



PROGRESS REPORT OF EDE RESILIENCE PROJECTS IN KENYA

**13TH IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE PLATFORM STEERING
COMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 30TH – 1ST DECEMBER 2021
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ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
ASF	ASAL Stakeholders' Forum
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: SDRM	EDE: Support to Resilient Livelihoods and Drought Risk Management
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
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	Mega Watts
NACONEK	Nomadic Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NSC	National Security Council
PPG	Pastoralist Parliamentary Group
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 Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya's ending drought emergencies strategy 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 implements priority projects and programmes that are aimed at achieving pillar goals and contribute to the overall EDE goal.

There was a significant increase in the number of arms surrendered, which had a positive impact on the reduction of violent conflicts reported. As at June 2021, the number of arms recovered/surrendered was 5,144.

Under climate-proofed infrastructure, several projects were initiated and are at different levels of completion. One of these is the Thwake Dam whose implementation started in 2018 to spur socio-economic development and ease the perennial water shortage in Kitui and Makueni counties. The project is currently 60% complete, up from 46% reported in March 2021. Under the energy sector, the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project is being implemented at a cost of Kshs 15 billion and targets to connect 1.3 million households in ASALs located beyond the reach of the national grid and existing mini-grids. It has a completion rate of 23%, up from 21% reported in March 2021.

Kenya continued to implement several priority projects under Human Capital Pillar, including the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC); Digital Learning Programme (DLP); promotion of e-learning platforms; and School Meals and Nutrition Programme. During the reporting period, the Government in collaboration with other partners initiated Operation Back to School Programme that is aimed at increasing access, quality, equity, retention and transition of out-of-school children aged 6-13 years in 16 target counties. It targets enrollment of 250,000 children (50 %girls, 50 %boys and 5 %children with disabilities) over the next three years.

Several health and nutrition programmes were also implemented during the reporting period. These include: Surge mechanisms in the health systems; High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI); Integrated Outreach and Mobile Clinics; and Operationalisation of community health units.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Pillar has recorded good progress in implementation of priority projects such as the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP); Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture; Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition (SIVAP); and Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPRLP). In addition, the sector has since the last Steering Committee meeting initiated the implementation of a commercial livestock off-take programme whose objective is to reduce livestock losses due to drought, increase pastoralist income and enhance nutrition. This programme involves the procurement and slaughter of livestock by the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC).

On Drought Risk Management, Kenya continued to make good progress in the implementation of various projects such as the Drought Early Warning Project that provides reliable drought information to decision-makers; 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; and the EDE Support to Resilient Livelihoods Project whose objective is to support drought preparedness and coordination.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The frequency and intensity of droughts and their associated impact are increasing globally due 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 the global level, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 – 2015 had the objective of building the resilience of nations and communities against disasters and monitoring and reporting risks for timely response. The framework also focused on reducing risks by addressing the causes such as gaps in fundamental investments like schools, roads and hospitals. The HFA paved way for the Sendai Framework (2015 – 2030)¹ that advocates for managing of disaster risks as opposed to managing disasters themselves.

Regionally, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Member States have experienced recurrent droughts in the past two decades (2000 – 2020) with 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, committed to ending drought emergencies in the region. Kenya developed her Country Programme Paper (CPP) as part of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). This was translated into the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) strategy that was endorsed by Cabinet in December 2012. 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 five-year national Sector Plan (2018 – 2022) is in place and is being implemented as Kenya's second-generation CPP.

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

This report summarises the progress made by Kenya towards EDE, with emphasis on the progress of project implementation since the 12th Steering Committee Meeting. It also provides updates on the implementation of recommendations of the 12th Platform Steering Committee (PSC).

¹United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Accessed at https://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf on 16 December 2019.

