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PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Targeting and Layering Progress Review Meeting for Turkana County

Introduction

The Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth brings together humanitarian and development partners to build resilience among vulnerable pastoralist communities in northern Kenya. It includes USAID programs and implementing partners in nine (9) Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties and builds on community-identified strengths and priorities.

The main purpose of targeting and layering is to embrace data-driven decision-making among PREG partners to select layering sites and activities. The model is expected to help PREG partners use data systematically and intelligently to select sites of convergence and support the coordination of implementation, accountability, and reporting on layering activities. The targeting process defines how to gather and analyze sufficient data and information to guide partners to draw informed conclusions regarding selecting the most appropriate sites for layering and convergence of services through collective impact, sequencing, layering, and integration and thus improving the attainment of resilience outcomes.

Last year, USAID instituted Targeting and Layering in Turkana county in its new programming approach and partnership with the Turkana county government. Through that initiative, vulnerable wards were selected in Turkana county for partners to layer their activities. Therefore, the Targeting and Layering progress review meeting sought to take stock of progress made in implementing activities in the selected sites.

Workshop objectives

The objectives of the Targeting and Layering progress review workshop were to:

- Review progress made in the implementation of activities in the selected sites for Turkana county.
- Reflect on the process of selection of layering sites.
- Take stock of learnings from the targeting and layering to inform future programming.

Partner Activities in Turkana County Layering Sites

Turkana county layering sites were identified using the percentage of individuals below the poverty line, unimproved water sources, unimproved sanitation, humanitarian caseloads, and wasting. These parameters were weighted and ranked using the application of the scoring tool and targeting framework. The most vulnerable wards in Turkana county were the Lake zone, Kaleng Kaikor, and Kibish wards. Below is a summary of activities by partners in Turkana county on the above layering sites.

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
LMS AA1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REAP - Marian John: desert smart farming technology (Poultry, fish and vegetable production and processing) - Victorian foods: Ice flakes and poultry feeds production, fish procession - Value addition training (Poultry and fish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans for operationalization of Kaikor livestock market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA
LMS AA2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward plans - Community grant (WASH) - Rangeland management - Conflict mitigation - WASH and Nutrition awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ward plan - GIRL model through SAPCONE - Community grant (Water intervention) - Rangeland management - Conflict mitigation - WASH and Nutrition awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polio surveillance and vaccine-preventable diseases - Zoonotic diseases surveillance - Outreaches (health) - Logistic support on sample to KEMRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polio surveillance and vaccine-preventable diseases - Zoonotic diseases surveillance - Outreaches (health) - Logistic supports of samples to KEMRI

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply Chain Management (malnutrition management commodities) - Family MUAC roll out - M and E (IMAM surge) - Capacity building on health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply Chain Management (malnutrition management commodities) - Family MUAC roll out. - M and E (IMAM surge) - Capacity building on health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply Chain Management (malnutrition management commodities) - Family MUAC rolls out. - M and E (IMAM surge) - Capacity building on health and nutrition
NAWIRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COD and HEA survey - Food market study - Milk assessment - Labor market - REAP (Formative and HCD) - Longitudinal study - CHS study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HEA survey - CHS study - Food market study - Milk assessment - Labour market assessment - Longitudinal study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HEA survey - Food market study - Milk assessment - Labour market assessment - Longitudinal study
Concern Worldwide (I-CREATE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal health surveillance, disease control, and prevention - Technical extension services for livestock products - Value addition and breed improvement - Electronic voucher-based animal health service provision - Nutrition sensitive Agriculture - IMAM surge - Family MUAC - CHA monitoring - Technical support supervision - CC and PDRAs action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal health surveillance, disease control, and prevention - Technical extension services for livestock products - Value addition and breed improvement - Electronic voucher-based animal health service provision - Nutrition sensitive Agriculture - Barrier analysis assessment - CBRAs-Community Birth Referral Agents training - IMAM surge - Family MUAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal health surveillance, disease control, and prevention - Technical extension services for livestock products - Value addition and breed improvement - Electronic voucher-based animal health service provision - Nutrition sensitive Agriculture - Barrier analysis assessment - CBRAs-Community Birth Referral Agents training - IMAM surge activities - CHA monitoring

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support country-level contingency plans - Hygiene promotion and water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CHA monitoring - Technical support supervision - CC and PDRAs action plans - Support country-level contingency plans - Hygiene promotion and water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support supervision - CC and PDRAs action plans - Support country-level contingency plans - Hygiene promotion and water supply.
CASE OVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household economic strengthening - Educational materials (books, pens, fees, and linkages) - Adherence's follow-ups (defaulter tracing) - Emergency food for infected children and ensure the school is retained. - Child protection - Safe space management - Support with the acquisition of birth certificates - Community structure strengthening on child protection and health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA 	NA
World Relief International (WRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Planning - Reproductive health - Maternal and new-born, child health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Planning - Reproductive health - Maternal and new-born, child health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA
Ampath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care and treatment (HIV) - Male voluntary circumcision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care and treatment (HIV) - Male voluntary circumcision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Care and treatment (HIV) - Male voluntary circumcision

