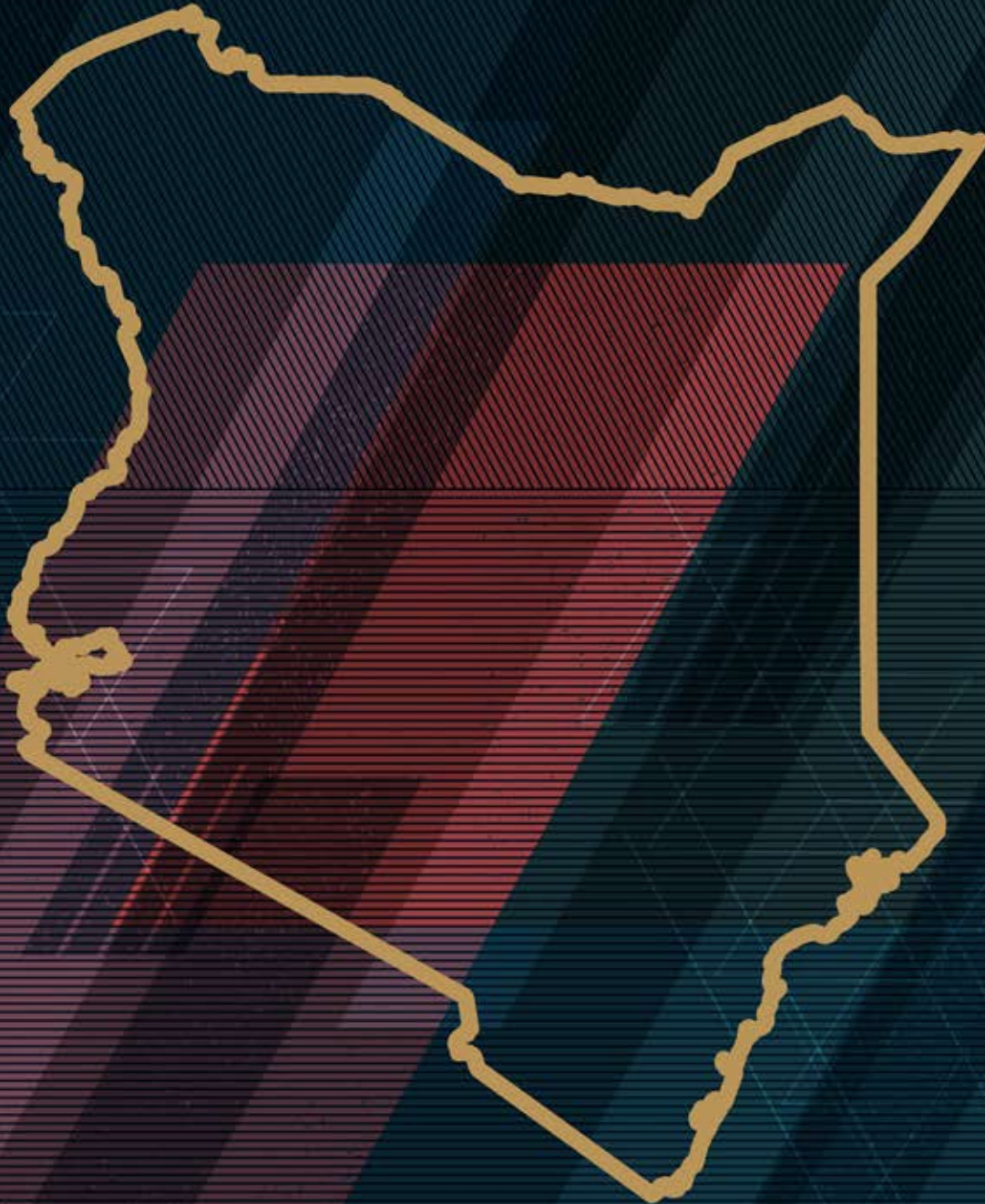# Investing in Kenya's People:
## Valuing the Benefits of the U.S.-Kenya Relationship

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**Technical Annex**



## AIDDATA
A Research Lab at William & Mary

# Contents

# Introduction

To estimate the total value and range of U.S. contributions to Kenya's development and prosperity on a yearly basis, this report uses both quantitative and qualitative research methods. On the quantitative front, we utilize a range of publicly available databases as well as several proprietary databases that capture monetary flows from a range of U.S.-based actors to Kenyan recipients. To gain insights into the programs and activities these monetary flows are supporting in Kenya, we rely on qualitative information from publicly available sources.