2.0 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 12TH PSC

The 12th PSC meeting was held in Mombasa, Kenya, on 18th March 2021 and had various recommendations. The following is the progress that Kenya has made towards implementation of the recommendations of the previous PSC:

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
12.1 The IDDRSI Platform Members are called upon to focus on the principle of taking water to the people, including the development of water supply and irrigation infrastructures as essential components in the design and implementation of integrated community-based resilience-enhancing interventions for sustainable livelihoods and food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In the 5-year EDE Sector Plan for 2018-22, Kenya plans to implement water projects including the rehabilitation of nine water supply systems, mapping groundwater resources (quantity and quality) in all the 23 counties for focused development, construction of 40 small water supply systems in 13 ASAL counties, promoting water harvesting and strengthening transboundary water sharing. ➤ The EDE was mainstreamed into the 5-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Being a devolved function, water is planned for in the CIDPs. All the 47 counties in Kenya have a ministry of water and sanitation.
12.4 The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are urged to mobilise buffer resources to fill funding gaps in resilience-enhancing projects in the IGAD region.	<p>Kenya continues to mobilise resources for investment in drought resilience. Some of the new projects that have been introduced since the last PSC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (TWENDE) funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and GoK. ▪ Consolidating Gains and Deepening Devolution in Kenya funded by UNDP. ▪ Integrated Response and Recovery of Livelihoods for Communities affected by Crises in Kenya funded by UNDP.
12.9 The IDDRSI Platform members are urged to recognise and support the role of national institutions and expertise in the planning and implementation of IDDRSI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Kenya Government continued to support NDMA to coordinate the EDE initiative. ➤ In addition, other Government departments that deal with agriculture, livestock, education, health, nutrition, water, irrigation, roads, energy, peace and conflict management are given the necessary support to deliver on their mandate.
12.10 The IDDRSI Platform members are urged to support knowledge sharing and technology transfer to enable the scale-up and adoption of technologies, best practices and approaches, such as water, feed and improved breeds, to increase and optimise safety nets for pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in the region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kenya has finalised and started the rollout of her Knowledge Management and Information Sharing Platform for drought risk management information. ➤ NDMA also set aside Kshs. 8 million to support PhD students to conduct DRM-related research. By October 2022, all the beneficiary students had completed data collection; four papers had been published and others in various stages of development.
12.11 The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are called upon to deepen gender mainstreaming in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kenya participated in the IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair on Good Practices in Mainstreaming Gender in Cross-Border

the delivery of Country Programming Papers with technical reinforcement from the gender and resilience working group.

Resilience Interventions in Karamoja and Mandera Clusters that was held in Bishoftu, Ethiopia on 16-18 September 2021.

- Finalised the mid-term review for the EDE that pointed out the need to deepen gender mainstreaming in the next phase of medium-term planning – CPP that will start in 2022.

3.0 UPDATE ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Government of Kenya initiated several projects in a bid to cushion its citizens against shocks related to drought risks. This section details progress on selected EDE projects.

3.1 Pillar 1: Peace and Security

The overall outcome of Pillar One is to ensure effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties by strengthening peace and security infrastructure. This is achieved through enhanced peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts hence reducing security risks and mainstreaming peacebuilding and community security in development initiatives. Pillar One also aims at reducing conflicts, conflict-related deaths, displacement of communities and destruction to property. The pillar also provides early warning to relevant Government agencies in a systematic manner such that if effectively implemented could contribute to increasing resilience and early response in the ASAL counties. The pillar is an enabler to all the other pillars and plays a key role in achieving sustainable development in ASAL Counties.

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 borders along most of the ASAL counties is a major contributing factor to the surging numbers of illicit firearms.

The increase of illicit small arms and light weapons in most ASAL counties continues to pose a threat to peace and security. Since 2017, ownership of illicit firearms has reduced drastically due to several arms control initiatives such as the ratification, adoption, harmonisation and implementation of national and regional protocols guiding the handling of small firearms. More resources were allocated for arms marking, physical storage and stockpile management (PSSM), and awareness campaigns for the voluntary surrender of illicit firearms.

During this period there was a significant increase in the number of surrendered arms that had a positive impact on the reduction of violent conflicts reported. For instance, as at December 2020, the number of conflicts reported reduced by 29% while deaths reported due to violent pastoral conflicts reduced by 26% over the same period as more of the arms were surrendered/recovered. In addition, the achievement on marking of State-owned firearms held by security agencies had reached 91%, with the military having achieved 100%. The marking supports the reduction of misuse of State-owned arms. As at June 2021, the number of arms recovered/surrendered was 5,144. The Government commemorated Arms Amnesty Month in September 2021 and is awaiting

returns from the counties, hence the data available is up to June 2021. The total number of recovered/surrendered/Government obsolete arms as at June 2021 was 13,518.

