

**Republic of Kenya**



# **EDE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT**

**12<sup>TH</sup> IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE PLATFORM STEERING  
COMMITTEE MEETING, 18 – 19 MARCH 2021 IN MOMBASA, KENYA**

**March, 2021**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	8
2.0 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 11 <sup>TH</sup> PSC RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
3.0 UPDATE ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.....	11
3.1 Pillar 1: Peace and Security.....	11
3.1.1 Reduction of illicit small arms and light weapons .....	11
3.1.2 Enhanced timely early warning and response to insecurity incidents.....	11
3.1.3 Area-based and cross-border inter-community coexistence .....	12
3.1.4 Strengthening infrastructure for response .....	12
3.2 Pillar 2: Climate-proofed Infrastructure.....	14
3.2.1 National Water Harvesting and Ground Water Exploitation Project.....	14
3.2.2 Thwake Multi-Purpose Dam.....	14
3.2.3 Turkana Irrigation Development Project.....	14
3.2.4 National Expanded Irrigation Programme .....	15
3.2.5 Galana Kulalu Food Security Project .....	16
3.3 Pillar 3: Human Capital - Health and Education.....	17
3.3.1 Improving quality and relevance: Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) .....	17
3.3.2 Digital Literacy Programme.....	18
3.3.3 School Meals and Nutrition Programme.....	19
3.4 Pillar 4: Sustainable Livelihoods .....	19
3.4.1 Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP) .....	19
3.4.2 Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture .....	21
3.4.3 National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth.....	21
3.4.4 Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition (SIVAP) .....	22
3.4.5 Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP).....	23
3.5 Pillar 5: Drought Risk Management .....	23
3.5.1 The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) .....	24
3.5.2 EDE Support to Resilient Livelihoods and Drought Risk Management.....	24
3.5.3 Kenya Drought Early Warning Project.....	25
3.6 Pillar 6: Institutional Development and Knowledge Management .....	26

3.6.1	Integrated Knowledge Management System for EDE.....	26
3.6.2	Strengthening of Relevant institutions for EDE .....	26
<b>4.0</b>	<b>CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT</b> .....	<b>27</b>
4.1	Challenges.....	27
4.2	Lessons Learnt.....	27
<b>5.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>27</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
<i>ASF</i>	<i>ASAL Stakeholders' Forum</i>
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CPF	Common Programme Framework
CPMR	Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
CPP	Country Programme Paper
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Curriculum Support Officers
DCF	Drought Contingency Fund
DEW	Drought Early Warning
DFID	Department for International Development
DLP	Digital Learning Programme
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
EARNP	East Africa Road Network Project
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
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company
KSEIP	Kenya Social and Economic Empowerment Program
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport

LDD	Learner Digital Devices
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
MTP	Medium Term Plans
MW	Megga Watts
NACONEK	Nomadic Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
<i>NACONEK</i>	<i>National Council for Nomadic Education</i>
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
<i>PPG</i>	<i>Pastoralist Parliamentary Group</i>
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
RPRLP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
SIVAP	Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition
TDD	Teacher Digital Devices
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VCI	Vegetation Condition Index
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya's ending drought emergencies is implemented through six pillars; peace and security, climate proofed infrastructure, human capital, sustainable livelihoods, drought risk management and institutional development and knowledge management. Each of the pillars implement priority projects and programmes that are aimed at achieving pillar goals and contribute to the overall EDE goal.

There was significant increase in numbers of surrendered arms that had a positive impact on the reduction of violent conflict reported. As at December 2020, the number reduced to 1073 as more of the illicit arms were surrendered. 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. 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. It's worth noting that since the last Steering Committee meeting, cross border peace dialogue between Uganda and Turkana on resource sharing and identification of migratory routes; South Sudan and Kenya has been held.

In climate proofed infrastructure there are several projects were initiated and they are at different levels of completion. One of these is the National water harvesting, and ground water exploration project, a 10-year national project funded by the GoK, with the main objective being water harvesting for irrigation and land reclamation. So far 1,016 water pans and small dams of 10,000 to 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> have been constructed across the country. Thwake multi-purpose dam whose cost is US\$ 426 million is at 46% level of completion.

Under Human capital, Kenya adopted the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), piloted and rolled out in all primary public and private schools. So far the National Curriculum Framework has been developed and disseminated. Curricula designs for pre-primary, primary grades 1,2,3,4 and 5 have been completed and are now being implemented with the highest class being at grade 4 level. The Ministry of Education is implementing a School meals and nutrition programme targeting vulnerable children from food insecure households in arid and semi-arid counties.