In addition to this, we conducted a snap-poll of Kenya's public, private and civil society leaders to understand how they assess their country's partnership with the United States, as well as examine potential downstream economic, social and governance benefits of U.S. engagement in Kenya.

This technical annex hopes to provide further information on our approach and methodology for this study and its constituent pieces. The first section provides an overview of the taxonomy of distinct U.S. contribution channels we found to be most relevant and measurable. We also share details on the data sources we used for each channel as well as the time-period for the data.

In the second section, we discuss the methodological aspects of our study. This includes the detailed mapping of the U.S. government's programmatic sectors to the 14 sectors we identified from our evaluation of Kenya's Vision 2030 plan as well as USAID Kenya's priority areas. This section also includes details of any statistical techniques that we used to estimate the volume of U.S. contributions through various channels, as well as details on any assumptions we had to make in transforming readily available data into information that was more fit for purpose.

The last section provides details on the data sources and methods we used to explore some of the observed benefits to Kenya in the three illustrative areas of U.S. government engagement we picked based on a combined consideration of data availability and the volume of contribution. We also provide some details on the snap-poll that we conducted such as the response rate, sampling frame, weighting methodology and various distributions of respondents by attribute type.

# Section 1: Taxonomy of U.S. Contributions to Kenya

To capture the universe of direct and indirect contributions that the U.S. makes to Kenya's economy and prosperity is inherently difficult. We identified 12 distinct channels of contribution that were reliably quantifiable. We classified these channels into two broad categories: U.S. Government-driven and U.S. Society-driven. Table I provides a list of these channels, associated source of data that we used to quantify the volume of contribution for that channel, and the time period for which the data source provided coverage.

## Table I: Taxonomy of U.S. Contributions to Kenya

| Category | Data Source | Time Coverage |
|---|---|---|
| U.S. Government driven | | |
| Bilateral Assistance | USAID Foreign Aid Explorer[1] | 2001-2018 |
| Multilateral Assistance | OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) | 2009-2018 |
| Trade | World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), the World Bank | 2000-2018 |
| Investment Guarantees | • USAID Foreign Aid Explorer<br>• Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the World Bank | 2010-2018 |
| Scholarships | U.S. Department of State | 2010-2018 |
| U.S. Society driven | | |
| Remittances | The World Bank | 2010-2017 |

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[1] Although the Foreign Aid Explorer has data for 2019 and 2020, these data are incomplete. Therefore, we only evaluate data that has been reported up to 2018.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Direct Investments | Financial Times fDi Markets | 2010-2019 |
| US-Based NGO Operations | • Candid's GuideStar Database<br>• NGOs Coordination Board, Government of Kenya | *N/A* |
| Tourism<br>• Tourist Arrivals<br>• Tourism Revenue | • Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife, Govt. of Kenya<br>• World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 2007-2019 |
| Philanthropic Contributions | OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) | 2017-2018[2] |
| Micro Loans | • Kiva<br>• Zidisha | • 2014-2018<br>• 2009-2019 |
| Individual Donations | GlobalGiving | 2004-2019 |

# Section 2: Methodology for counting U.S. contributions

## Harmonizing U.S. government sector codes to Kenya's Vision 2030

To be able to better understand how U.S. contributions support Kenya's pursuit of the Vision 2030 plan, we first decided to harmonize the sector classifications used by the U.S. government agencies for its disbursements and budgeting to the thematic priority areas of Kenya's vision 2030. Table II provides the crosswalk we developed for this purpose.

