



Republic of Kenya

RESILIENCE BUILDING IN KENYA

Progress Report

**Presented at the 14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee
20-21 July 2022 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

By

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ✓ Overview of food and nutrition security in Kenya
- ✓ Response interventions
- ✓ Progress on implementation of recommendations of the 13th PSC
- ✓ Progress in implementation of resilience programmes
- ✓ Challenges, lessons and recommendations



OVERVIEW OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN KENYA

- Drought condition has worsened since the last **Platform Steering Committee**
 - 13 counties (57%) are in ALERT.
 - **6 counties (26%) are in ALARM.**
 - All the 23 ASAL counties (**100%**) are on worsening trend.
- Drought impacts;
 - **4.1 million people** face acute food insecurity of which **1.1 million are in IPC 4 (Emergency)** and **3 million** in IPC 3 (Crisis).
 - 942,000 children under 5 years are currently malnourished, and these numbers continue to increase.
 - Livestock mortality is **High in seven counties** - Samburu (16.9%), Mandera (11.3%), Isiolo (8%), Lamu (7.6%), Marsabit (7.4%), Garissa (6.8%) and Wajir (5.3%)
 - Resource based conflict –inter/intra

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RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

- GoK has spent KShs. **11.4 billion** on response since August 2021:
 - KShs. **8.3 billion** for relief food and cash transfers.
 - KShs. **3.1 billion** for non-food sectors including water, livestock, education, peace building, health and nutrition.
- Gap of KShs. **15.3 billion** for July – October 2022.
- Working with partners such as UN agencies, bilateral partners, NGOs, CBOs/FBOs to fill funding gap.
- **Lower than normal precipitation projected in ASALs up to September 2022.**
 - **Calls for scale up of interventions in all the sectors**



PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 13TH PSC

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
<p>13.2. Calls on Member States to translate their Livestock development and rangeland policies based on inclusive value chain development that integrates and harmonises all producers, service providers, in the areas of animal breeding, feed (water and forage), biodiversity, health services and marketing.</p>	<p>The following policies strategies, plans, regulations, guidelines have been developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Agriculture Research System Policy. ❖ Livestock Identification Traceability System – Branding. ❖ Range Management Pastoralism Strategy (RMPS). ❖ Agricultural Sector Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan. ❖ Beef Feedlot Guidelines. ❖ Beef Strategy. ❖ National Feed Strategy.
<p>13.4. Further calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the region in the face of quadrupling hazards - drought, floods, pests, human disease and conflicts that have undermined the progress made since the launch of IDDRSI.</p>	<p>Some of the recently introduced resilience projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ De-Risking Inclusive Value Enhancement (DRIVE)- Horn of Africa. ❖ Kenya Agricultural Market Information System (KAMIS). ❖ Towards Ending Drought Emergencies (TWEDE) Project. ❖ National Rural Inclusion Growth Programme (NARIGP). ❖ Aquaculture Business Development Project (ABDP). ❖ Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP).



IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONT....

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
<p>13.7. Urging the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels; and calls on the IGAD Secretariat to improve M&E units at technical ministries, enhance capacity on planning, data collection, data analysis and results-based reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kenya participated in the IGAD workshop aimed at reviewing the results frameworks for the Country Programme Paper (CPP). ❖ M&E tools were developed and adopted to facilitate uniform and harmonised data collection and reporting on all EDE-related initiatives. ❖ NDMA finalised design of the drought risk knowledge management system and plans to roll it out in the 2022/2023 FY.
<p>13.8 Calls on Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of their Country Programming Papers (CPPs) and urges the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and coordinate this exercise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kenya has undertaken mid-term review of the CPP as part of preparation of the next phase of the 4th Medium Term Plan (MTP) for the Vision 2030 for the 2023-27 period. This covered what was achieved since July 2018 when implementation of the current MTP III started, lessons learnt, emerging issues and challenges that may have hindered optimal achievement. ❖ In addition, Kenya completed its mid-term review (MTR) of the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies in December 2021. The recommendations were adopted and a draft action plan of implementation produced in June 2022. ❖ A key decision in the MTR was that phase two of the EDE will be 2023 – 2030 in line with the Kenya Vision 2030.



IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONT....

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
13.10 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to support the ongoing efforts in resource mobilisation for the implementation of the projects developed for IGAD Clusters 1, 2 and 4 ; as well as the proposals that will be developed for clusters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kenya continued to actively participate in resource mobilisation for cross-border projects and programmes. This includes participating in the feasibility study and programme design for scaling up identified resilience-enhancing technologies and innovations in the IGAD cluster 3 (Mandera Cluster). ❖ Kenya also participated in the Karamoja cluster conflict analysis on conflict, climate change, migration and food security.
13.11 Calls upon Member States, Development Partners and IGAD Secretariat to support the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Units at national level to provide the staffing, equipment and facilitation required for effectiveness, efficiency and quality services delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kenya is strengthening her IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit based at NDMA. The Unit currently has adequate staffing, provided with necessary equipment. ❖ Resource mobilisation is being carried out to improve on effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery by the Unit. ❖ In addition, mid-term review for the EDE CPF has been undertaken and recommendations are being implemented, some of which focus on enhancing effectiveness of the EDE coordination structures.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDIUM-TERM PLAN III (CPP)

- **Priority Intervention Areas based on the 6 Pillars of EDE**
 - Peace & Security
 - Climate Proofed Infrastructure
 - Human Capital
 - Sustainable Livelihood
 - Drought Risk Management
 - Institutional Development & Knowledge Management
- **Target for each of the indicators within the priority intervention areas**

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PIA I: PEACE AND SECURITY

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Cumulative Target 2021/22</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievements 2021/22</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
County peace structures			
No. counties with operational offices in charge of conflict management	23	23	100%
No. of county mediators (ToT) trained	130	205	154%
No. of peace legislations or policies enacted	1	1	100%
Alternative dispute resolution mechanism in place	23	23	100%
Institutional development			
No. of institutions trained on conflict-sensitive approaches to development	40	36	90%
No. of peace dividend projects completed	10	11	110%
No. of cross-border peace structures operationalized	2	10	500%
No. of CIDPs integrating conflict-sensitive programming	23	23	100%

- PIA1 delivered 100% of all its indicators other than training of institutions.
- 38% of the indicators were over delivered.
- The main success factor was prioritization of peace and security.