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 systematically providing timely and relevant information. If effectively implemented, EWS can contribute to increasing the resilience of developing countries to natural disasters and climate-related risks and offer simultaneous support towards reducing the loss of lives and livelihoods and escalation of conflict into violence.

During the reporting period;

- 1) Five national research institutes were recruited to cover the following sectors; economy, security, governance, environment and social.
- 2) 25 field monitors were recruited and trained on the collection of early warning information and use of the ICN.
- 3) NRIs and situation room officers have been trained on report writing with a focus on the preparation of policy briefs.

3.1.3 Area-based and cross-border inter-community coexistence

There has been an improvement in community-police engagement as shown by an increase in the number of incidences reported by the public from 60% to 75% in most ASAL 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 National Security Council (NSC) and National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) has reduced inter-community hostilities. To achieve peaceful coexistence, Pillar One carried out the following initiatives during the reporting period:

- Intercounty 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.
 - 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 12th Steering Committee meeting, peace dialogues and meetings were held in various counties including Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu, Wajir and Marsabit.

3.2 Pillar 2: Climate-proofed Infrastructure

The pillar is aimed at ensuring 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. The pillar comprises water and sanitation, roads, energy and information and communication technology (ICT) sectors. Below is a brief of selected projects under each sector.

3.2.1 National Water Harvesting and Ground Water Exploitation Project

This is a national 10-year project (2013 - 2022) funded by the Kenya Government. Its objective is to enhance water harvesting for irrigation and land reclamation. The specific objectives are to increase the reliability of irrigation water through the construction of irrigation water harvesting and storage facilities. The project's target is to build water-harvesting infrastructure that can store 18 million cubic metres of water. Such water can irrigate approximately 180,000 Ha of land. The project will benefit 8,345 people. So far, 1,016 water pans and small dams of 10,000 to 50,000 m³ have been constructed across the country that can hold 12.5 million m³ of water. These interventions often serve as models where landowners are encouraged to replicate and with proper water management, land rehabilitation and reclamation are achieved with irrigation, re-vegetation, and land healing conservation.

3.2.2 Thwake Multi-Purpose Dam

Thwake Dam is a five-year (2018 – 2022), US\$ 426 million project to spur socio-economic development and ease the perennial water shortage in Kitui and Makueni counties. 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 60% complete, up from 46% in March 2021. Once completed, it will be able to store 688 million cubic metres of water and benefit 1.3 million people.

3.2.3 Turkana Irrigation Development Project

The objective of the project is to develop irrigation of 5,000 acres using the Turkwel and Kerio river basins. The project involves groundwater mapping in Lotikipi and Napuu aquifers. The 10-year project commenced on 30th June 2016 and is expected to be completed by 30th June 2026. The project cost is KShs 9.197 billion. To date 2,000 acres of the Turkana Irrigation Development Programme are irrigated in Naipa through groundwater in Lotikipi aquifer.

3.2.4 National Expanded Irrigation Programme

This is a 20-year project (June 2012 – June 2030) that targets to put 1 million acres under irrigation. The estimated annual revenue from the investment is US\$ 7 million. Expansion of the area under irrigation is key towards achieving food security. The programme involves the provision of irrigation infrastructure for abstraction, conveyance, distribution and application of irrigation water for the various irrigation projects. The project targeted interventions in 610 projects across the country to bring an additional 531,574 acres under irrigation. For sustainability and reliability of irrigation water, the sector also embarked on providing water storage for irrigation.