## Table II: Crosswalk of USG Sector Codes to Kenya Vision 2030

| Sector Classification (Kenya Vision 2030) | U.S. Government Sector Name |
|---|---|
| Crises and conflict | Combating weapons of mass destruction (WMD); Conflict mitigation and reconciliation; Counter-narcotics; Counter-terrorism; Disaster readiness; Humanitarian assistance - general; Peace and security - general; Stabilization operations and security sector reform; and transnational crime. |
| Democracy, human rights and governance | Civil Society; Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance - General; Direct Administrative Costs; Good Governance; Monitoring and Evaluation; Policies, Regulations, and Systems; Political Competition and Consensus-Building; Rule of Law and Human Rights. |
| Education | Basic Education; Higher Education. |
| Environment | Clean Productive Environment; Natural Resources and Biodiversity. |
| Gender equality and women's empowerment | *[No direct sector link]* |
| Global health | Family Planning and Reproductive Health; Health - General; HIV/AIDS; Malaria; Maternal and Child Health; Other Public Health Threats; Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET); Tuberculosis. |
| Agriculture and food security | Agriculture; Nutrition. |
| Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) | Water Supply and Sanitation. |
| Social development | *Protection, Assistance, and Solutions*; Social Assistance; Social Services. |

| Science & technology | *[No direct sector link, most projects fall under Health or Agriculture projects]* |
|---|---|
| Tourism | *[No direct sector link / no listed projects targeting Tourism in U.S. Foreign Aid Tracker data]* |
| Industry & infrastructure | Infrastructure; Mining and Natural Resources. |
| Economic growth and trade | Economic Opportunity; Financial Sector; Labor Policies and Markets; Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth; Private Sector Competitiveness; Trade and Investment. |
| Energy | *[No direct sector link, projects are included under Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, Infrastructure, Mining and Natural Resources, Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform]* |

## Data collection and analysis

Using the crosswalk, all downloaded databases from publicly available sources (see: Table I) were amended to include Kenya's Vision 2030 sectors for all observations of contribution by channel and year. However, not all our identified contribution channels were readily available from secondary sources in usable format.  U.S. contributions via multilateral agencies, investment guarantees provided by the U.S. via MIGA, contributions from U.S.-based NGOs operating in Kenya and benefits received from U.S. tourists to the Kenyan economy required some analytical work to extract relevant insights. We provide the details of these analyses below.

### U.S. contributions via multilateral agencies and the share of investment guarantees provided by MIGA that can be attributed to the U.S.

We evaluated the public records of all multilateral organizations active in Kenya to find the share of U.S. contribution in their overall operations. We used equity held by the U.S. government to determine how much of grants disbursed by development banks and investment funds could be attributed to the United States[3]. When U.S. shareholding changed between 2014-2018, we chose the lowest value to ensure estimates were conservative. When shareholding values were not available, we calculated averages based on the portion of annual core funding attributable to the U.S. in available reporting. Table III provides our estimated U.S. share for each multilateral organization active in Kenya and the information source used. These percentages were used with the reported total disbursements by these multilateral institutions in Kenya to estimate the U.S. contribution to Kenya's development via multilateral organizations[4].

### Table III: Estimated U.S. Share of Contributions made by Multilateral Organizations in Kenya

| Organization | Share | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| African Development Bank | 6.65% | Based on U.S. subscription/shares in the AfDB and voting powers (stable at 6.65% since 2014) |
| Central Emergency Response Fund | 0.88% | Based on 2015-2017 average of USG core contributions divided by total core contributions. U.S. contributions drop to 0 after 2017. |
| Climate Investment Funds | 24.6% | Climate Funds, percent from totals since 2008 |
| FAO | 11% | Calculated based on U.S. assessed and voluntary contributions dived by total contributions to FAO. |
| GAVI | 11.83% | While U.S. contributed/pledged 13.0% of GAVI funding 2016-2020, for the total 2000-2020 period  U.S. contributed 11.83% (2.46B/20.9B). |
| Global Environment Facility | 14.75% | U.S. held 14.75% actual shares for 6th GEF Replenishment in 2014, 7th replenishment occurred in 2018 and bumped up to 15% |

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[3] Among the multilateral contributions to Kenya were a substantial amount of concessional loans from the World Bank's International Development Association, the African Development Bank, the Climate Investment Funds, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the International Monetary Fund. For these loans, we only used the value of the grant element in our calculations. This was calculated as the discount below standard loan rates that the concessional loans provided, and was calculated using the World Bank's Grant Element Calculator.

