



**Republic of Kenya**

# **EDE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT**

**11<sup>TH</sup> IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE PLATFORM STEERING  
COMMITTEE MEETING, 23 JULY 2020**

**July 2020**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CPF	Common Programme Framework
CPP	Country Programme Paper
CSG	County Steering Group
DCF	Drought Contingency Fund
DEW	Drought Early Warning
DLP	Digital Learning Programme
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EDE: DRMC	EDE: Drought Risk Management and Coordination
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
GoK	Government of Kenya
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	The Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KSEIP	Kenya Social and Economic Empowerment Program
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
MTP	Medium Term Plans
NACONEK	Nomadic Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
RPRLP	Regional pastoral livelihoods resilience project
SIVAP	Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition
VCI	Vegetation Condition Index

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya continued to implement the resilience agenda since September 2019 when the last IDDRSI PSC was held. The Ending Drought Emergencies Initiative is implemented through six pillars or priority intervention areas (PIAs) that also mirror those for IDDRSI. The implementation progress is monitored by a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder teams under the coordination of the National Drought Management Authority. Recognizing that EDE has numerous projects that cannot be exhaustively captured at project or output level, only a sample of EDE projects have been captured in this report.

To ensure peace and security, notable progress has been made more so in reducing resource based conflicts through among others: operationalization of resource management committees at county level; peace dialogues; and reduction of illicit firearms. Peace accords have proved to be effective, as none of the 28 community peace accords have so far been breached.

Under climate-proofed infrastructure pillar two, several achievements have been recorded, more so in various water projects, energy production and supply, as well as roads. Under the roads sub-sector for example, the 62 km Loruk-Barpelo road was completed during the reporting period while Garsen-Lamu-Witu road was at 58% completion status; Kalobeiyei River – Nadapal/Nako road 55%; Lokitaung Junction - Kalobeiyei River road 58%; Lodwar - Lokitaung Junction 82%; and Loichangamatak – Lodwar road 60% complete.

In human capital pillar, the School Health and Nutrition Programme is at 56% completion rate and is aimed at improving access to education to the disadvantaged learners in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas and informal settlements of Nairobi. The NACONEK Integrated Water, Food and Energy Solutions for Schools (NIWFESS) was at 60% completion rate and was focusing on food and industrial parks for schools as well as water and energy solutions.

Under the Sustainable Livelihoods pillar, good progress has been registered despite the slow-down necessitated by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP) and Drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods programme (DRSLP), for example, recorded accelerated implementation in contrast to slow implementation rate recorded in the past.

Under Drought Risk Management Pillar, drought early warning, preparedness, response and recovery continued to be strengthened with a number of new projects being initiated since the last PSC. Implementation of these projects have already commenced.

Under Knowledge Management Pillar, Kenya commenced development of an online knowledge sharing platform or central repository for drought resilience. The process of carrying out a detailed mid-term review of the EDE also commenced.

Kenya has implemented all the recommendations of the previous PSC. These are summarized in section 2.2 of this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In response to the IGAD Drought Resilience Summit declaration of September 2011, Kenya came up with a Strategy that will enable her achieve the goal of ending drought emergencies in 10 years. Though not exactly the same as the IDDRSI framework, the EDE framework reflects two key priorities; first is to strengthen the 'foundations' for development, especially security, infrastructure and human capital, which are particularly weak in drought-prone areas. Without these foundations, people are less well equipped to manage risk and development projects are less likely to have impact. It is not feasible to think of building 'resilience' to drought when people lack the basic means to protect and provide for their families. The second is to strengthen the institutions and financing mechanisms which will ensure sustained and effective response.

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) initiative brings together many actors working in a wide range of sectors and at multiple levels, from the community and county to the national, regional and global levels. In this respect, structures have been established at various levels to ensure effective coordination of relevant departments of the national government, the county governments, development partners, NGOs and many other players. The objective is to ensure stronger alignment and coordination of investment, and where possible harmonization of programming, in line with the objectives of the Kenya External Resources Policy of October 2013.

Among the coordination structures entail the working group for each Pillar with membership drawn from various state and non-state actors with a relevant senior Government official being the chair while a development partner is a co-chair. The six pillars of EDE are Peace and Security; Climate-proofed Infrastructure; Human Capital Development (Health and Education); Sustainable Livelihoods; Drought Risk Management, and Institutional Development and Knowledge Management.

Kenya's Country Programming Paper (CPP) was produced in 2012 and is translated into the EDE Medium Term Plans (MTP) and entrenched as a foundation for national transformation in the Kenya Vision 2030. These are further mainstreamed into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which are the five year plans for county Governments.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is mandated to provide leadership in coordinating all issues relating to ending drought emergencies, both at national and sub-national level.

Reporting on progress of EDE is done by a multi-sectoral team of monitoring and evaluation officers under the coordination of NDMA.

Recognizing that EDE has numerous projects that cannot be exhaustively captured in this report at project or output level, only a sample of EDE projects have been captured in this report. This report also summarizes the progress made by Kenya towards implementation of the recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee Meeting.

## 2.0 UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION SINCE LAST PSC MEETING

### 2.1 UPDATE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

The Government of Kenya continues to lay emphasis on resource mobilization for investment in drought risk management and in the foundations for development. Good progress has been made to this effect. However, implementation of some of the planned activities was slowed down since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted to lockdown of the economy. The EDE related projects in Kenya are numerous and implemented by various agencies that include National Government, County Governments, Development Partners, NGOs, among others. This report therefore covers only a sample of the EDE projects. Progress made so far on the selected projects is summarized here below:

#### 2.1.1 Pillar 1: Peace and Security

Four projects have been highlighted under peace and security Pillar. Some of the interventions implemented include revitalizing local peace committees (LPCs), forming resource management committees, increasing police to citizen ratio, reducing response time and sustaining peace dialogues.