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OVC activities - Key population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OVC activities - Key population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OVC activities - Key population
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kokiselei-200 Households targeted. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase production and diversify livelihoods. - Nutrition treatment program (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools - Katiko-200 HHs targeted <p>Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nakinomet-200 HHs <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5000 m³ water pond for horticultural farming - Fifty pastoralists to be trained in marketing. - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase production and diversify livelihoods. - Nutrition Treatment Programme (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobulono-160 HHs <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase production and diversify livelihoods. - Nutrition treatment program (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools - Kibish-157 HHs - Activities - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing-5 (Beach Management Units) BMUs-Lomekwi - Katiko, Kataboi, Nasachabuin, and Kalimapus-supported with ten boats to 10 groups (10 members each), thus 200 youth and women, materials under procurement for making 400 fishing nets and market linkages to Loropio fish factory and Kakuma market. Five solar tent dries two dry fish stores—training on fish production and marketing and Food Safety and Quality (FSQ). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools - Kaikor/Longelemwar-200 HHs <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase production and diversify livelihoods. - Nutrition treatment program (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools - Kaalem-200 HHs <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience Livelihood Programme (RLP)-supports food-insecure households through in-kind food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to 	<p>gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets to increase production and diversify livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition Treatment Programme (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools

Partners	Lake zone	Kaleng/Kaikor	Kibish
		<p>increase production and diversify livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition treatment program (NTP)-provision of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNF) to Moderately Acutely Malnourished (MAM) children 6–59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women/Girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. - Nutrition layering and provision of extension services. - Non-Food Items (NFI)-hand tools. 	
AVCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock diseases electronic(e) surveillance and reporting - Livestock sales data collection and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock diseases electronic(e) surveillance and reporting - Livestock sales data collection and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livestock diseases electronic(e) surveillance and reporting - Livestock sales data collection and dissemination
Tupime Kaunti	<p>Tupime Kaunti Focus activities at the County level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize NASCOP DQA protocol at the county level and use the protocol to conduct DQA on priority prevention, care, and treatment outcome indicators using their resources. - Provide technical assistance to the County M&E/HIS unit officers and C/SCASCOS on data analytics. - Support county to sustain and scale up Electronic Medical Records - Facilitate the development of user centered information products and policy briefs on priority HIV&RMNCAH outcomes for decision making. 		

Review of Turkana County Targeting and Layering Activity

Using the below Guideline/Tool for measurement, accountability, and reporting tool derived from the PREG Targeting framework is tailor-made to help obtain feedback, data, and information about the layering activities and progress thereof. Using this information, Turkana PREG partners decided what aspects of the action plan work and what areas need improvement. This helped draw conclusions about targeting and layering and the efforts. Below are findings from the session.

	Key Element	Guiding Discussion Questions	PREG Members Feedback
1.	Baseline information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did partners agree on any baseline information for the layering sites? • Which indicators were selected for monitoring? • Were any consultations with local communities undertaken to agree on the priorities? • What commitments were made to clarify how the progress against indicators will be used to determine completion or transition from the site? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was a tool shared (targeting framework) that aided the selection of the layering sites. - No indicators were developed. - No consultations at PRG level; however, parts have done individuals consultations. - There were no joint workplans developed, and covid-19 complicated joint implementation, monitoring, and follow-ups. - Partners have continued to implement at the individual level
2.	Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were there any structures beyond the PREG partnership formed to monitor progress? • What accountability framework was put in place? • What was the role of government in this framework? What was the role of local communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the PREG platform existed. USAID formed CLTs for strategic engagement. - No clear accountability framework - Technical directors were involved in site selections and were to participate in joint implementation and monitoring. - PREG has not engaged the community, but individuals' partners have involved communities in the accountability mechanism

	Key Element	Guiding Discussion Questions	PREG Members Feedback
3.	Progress Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What progress has been realized so far? • How are partners putting together all the crucial information to report progress? Any visualization techniques? • Is the progress information being shared with local communities? How is that being done? (please take a record of any of the progress reports if available) • What innovations, if any, have been deployed to facilitate this? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No standard reporting as PREG.
4.	Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main challenges in the implementation of the current workplan? • What actions be taken to address them? • How is progress in implementation sites be measured? How Can this be improved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No work plan was developed.

Key Findings, Next Steps, and Action Points

- There are more new partners, there is need for refresher training for new members but retain the layering sites.
- Onboarding training for new members.
- The review meetings need to be regular i.e., quarterly review meetings.
- PREG partners to have specific commitments on layering and consolidate plans, develop joint work plans, joint monitoring plans, Sector specific commitments/plans.
- Partners to agree on one or two sites within the ward for layering where partners can focus.
- Plan for a joint layering work planning development workshop.
- Plan for joint field visits to the layering sites by PREG partners
- Consistency in members attending the PREG meetings for continued flow of information.
- How best to involve county officials for PREG meetings?

Participant List

	Name	Organization
1.	Gabriel Ekuwam	NAWIRI Mercy Corps
2.	Thomas Ejore	NAWIRI Save the children
3.	Mukami Mbogo	RLA
4.	Benson Musau	UNICEF
5.	Dennis Wafula	IRC
6.	Lokolong Sericho	LMS AA2
7.	Peter Ingolan	NAWIRI Mercy Corps
8.	Sarah Lolibo	LMS AA I
9.	Humphrey Dianga	LMS AA I
10.	Peris Azimale	CASE OVC AICHM
11.	Micah Ikachol	World Relief International
12.	Chris Eweillar	Ampath Plus
13.	Hellen Okochil	Concern Worldwide
14.	Nicholas Omwolo	RLA