In arid areas, development initiatives focused on the provision of water storage reservoirs and the installation of greenhouses. The water pans provide water for domestic and animal consumption while greenhouses supplement the local community's nutritional needs and provide a source of income for women and youth groups. Since 2011, the achievements under the National Expanded Irrigation Programme are summarised as follows:

- 1) Rehabilitation, expansion and modernisation of public irrigation schemes, resulting in an increase in irrigated land from 23,055 acres to 50,315 acres.
- 2) Over 202 irrigation projects in the 47 counties have been constructed, benefiting over 108,077 farmers at a cost of Kshs 29.21 billion translating to Kshs 180,805 per acre.
- 3) Feasibility studies and detailed designs of over 38 projects covering 430,000 acres completed.

In addition, to increased reliability of irrigation water, water-harvesting initiatives have also been carried out under the programme including;

- 1) Feasibility studies and detailed designs for 11 water storage reservoirs with a cumulative total of 1.3 billion m³ completed.
- 2) Construction of 25,306 water pans with a combined volume of 42.8 million m³ in arid areas for domestic, animal consumption and irrigation in greenhouses.

3.2.5 Galana Kulalu Food Security Project

This project aims to complete the development of a 10,000-acre model farm in Tana River and Kilifi counties for maize production. It consists of the development of 25 centre pivots irrigating 6,000 acres and drip irrigation of 4,000 acres. The main objective of the project is to produce affordable maize. The project cost is US\$ 86.81 million. It started in August 2014 and will be completed in June 2023. It is currently at 85% completion.

The project involves development of infrastructure for viable and economic utilisation of the Galana and Kulalu ranches through, among others, irrigated agriculture. The implementation plan of the project is phased, comprising a 10,000-acre model farm in phase I and a 170,000-acre pilot farm in phase II. The setting up of the model farm infrastructure is 89% complete, including installation of 21 center pivots covering 3,300 acres, drip irrigation pipes covering 1,800 acres, construction of two pumping stations and one sedimentation basin. Notably, all pipe networks for water distribution in the entire 10,000 acres farm have been installed. To complete the 10,000-acre model farm, the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) disengaged with Green Arava, the Israeli Contractor who defaulted and abandoned the site, and contracted Irico International to complete the remaining works (25 center pivots, 6 pumps and 36 km of pipeline). Out of these, one centre pivot has been installed, 7 km of pipeline laid and excavation of pump house commenced. Upon completion, the 10,000-acre farm will be availed to growers in the private sector for production as per agreed terms. In addition, hydrological studies indicated that the available water could irrigate an additional 10,000 acres without storage at an estimated Kshs 3 billion.

3.2.6 Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project

This is a five-year Kshs 15 billion project being implemented in Kilifi, Lamu, Kwale, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot and Tana River counties. The project targets to connect 1.3 million households located beyond the reach of the national grid and the existing mini-grids. The project is 23% complete, up from 21% reported in March 2021, and over 50,000 households have been connected with Solar Home Systems.

3.2.7 Nuno-Modogashe-Wajir Road Project

This is a two-year road project aimed at upgrading 320 km to bitumen standard. The Government of Kenya upgraded the first 20 km using locally sourced funds. The rest of the length was funded

through loans and grants from oil-rich Arab countries, covering Nuno-Modogashe section at an estimated cost of Kshs 13.4 billion. The status of the project is substantially completed.

3.2.8 Garsen-Witu-Lamu Road Project

It is a 135 km road project connecting Garsen, Witu and Lamu towns. It commenced in 2016 and was expected to be completed in October 2021 at a cost of Kshs 10.8 billion. The status is at 87% complete.

3.3 Pillar 3: Human Capital (Health and Education)

The Human Capital Pillar comprises 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 Three are to increase the 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.

A) Education

3.3.1 Improving quality and relevance: Competency-Based Curriculum

Kenya has adopted the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), a new curriculum that was piloted in 2016 - 2018. In 2019, CBC was rolled out in all public and private primary schools. The adoption of the new curriculum was informed by, among others, 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 learners' competencies 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.

Capacity building was conducted for over 220,000 curriculum implementers who included Master Trainers, Champion Teachers, Curriculum Support Officers, Education Officers and Teachers on implementation of CBC. The Ministry of Education broadcasted over 20,000 programmes through Radio and TV channels and also disseminated e-content through Kenya Education Cloud (KEC) to support remote learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Continuous field monitoring and evaluation exercises were carried out to assess and track the implementation of CBC in Grade 4 to inform the progress of implementation.