**Table 1: Peace and Security Projects**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Project objectives and brief description</i>	<i>Total cost (Million Kshs.)</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>Percent completion</i>
1. Reducing incidents of resource-based conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Revitalization of LPCs</li><li>Formation of resource management committee</li><li>Increased police: citizen ration</li><li>Reduced time of response</li><li>Continuous peace dialogues</li></ul>	100	GOK/UNDP /IGAD	80%
2. Reduction of illicit small arms and light weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reduction of illicit firearms</li></ul>	30	GOK/UNDP /IGAD	90%
3. Enhanced timely early warning and response to insecurity incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Inclusion of peace agenda in CIDP</li><li>Training of LPCs on Early Warning</li><li>Response time reduced from 25 – 15 min</li></ul>	150	GOK/UNDP /IGAD	Continuous
4. Area-based and cross-border inter-community coexistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Formation of resource management committee</li><li>Formation of CPMR PLATFORM</li><li>Review existing peace and social agreement</li></ul>	200	GOK/UNDP /IGAD	80%

Box 1 and 2 provide a brief about two peace and security projects: i). Enhanced timely early warning and response to insecurity incidents and ii). Area-based and cross-border inter-community coexistence.

**Box 1: Enhanced timely early warning and response to insecurity incidents**

Early warning information on peace and security is important as a trigger for timely response. The time lapse between incident reporting time and response has reduced from 25 minutes to 15 minutes. This result is attributed to structural and operational improvement of early warning and early response system. Such improvements include creation of awareness on the use of the system, application of technology, enhanced transport infrastructure and the setting up of county early warning hubs. In addition, the peace and security agenda has been prioritized in most counties through the establishment of peace directorates. Incidences reported and acted upon has increased from 55% to 70% as compared to the previous years due to the active role of formal and informal early warning initiatives.

**Box 2: Area-based and cross-border inter-community coexistence**

There has been an improvement on community-police engagement as shown by an increase in the number of incidences reported from 60% to 75% in most ASALs Counties. The upsurge in the number of reports made to the police indicated that the civilian-police relationship and trust has improved. Communities signed peace accords as a show of willingness to co-exist. It's worth noting that none of the 28 peace accords has been breached. This has significantly reduced incidents of inter communal clashes in areas earmarked as pastoral conflict hotspots. Alternative dispute resolution initiative championed by NSC and NCIC has reduced inter-community hostilities.

## 2.1.2 Pillar 2: Climate-proofed infrastructure

The overall outcome of this pillar is that, deficiency of climate-proofed productive infrastructure and its maintenance is identified, planned and progressively addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner at national, county and community levels. This pillar is one of the widest covering several sub-sectors namely water, roads, energy, and information and communication technology (ICT). Below is a brief of selected projects under various sub-sectors.

### i. National water harvesting and ground water exploitation project

This is a 10 year project (2012 – 2022) funded by the GoK. Its objective is to increase water storage and availability for irrigation and land reclamation and to increase reliability of irrigation water through construction of irrigation water harvesting and storage facilities. The project is building water harvesting infrastructure that can store 7 million m<sup>3</sup> of water. The water can irrigate approximately 9,200 acres. The project targets 8,345 beneficiaries. So far, 90% of the targeted infrastructure has been completed.

### ii. Thwake multi-purpose dam

This is a five year (2018 – 2022), US\$ 426 million project. It has an objective of spurring socio-economic development and easing perennial water shortage in the target Counties of Kitui, Makueni, Machakos. The project has four components namely dam construction, development of water and sewerage systems, generation of 20 MW of power and irrigation of 98,800 acres of land. The project will benefit 1.3 million people.

As at June 2020, 39% percent of the dam had been completed. This is an improvement from 25% reported during the last Steering Committee Meeting.

**iii. Thigaa Kithitu irrigation scheme**

Thigaa Kithitu irrigation scheme was a three year project funded by the Government of Kenya. Its cost was Kshs. 37,649,530 with an objective to irrigate 80 Ha using sprinkler technology. It cost 90% of the total budget and has since the past PSC been successfully completed.

**iv. Lake Turkana wind power project**

This is a US\$680 million Public-Private-Partnership project implemented by Lake Turkana Wind Power Limited, Ministry of Energy and Kenya Revenue Authority. The main objective of the project is to increase power generation and access to electricity for industrial take-off. The project constructed a wind farm comprising 365 wind turbines that have an installed capacity of producing 300 MW. Installation of the 365 wind turbines is complete. The construction of the power transmission line is also complete. The transmission line cost was US\$ 289 million.

**v. Kenya off-grid solar access project**

This project targets enhancing provision of electricity through installation of solar hybrid stations (minigrids) and the reticulation network. These are 56 mini-grid systems to supply electricity to 400 towns in Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu, Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Tana River, Kajiado, Narok, Homa Bay, Taita Taveta, and West Pokot Counties. It is a four-year (2017/2018 - 2020/2021) project at a cost of US\$ 35 million. So far, 18 power plants have been commissioned and households connected, three power plants have been completed and four others are being constructed.