The Livelihoods Pillar is implementing projects which are key to the country's Big Four Agenda on Food security and are also aligned to the regional strategy. One of the projects is the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme whose implementation has been accelerated since the last Steering Committee meeting. Through this project, 61,796 HHs have been reached. The other project is the Kenya climate smart agriculture, whose objective is to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience against risks related to climate change in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya. The project cost is US\$ 279 million and targets 521,500 households. Lastly the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP) which is focusing on developing and implementing regional approaches that enhance livelihoods resilience. The project is currently benefitting 71,015 households

out of which 192,608 are women and has recorded accelerated performance compared to last reporting period.

Kenya has made tremendous efforts towards drought risk management. This is seen through the various projects supporting drought risk management. Some of these projects are The Hunger Safety Net Programme whose main objective is to cushion the most vulnerable against hunger in the four poorest and arid counties of Kenya. A total of 100,064 HHs have been receiving regular cash transfers. The other project is the EDE Support to Resilient Livelihood and drought risk management; This is a EU and GOK funded project whose total budget is US\$43.12 million. The main objective of this project is to support with implementation of drought preparedness projects and coordination of drought risk work. Towards this end, twenty-nine (29) preparedness and micro projects were initiated and are at various level of completion.

Under pillar six, key institutions and structure that support the implementation and delivery of the initiative are; the EDE steering Committee, EDE Pillar Groups and the EDE M&E technical working group. At the county level, we have the County Steering groups. All these have been supported to coordinate and implement the drought risk management work. In addition, the Knowledge Management and Information sharing Platform has been designed and is at 80% level of completion.

Kenya has also made significant progress towards implementation of the recommendation of the 11<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting held in July 2020. Key achievements are recorded in this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Droughts lead to disasters because they destroy lives and livelihoods. The frequency of droughts and their associated impact are increasing globally, owing to climate change. Consequently, governments and development partners have put in place strategies to address climate change related risks including drought at global, regional and national levels. At global level, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 – 2015 in building resilience of nations and communities to disasters aimed at monitoring and reporting risks for timely response. The framework also focused on reducing risks by addressing the causing factors. The HFA paved way for the Sendai Framework (2015 – 2030)<sup>1</sup> that advocates for managing of disaster risks as opposed to managing disasters themselves.

Regionally, Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region experienced repeated drought incidences in the past two decades (2000 – 2020) with the 2010/2011 drought being one of the most severe. In September 2011, the IGAD Heads of State and Government, in a Summit held in Nairobi, made a commitment to end drought emergencies in the region. Kenya's Country Programme Paper (CPP), as part of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) developed. This was translated into the Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) Initiative that was endorsed by the Cabinet. Subsequently, it was developed into a sector plan within the Kenya Vision 2030 Second Medium Term Plan (2013 – 2017), as one of the 'Foundations for National Transformation'. A current Sector Plan (2018 – 2022) is in place and is being implemented.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is mandated to provide leadership in coordinating all issues relating to ending drought emergencies. Consequently, Kenya and development partners continue to implement drought resilience strategies through national programmes and projects.

This report summarizes the progress made by Kenya towards EDE with emphasis on progress of project implementation since the 11<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee Meeting. It also provides updates on the implementation of recommendations of the 11<sup>th</sup> Platform Steering Committee (PSC).

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<sup>1</sup>United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Accessed at [https://www.unisdr.org/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](https://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf) on 16 December 2019.



## 2.0 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 11<sup>TH</sup> PSC RECOMMENDATIONS

The 11<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting was held virtually July 2020 and had a number of recommendations. Following is the progress that Kenya has made towards implementation of the recommendations of the previous PSC:

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
<p>11.1 Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kenya has established the EDE M&amp;E Technical working group which doubles up as the National Experts Panel (NEP) for IDDRSI. This has representation from key sectors of Peace and Security, Water, Roads, ICT, Irrigation, Energy, Education, Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Drought Risk Management and Devolution.</li> <li>➤ A meeting was held in October 2020 to formally induct the new members of the EDE Technical Working Group members on their roles, their terms of reference and work plan.</li> <li>➤ The team has since then held two meetings with the aim of giving progress and updates on implementation of EDE and status of implementation of various projects. These meetings were held on 24-25 September 2020 and 8-9 March 2021 with the second one focusing on reports to be presented during the IDDRSI Steering Committee and General Assembly.</li> <li>➤ In November 2020, two IDDRSI M&amp;E field missions were held; One to Isiolo County and the other one to Makueni County. The third mission was to Embu county in March 2021.</li> <li>➤ A Monitoring and Evaluation Guide was developed and adopted to ensure harmonized approaches to monitoring and evaluation for drought risk management.</li> </ul>