3.3.2 Digital Literacy Programme

The Digital Learning Programme (DLP) has been rolled out to all primary schools in ASAL counties. Currently, the programme covers grade 1 and 2 pupils. The programme comprises the supply of computer tablets loaded with the curriculum content for the relevant grades. Headteachers and teachers for the relevant grades have been trained. The main challenge of the DLP is the 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 the programme. This was attributed to the failure of the initial ICT training to take into account teachers' basic knowledge in computers. The programme has now been redesigned from provision of tablets to learners to provision of computer

labs in schools/smart classrooms and equipping them with desktops for learning. The main rationale of the redesign of the DLP was to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and economic viability of the programme amidst limited resources.

3.3.3 E-Learning Platforms

In the year 2019-2020/21, the Education sector was completely paralysed by the outbreak of COVID 19. This hampered learning and led to indefinite school closure of both public and private schools. Post-Covid-19, the sector had key lessons learned amongst them the need to leverage technology for a blended approach by integration of physical and digital learning.

Kenya already has good online learning platforms in place that can be leveraged to support an effective remote learning system in response to Covid-19, and as an integral aspect of the CBC framework and assessments. The sector has developed and established e-learning platforms in some ASAL counties such as Isiolo, Narok, Wajir and Tana-River to enhance virtual learning with priority to scale up to all other target ASALs counties.

3.3.4 School Meals and Nutrition Programme

The Ministry of Education (MoE) is implementing a national school meals programme targeting vulnerable children from food-insecure households in arid and semi-arid counties. The programme, which is aimed at improving access to education through enhanced enrolment, attendance and transition, provides children with a mid-day hot meal comprising cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Additionally, school health and nutrition education, deworming and vitamin supplements are provided as part of school health interventions.

In FY 2020/21, Kshs. 1.85 billion was used to provide hot meals to 1,841,000 learners. A further Kshs. 200 million from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) was used to provide fortified porridge to urban slums under learning continuity in basic education to mitigate against impacts of Covid-19. The Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the food supplied to schools earlier in the year. A further Kshs. 240 million was provided in the FY 2020/21 to procure cereals for learners given the harsh economic occasioned by Covid-19 pandemic and harsh weather conditions in the ASALs, pockets of poor areas and urban informal settlements.

During the period under review, 50% of the beneficiaries of the school meals and nutrition programme were from the ASALs, where many other schools have substantial food requirements that the MoE was not able to meet. Thus, there is need to pool resources amongst stakeholders in the ASALs to fill the existing gap as studies have evidenced a direct correlation between adequate feeding and the cognitive abilities of learners.

It was observed that the programme is not implemented in all schools due to shortage of funding and priority is given to the most food-insecure schools. Some of the challenges affecting the programme include food inadequacy to cover the entire school term, water shortages and inadequate manpower, making it difficult to have the food prepared. The World Food Programme (WFP) food support ended in June 2018 and the programme is now fully funded by Government. However, WFP continues to provide capacity building to MoE for increased efficiency, efficiency and sustainability of the programme.

3.3.5 Dissemination of National Re-Entry Guidelines into Basic Education Institutions

In 2020/21 the National re-entry guidelines were finalised and are being disseminated to all users and key stakeholders. The main objective is to ensure a standardised approach in the re-enrollment of learners who may have dropped out of school due to various reasons such as; Nomadic nature of pastoralist communities who keep migrating in search of water and grazing land, teenage pregnancies, water and food insecurity, Covid-19 effects, cattle rustling incidences, amongst others.

A study carried out by UNESCO shows that approximately two million children are out of school in the ASALs, pockets of poor and urban informal settlements. The Ministry of Education in collaboration with partners is implementing several interventions aimed at increasing the enrollment out of school children in these marginalised areas, thus the national re-entry guidelines will be useful in the placement of learners back to schools.

Some of the interventions being put in place to promote re-entry, retention and completion of education by all learners include;

- Cash transfers to schools and households.
- Community sensitisation campaigns.
- Renovation of Low-Cost Boarding Schools in ASALs.