**vi. Garissa 50 MW solar project**

The Garissa solar plant is the largest grid connected solar power plant in East & Central Africa. This is the first time that Kenya has developed a major solar power plant to harness its abundant solar energy resource. This project is already contributing about 2% of the national energy mix. The project cost is US\$ 135.78 million. To support the project, a 6 Kilometer 132 Kilo Volt (KV) power transmission line has been constructed between the REREC solar power plant and the Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO) sub-station in Garissa to feed the power into the national power grid. The project is already generating power and exporting to the national grid with an average daily power generation of 257.70 MWh.

**vii. Road Infrastructure projects**

A number of road projects have been completed. This has greatly reduced the travel time and enhanced security and trade in the areas connected. The progress as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 is summarized in the table below:-



**Table 2: Status of roads projects**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Project objectives and brief description</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>Project cost (Million Kshs.)</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>Percent completion</i>
Modika-Nuno-Modagashe (158 km) road	To enhance efficiency and capacity within the national trunk roads network	Nov 2015	Oct 2018	8,917,185,905	GoK	100
Merile River - Marsabit (143 km)		Jan 2013	Jan 2016	15,615,547,379	EU/GoK	100
Turbi - Moyale (127 km)		Oct 2012	Sep 2016	13,531,341,991	AfDB/GoK	100
Loruk-Barpelo road (62 km)		Oct 2017	Mar 2020	6,040,880,207	GoK	100
Garsen-Lamu- Witu road (175 km)		Feb 2017	Apr 2021	10,868,627,394	GoK	58
Kalobeiyei River – Nadapal/Nako		Jul 2017	Jan 2021	7,856,051,265	IDA/ GoK	55
Lokitaung Junction - Kalobeiyei River		Aug 2017	Apr 2021	8,456,315,607	IDA/ GoK	58
Lodwar - Lokitaung Junction		Aug 2017	Aug 2020	8,333,852,291	IDA/ GoK	82
Loichangamatak - Lodwar		Jul 2017	Sep 2020	6,782,439,479	IDA/ GoK	60
Lokichar - Loichangamatak		Mar 2019	Nov 2020	2,310,897,409	GoK	0

### 2.1.3 Pillar 3: Human Capital - Health and Education

The objectives of pillar 3 are to increase capacity and number of appropriately trained and experienced professionals working in the ASALs, to integrate alternative interventions including technologies in the provision of health and education services, and to increase the demand for equitable and quality health and education services through community empowerment. The progress on projects since the last PSC is summarized as follows:

#### 2.1.3.1 Education sector

The table 3 presents projects in the education sector.

**Table 3: Education Projects**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Project objectives and brief description</i>	<i>Project cost (Million Kshs.)</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>Expenditure to date (Million Kshs.)</i>	<i>Completion rate</i>
School Health and Nutrition Programme	To improve access to education to the disadvantaged learners in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas and informal settlements of Nairobi.	1,850	GoK	1600	56%
NACONEK Integrated Water, Food and	Food & Industrial Park: Processing of fortified fruit juice and fortified soya snack bars for children below 10 years. The facility will also process camel milk	60	National Council for Nomadic Education	20	60%

Energy Solutions for Schools (NIWFESS)	as an economic activity to enhance education. This project under pillar 3 introduces micronutrients to the school meals and malnutrition program (one hot meal) as a nutrition supplement to curb malnutrition and hidden hunger.		in Kenya (NACONE K)		
	Water and Energy Solutions: This entails establishment of infrastructure that guarantees availability and accessibility of adequate and clean water at standardized fit for all uses. These include Atmospheric water generator, Riverine and uplands boreholes, roof water catchment systems and runoff catchment systems stored in 150,000 litre Sausage tank, 4 million litre Truncated Pyramid pond, 90m <sup>3</sup> Water Towers. The water is pumped using various energy sources that include solar power and electricity from the national hydro/geothermal power. The rest of the energy is from Gliricidia which generates bio-energy for heating and lighting purposes.	41.6	NACONEK	7.3	85%
Digital Literacy Programme	<p>Project Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To entrench ICT in teaching and learning process</li> <li>• To equip public primary schools with appropriate ICT infrastructure to support teaching and learning</li> <li>• To develop capacity of teachers, education managers and other stakeholders with necessary ICT skills</li> <li>• To enhance the development and accreditation of appropriate digital content to enhance acquisition of 21<sup>st</sup> century skills</li> <li>• To promote universal access to ICT tools in primary schools</li> <li>• To integrate sustainable and affordable digital programme in Kenyan education system.</li> </ul>	800	GoK	250	30%
Primary Schools Infrastructure	To enhance access, equity, and improve quality in primary education through improving of school learning facilities. Funds disbursed to schools with wanting infrastructure for improvement of learning environment.	300	GoK	150	50%
Low Cost Boarding Schools	To enhance access, equity, and improve quality in primary education through improving of school learning facilities. Funds disbursed to low cost boarding school to cater for boarder's capitation and salaries for non-teaching staff	400	GoK	397	99%

### 2.1.3.2 Health sector

#### **i. Emergency pre-hospital care project in Kenya (Upesi health project)**

Upesi health is a Kshs. 354 million, two-year project funded by Malteser International. Its objective is to develop and implement appropriate legislation for regulating emergency medical care services (EMCS) and provide a binding framework. It also aims at enhancing mechanisms to promote human resource development for emergency medical care services and establishing emergency medical care system at National and County Governments. The project development was completed during this reporting period and implementation is expected to commence soon.

