture and FFP programs to address the secondary impacts associated with reduced livelihoods. For example, the improved rangeland management approach of the bi-lateral programs in Kenya have the potential to improve the productivity of the land (even outside the conservancies) allowing for more productive agriculture.</p> <p>Similarly, opportunities may exist to work in collaboration with folks in the governance and resilience sectors to improve policies around land and resource tenure and early warning systems, which can improve livelihoods as well as address potential natural resource conflicts.</p> <p>While many (or most) of these opportunities exist more at the bi-lateral level, the regional program could consider how best to facilitate this engagement across the region and through regional institutions.</p>	<p>Most of the direct management options for these risks exist at the bi-lateral level</p> <p>Ensure that climate change considerations are mainstreamed into regional policies and plans, and that efforts are made to improve regional climate and weather information availability and use</p> <p>Help institutionalize climate change tools into regional decision making</p> <p>Where appropriate, help support regional early warning information and systems.</p> <p>Take advantage of already existing tools and services (e.g., SERVIR, IGAD early warning system).</p>			

1.1: Defined or Anticipated DOs, IRs, or sectors*	1.2: Timeframe*	1.3: Geography	2: Climate Risks*	3: Adaptive Capacity*	4: Climate Risk Rating of DO or IR* [Enter rating for each DO or IR* High, Moderate, or Low]	5: Opportunities	6.1: Climate Risk Management Options	6.2: How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Strategy*	7: Next Steps for Project and/ or Activity Design*	8: Accepted Climate Risks*
Biodiversity Objectives and Sector	15 years	All of East Africa	<p>- Current climate change information and institutional capacity is weak, and regional inter-sectoral coordination /collaborative mechanisms to mainstream climate change issues into key sectors e.g. Terrestrial sector is inadequate.</p> <p>- Weak enforcement on transboundary resources</p>			<p>The EA VIA has provided CC impacts (baselines and projections) for key sectors including the terrestrial sector. Various climate decision support tools have been developed that can support sectoral decision making & resilience efforts across national and regional landscapes.</p>				
Next step: Timeframe	Next step: Geog.	Next step: Climate Risks	Next step: Adaptive Capacity	Next step: Risk Rating	Next step: Opps.	Next step: Risk Mgmt. Options	Next step: Selected Options	Next step: Next Steps	Next step: Accepted Risks	Finished!





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