The initiative targets 10,000 households in 2021.

3.3.6 Operation Back to School Programme

UNICEF in partnership with MoE/NACONEK commenced a 3-year project in January 2021-2023 that is aimed at increasing access, quality, equity, retention and transition of out-of-school children aged 6-13 years in 16 target counties. It targets enrollment of 250,000 children (50% girls, 50% boys and 5% children with disabilities) over the next three years. The 16 targeted ASAL counties are: Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kwale, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot and two additional vulnerable counties of Bungoma and urban informal settlements in Nairobi.

The Operation Come to School Phase II was informed by lessons learned from the completed Phase 1 of the project, implemented between 2015-19 in nine ASAL counties. The project resulted in the successful enrolment and retention of 349,460 children (48% girls) in school. Building on this success, the new expansion of the project aims at increasing the number of out-of-school children enrolled and retained in schools by a further 250,000.

B) Health

3.3.7 Surge mechanisms in health systems

In 2016, the Ministry of Health adopted a surge model, an approach to strengthen the capacity of health systems to effectively manage increased and decreased demand for services for the management of wasting before, during and after shocks whilst protecting and supporting ongoing health and nutrition system strengthening efforts and as part of risk-informed programming. The approach has been implemented in 10 arid counties (Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo, West Pokot and Tana River) that have an unacceptably high prevalence of wasting. In the 2020/2021 financial year, the scale-up in health facilities increased to 67%.

Moreover, to strengthen community–facility linkage thus facilitating timely detection and referral of malnourished children, the counties empowered caregivers on early detection and self-referral.

3.3.8 Logistics Management Information System

The Ministry of Health through the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) has implemented a Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) which allows for a pull system of commodities for the management of acute malnutrition. This has significantly reduced commodity stock-outs at health facilities in all 23 ASAL counties and minimised expiry of commodities while ensuring sustainability through use of a single pipeline. In the 2020/2021 financial year, a total of 2,122 health facilities were implementing LMIS with a reporting rate of 98%.

3.3.9 Implementation of High Impact Nutrition Interventions

The coverage of High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI) across the 23 ASAL counties at health facilities stood at over 85 % at the end of June 2021. To strengthen HINI, counties have increased recruitment and deployment of healthcare workers, including nutritionists for provision of these services. This has seen an increase in uptake of nutrition services such as infant and young child feeding counselling, micronutrient supplementation and treatment of acute malnutrition.

3.3.10 Integrated outreach and mobile clinics

Populations in hard-to-reach areas of arid counties face challenges in accessing health and nutrition services owing to long distances to health facilities. To ensure increased access to services, 10 counties have developed costed integrated outreach medical services through which support has been provided through stakeholders. Such support includes Beyond Zero mobile outreaches, transforming health systems for universal health care project, among others.

3.3.11 Operationalisation of community health units

The community health approach is based on the Primary Health Care (PHC) concept that focuses on the principles of equity, community participation, inter-sectoral action and appropriate technology and the decentralised role played by the health system in addressing health care access challenges and maternal and child mortality and communicable diseases. During the reporting period, the Ministry of Health launched the Kenya Community Health policy to guide its implementation at county level. ASAL counties are at different levels of implementation, with coverage for functional community units varying.

3.4 Pillar 4: Sustainable Livelihoods

In line with priority intervention areas of IDDRSI strategy, the Pillar is implementing several projects aimed at increasing 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

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 30th 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 ASALs. 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. The project total budget is US\$ 54.8 million.

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 and 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 seeks 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. It has completed start-up activities by establishing all implementing structures from the national, county and community levels. Implementation has started and the following key achievements have been realised.

- 1) Over 45,000 direct beneficiaries have been reached through various micro and multi-community investments supported and 18,000 beneficiaries have adopted various technologies.
- 2) 734 micro project investments have been supported.

3.4.4 Kenya Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition

The main objective of the Small-Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (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 (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.

3.4.5 Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project

This is a five-year project (2014-2019- Extended to December 2021) focusing on entrenching mechanisms for equitable and effective participation of vulnerable and marginalised 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 14 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 the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the ASALs. The project assists the target communities to 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 30th September 2021 stood at Kshs 9.48 billion, representing 100% of the project funds budgeted while the project overall achievement stood at 99% and absorption rate at 96.4 %.