<p>11.2 IGAD Secretariat to support capacity development of the Member States institutions coordinating and implementing IDDRSI at all levels.</p>	<p>Kenya has an operational coordination structure for the IDDRSI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The national structure such as the EDE Steering Committee held 2 meetings in 2020 with the aim of getting updates from various PIAs (EDE Pillar groups) and sectors on progress towards implementation of IDDRSI.</li> <li>➤ At the devolved level, the County Steering Group (CSG) continued to hold meetings, most of which were to facilitate and coordinate drought response. About 253 meeting have been held since the last Steering Committee meeting of July 2020.</li> <li>➤ The EDE (IDDRSI) Pillar Working Groups were facilitated to hold their meetings to review progress they are making towards ending drought emergencies. A total of 10 pillar meetings have been held since the last Steering Committee. One of these meetings was supported by IGAD Secretariat.</li> </ul>
<p>11.5 Member States to document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with IDDRSI stakeholders at sub-national, national and regional level for the purposes of knowledge exchange and transfer;</p>	<p>During the reporting period, Kenya through its various projects produced the following knowledge products;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The devolved climate finance mechanisms: <i>principles, implementation and lessons from four semi-arid counties.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Readying Counties for the County Climate Change Fund Mechanism (CCCF).</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Integrating Climate Risk Management in County Development and Resilience Planning in Kenya.</i></li> <li>➤ <i>KFSSG 2020 Long Rains Food And Nutrition Security Assessment Report of September 2020</i></li> <li>➤ <i>Locust situation update by FAO</i></li> </ul>

### **3.0 UPDATE ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The Government of Kenya has initiated several projects in a bid to cushion its citizens against shocks related to drought risks. These projects are numerous and are in the six EDE pillars. In this section we provide progress on just a sample of the ongoing EDE projects.

#### **3.1 Pillar 1: Peace and Security**

##### **3.1.1 Reduction of illicit small arms and light weapons**

One of the major challenges facing countries that are vulnerable to conflict is the existence of illicit small arms. This is because the illicit small arms open up opportunities for non-state actors to initiate and engage in continuous armed violence. Additionally, the ease of accessibility to small arms by individuals or insurgent groups is a key component in the endless internal conflicts in countries. The existence of porous border at most of the ASAL counties is a major contributing factor to the surging numbers of illicit firearms

Increase of illicit small arms and light weapons in most ASALs Counties continues to pose a threat to peace and security. Since 2017, ownership of illicit firearms has reduced by 90%. This change is attributed to a number of arms control initiatives such as the ratification, adoption, harmonization and implementation of regional protocols guiding the handling of small firearms. More resources were allocated for arms reductions related initiative such as arms making, and awareness campaigns for the voluntary surrender. In 2019 more stakeholders were involved in awareness creation, state owned arms marking exercise and voluntarily surrender of illicit firearms. This brought the number of surrendered illicit arms to 8,379. During this period there was significant increase in numbers of surrendered arms that had a positive impact on the reduction of violent conflict reported.

As at December 2020 the number of illicit arms had reduced to 1073 as more of the arms were surrendered. In addition, the achievement on marking of State owned firearms had reached 91.3% with Military having achieved 100%. The marking supports reduction of misuse of the state-owned arms.

##### **3.1.2 Enhanced timely early warning and response to insecurity incidents**

Early Warning Systems (EWS) are complex processes aimed at reducing the impact of natural hazards by providing timely and relevant information in a systematic way. If effectively implemented, EWS can contribute to increasing the resilience of developing countries to natural disasters and climate related risks and offer simultaneous support

for the achievement of the Development in reducing the loss of life and livelihood. And escalation of conflict into violence.

Since the last General Assembly held in September 2019, the Turkana county peace directorate staff have been trained on early warning, information collection and communicating to reduce escalation of violent conflict. In addition NSC staff were trained on GIS on production of maps showing conflict situation in the country on monthly basis.

### **3.1.3 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. To achieve the peaceful coexistence pillar, one carried out the following initiatives:

In 2019, the CPMR platforms for peaceful co-existence in Karamoja cluster (Uganda, Kenya and S. South), Moyale-Moiyale cluster (Ethiopia-Kenya) and Mandera cluster (Ethiopia-Kenya and Somali) were formed.

Since the last Steering Committee meeting of July 2020, cross border peace dialogue between Uganda and Turkana on resource sharing and identification of migratory routes has been held. Similar dialogues have also been held between South Sudan and Kenya; and Kenya and Ethiopia.

In addition, inter county dialogues were held, with main objectives of: Promoting peace and security within sub-counties; defining roles of various actors – state and non-state in Conflict Resolution, Prevention and Management (CPMR) initiatives; and establishing how best the community level structures can be engaged in the Peace Agenda.

### **3.1.4 Strengthening infrastructure for response**

The main objective of this initiative is to build the capacity of local peace committees in conflict transformation through training on early warning and early response; community dialogue; benchmarking and experience sharing on best practices.

