



Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG)



Pastoralists in Isiolo County taught to build hanging gardens used to grow vegetables, part of USAID's effort to increase resilience by educating pastoralists on alternative livelihoods.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- More than 700,000 people supported in building their assets to increase ability to withstand chronic shocks.
- More than 400,000 people empowered through community-development action plans to govern their own development and leveraged \$12 million of public and private resources for education, health, market, infrastructure, and other services.
- More than 9,000 pastoralists have access to quality animal healthcare services.
- More than 29,000 pastoralists are benefiting from construction of 12 livestock markets in Marsabit and Isiolo counties. Markets serve as economic hubs and centers for water, sanitation, education and training, food distribution, and conflict resolution.
- Nearly 60,000 people are reaping increased economic benefits, such as education bursaries, employment, women's micro-credit, from wildlife conservancies in northern rangelands. The conservancies are also generating over \$1 million in annual revenues.
- 226,000 pastoralists supported through community-based natural resources management groups are managing over 2 million hectares of grazing land.
- Landmark forest management agreement brings 74,000 ha under improved management.

OVERVIEW

Kenyan counties in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) have suffered recurrent drought, human conflict, and a legacy of marginalization by government and international investments. The Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth in Kenya (PREG) brings together humanitarian and development partners to build resilience among vulnerable pastoralist communities in northern Kenya. It includes both USAID programs and implementing partners. USAID PREG works with the Kenya National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and county governments to coordinate resilience and economic growth activities.

PREG targets nine ASAL counties. It builds on community-identified strengths and priorities, tapping into the remarkable survival abilities of local populations.

PROGRAM AREAS

USAID defines resilience as “the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth.” USAID is investing more than \$360 million to increase resilience and economic growth among pastoralist communities. Priorities include increasing adaptability, reducing risk, and improving social and economic conditions to target causes of vulnerability.

USAID is applying a widespread approach of sequencing, layering, and integration of humanitarian assistance and development assistance to improve livelihoods. It strengthens the livestock value chain, enables access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services, and water sources, increases conservation, improves governance, address conflict, and promotes inclusiveness and gender responsiveness.

Drought Preparedness and Response

The United Nations World Food Program, with support from the USAID Office of Food for Peace, works with the Kenyan government to provide emergency food, cash, and training to vulnerable communities. In return, communities identify and build productive assets -- such as water pans, irrigation systems, and drought-resistant or high-value traditional crops. In addition, programming introduced vulnerable groups, particularly women and youths, to livestock keeping and other income-generating activities, so they will be less vulnerable to the effects of drought.

Conflict Mitigation

More-frequent and intense droughts and floods and increasing competition for resources, such as water and pasture, become increasingly scarce, can provoke conflict between communities.



PARTNERS

Government of Kenya:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
- Ministry of Health
- National Drought Management Authority

KEY ACTIVITIES

Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Improving Resilience (REGAL-IR)

Budget: \$45.5 million

Duration: August 2012 – August 2017

Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands – Accelerated Growth (REGAL-AG)

Budget: \$20 million

Duration: August 2012 – August 2017

AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance (APHIA) plus Integrated Marginal Arid Regions Innovative Socialized Health Approach (IMARSHA)

Budget: \$40 million

Duration: March 2012 – March 2017

Northern Rangelands Trust

Budget: \$6.97 million

Duration: December 2004 – June 2018

World Food Program Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Budget: \$40 million annually (USAID Food for Peace)

Duration: May 2012 – April 2018

Agile Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI) Program

Budget: \$49.4 million

Duration: December 2013 – December 2018

UNICEF Program

Budget \$1.5 million

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USAID works with local, national, and regional conflict-management actors to improve their responsiveness to cross-border conflict.

Intensified efforts by the Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) resulted in completion of mapping of core conservation areas, buffer zones and rotational grazing areas in new conservancies during 2015. These efforts led to improved biophysical conditions in 1,521,008 hectares (ha) placed under planned grazing within eight conservancies. The landmark signing of forest management agreements for Solio, Ontulili and Mukogodo forests allowed the Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) to bring 74,000 ha of forest under improved management.

Community-Driven Resilience

More than 400,000 people have been empowered through community development action plans (CDAPs) to govern their own community-level development and leverage funding for priority actions by county governments. Communities within two of five targeted counties have already directed government funding to implement CDAP-prioritized activities. USAID uses a community-led strategic planning process, known as participatory learning, planning, and action. This approach puts communities at the heart of planning and prioritizing activities.

FY 2015 saw the program help increase women’s membership in community committees by 35% and in self-help groups by 72%. The activities involved men and women in leadership roles, policy and decision-making processes and ensured equal distribution of resources, including short message service (SMS) platforms and innovations such as M-Farm that link women to extension services, markets and private enterprises.

Value Chain Inclusiveness

More than 70% of total landmass in Kenya is arid and semi-arid, where more than six million Kenyan pastoralists rely on livestock for income to feed their families. The livestock sector contributes 11% of national GDP and 43% of agricultural GDP. Many households find it difficult to recover from the loss of livestock after a major shock, such as like a drought or flood. A GOK assessment calculated the economic loss from drought at KSh 1 trillion (\$12.1 billion) – more than 66 percent was in the country’s livestock sector.

To improve resilience in the arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya, in 2015 USAID established five state of the art livestock service centers, which improved and expanded access to reasonably priced veterinary drugs and training in animal health husbandry practices across all the five targeted counties.

More than 28,000 pastoralist households are beneficiaries of USAID support for a new model of livestock markets and businesses. The model includes grants, to spark entrepreneurship and business development that will increase employment opportunities, quality animal services and mitigate environmental impact.