[4] We were only able to capture multilateral contributions for those organizations that reported their funding of activities in Kenya to the OECD CRS database.

| Global Fund | 31.76% | Mean of [the annual portion of USG contributions](#) within total Global Fund pledges and contributions, 2001-2019. |
|---|---|---|
| IAEA | 29.11% | Based on U.S. contributions to IAEA funding in 2017. |
| IDA, World Bank | 11.9% | Mean of U.S. contribution shares over [FY 10-FY 18 replenishments](#). |
| IFAD | 9.36% | Mean of U.S. contributions to [past three IFAD replenishments](#) (IFAD 9-11). |
| ILO | 22% | U.S. Contributes [22% of ILO's regular budget](#) each biennium. |
| IMF | 17.45% | Based on SDRs/[Percent of Quota](#) |
| UNAIDS | 28.25% | Mean of U.S. share of [annual contributions to UNAIDS](#), 2017-2018. |
| UNDP | 6.53% | Mean of U.S. share of [annual contributions to UNDP](#), 2017-2018. |
| UNFPA | 6.75% | Mean of U.S. share of [annual contributions to UNFPA](#), 2014-2016. Note: Core contributions were halted in 2017. |
| UNHCR | 33.41% | Mean of U.S. share of total [contributions to UNHCR](#) 16-18. |
| UNICEF | 11% | UNICEF [reported figures](#). |
| UNPBF | 0.06% | Per 2018 Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the Peacebuilding Fund |
| WFP | 38% | Average of [U.S. contributions divided by total contributions 2014-2018](#). |
| WHO | 16.4% | WHO U.S. Average of total (assessed and voluntary) [contribution percentages 2014-2019](#). |

## Contributions by U.S.-based NGOs operating in Kenya

Counting the universe of all contributions made by U.S.-based NGO's operating in Kenya is challenging since this information is not readily available. However, by using a sampling approach, we were able to provide a conservative estimate of how much yearly contribution these NGOs are making in Kenya.

Candid's GuideStar database provides a list of all U.S.-based NGO's that maintain affiliations or engagements in Kenya, as well as their annual gross receipts (or income from all sources). We found 1431 such NGOs, which we also cross-validated from the NGO roster maintained by the Kenyan Government. However, not all their gross revenues are disbursed towards activities in Kenya. To determine what share of the total income of these 1431 NGOs was being disbursed in Kenya, we randomly sampled 150 NGOs (~10% sample) and divided them into quartiles using their gross receipts. Then, for these 150 NGOs we collected data on expenditures in Sub-Saharan Africa using their publicly available tax returns[5] (schedule F, part I, line 3 of form 990 for the year 2017).

For each quartile of 37 or 38 NGOs, we then took repeated samples of 4 (~10% sample), and used the average of averages method, to estimate the expenditure and gross receipts of an average NGO in each quartile. The proportion of gross receipts expended in Kenya by an average NGO in each quartile was then used to calculate how much of the total gross receipts of all 1431 NGOs was being expended in Kenya.

Lastly, we subtracted a lump sum of USD 42 million that were provided in U.S. government bilateral grants to the NGOs that were included in this database, since these disbursements were already captured in the bilateral assistance data.

## Contributions from U.S. tourists to the Kenyan economy

Information on average expenditures of an American tourist in Kenya are not easily available. However, the total revenues from tourism are recorded in Kenya's national income accounting and is reported as a percentage of Kenya's GDP in the World Development Indicators database of the World Bank. We use this information, along with the total number of tourist arrivals each year to Kenya to calculate average yearly revenue generated by Kenya per foreign tourist.