Currently, the project is benefitting 71,015 households, translating to 469,776 individuals out of which 192,608 are women. The project ends on 31st December 2021.

3.4.6 Drought Mitigation – Commercial Livestock Off Take Programme

The Government of Kenya is undertaking a livestock off-take programme through the Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) in collaboration with the Directorate of Livestock Production and the county governments in response to the ongoing drought. The objective of the programme is to reduce livestock losses due to drought, increase pastoralists' incomes and enhance nutrition. This programme involves procurement and slaughter of livestock by KMC.

The programme started in October 2021 with a budget of Kshs. 1.5 billion and is designed to end in December 2021. A total of 3,713 cattle have been procured out of 7,537 cattle targeted, translating to achievement of 33%. It covers 11 Counties: Marsabit, Garissa, Laikipia, Tana River, Isiolo, Mandera, Kitui, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir and Kilifi.

3.4.7 Towards Ending Drought Emergencies an Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Restoration of Kenyan Rangelands (TWEENDE)

The objective of the Towards Ending Drought Emergencies an Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Restoration of Kenyan Rangelands (TWEENDE) project is to reduce the cost of climate change-induced drought on Kenya's national economy by increasing the resilience of the livestock and other land-use sectors in restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems. The project focuses on 11 ASAL counties: Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Kajiado, Kitui, Makueni, Tharaka-Nithi, Meru and Taita Taveta.

The project is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC), NDMA, and Conservation International (CI) as executing entities in partnership with respective county governments and other service providers. TWEENDE project is implemented with financial support from the Green Climate Fund through the International Union Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as the accredited entity.

The project is expected to contribute to improved adaptation to climate change of Kenya's national policy of "Ending Drought Emergencies", as outlined in "Kenya Vision 2030" and will be implemented in three landscapes encompassing 11 counties, which have devolved powers under Kenya's new

Constitution. The project will benefit 620,000 people in 104,000 households and will protect or restore 500,000 hectares of rangelands in a landscape of 2.5 million hectares.

The target landscapes are dry season grazing areas - critical resource zones that provide refuge during periods of drought. Their existence depends on the availability of permanent water, which makes them hotspots for resource competition and land-use change. They are used seasonally by large numbers of livestock keepers, often from multiple ethnic groups, following customary governance practices. Customary institutions have become weakened, leading to breakdown in natural resource governance, degradation of resources, and escalating conflicts.

The project has three participating parties on implementation referred as Executing Entities. Component 2 on the restoration of rangeland landscapes for ecosystem-based adaptation will be led by MoALFC with total funding of USD14,882,096 comprising USD 9,482,096 from GCF and USD 240,000 as co-financing from the Government. The project will run for five years up to 2024.

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 Sustainable livelihoods form the contextual foundation for this pillar. This necessitates the integration of drought risk reduction in institutional and policy frameworks, project implementation, and institutional capacity. Pillar Five, 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 Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) is an unconditional cash transfer programme implemented in the 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.

For the period under review, 100,919 households were maintained on regular cash transfers under the HSNP project. The beneficiaries are drawn from Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir counties. The project is expanding to Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River counties, with preliminary activities of enlisting and targeting beneficiaries already ongoing. Currently, 42,705 households have been registered in these new counties. After targeting, these beneficiaries are expected to start receiving cash transfers by March 2022.

The reporting period saw continued worsening of the drought situation in a number of counties, with Wajir county attaining thresholds for disbursement of scale-up (drought shock-responsive) cash transfers. In this respect, 13,555 households in the county received scale-up cash transfers in August 2021.

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 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 mobilisation processes for drought risk management planning and action. This project has a total budget of US\$ 43.12 million.

Since the 12th Steering Committee meeting, 29 preparedness projects were initiated, 19 of which were micro-projects and completed. Two of the larger (macro) projects were completed and handed over to communities. The remaining eight are nearing completion, with only the auxiliary components remaining outstanding.