Since the last Steering Committee meeting, several peace dialogues and meetings have been held. These include:

- Consultative peace forum for Garissa and Isiolo Counties to mitigate the inter county conflict on recourse sharing.
- Capacity building forum for peace committees in Samburu County.

- Stakeholders' forum in Wajir County.
- Training of county cluster coordinators for information collection.

In addition, women and youth have actively been involved in these dialogues in line with the UNSCR 1325;2250 on inclusion of women and youth in peace building.

## **3.2 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 wide and covers several sub-sectors namely water, roads, energy, and information and communication technology (ICT). Below is a brief of selected projects under each sub-sector.

### **3.2.1 National Water Harvesting and Ground Water Exploitation Project**

This is a national 10-year project (2012 – 2022) funded by the Kenya Government. Its objective is to harvest water for irrigation and land reclamation. The specific objectives are 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's target is to build water-harvesting infrastructure that can store 18 million m<sup>3</sup> of water. The water can irrigate approximately 180,000 Ha of land. The project targets 8,345 beneficiaries. It involves harvesting runoff water during rainy season for use during the dry season on livestock, domestic and crop use thus reducing pressure on the commodity and conflicts related to water scarcity. So far, 1,016 water pans and small dams of 10,000 to 50,000m<sup>3</sup> have been constructed across the country.

### **3.2.2 Thwake Multi-Purpose Dam**

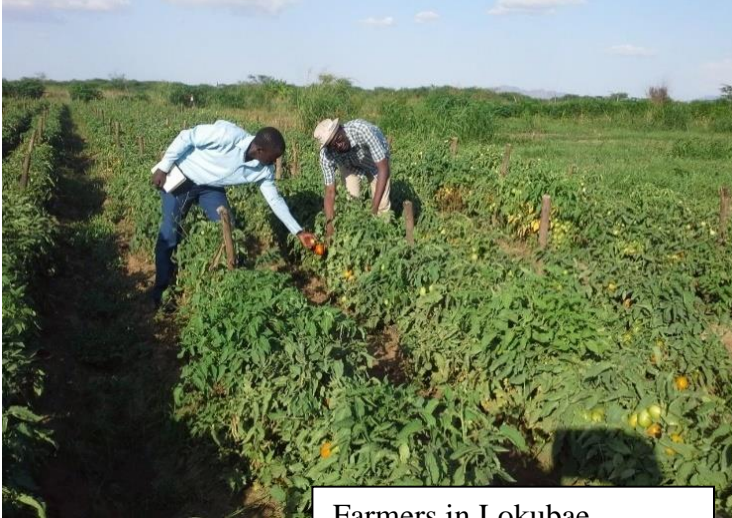
This is a five-year (2018 – 2022), US\$ 426 million project. Its objective is to spur socio-economic development and ease perennial water shortage in the target Counties of Kitui and Makueni. The project has four components namely dam construction, development of water and sewerage systems, generation of 20 MW of power and irrigation of 98,800 acres of land. The project is currently 46 percent complete, up from 39 percent reported during the last Steering Committee meeting. Once completed, it will be able to store 688 million M<sup>3</sup> of water and benefit 1.3 million people.

### **3.2.3 Turkana Irrigation Development Project.**

The objective of the project is to carry out irrigation development for two river basins namely Turkwel and Kerio. It is a new project that targets to extend the resilience of the Turkana community towards drought by putting up 5000 acres of land under irrigation. The project involves groundwater mapping in Lokitipi and Napuu aquifers for use in irrigation. The 10-year project commenced on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016 and is expected to be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2026. The project is at 5% complete. The project Cost is Kshs 9,197 billion.



Farmers using siphons in Katilu irrigation scheme, Turkana



Farmers in Lokubae

**3.2.4 National Expanded Irrigation Programme**

This is a twenty-year project (June 2012 – June 2030) which targets to put 1 million acres under irrigation by year 2030. The estimated annual revenue from the investment is US\$7 million. Expansion of the area under irrigation is very key towards the achievement of the Agenda on food security. The project/programme entails construction of weirs across rivers to establish intake works, construction of canals and laying of water distribution pipes and infield irrigation systems of water conveyance. Additionally, the scope of works involves establishment of water hydraulic structures and river protection works. The completion rate is at 28%. The slow implementation status is attributed to slow uptake of projects by the beneficiaries for production purposes after completion.



Drip irrigation at Thindu in Nakuru County



Irrigation canals at Isinet in Kajiado County

### 3.2.5 Galana Kulalu Food Security Project

This project aims to complete development of 10,000 acres' model farm and produce maize. The project is a model farm located in Tana River and Kilifi Counties. It consists of development of 25 Centre pivots (6000 acres) and drip irrigation (4000 acres) to cover the 10,000 acres. The main objective of the project is to produce maize at a lower cost which is affordable to most consumers and the production of maize is to be done twice in a year. The project cost is US\$ 86.81 million. It started in August 2014 and will be completed in June, 2023. Currently it is at 85% level of completion.