#### **ii. Linda mama programme**

Since the last PSC, the Kenya Government has put aside funds under the Linda Mama Programme. The Government of Kenya funds the programme for one year (July 2020 – June 2021). The cost of the programme is Kshs. 4.098 billion and seeks to remove cost barriers in accessing maternal health care services that has been a key challenge in drought prone counties. Some of the interventions within the programme include the Beyond Zero Campaign whose aim is to reach all mothers in remote parts of the Country. Specific activities include routine immunization services; supplementary immunization; maternal and child health; mass screening and supplementary feeding programs; disease surveillance and outbreak response; water, sanitation and hygiene programmes.

#### **iii. Supplementary immunization activities: polio campaigns**

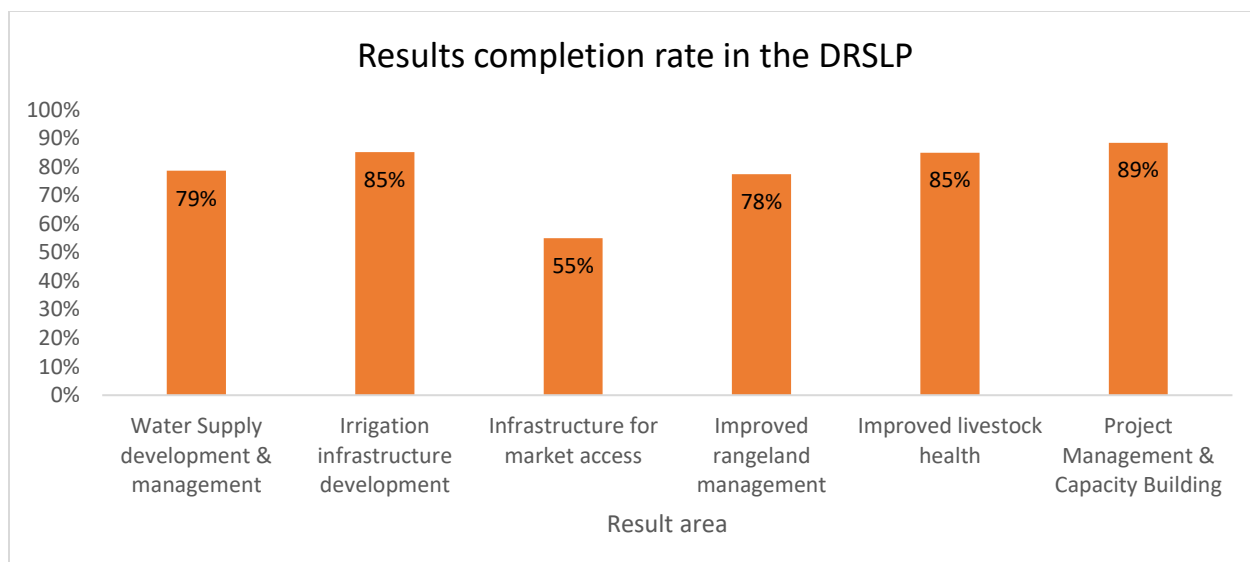
The project costs US\$ 4 million per campaign. It is a five year project that was successfully completed in December 2019. Partners in the project are WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, Core Group, Rotary Club, Kenya Red Cross, CDC and American Red Cross. The project covers 23 ASAL counties.

### **2.1.4 Pillar 4: Sustainable Livelihoods**

This pillar is implementing a number of projects aimed at building resilience of households and their capacity to respond to acute drought situation. Most of these projects are ongoing and include:

#### **i. Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP)**

Funded jointly by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and GoK, the project is a US\$ 57.03 million started in July 2013 and was expected to end in June 2018 but was extended by 2 years due to delayed start. The project's objective is to enhance drought resilience and improve sustainable livelihoods for target communities. The expected impacts include poverty reduction and improved food and nutrition security. The project will benefit 168,000 households (968,787 persons). Figure 1 shows implementation status of various project components with completion rate for specific results areas ranging between 55% and 89%.



**Figure 1: Results completion rate of the DRSLP**

Nineteen water pans were completed benefiting 49,648 individuals and 209,799 livestock from 6,097 households. Work is still ongoing to complete five irrigation schemes in Kaminia West Pokot, one in Isiolo and Marsabit and two in Turkana. A reservoir dam in Isiolo County is 90% completed. The entire 20 livestock sale yards targeted were completed and operational, handling an average of 200 cattle and 1000 shoats per market day. To improve pasture availability, 519 ha of pasture were established. Moreover, 15 hay sheds have been completed, and construction of three more is ongoing in Turkana. Consequently, 57,354 bales of hay and 3,960 kg of grass seed were harvested from the pasture demonstration plots, and 12 pasture trials on four grass varieties have been established in Marsabit County. Six veterinary labs have been equipped with disease diagnostic equipment. Vaccination of 92,760 cattle and 1,940,234 sheep and goats was conducted.

The DRSLP has had positive spillover impacts. Schools in West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo Counties have enrolled and retained more girls. Provision of water in those counties has reduced the time girls spend fetching water. Thus, girls have more time to attend school. Communities are more empowered through training and therefore now positive about keeping girls in school. Improved pasture and water availability throughout the drought period in Barwessa Ward of Baringo North, which borders West pokot and Elgeiyo Marakwet Counties has reduced cases of cattle rustling among the Kerio Communities. Farmers are replicating some of the activities especially production of pasture.