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[5] Some organizations voluntarily reported expenditures specifically in Kenya, while others reported all expenditures in Sub-Saharan Africa together. For the latter, we divided their reported expenditures by the number of countries that they had operations in (determined via their websites or information on GuideStar). In instances where the *Schedule F* was not included in their returns, or no 990 was available, we recorded N/As and assigned them a value of 0 contributions to keep our estimate conservative.

Then, we use this average revenue generated to calculate the total revenue generated by all U.S. tourists visiting Kenya using the inbound visitor database of the Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism, disaggregated by country of origin.

# Section 3: Methodologies for understanding real and perceived benefits of the U.S.-Kenya relationship

To be able to explore whether the U.S. contributions to Kenya's development and prosperity are actually delivering on their intended benefits and anticipated positive spillover effects, we chose to evaluate outcomes in one area of U.S. engagement within the economic, social and governance pillars of the Vision 2030 plan. In the social pillar, we chose the example of HIV/health since this has historically been the greatest area of U.S. government's aid in Kenya.

U.S. assistance in the governance space largely focuses on improving Kenyan democracy and strong institutions. Therefore, we chose to look at service provision and citizen perceptions of the government. In the economic sector, we chose agricultural productivity since USAID and other U.S. government agencies have been investing in boosting Kenya's food security and agricultural efficiency. Additionally, agricultural productivity outcomes data was also more readily available.

| Indicator | Data Source | Time Coverage |
|---|---|---|
| HIV/Health (Social) | | |
| AIDS-related deaths | UN-AIDS | 2010-2016 |
| Percentage of people living with HIV who receive ART | UN-AIDS | 1995-2016 |
| Kenya's life expectancy at birth | World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 1995-2016 |
| Service Delivery (Governance) | | |
| U.S. government-directed democracy, governance and human rights aid | USAID Foreign Aid Explorer | 2000-2018 |
| Clean water and electricity access | World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 2000-2017 |
| Citizen perceptions of government response to public demand for electricity connections | Afro Barometer Survey | 2016 |
| Level of free and fair elections | Bertelsmann Transformation Index for Kenya | 2018 |
| Confidence in national government | Gallup World Poll | 2009-2019 |
| Agricultural Productivity (Economic) | | |
| U.S. government-directed agricultural aid | USAID Foreign Aid Explorer | 2008-2018 |
| Agricultural productivity | World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 2008-2018 |
| GINI coefficient | World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 1992, 1994, 1997, 2005, 2015 |
| Per capita income | World Development Indicators, the World Bank | 2008-2018 |

## Snap-poll as a tool to assess perceived benefits of U.S. contribution to Kenya

AidData has previously leveraged its [Listening to Leaders](#) sampling frame of 55,000+ public, private, and civil society leaders in 140 low- and middle-income countries (including Kenya) to field multiple surveys which capture feedback on their development priorities and the perceived influence and helpfulness of external partners (including the U.S. Government), among other insights, since 2003.

Using our in-house survey capabilities, we implemented a short snap-poll of 12 questions to capture elite perceptions of the volume and efficacy of U.S. contributions to Kenya's growth and prosperity *vis-a-vis* that of other donors and development partners. We sent this survey to 2312 decision-makers and decision-influencers belonging to five broad stakeholder groups: development partner, government agency, NGO/CSO, private sector and university/think tank/media. From those who were sent the survey, 139 responded to the request in part or in full (6% response rate). 133 respondents completed the survey for a completion rate of 96%.

To assess the representativeness of the survey responses, we compared the distribution of received responses to the distribution of the sampling frame for stakeholder group and gender. Using these two criteria, we calculated inverse probability weights for each respondent to improve the efficiency of our survey estimations and adjust for non-response bias. The tables below provide descriptive details of the respondent group. In instances where the total number of respondents included in the descriptive tables is below 133, it is because some respondents chose not to self-report those characteristics.