Weeding maize in Galana



Center pivot irrigating maize



Maize harvested and stored in Galana



### **3.3 Pillar 3: Human Capital - Health and Education**

The Human capital pillar comprises of education and health sectors owing to the strong correlation between them. Health, nutrition and education outcomes are inextricable and face common challenges. Educated and healthy people can draw greater reserves of capital to withstand shocks. 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.

#### **3.3.1 Improving quality and relevance: Competency Based Curriculum (CBC)**

Kenya has adopted the CBC, a new curriculum which was piloted in 2016 - 2018. In 2019, CBC was rolled out in all primary schools both public and private. The adoption of the new curriculum was informed by among the new constitution, evidence-based studies and regional integration vision by the East African community members. The new system recommends reforming the education and training sector to provide for the development of the learners' potential in a holistic and integrated manner, while producing intellectually, emotionally and physically balanced citizens.

During the reporting period the Ministry of Education continued to roll out CBC. Through the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) key milestones were achieved despite the COVID 19 pandemic. These include completion of Curriculum Designs for Grade 5; evaluation of the course books and teachers guides in readiness for roll out of CBC in Grade 5; and completion of curriculum designs for Grade 6. Further, the Institute finalized the curriculum designs for Grades 7, 8 and 9 and also developed the scope and sequence charts for 27 subjects in Grades 10, 11 and 12. The Institute also completed the development of curriculum designs for Diploma in Early Childhood Development Teacher Education and Diploma in Primary School Teacher Education. The handbooks for teachers in primary teacher education and ECDE were also completed. The Institute also undertook capacity building for CBC implementers (head teachers, teachers, teacher trainers and field officers) during the first and the second quarter of the period under review before the arrival of COVID-19 in Kenya. The Institute also developed curriculum for Learners' Support Assistant programme, curriculum designs for Diploma in SNE Teacher Education and the Kenya Sign Language interactive materials for Grade 4. However, the timeline for roll out of CBC in Grade 5 is anticipated to be affected by the effects of containment measures put in place by the government to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 among learners.

The Kenya National Examination Council organized the first Grade 3 Assessment which was conducted at Grade 3 level and the reports published and disseminated. This will continue in subsequent years and Grade levels.

### **3.3.2 Digital Literacy Programme**

The digital learning program (DLP) has been rolled out to all primary schools in all the ASAL Counties. Currently the program covers grades 1 and 2 pupils. The program comprises supply of computer tablets loaded with the curriculum content for the relevant grades. Head teachers and teachers for the relevant grades have been trained. The main challenge of the DLP is lack of power connectivity in some counties. Another challenge is that, most teachers deployed in grade 1 and 2 classes are long serving teachers who have not handled ICT gadgets in the past. This limits their level of acceptance of the technologies used in this programme. This was attributed to the failure of the initial ICT training to take into account teachers' basic knowledge in computer. The programme has now been redesigned from provision of tablets to learners to provision of computer labs in schools and equipping them with desk tops for learning. This will reduce the cost of the programme and at the same time reach more learners in a shorter period of time.

In FY 2019/2020, the Ministry was allocated Kshs 800 million for establishment of smart classrooms across the country under the Digital Literacy Programme to support the implementation of the Competency – Based Curriculum. A total of 8,000 public primary schools were identified from the counties to benefit from Kshs 97,500 to establish the smart classrooms which included refurbishment of existing Grade 4 classrooms by improving on security (burglar proof on windows and doors) of the classrooms, establish electrical wiring, construction of a storage and charging cabinet and fixing of a white board in the classroom. The approvals were done but disbursements failed because of the failure to receive the exchequer to date.

#### **E-Learning Platforms**

Kenya already has good online learning platforms in place that can be used leverage to support an effective remote learning system in response to COVID-19, and as an integral aspect of the CBC framework and assessments. Towards this end, the government established e-learning platform in Isiolo, Narok, Wajir and Tana-River to enhance virtual learning. The Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) is using the Kenya Education Cloud (e-cloud) to orient teachers on implementation of the curriculum. Since the closure of schools due to COVID-19, KICD reports to have an increase in access and downloads from the e-cloud from 2,000 to 14,000.

#### **Dissemination of National Guidelines Re-Entry into Basic Education Institutions.**

This is aimed at Enhancing retention of most vulnerable students, especially girls most of whom dropped out of school due to teenage pregnancies during the Covid-19 pandemic accelerated by school closer.

Mechanisms are being put in place to promote re-entry, retention and completion of education by all learners. This include but not limited to, cash transfers to schools and households, community sensitization campaigns and renovation of Low-Cost Boarding Schools in ASALs. 10,000 households are targeted for 2021.

