Republic of Kenya

Kenya Progress Report of Resilience Interventions as at June 2022

Presented at the

14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and 8th General Assembly Meetings
20-22 July 2022

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPF	Common Programme Framework
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EMMS	Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
HINI	High Impact Nutrition Interventions
HoA	Horn of Africa
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTR	Mid – Term Review
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NOFBI	National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure
NoKET	Northern Kenya Education Trust
PCF	Partnership Coordination Framework
PIA	Priority Investment Area
PPG	Pastoralist Parliamentary Group
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SIVAP	Small Sale Irrigation Value Addition Project
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TTC	Teachers Training College
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
WFP	World Food Progamme

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SUMMARY

The ending drought emergencies strategy is implemented through six priority areas; peace and security, climate-proofed infrastructure, human capital, sustainable livelihoods, drought risk management and institutional development and knowledge management, each of which implements priority projects and programmes that contribute to the overall EDE goal. Achievements per PIA are highlighted below.

To promote peace and security (PIA1), all the 23 ASAL counties have operational peace committees. Target to recover collect 10,000 2017/2018 and 2021/2022 FYs was surpassed by 7%. Moreover, the 23 counties integrated peace building in their County Integrated Development Plans. The UNSCR 1325 and article 55 of the Kenyan Constitution on the inclusion of women and youth in matters of peacebuilding was cascaded to local peace committees. Capacity of 36 institutional (90% equivalent of target) was enhanced including Local Peace Committees, Local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Eleven peace dividend projects were also completed, a 110% delivery.

Under the climate-proofed infrastructure (PIA2), Construction of water supply systems was 100% delivered with the planned 9 systems constructed and the plan to construct four sewerage treatment plants was surpassed by 125%. However, five ground water maps were generated against a target of 19; 1,100 small dams and pans were constructed against a target of 3,500 and construction of one mega dam was completed against a target of four. The target to irrigate 180,000 hectares was surpassed as 268,825 hectares were irrigated. The main success factor was availability of funds. The target of connecting Kenyans to the national grid recorded 142,303 households against a target of 250,000 owing to the effects of Covid-19 containment measures. Phase one of universal access to ICT services covers 78 sub-locations and phase two will target 278 sub-locations in 25 counties. So far 64% of the targets have been achieved.

For human capital (PIA3), the 23 ASAL counties were using essential medicines and medical supplies, carrying out risk assessments, quantifying EMMS and stock piling to ensure timely detection of, and response to emergencies. In addition, all the counties had functional referral system, were implementing High Impact Nutrition Interventions and using systems intelligence for decision making. To improve teacher learner ration, the Teachers Service Commission recruited 4,000 teachers (95% performance rate). There was a 35% overachievement on the number of classrooms constructed and equipped owing to additional support from partners to achieve Covid-19 containment measures. Lastly, all the 23 counties in Kenya have functional Education Management Information System.

PIA4, sustainable livelihoods recorded an improvement in fodder conservation in the first three consecutive years, but during 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 FYs, there was a decrease due to reduced amount of rain. The Tropical Livestock Units insured remained the same throughout the reporting period owing to the Kenya Livestock Insurance Project (KLIP) having the same target of 90,000 yearly. Two disease control strategies and contingency plans finalized for Brucellosis and Anthrax giving a cumulative total of 10 strategies. Developed of market structures including sale yards and marketing sheds surpassed target by 360%. In addition,

nine holding grounds and five export zones were operationalized. The Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Project support (RPLRP) supported one abattoir in Baragoi totaling to 11 abattoirs as at 2021/2022 (Table 11). The data shows that in 2017/2018 there were two livestock export zones and in 2021/2022, there were three functional zones with the support of the Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Project support (RPLRP). Improved governance of land tenure was reported in 74% of the 23 counties.