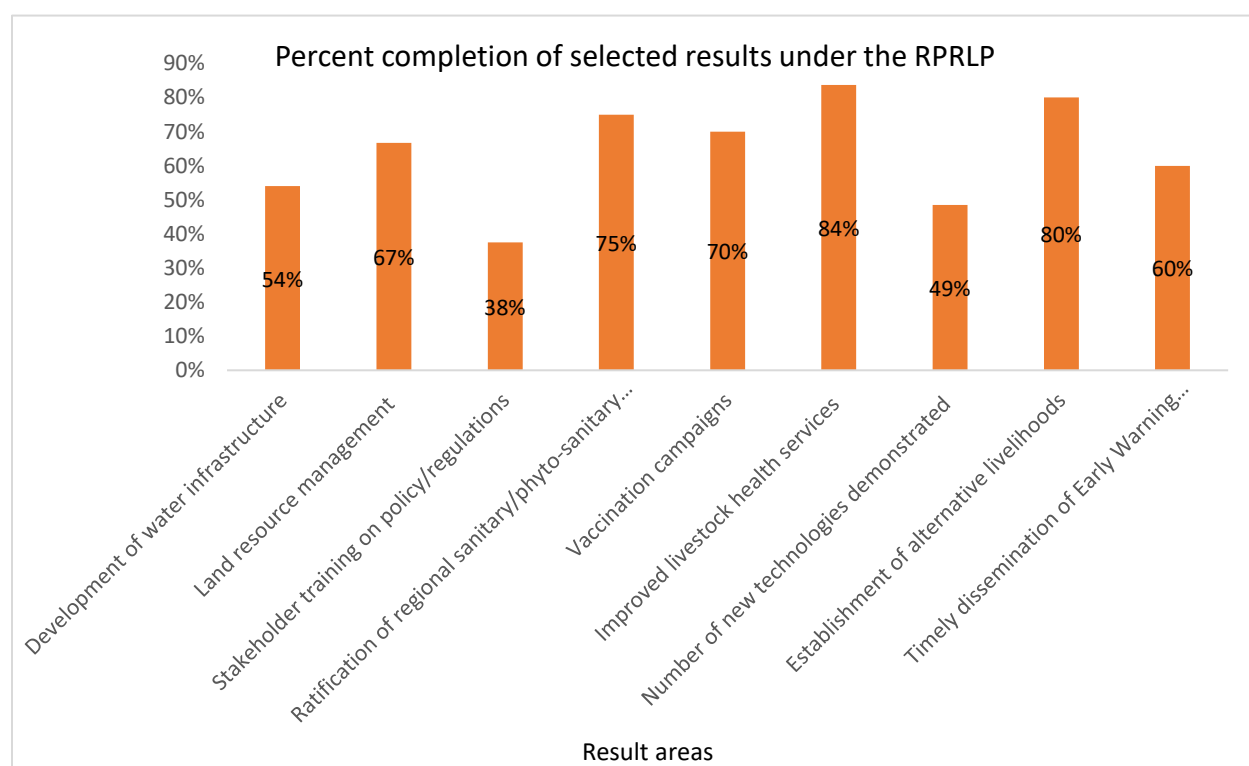
**Box 3:** Some of the challenges faced in implementing this project include uncooperative contractors, untimely disbursement of project funds, wide geographic coverage, weak county buy-in and late access to counterpart funding.

**Table 4: Disbursements under DRSLP as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020**

Financing source/ instrument	Total approved amount (UA)	Disbursed to date (Amount, UA)	Disbursed to date (%)
Loan	37,410,000	23,150,910.00	62%
Grant	1,828,211.35	58,551.97	3%
GOK	4,389,000	1,383,634.39	31.52%
TOTAL	41,799,000 (43,627,211.35)	24,534,544.39	58.696%

## ii. Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP)

Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP) is a US\$ 90.4 million, five-year intervention (2014-2019). The World Bank provides a loan covering 75% of the project cost and Government of Kenya provides the remaining 25%. RPRLP has five objectives to: 1) reduce death rate of livestock in project areas, 2) increase the number of livestock traded, 3) increase the value of livestock traded, 4) reduce the time lapse between EWI and response, and 5) ensure gender mainstreaming of project beneficiaries. The project is implemented in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot Counties. Ratification of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, vaccination, improved livestock health services, and establishment of alternative livelihoods recorded completion rate of more than 70% (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Percentage completion of selected results**

Activities worth Kshs. 392,890,631 were completed as at the time of this report. Most of them were water pans and livestock markets.

**Table 5: Completed activities and their cost**

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Cost in Kshs</i>
Borehole	1	3,630,000
Grain store	3	44,278,700
Hayshed	3	33,591,092
Livestock market	11	153,418,938
Livestock sale yard	1	6,686,567
Sand Dams	3	26,993,178
Water pan	10	124,292,156
<b>Total</b>		<b>392,890,631</b>

Ongoing activities were worth Kshs. 371,745,104 most of which were boreholes, livestock markets and water pans.



**Kamar Pasture Production and Conservation- Baringo County**

**Table 6: Ongoing activities and their cost**

<i>Ongoing activity</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Value in Kshs</i>
Borehole	10	146,851,993
Livestock market	6	97,553,352
Rehabilitation of sale yard	1	9,112,740
Sand Dams	2	18,583,857
Water pan	6	99,643,162
<b>Total</b>		<b>371,745,104</b>





Key challenges facing project implementation included: limited participation of County Service Units in the project thereby affecting implementation; halt in project steering committee meeting at both national and county levels; suspension of scheduled sustainability and user association trainings; delays in the procurement; and effects of the COVID-19

pandemic.