### **3.3.3 School Meals and Nutrition Programme**

The Ministry of Education is implementing a national school meals programme targeting vulnerable children from food insecure household in arid and semi-arid counties. Aimed at improving access to education through enhanced enrolment, attendance and transition, the programme provides children with a mid-day hot meal comprising of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Additionally, school health and nutrition education, deworming and vitamin supplements are provided as part of school health interventions. At the national level, the meals programme is managed by the School Health and Nutrition Programme while sub-County Directors of Education manage the programme at their levels. At the school level, Boards of Management are responsible for receipt, storage and daily management of the food, including preparation, serving and security. It was observed that the programme is not implemented in all schools due to shortage of funding. Some of the challenges affecting the programme include food inadequacy to cover the entire school term, water shortages and inadequate manpower makes it difficult for the food to be prepared. The World Food Programme (WFP) food support ended in June 2018 and the program is now fully funded by government. However, WFP continues to provide capacity building to MOE to ensure programme continuity. During the 2019/2020 financial year, the GoK allocated US\$ 18 million to the programme in 26 counties. A further US\$2million was received through the GPE for provision of porridge to children in selected urban centers of Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Nakuru and Kisumu as well as ECDE children from ASAL counties to mitigate against the effects of COVID-19. At total of 1.6 million children are currently receiving meals from the government funded programme.

## **3.4 Pillar 4: Sustainable Livelihoods**

In line with priority intervention areas of IDDRSI strategy, the sector is implementing a number of projects aimed at increasing the Kenya's ability and that of individual households to respond to acute drought situation and building resilience to address systemic food risks. Most of these projects are ongoing and include:

### **3.4.1 Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP)**

Funded jointly by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and GoK, the project started in July 2013 and was to end in June 2018 but has been extended to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 due to delayed start and other implementation challenges. The project's objective is to enhance drought resilience and improve sustainable livelihoods for target communities in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya. The expected impacts include poverty

reduction and improved food and nutrition security. The project was targeted to benefit 168,000 households (968,787 persons). The GoK provides 10.5% of the total budget of the project which is US\$ 5.755 million while the AfDB funds 89.5% (US\$ 49.05 million) through a loan. This is an improvement from 58.6% reported during the previous Steering Committee. The Total Budget for the Project is US\$ 54.8 million.

As at 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021, 87% of the loan budget had been provided. The total expenditure as at 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 was US\$ 32.14 million and the absorption rate of available funds was 67%.

Highlighted results include 20 earth dams/water pans out of the targeted 28 constructed with a capacity of over 600,000 m<sup>3</sup>, seven irrigation schemes were to be constructed by the Project, Four (4 No.) have been completed and currently under crop production (600 Ha).

One Irrigation scheme in West Pokot is currently under construction though farmers are already in production (own initiatives) while another two schemes in Turkana and Marsabit will be re-advertised after the original contractors were dismissed as a result of contract non-performance. Once completed all the schemes will service 2,500 acres.

The project has also completed the drilling and equipping of 42 Boreholes while another 58 Boreholes are at various stages of completion. The Project has also completed 7 shallow well out of the targeted 12 in the counties while another 5 sub-surface dams has also been constructed. Furthermore, the project has completed the construction 20 livestock sale yards out of the targeted 28. The sale yards are operational handling an average of 200 cattle, 1,000 shoats, 200 chicken per market day. About 1,460 acres of improved pasture has been established in 14 commercial pasture plots. Establishment of a further 225 acres is on-going. The Project has equipped 6 county diagnostic veterinary laboratories in the 6 project counties while a quarantine station in Isiolo is 90% completed. The Project also re-allocated US\$5 million to support the control of the desert locust in the country. The Project purchased over 20,000 litres of assorted control chemicals which is currently being used by the plant protection unit within the Ministry for the aerial and ground spraying of the locusts. So far the project has reached 61,796 HHs (36.58%) broken down as Water Structures- 35,018 HHs, Irrigation Schemes- 3,131 HHs and Livestock Structures- 23,647 HHs.



Commercial pasture field in Baringo

### 3.4.2 Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture

The objective of the Climate Smart Agriculture Project is to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience against risks related to climate change in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya. In the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, the project is supposed to provide immediate and effective response. The joint GoK and World Bank project started in 2017 and is expected to end in 2022. The project is worth US\$ 279 million and targets 521,500 households in 22 Counties.

The project has the following 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.

### 3.4.3 National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth

The US\$ 219 million project is funded by the World Bank and the GoK and aims to increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected counties. In the event of an emergency, the project is required to provide immediate and effective response. 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 targeted rural communities, (iii) build capacity of county technical departments and other stakeholders and support investments in agricultural and climate resilience initiatives. The project period is 2017-2021 targeting 360,000 households in 21 counties, of which Samburu, Turkana and Narok are ASALs.