1. Distribution of respondents by stakeholder group

| Stakeholder group | Freq. | Percent | 2. Cum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development Partner | 20 | 14.95 | 3. 14.95 |
| Government Agency | 72 | 54.28 | 4. 69.23 |
| NGO/CSO | 20 | 14.77 | 5. 84.00 |
| Private Sector | 14 | 10.64 | 6. 94.64 |
| University, Think Tank or Media | 7 | 5.36 | 7. 100.00 |
| Total | 133 | 100.00 | 8. |

9. Distribution of respondents by sector of work (self-reported)

| | Q3 | Freq. | 10. Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture and Food Security | 1 | 24 | 11. 19.54 |
| Democracy, Human Rights and Governance | 2 | 13 | 12. 10.64 |
| Economic Growth and Trade | 3 | 8 | 13. 6.41 |
| Education | 4 | 4 | 14. 3.35 |
| Environment | 5 | 11 | 15. 8.93 |
| Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | 6 | 3 | 16. 2.38 |
| Global Health | 7 | 11 | 17. 9.09 |
| Energy | 8 | 2 | 18. 1.81 |
| Crises and Conflict | 9 | 0 | 19. 0.34 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 10 | 7 | 20. 5.81 |
| Social Development | 11 | 7 | 21. 5.47 |
| Science and Technology | 12 | 4 | 22. 3.35 |
| Tourism | 13 | 0 | 23. 0.39 |
| Industry and Infrastructure | 14 | 3 | 24. 2.44 |
| Other | 15 | 25 | 25. 20.04 |
| | Total | 125 | 26. 100.00 |

27. Distribution of respondents by highest level of education (self-reported)

| | Q17 | Freq. | 28. Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary | 1 | | 29. |
| Secondary | 2 | 0.486749 | 30. 0.41 |
| Technical/Vocational | 3 | | 31. |
| College/University | 4 | 16.52216 | 32. 13.77 |
| Post Graduate | 5 | 71.23315 | 33. 59.36 |
| Doctorate | 6 | 31.75794 | 34. 26.46 |
| | Total | 120 | 35. 100.00 |

# Survey Questionnaire

## Q1 Dear ${e://Field/Title} ${e://Field/RecipientFirstName} ${e://Field/RecipientLastName},

Thank you for your interest in the 2020 Snap Poll on External Cooperation and Development Progress in Kenya which should take you about 3-8 minutes to complete. The survey focuses on contributions made by foreign actors to development progress in Kenya. Your experience will help us ensure that our findings accurately represent the diverse opinions of those in Kenya with visibility on contributions made by development partners. We are seeking your individual observations and opinions based upon your own experiences. We are not seeking the official positions of any institutions with which you have been affiliated. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary. Please complete as many questions as you can, and feel free to express your views openly and honestly.

**All of your responses will be kept strictly confidential, never associated with your name, and will not be disaggregated below the stakeholder group level or policy area level**. Every individual who chooses to participate in the survey will be given access to the study's findings. If you have questions or need assistance in any way, please send an email to our research team (surveys@aiddata.wm.edu). Any ethical concerns with the conduct of the study should be directed to Dr. Jennifer A. Stevens, Chair of the Protection of Human Subjects Committee at the College of William and Mary (jastev@wm.edu). Learn more about AidData's survey work at our website www.aiddata.org/ltl.

By clicking next, I agree to voluntarily participate in this study.

Q2 Please select the type of organization that you worked for the longest between 2010 and 2020 in Kenya.

○ Government Agency, Ministry or Office (e.g., Ministry of Education, Office of the President)

○ Parliament of Kenya

○ Development Partner (e.g., World Bank, United Nations)

○ Non-governmental Organization or Civil Society Organization

○ Private Sector

○ Academia, Think Tank or Media

○ I did not work for any of these types of organizations during this time.

○ I did not work for an organization in Kenya during this time.

*Skip To: End of Survey If Q2 = I did not work for any of these types of organizations during this time.*

*Skip To: End of Survey If Q2 = I did not work for an organization in Kenya during this time.*

Q3 Please select the sector in which you have worked for the longest time period between 2010 and 2020. (Please select one sector.)