**Table 7: Summary of other projects under pillar 4.**

<i>Project Name</i>	<i>Project objectives and brief description</i>	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>	<i>project cost (billion Kshs)</i>	<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>Expenditure to date (billion Kshs)</i>	<i>% completion</i>
Kenya climate smart agriculture (KCSAP)	To increase agricultural productivity and build resilience against risks related to climate change in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities targeting 521,500 households. The project has already identified key value chains: Sorghum, Tomatoes, Cassava, Green grams, Bananas, Irish potatoes, Pigeon peas, Millet, Honey, Indigenous poultry (meat and eggs), Dairy and red meat (cattle), aquaculture, Maize, Beans, Cashew nuts, African Indigenous vegetables, Garden Peas, Cotton, Onions, Teff, Cabbage, Kale, Mango, Watermelon which will be promoted for purposes of income generation, livelihood diversification and nutrition improvement.	July 2017	June 2022	27.9	GoK and World Bank	3.1	12%
National agricultural and rural inclusive growth (NARIG)	To increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities selected counties targeting 360,000 households.  The project has adopted a value chain approach that targets to: (i) strengthen community level institutions' ability to identify and implement investments that improve agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition status; (ii) strengthen produce owners and improve market access for smallholder producers in	July 2017	June 2021	21.9	World Bank and the GoK	2.0	10%

	targeted rural communities, (iii) build capacity of county technical departments and other stakeholders and support investments in agricultural and climate resilience initiatives.						
Kenya small scale irrigation and value addition (SIVAP)	To contribute to poverty reduction by enhancing agricultural productivity, income and food security. The project targets 104,000 farming households in 11 counties <sup>1</sup> (54,000 direct beneficiaries and over 50,000 indirect beneficiaries). Of the total target beneficiaries, 58% are women and youth.	July 2016	June 2024	7.068	AfDB and the GoK	1.24	17.6 %

### 2.1.5 Pillar 5: Drought Risk Management

Drought risk management specifically focuses on implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. Many partners implement various projects relating to this pillar. Only a few selected projects are reported in this report as discussed next.

#### i. The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)

The HSNP is an unconditional cash transfer programme that has been implemented for more than eight years in four arid Counties in Kenya namely Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit. Its core objectives are to deliver regular and emergency cash transfers and to influence the development of an integrated social protection mechanism both at the national and county levels.



This project ended last year, but implementation of a new phase started in April 2019 with funding from the GoK and the World Bank under the wider Kenya Social and Economic Empowerment Program (KSEIP) that consolidates all cash transfer projects in Kenya. KSEIP is a five-year programme whose implementation is expected to end in June 2024. The KSEIP HSNP-3 is implemented by NDMA and covers eight Counties (Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu, and Tana River). As at June 30<sup>th</sup> 2020, the implementation status was at 15%.

Mrs Aita Ekidor Eruma gets enrolled into Hunger Safety Net Programme and Social Protection single registry at her home in Kekeunae village, Lokichogio, Turkana County, in February 2020.

<sup>1</sup> Kitui, Makueni, Machakos, Tana River, Bomet, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Nyandarua, Murang'a, Kajiado and Nyeri Counties



## ii. EDE: Drought Risk Management and Coordination (EDE: DRMC)

The European Union (EU) jointly with the GoK funded the EDE: DRMC project for the period 2016 – 2020. The project supports preparedness projects, drought contingency planning, drought early warning systems, and coordination of EDE activities at national and county levels, knowledge management and institutional strengthening. The total cost of the project is US\$ 42.4 million. The objective of the project is to build long term resilience to drought by enhancing productive assets thus facilitating food and water availability and access even at the time of severe and prolonged droughts. Implementation of this project is at 95% completion. Significant achievements have been made through this project, with innovative value chain development and water harvesting being just a few examples.

*Building community resilience to drought through livelihood diversification and development of value chains*



*Building community resilience to drought through establishment of rainwater harvesting infrastructure to improve access*



## iii. EDE: Support to Resilient Livelihoods

The project's objective is to enhance food and nutrition security of vulnerable households, especially for women and children and generate sustainable livelihoods and protect productive assets. It is also to improve linkages of economic significance of the agricultural and livestock sector to farm input supplies and private sectors services for building sustainable and resilient rural livelihoods and communities including product development and market access. The priority food security interventions are identified by the beneficiary communities who are also involved in their implementation and sustainability. The project is funded by the EU and the GoK at Kshs. 4.31 billion. Implementation started in January 2019 in 23 ASAL counties and is expected to end in December 2023. The project is currently at 7% level of completion and faces no implementation challenges.

#### **iv. Kenya Drought Early Warning Project**

The Drought Early Warning Project (DEW) provides reliable (accurate and timely) information on drought and food security status to relevant stakeholders including *grass-root* communities, the state and non-state actors for appropriate response. The main objective of the project is to provide timely information in advance of, or during, the onset of drought to prompt action and reduce potential negative impacts. The early warning system (EWS) is web-based and integrates remote sensing and primary and secondary data.

The project fully funded by the GoK and has consistently produced and disseminated drought early warning bulletins for the 23 ASAL Counties every monthly, 12 national bulletins per year (one every month), and monthly and bi-monthly reports on Vegetation Condition Index (VCI). The VCI reports provide evidence-based information on drought status based on vegetation greenness.