Under the Drought risk management (PIA5), the National Drought Emergency Fund regulations (2021) and NDEF guidelines 2022 were passed by parliament. The National Treasury allocated KShs. 200 million to the fund in the 2021/2022 FY and KShs. 500 million in the 2022/2023 FY. The drought early warning information was being utilised by 2,000 stakeholder including development partners such as FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, Kenya Red Cross and NGOs. The 23 counties produced and disseminated monthly drought bulletins. To cushion vulnerable communities against the negative effects of drought, 100,800 households received regular cash transfers of KShs. 5,400 every two months. Cumulatively, the government invested KShs. 11.4 billion since 2019 in cash transfers. Collaboratively, two food security assessments were conducted each year.

Coordination of the implementation of the third EDE medium term plan was spearheaded by the 6th *PIA (institutional development and knowledge management)* whose scope of work is to have robust ASAL institutions and support EDE investment, policy and decisions. Integrated knowledge management system (IKMS) was developed to enhance EDE coordination by enabling stakeholders to access reliable information for decision making. Knowledge champions were trained on the use of the system in readiness for its rollout. Support from the EU enabled NDMA to support research of six PhD students, by the time of this report, four papers had been published. Six institutions (of the seven planned) were operational namely the National Drought Management Authority, National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya, National Drought Emergency Fund, ASAL Stakeholder Forum, Frontier Counties Development Council, and Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG). Northern Kenya Education Trust (NoKET) was not operational. Policy support to the EDE MTPIII got a boost with 14 policies instituted covering water, livestock, drought risk management and peace building and conflict management. Implementation tracking and results reporting was supported by 121 joint monitoring missions. The EDE common programming framework was also evaluated and the recommendation adopted.

Key challenges include weak coordination among sectors and levels of government, inadequate availability of reliable data, weak resource mobilization strategies and population growth that exceed investment portfolio. Going forward, there are proposals to adopt systems to improve efficiency and accountability, enhance synergies, take advantage of ICT to achieve scale, and ring-fence resources for priority interventions.

1.   INTRODUCTION

Droughts are a common phenomenon in Kenya and with climate change, their frequency has increased and impact on livelihoods worsened. Since Kenya's independence, drought incidences have more than doubled calling for elaborate efforts to contain the negative effects of drought. The 2010/2011 drought crisis in the Horn of Africa [HoA] was the turning point in drought management because it was one of the worst drought episodes affecting 13 million people. Thus, governments and partners committed to invest in resilience building by addressing the constraints resulting in growing vulnerability among the ASALs communities and improve their response during drought. Recommendations by the paper[1] presented during the 2011 IGAD Summit of Heads of State and Government culminated into the birth of the EDE in Kenya. The spirit of the EDE initiative is that, while drought may be an unavoidable natural phenomenon in Kenya, drought impact can be mitigated. Therefore, droughts need not, and should not, lead to famine and other disasters. The spirit of the EDE initiative is reinforced by the fact that, droughts set in slowly and can be precisely predicted.

Building on relevant existing policies and laws in Kenya including the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, and Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2012, a series of consultations between the Government of Kenya and Development Partners led to the development of the Common Programme Framework [CPF] for Ending Drought Emergencies. The framework guides interventions leading to ending drought emergencies in Kenya by 2022 and has three areas of emphasis: eliminate the conditions that perpetuate vulnerability, enhance the productive potential of the ASALs, and strengthen institutional capacity for effective risk management.
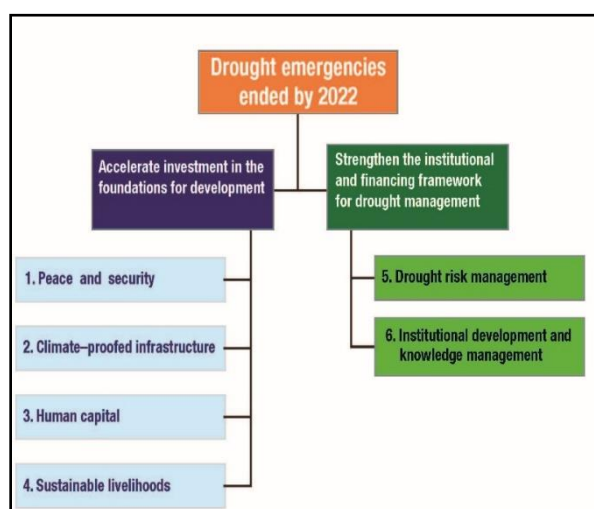
Figure 1: EDE programme framework