The project has completed start-up activities by establishing all implementing structures from the national, counties and communities levels. Implementation has started and the following key achievements have been realized. Over 45,000 direct beneficiaries have

been reached through various micro and multi community investments supported and 18,000 beneficiaries have adopted various technologies. Seven hundred and thirty-four micro project investments have been supported.

#### **3.4.4 Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition (SIVAP)**

The main objective of SIVAP is to contribute to poverty reduction by enhancing agricultural productivity, income and food security. The project targets 104,000 farming households in 11 counties<sup>2</sup> (54,000 direct beneficiaries and over 50,000 indirect beneficiaries). Of the total target beneficiaries, 58% are women and youth. This is jointly funded by the AfDB and the GoK at a cost US\$ 70.68 million.

This project started in July 2016 and is scheduled for completion in June 2022. The project expenditure as at 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 was US\$14.99 million and 38% of the resources had been used for the loan from the AfDB, while the grant component had consumed US\$2.808 million. This is a significant improvement from 17.6% reported during the previous Steering Committee. Five new irrigation schemes were under construction at a cost of US\$ 10.6 million. Of the five, two irrigation schemes have been substantially completed and currently under production (406 Hectares). Another one new irrigation scheme is set for re-advertisement in Muranga while another in Meru county had its feasibility study and design completed and awaiting no objection from the Bank to advertise for construction. Seven (7) irrigation schemes are under rehabilitation and are currently at various stages of completion (10-40% completed).

The Project is also currently undertaking the drilling and Equipping of 17 Boreholes, Construction and rehabilitation of 55.5 Km of rural access roads in the counties to support improved access to markets and strengthening of value chains. Four (4No.) Livestock sale yards and Five (5 No.) grading/marketing sheds are also under construction in the counties. The project has also purchased 3,300 beehives and assorted Honey processing equipment for onward distribution to various Beekeeping groups in the counties to support Income Generation (IGAs), Value addition and employment creation within the counties.

To Mitigate on the effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the project has re-allocated US\$5 million to support in the establishment of 213,090 Kitchen gardens in 21 counties (11 SIVAP, 6 DRSLP and 5 former SHDP Project Counties). The Procurement of the Kitchen Garden Kits comprising of assorted seeds, dehy-tray solar driers and shade nets for Multi-storey gardens will support 213,090 Households mitigate on the pandemic by providing nutritious foods and vegetables hence improved household food and nutrition security.

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<sup>2</sup> Kitui, Makueni, Machakos, Tana River, Bomet, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Nyandarua, Murang'a, Kajiado and Nyeri Counties

### 3.4.5 Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP)

This is a five-year project (2014-2019- Extended to December 2021) focusing on entrenching mechanisms for equitable and effective participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women and youth in natural resource management, market access and trade, and livelihoods. The cost of the project is US\$ 98 million. The project is largely delivered through a cross-border cluster approach in fourteen ASAL Counties of Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot.

The overall objective of the Kenya-RPLRP is to develop and implement regional approaches that enhance livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya. The project assists the target communities build resilience from extreme weather conditions by facilitating development of opportunities in the ASALs environment that will improve the living standards of these communities. The funds disbursement as at 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 stood at Kshs 6.344 billion representing 88% of the project funds budgeted while the project overall achievement stood at 90%.

Currently the project is benefitting 71,015 households translating to 469,776 individuals out of which 192,608 are women who are domiciled in the above-mentioned counties.



**Karu Water Pan – Wajir County**



**Pasture and pasture seed production under irrigation – Wajir County**

### 3.5 Pillar 5: Drought Risk Management

Drought risk management and other pillars have a common relation in that the other pillars such as peace and security and livelihoods form the contextual foundation for drought risk management. This necessitates the integration of drought risk reduction in institutional and policy frameworks, projects' implementation, and institutional capacity. EDE Pillar 5 therefore serves to domesticate the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction to accelerate sustainable development. This section presents only a few selected projects as discussed hereafter.

### 3.5.1 The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)

The HSNP is a non-conditional cash transfer programme implemented in four poorest and 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. HSNP regular beneficiaries receive Kshs 2,700 monthly through personal bank accounts. The money is payable every two months.

since the previous Steering Committee meeting, 100,064 households have been receiving the regular cash transfers. In addition, the project coverage has been scaled up from the initial four counties (Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir) by bringing on board four new Counties (Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River). This will lead to an increase of the targeted beneficiaries of regular cash transfers from an initial target of 101,800 to 132,800 beneficiaries by the 2021/22 financial year. Over the same period, the target for re-registration of beneficiaries in the existing four HSNP counties of Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit and Mandera was surpassed. Cumulatively the re-registration has reached 565,918 people against the target of 500,000.