○ Agriculture and Food Security

○ Democracy, Human Rights and Governance

○ Economic Growth and Trade

○ Education

○ Environment

○ Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

○ Global Health

○ Energy

○ Crises and Conflict

○ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

○ Social Development

○ Science and Technology

○ Tourism

○ Industry and Infrastructure

○ Other (please specify) _____

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⤲

Q4 To your knowledge, how active are the following external actors in supporting Kenya's development (e.g., making investments, providing assistance, brokering partnerships) between 2010 and 2020?

| | Not active at all | Minimally active | Somewhat active | Very active | Don't know/Not sure | Prefer not to say |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| China | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| World Bank | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| United Kingdom | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| African Development Bank | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| European Union | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| South Africa | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| India | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| United Nations | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Other (please specify) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Other (please specify) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Other (please specify) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

*Display This Question:*

*If Q4 = Somewhat active*

*Or Q4 = Very active*

Q5 You identified the following external actors as active in supporting Kenya's development between 2010 and 2020. How much do their activities contribute to Kenya's development progress in the time period?

| | No contribution at all | A little contribution | A fair amount of contribution | A lot of contribution | Don't know/Not sure | Prefer not to say |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Q4 = United States [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = United States [ Very active ]* United States | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q4 = China [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = China [ Very active ]* China | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q4 = World Bank [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = World Bank [ Very active ]* World Bank | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q4 = United Kingdom [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = United Kingdom [ Very active ]* United Kingdom | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q4 = African Development Bank [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = African Development Bank [ Very active ]* African Development Bank | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q4 = European Union [ Somewhat active ]* *Or Q4 = European Union [ Very active ]* European Union | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Q6 In your opinion, which of the following countries, if any, would be the best model for the future development of Kenya? (Please select only one option.)

○ United States

○ China

○ United Kingdom

○ South Africa

○ India

○ Other country (please specify) _____

○ None of these

○ Don't know/Not sure

End of Block: General Questions

Start of Block: US-specific Questions

*Display This Question:*

    *If Q4 = United States [ Somewhat active ]*

    *Or Q4 = United States [ Very active ]*

*Or If*

    *Q5 = United States [ A fair amount of contribution ]*

    *Or Q5 = United States [ A lot of contribution ]*

Q7 The following questions will ask about your experience with some specific bilateral organizations or groups from the United States.

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Q8 You identified the US as an active partner in supporting Kenya's development. Which types of US organizations are active in making investments, providing assistance, or brokering partnerships in the sector in which you work between 2010 and 2020? (Select all that apply)

☐     US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development)

☐     US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations

☐     US private sector companies

☐     US universities or think tanks

☐     US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation)

☐     US individuals (volunteers, individual donors)

☐     Other (please specify) _____

☐     Other (please specify) _____

☐     Other (please specify) _____

Q9 You identified US government agencies as active in supporting Kenya's development between 2010 and 2020. How much do you estimate US government agencies (e.g. US embassy, US Agency for International Development) contribute to the sector you work in on average annually during the time period?

*Note: Please answer this question based on your perception.*

○ Below 1 million USD

○ Between 1 million and 25 million USD

○ Between 25 million and 50 million USD

○ Between 50 million and 75 million USD

○ Between 75 million and 100 million USD

○ Over 100 million USD

## Q10 You identified that the following US organizations as active in supporting Kenya's development between 2010 and 2020. How much do their activities contribute to Kenya's development progress during the time period?

| | No contribution at all | A little contribution | A fair amount of contribution | A lot of contribution | Don't know/Not sure | Prefer not to say |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Q8 = US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development)* US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations* US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US private sector companies* US private sector companies | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US universities or think tanks* US universities or think tanks | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation)* US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US individuals (volunteers, individual donors)* US individuals (volunteers, individual donors) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