3.5.3 Kenya Drought Early Warning Project

The Drought Early Warning (DEW) project provides reliable (accurate and timely) information on drought and food security status to relevant stakeholders including grassroots communities, 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 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;

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

The recommended interventions can be immediate, medium-term or long-term or continuum. The project is funded by the GoK at an annual cost of US\$ 300,000 per year for the 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 same period, food security assessment reports were produced by a multi-stakeholder committee to inform drought response.

3.6 Pillar 6 – Institutional Development and Knowledge Management

3.6.1 Integrated Knowledge Management System for Drought Risk Management

Under this result area, the following results were achieved;

- 1) Development and operationalisation of a DRM knowledge management and information sharing platform - The design of the platform was tested and system validated in May 2021. With the KMIS platform development at 95% in June 2021, trainers were trained to strengthen their capacity to train others on use of the system. A module on investment tracking was included in the platform to enhance integration. Between July and September 2021, some of the information required to update the platform was collected in readiness for the updating exercise slated for November 2021. Updating the platform will pave way for its deployment and use
- 2) Demand-driven research - A total of US\$ 80,000 was allocated for research, benefiting seven PhD students from public and private Universities in Kenya. In September 2021, the students disseminated their research findings through a high-level workshop. During the workshop.
 - i) All the students had completed collecting data.
 - ii) Four papers had been published in peer-reviewed journals.
 - iii) Three papers were under review by various journals.

- iv) Five papers were in drafts, yet to be submitted to a journal.
- v) Plans were underway for each of the students to write two policy briefs based on their research findings.

3.6.2 Strengthening of Relevant institutions for EDE

The EDE pillar groups at national level held three meetings in August 2021 to give feedback to the pillar-specific draft reports of the EDE Mid Term Review (MTR). The EDE MTR was conducted as a follow on to the recommendations of the September 2019 IDDRSI General Assembly meeting at which IGAD recommended 'reactivation' of EDE structures across its member states, with a comprehensive collaborative stock-take of EDE achievements and relevance, and analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of EDE/CPF coordination structures.

- 1) At the sub-national level, the 23 County Steering Groups (CSGs) held two meetings each in the reporting period, most of which were to facilitate and coordinate the management of drought risks. An additional 46 meetings were held to disseminate the findings of the Long Rain Assessments (LRA); one meeting in Kitui County was funded by IDDRSI. A meeting of the EDE Technical Working Group (NEP) was held in early September 2021 to critically refine their respective draft EDE MTR reports with their earlier input incorporated, while also reviewing the draft synthesised MTR report. A second TWG/NEP meeting was held in late September 2021 for the generation of a report on progress of achievement of indicators as committed in the DRM EDE MTPIII and production of a report in preparation for the 13th IDDRSI Steering Committee meeting.
- 2) To operationalise the National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF), the NDEF regulations were developed, approved and gazetted. This will pave way for the capititation of the NDEF kitty starting with an initial Kshs 2 billion by the Government of Kenya.

4.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

4.1 Challenges

- i) The Covid-19 pandemic continued to be a major impediment to the implementation of projects and programmes due to restrictions on travel and gatherings.
- ii) Insecurity in some of the ASAL counties is a major drawback that makes project implementation expensive and at times destroys investments.

4.2 Lessons Learnt

- i) Cross-border cooperation is an integral part of resilience building as EDE cuts across international boundaries.
- ii) 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.
- iii) Early warning systems should be closely linked to early response if the impact of calamities is to be minimised and resilience of communities built.
- iv) Need for the adoption of an end-to-end approach in the design of projects e.g. interventions that involve producing agricultural products should incorporate support systems such access to quality inputs and markets.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- i) Need to have a strong link between early warning and early response. This would require the support of a dedicated fund (contingency fund) for preparedness and response.
- ii) Strengthen coordination structures at all levels if the resilience agenda is to be achieved.
- iii) Strengthen resource mobilisation strategies.
- iv) Strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation to facilitate resilience building and attainment of sustainability of pastoralism.
- v) Initiate more cross-border projects and corporations as drought risk management requires regional approaches.
- vi) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure effective tracking of progress.