HSNP beneficiaries at pay agent in Laisamis and North Horr, Marsabit

### 3.5.2 EDE Support to Resilient Livelihoods and Drought Risk Management

The project came on-stream during the reporting period and will run from 2020 – 2022. The new project is also jointly funded by the European Union (EU) and GoK. The project supports activities such as drought early warning, drought contingency planning, response and recovery including scale-up cash transfers, drought resilience



initiatives, and participatory community mobilization processes for drought risk management planning and action. This project has a total budget of US\$ 43.12 million. Since the last Steering Committee meeting, 29 preparedness and micro-projects were initiated and were at various stages of completion. A total of 11 of these micro-projects have already been completed while the rest would be completed by June 2021.

### 3.5.3 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 data are collected monthly from 30 households in each of the 154 sentinel sites using mobile devices to ensure timeliness and cost-effectiveness and are classified into data on;

- Drought effects on crop and livestock production.
- Access to markets, food, and water.
- Nutrition and coping strategies.

The recommended interventions can be immediate, medium-term or long-term or a continuum. The project is funded by the GoK for an annual cost of US\$ 300,000 per year for production of monthly Drought Early Warning Bulletins for all the 23 ASAL Counties. The project has consistently produced and disseminated drought early warning bulletins for the 23 ASAL Counties every month and bi-monthly reports on Vegetation Condition Index (VCI). The VCI reports provide evidence-based information on drought status based on vegetation greenness.

During the reporting period, the Authority together with stakeholders represented in KFSSG also conducted four (4) bi annual seasonal food security assessments after each of the rain seasons (MAM and OND) at a cost of US\$1.4 million per year.



### **3.6 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 by 2022. Below are the achievements for pillar six in the year 2020.

#### **3.6.1 Integrated Knowledge Management System for EDE**

Under this programme, a number of interventions were been implemented namely;

- i. *Towards operationalization of an EDE knowledge management and information sharing (KM&IS) platform.* The development of a KM&IS platform was split into two phases. Phase one provided specification of an appropriate platform that would serve the needs of NDMA and EDE stakeholders. A user needs assessment KM&IS platform specification reports were produced. As at December 2020, design and development of the Knowledge Management and Learning platform was 80% complete. The next steps in 2021 will include finalizing and validating the design with stakeholders. A module on investment tracking will be included in the platform to enhance integration.
- ii. *Demand-driven research to generate evidence for decision-making.* A total of US\$ 80,000 was allocated for research. Seven PhD students from public and private Universities in Kenya benefited from the bursary and expected to produce their first journal paper and a policy brief by June 2021.

#### **3.6.2 Strengthening of Relevant institutions for EDE**

- The national structure such as the EDE Steering Committee held 2 meetings in 2020 with the aim of getting updates from various PIAs (EDE Pillar groups) and sectors on progress towards implementation of IDDRSI.
- At the devolved level, the County Steering Group (CSG) continued to hold meetings, most of which were to facilitate and coordinate drought response. About 253 meeting have been held since the last Steering Committee meeting of July 2020.

The EDE (IDDRSI) Pillar Working Groups were facilitated to hold their meetings to review progress they are making towards ending drought emergencies. A total of 10 pillar meetings have been held since the last Steering Committee. One of these meetings was supported by IGAD Secretariat.

## **4.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT**

### **4.1 Challenges**

- i. Project implementation in the year 2020 was slow due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Protocols to slow the spread Corona virus included travel and gathering advisories. Thus, most of the projects may be behind schedule by a year.
- ii. Insecurity in some of the ASAL Counties is a major drawback. It makes project implementation expensive and at times destroys investments.
- iii. The Covid-19 pandemic disrupted learning due to school closer and lead to so many learners dropping out of school opting for employment to sustain their livelihood.

### **4.2 Lessons Learnt**

- i. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation is essential in building resilience and sustainability of pastoralism in Kenya as well as developing innovative approaches that mitigate effects of drought while completing the already existing initiatives.
- ii. Cross-border cooperation is an integral part of resilience building as EDE cuts across international boundaries.
- iii. Collaboration between County Governments and target communities 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.
- iv. Early warning systems are key to building resilience of communities. This is because they help in precision planning and timely response.
- v. End to end approach in designing projects should be adopted e.g., interventions that involve producing agricultural products should incorporate support systems such access to quality inputs and markets.
- vi. There is a lot of potential in ASALs due to vastness of the area.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- i. Strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation to facilitate resiliences building and attainment of sustainability of pastoralism.
- ii. Cross-border cooperation that focus on long-term planning, preparation and implementation of interventions serving long-term needs of border areas should be adopted since successful drought risk management requires regional approaches than focal area interventions.

- iii. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure effective tracking of progress.
- iv. Strengthen resource mobilization strategies.
- v. Strengthen coordination structures if the resilience agenda is to be achieved.