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PIA 2: CLIMATE-PROOFED INFRASTRUCTURE

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Road infrastructure			
KM of road completed in LAPSSET network	550	345.5	51%
KM of road completed in the ASAL counties	2,600	335	13%
Water management system			
Water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	9	9	100%
Sewerage treatment plants constructed	4	5	125%
Groundwater potential maps developed	19	19	100%
Irrigated land			
Hectares irrigated	180,000	268,825	149%
Energy			
No. of households connected to the grid	250,000	142,303	57%
ICT			
KM of fibre optic cable has been laid	8,900	8,900	100%

- Water management system programmes were on target.
- Irrigation and internet connectivity interventions surpassed target.
- Road construction and electricity connectivity fell below target due to inadequate funds, and Covid-19 containment measures.

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PIA 3: HUMAN CAPITAL

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Health development			
No of counties using EMMS	23	23	100%
No. of counties with functional referral system	23	23	100%
No. of counties accessing all nutrition commodities through KEMSA	23	23	100%
No. of counties implementing outreach strategies	23	23	100%
No. of counties implementing HINI	23	23	100%
No. of counties embracing evidence-based decision making	23	23	100%
No. of counties with functional community health units	23	23	100%
Education development			
Number of primary school teachers recruited	4,200	4,000	95%
No. of classrooms built & equipped	330	445	135%
No. of low-cost boarding schools constructed/rehabilitated	56	33	59%
No. of counties with functional EMIS	23	23	100%

- All the indicators under the health sector were 100% delivered.
- Recruitment of teachers to improve teacher-learning ratio and construction of low-cost boarding schools performed below target to due to inadequate funds.



PIA 4: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Fodder, drought tolerant crops, livestock and fish production			
Hectares of land re-seeded	300	350	117%
Number of bales of fodder conserved	10,000	10,000	100%
Tropical Livestock Units insured	90,000	90,000	100%
Disease control strategies and contingency plans developed	8	9	113%
Functional fish factories	1	1	100%
No. of fingerlings restocked	4,000,000	5,600,000	140%
Livestock marketing			
No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	10	46	460%
No. of functional holding grounds	7	7	100%
No. of functional abattoirs	10	11	110%
No. of functional livestock export zones	5	3	60%
Land use management			
Number of counties with land use plans	23	17	74%

- 45% of the indicators surpassed targets.
- 18% of the targets were not achieved due to lack of adequate resources and Covid-19 pandemic.

PIA 5: DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT

- **NDEF is operational (Regulations and Guidelines approved).**
 - **KShs. 700 million allocated to the fund.**
- The drought early warning system is robust.
 - **Produced 24 monthly bulletins.**
 - **Drought early warning information is utilised by 2,000 stakeholders**
- 100,800 households benefit from bi-monthly unconditional cash transfers of KShs. 5,400.
 - GoK invested KShs. 11.4 billion.
- Government and partners conduct food security assessments twice a year.
- **The drought contingency fund MIS is operational and supports response decisions.**

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PIA 6: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- Development of a DRM knowledge management system completed.
 - Design complete and system is live <http://knowledgeweb.ndma.go.ke/>.
 - 30 knowledge champions trained.
 - Rollout planned for 2022/2023 FY.
- Knowledge generation;
 - 6 PhD students supported through funding to conduct DRM research, 4 policy papers already published.
- Institution development;
 - 6 institutions operationalised (NDMA, NDEF, ASF, FCDC & PPG).
 - 33 coordination structures vibrant at all levels including CSGs, NSC, TWG and Pillars.
 - 14 ASAL relevant policies instituted in water, livestock, drought risk management, and security sectors.



CHALLENGES, LESSON AND RECOMMENDATIONS

▪ **Challenges**

- Continuous availability of reliable data.
- Weak/disjointed coordination among the various stakeholders.
- Inadequacy of funds.
- Costly acquisition of land for public investments.

▪ **Lessons**

- Systems enhance efficiency and accountability.
- Collaborative synergies and seamless coordination is key to attaining greater milestones towards ending drought emergencies.

▪ **Recommendations**

- Need for central repository for DRM information and data.
- Strengthen coordination structures at all levels.
- Ringfence resources for priority investments for resilience building.
- Strengthen resource mobilisation strategies.
- Enhance collaborations and synergies.

IN PICTURES



Managing human-wildlife conflicts in Makueni county



Water points are drying up as the drought situation deteriorates.

IN PICTURES



Caregivers are at the centre of monitoring child nutrition status.



Improving livestock breeds for sustainable livelihoods in Kilifi county.

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IN PICTURES



Cash transfer payments in Marsabit County.



Dissemination of research findings as part of knowledge management.

Photos courtesy of the Government of Kenya, its agencies and partners.

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THE END