*Display This Question:*

*If Q10 = A fair amount of contribution*

*Or Q10 = A lot of contribution*

Q11 You identified that the following US organizations contributed to Kenya's development progress between 2010 and 2020. What type of activities by these organizations contributed most to Kenya's development progress? (Please select one activity that makes the most contribution)

| | Foreign investment or joint venture partnerships | Development assistance (e.g., grants, loans) | Technical assistance and policy advice | Capacity building and training | In-kind support (e.g., food, raw materials, equipment) | Favorable US foreign policies (e.g., trade agreements) | Other types of activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Q10 = US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) [ A fair amount of contribution ]* <br> *Or* <br> *Q10 = US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) [ A lot of contribution ]* <br> US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q10 = US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations [ A fair amount of contribution ]* <br> *Or* <br> *Q10 = US non-governmental, civil society or* | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *faith-based organizations [ A lot of contribution ]* US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations | | | | | | | |
| *Q10 = US private sector companies [ A fair amount of contribution ] Or Q10 = US private sector companies [ A lot of contribution ]* US private sector companies | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q10 = US universities or think tanks [ A fair amount of contribution ] Or Q10 = US universities or think tanks [ A lot of contribution ]* US universities or think tanks | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q10 = US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation) [ A fair amount of contribution ] Or Q10 = US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation)* | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

*Q10 = ${q://QID6/ChoiceTextEntryValue/9}*
*[ A fair amount of contribution ]*
*Or*
*Q10 = ${q://QID6/ChoiceTextEntryValue/9}*
*[ A lot of contribution ]*

${Q10/Choice Description/9}

○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○   ○

## Q12 Please specify the other types of activities that contributed most to Kenya's development process.

| | Types of Activities |
|---|---|
| *Q11 = US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) [ Other types of activities ]* ⊗ US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) | |
| *Q11 = US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations [ Other types of activities ]* ⊗ US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations | |
| *Q11 = US private sector companies [ Other types of activities ]* ⊗ US private sector companies | |
| *Q11 = US universities or think tanks [ Other types of activities ]* ⊗ US universities or think tanks | |
| *Q11 = US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation) [ Other types of activities ]* | |

⊗ US-based private foundations (e.g., Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation)

⊗ US individuals (volunteers, individual donors)

⊗ ${Q10/ChoiceDescription/7}

${Q11/ChoiceDescription/8}

${Q11/ChoiceDescription/9}

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Q13 Why do you think these activities contributed to the development progress in Kenya during this time period? (Please select up to two reasons.)

☐ They filled in a gap that Kenyan agencies are not able to fill on their own.

☐ They are well-aligned with Kenya's development agenda.

☐ They created an enabling policy or regulatory environment.

☐ They mobilized international support to exert pressure on relevant parties.

☐ They mobilized domestic support to exert pressure on relevant parties.

☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ Other (please specify) _____

Q14 You indicated that the US overall or some US organizations made little or no contribution to Kenya's development progress between 2010 and 2020. In your opinion, why is this the case? (Please select up to three reasons)

☐ The amount of support provided is insufficient.

☐ The type of support provided does suite Kenya's needs.

☐ They impose too many restrictions.

☐ Their activities are not well-aligned with Kenya's development agenda.

☐ Their programs are not implemented well.

☐ Their programs are not designed to reflect Kenyan context.

☐ They duplicate efforts taken by organizations in Kenya.

☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ Other (please specify) _____

Q15 You identified the following US organizations as active in making investments, providing assistance, or brokering partnerships in the sector in which you work in between 2010 and 2020. How frequently do you interact with each type of US organization during the time period?

| | No interaction at all | Minimally frequently | Somewhat frequently | Very frequently | Don't know/Not sure | Prefer not to say |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Q8 = US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development)* US government agencies (e.g., US embassy, US Agency for International Development) | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations* US non-governmental, civil society or faith-based organizations | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US private sector companies* US private sector companies | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| *Q8 = US universities or think tanks* US universities or think tanks | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

End of Block: US-specific Questions

Start of Block: Educational Background

Q16 To close, we would like to ask two questions about your education background.

## Q17 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

○ Primary

○ Secondary

○ Technical/Vocational

○ College/University

○ Postgraduate

○ Doctorate

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## Q18 Where did you receive your highest degree?

○ Kenya

○ Outside of Kenya

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## Q19 Please select the country in which you received your highest degree.

▼ The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan ... 200

End of Block: Educational Background