#### **v. County Climate Change Fund Mechanism (CCCF)**

The CCCF is a mechanism that facilitates flow of finance for climate change initiatives to county governments and strengthens public participation in the management and use of those funds. NDMA, through the Adaptation Consortium (ADA), builds capacities of national, county and local institutions to scale out the CCCF mechanism. To understand how the CCCF works, five Counties (Kitui, Wajir, Garisa, Makueni, and Isiolo) were selected for piloting and have already enacted the CCCF legislations. The CCCF mechanism is being scaled out nationally with additional counties that is Tharaka Nithi and Vihiga legislating their CCCF mechanism. Embu and Kilifi County have a Climate Change Fund bill with their County Assemblies awaiting debate and public participation before being enacted.

NDMA through Ada partnered with the Kenya School of Government to develop a curriculum on CCCF. The curriculum was validated and approved, and is now domiciled at the newly established Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Studies within KSG. The curriculum targets middle and upper level policy makers in government ministries and agencies at both national and county level; non-governmental organizations; and the private sector with authority to guide policy and budget making so as to incorporate climate change sensibilities.

Climate information is a key component for effectively addressing climate change. NDMA and the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) supported the pilot Counties to develop County Climate Information Service plans so as to ensure climate change is mainstreamed into county planning and budgeting.

Through the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihood (KCEP-CRAL) project supported by IFAD through the Ministry of Agriculture, NDMA is currently implementing climate resilience projects in eight counties, that is, Kitui, Makueni, Machakos, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Taita Taveta, Kilifi and Kwale to the tune of Kes 565 million using the CCCF mechanism.

## 2.1.6 Pillar 6: Institutional Development and Knowledge Management

Pillar six has an overall outcome to ensure robust ASAL institutions exist and support EDE investment, policy and decisions in project development based on reliable evidence. The pillar coordinates delivery of interventions and promotes synergy between all the other pillars of the EDE. The other function of pillar six is monitoring and evaluation of progress towards ending drought emergencies. Due to the good initiatives in EDE coordination, Kenya has been recognized as champion of drought resilience. Below are some of the achievements for pillar six.

- i. *Development of a knowledge management strategy.* This Strategy was finalized during the reporting period and is ready for implementation.
- ii. *Operationalization of an EDE knowledge management and information sharing (KM&IS) platform.* During the reporting period, a consultant was competitively hired and the process of developing the KM & IS platform has been commissioned.
- iii. *Demand-driven research to generate evidence for decision-making.* NDMA allocated Kshs. 8,000,000 for research and competitively awarded seven PhD students from private and public universities in Kenya research bursaries based on their research requirements.
- iv. *Mid-Term Review of the EDE:* The MTR process is starting in September. Kenya is in the process of hiring suitable consultants to lead this process but undertake the same in a participatory way.
- v. *DI-Monitoring:* Kenya adopted the DI-Monitoring as MIS for M&E. During the reporting period, Kenya updated the MIS with latest progress reports from various sectors.



Kenya's Devolution and ASALs Cabinet Secretary Hon. Eugene Wamalwa hands over the IGAD Drought Resilience Leader 2011-2019 trophy to NDMA Board Chairman Mr Raphael Nzomo during the opening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> ASALs Conference held in Kajiado County in September 2019. The award recognizes Kenya as a resilience champion in the IGAD region, especially for institutionalizing drought management through establishment of the NDMA.

## 2.1.7 County Government Interventions – Example from Makueni

Besides the National Government, County Governments also invest in EDE priority interventions. In this report, we give an example of ongoing irrigation projects in Makueni County. These have improved food security in the county as production is stabilized by availing water for irrigation.

**Table 8: Irrigation Projects in Makueni County**

Project Name	Objective	Start Date	End date	Location	Cost Kshs.	No of Households	Status
<b>Yikita Irrigation project</b>	Pumping water from Athi river to an elevated water tank then it will flow by gravity to irrigated farms (250 Acres)	Aug 2019	Feb 2021	Mtito Andei	220,000,000	250	35%
<b>House hold pans</b>	Water harvesting for domestic use and household based micro Irrigation	Mar 2020	June 2020	Kalawa	19,871,000	115	100% -Total volume of 130,000 m3.
<b>Kwa Mungala Dam</b>	Climate proofed dam for Irrigation, domestic and Livestock use	Oct 2019	Jan 2020	Kiima Kiu	19,651,000	250	Was completely filled
<b>Maua Dam</b>	Climate proofed dam for Irrigation, domestic and Livestock use	Nov 2019	Mar 2020	Kalawa	19,201,784	380	Was completely filled
<b>Ngunu Muvau Dam</b>	Climate proofed dam for Irrigation, domestic and Livestock use	Nov 2019	Mar 2020	Kyemole	19,437,829	340	25%
<b>Kwa Kiketi Dam</b>	Climate proofed dam for Irrigation, domestic and Livestock use	Nov 2019	Mar 2020	Salama	19,932,870	250	25%

## 2.2 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 10<sup>TH</sup> PSC

The 10<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting that was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 4-5 September 2019, came up with a number of recommendations for implementation by both the IGAD Secretariat and member states. Kenya implemented the recommendations as summarized in the following table:

**Table 9: Kenya's implementation of 10<sup>th</sup> PSC Recommendations**

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
3. Urges the IGAD Member States to mainstream the CPPs within their long term plans (visions) and Medium Term Plans where projects and programmes that aim in ending drought emergencies are recognized and funded in the national budgets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ These had already been achieved by Kenya before the last PSC.</li> <li>➤ Kenya completed mainstreaming of its CPP into the medium term plan in 2018. Through this process, Kenya's CPP is one of the sector plans for the Medium Term Plan III for the Vision 2030. This plan is for the period 2018-2022.</li> <li>➤ The EDE Medium Term Plan III for 2018-2022 has also been mainstreamed into the County Integrated Development Plans for the period 2018-2022 to ensure the EDE issues are budgeted for and implemented by the devolved Governments.</li> </ul>
5. Welcoming the efforts made so far in strengthening and establishing the coordination mechanisms at regional and national levels, urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya continued to strengthen its coordination mechanisms for the EDE at national and devolved levels through provision of dedicated funds to facilitate coordination meetings at both levels of the Government. At the same time, technical support is being provided by the National Drought Management Authority that is the Secretariat and convener to the coordination structures.</li> <li>➤ This notwithstanding, Kenya is in the process of commissioning a mid-term review (MTR) for the EDE. This review will commence in September 2020 and will involve participation of both state and non-state actors, both at national and devolved levels. One of the main focus of the MTR is review of effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the current coordination structures.</li> </ul>
6. Recognizing the achievements of various governmental and non-governmental organizations in generating and testing resilience enhancing technologies and innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Since the last IDDRSI Platform SC meeting, Kenya has continued to lay emphasis on promotion of research and innovation.</li> <li>➤ In this respect, 7 PhD students have, with effect from June 2020 been provided with research bursaries through the National Drought Management Authority. The students will focus</li> </ul>



<p>in the region, some of which were presented at the Annual Knowledge Share Fair and IDDRSI Forum that preceded the 10<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting, calls up on the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote research, dissemination and adoption innovation and technologies that are relevant for the implementation of IDDRSI; scaling of resilience innovations that will reach the ASAL communities, including early warning, and renewable energy options.</p>	<p>on EDE research issues that are of priority to Kenya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya's drought early warning system continue to be modernized to ensure reliability and effectiveness. Besides use of remote sensing and the vegetation condition index (VCI), Kenya is exploring use of pictorial evaluation tool (PET) in the assessment of forage and livestock body condition as part of drought early warning.</li> </ul>
<p>7. Recognizes the importance of data and information: urges Member States to share data and information and facilitate the expansion of the 3w database in the region: and appeal to the Development Partners to provide financial and technical support for the regional 3w database.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya has adopted the 3W mapping tool developed by the IGAD Secretariat to track investment by partners in drought risk management and ending drought emergencies. In this respect, the country conducted training of staff from various sector ministries in February 2020 with technical support from the IGAD Secretariat.</li> <li>➤ This will complement the investment tracker that was developed for the ASAL Development partners group in 2018 with support from the USAID and handed over to NDMA for management.</li> <li>➤ In addition, Kenya has commenced development of an online Knowledge Sharing Platform for drought resilience that will bring all the relevant knowledge products for drought resilience under one platform.</li> </ul>
<p>8. Recognizing the review and updates of the IDDRSI Strategy, Regional Programming Paper and Country Programming Papers, recommends the adoption and launch revised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ This was adopted and launched during the last IDDRSI Platform General Assembly held on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2019 in Nairobi, Kenya.</li> </ul>

IDDRSI programming frameworks.	
9. Welcomes the introduction of a new priority intervention area on “Human Capital, Gender and Social Development”, within the revised IDDRSI Strategy, urges the IGAD Member States and Development Partners to pay special attention to the issues of migration and displacement; conflict sensitivity; youth; women and children; and persons with disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya has taken up the issues relating to youth; women and children; and persons with disability and has special initiatives that address them. For example, all public entities must put aside at least 30% of their procurables for women, youth and people with disabilities. The same applies to other opportunities such as employment, Government appointments, and political representation.</li> </ul>
11. Notes the need for the promotion of the engagement of the private sector in the implementation of IDDRSI, and recommends the development and application of the risk transfer mechanisms, including livestock and crop insurance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya is laying emphasis on risk transfer mechanisms to cushion producers against losses arising from various calamities. One of these is the livestock insurance scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.</li> <li>➤ Kenya is one of the Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) Member States and is eligible to participate in and benefit from ARC’s disaster risk management facilities when calamities such as drought strikes.</li> </ul>

### **3.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

#### **3.1 Challenges**

- 1) The COVID-19 pandemic slowed down operations and affected implementation of projects and programmes as movements were restricted.
- 2) Some projects, more so the ones that involve construction of dams and pans experienced delay in procurement;
- 3) Effective coordination of the numerous players in the IDDRSI agenda at national and sub-national level remain a challenge, despite the good progress made so far. This is more so when it comes to transparency of all players on nature and level of resources at their disposal as well as detailed status of projects they are implementing.
- 4) Inadequate funding is a major bottleneck in achieving the IDDRSI goals.

#### **3.2 Lessons Learnt**

- 1) Strong and well-coordinated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is crucial for tracking progress and provision of information that would ensure effective delivery of the IDDRSI goals.
- 2) Stakeholder engagement and buy-in is a key factor in ensuring successful implementation of projects. Once stakeholders are aware of a given project and the ultimate benefits, there is a likelihood that they would support the project minimizing conflicts.
- 3) Local Peace Committees (LPCs) have proven to be valuable interface structures between the government, community leaders when responding to conflict and insecurity situations.

### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1) Strengthening the coordination structures and national and sub-national level. In Kenya, the project that has been supporting EDE coordination is coming to an end in the next few months and hence the need to start seeking support to ensure continuity.
- 2) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels. This will also include building capacity of monitoring and evaluation officers and facilitating them to carry out their tasks.
- 3) Strengthen resource mobilization strategies with special focus on support to resilience building.