The EDE has two priority areas and six pillars (Figure 1) with an aim of accelerating investments in the foundations for development and strengthen institutional capacities for drought risk management. The CPF sets out priorities for each of the six pillars.

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Initiative has been implemented in 23[2] Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) counties of Kenya since 2013, with the objective of putting in place mechanisms and frameworks to effectively manage drought risk so as to avoid the cycle of losses to life and property occasioned by emergencies linked to droughts. The initiative is part of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) implemented by all Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on

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[1] The Nairobi Strategy: Enhanced Partnership to Eradicate Drought Emergencies', adopted at the Summit on the Horn of Africa Crisis, Nairobi, 9 September 2011.
[2] Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, West Pokot, Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Kitui, Makueni, Narok, Kajiado, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Meru, Nyeri, Embu, Tana River, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, Laikipia.

Development (IGAD). Its implementation in Kenya is coordinated by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

The EDE initiative contributes to regional and global initiatives that aim to end drought emergencies as well. At the regional level, IGAD coordinates implementation of the IDDRSI strategy[3]. At the global level, EDE Kenya chapter contributes to the Sendai Framework (2015 – 2030)[4] that advocates for managing of disaster risks as opposed to managing disasters themselves. Moreover, EDE contributes directly to 10 Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], SDGs 1-8, 16 and 17.

The overriding motivation behind the EDE initiative at both the regional and national levels is to ensure that droughts do not lead to famine and other disasters. To this end, the Common Programme Framework (CPF) for EDE was launched at the national level in November 2015 and by county Governments in 2016. It recognizes that drought emergencies are a function of both direct causative factors linked to contingency planning, preparedness and response, as well indirect causes of underdevelopment and poverty that render populations in the ASALs vulnerable to shocks. It is therefore focused on "eliminating the conditions that perpetuate vulnerability, enhancing the productive potential of the region, and strengthening institutional capacity for effective risk management".

During the MTP III period (2018 – 2022), significant progress was made towards achieving the country's goal of resilience building and ending drought emergencies as discussed in chapter two. However, more is required in order to ensure that Kenya moves closer to achieving the drought resilience goal.

2.   FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SITUATION

Drought has since the last Steering Committee meeting been devastating majority of the ASAL counties. In some of the arid counties, the failed March – May (MAM 2022) long rains in the fourth successive bad season has aggravated the drought situation. Additionally, June 2022 has generally been a dry month in the ASALs except for parts of Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo and Samburu, the Mt. Kenya and the coastal counties. This has continued to severely impact on the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable households.

In the drought phase classification, nineteen (19) counties representing 83% of the 23 ASAL counties are in either ALERT of ALARM drought phases with majority on a worsening trend. Thirteen (13) counties (57%) fall in drought ALERT Phase while six (6) counties (26%) are drought ALARM. The remaining four (4) counties (17%) are in NORMAL phase. However, majority of the ASAL counties are on a worsening drought trend. The counties in drought ALARM are Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo and Samburu.

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[3] https://resilience.igad.int/
[4] United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Accessed at https://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf.

2.1   Drought Impacts

Food and Safety Nets: The number of people facing acute food insecurity has risen to 4.1 million in June 2022, including 1.1 million in IPC 4 (Emergency) and 3 million in IPC 3 (Crisis). Current food insecurity in pushed by rising prices of food and other consumer items while livestock prices are decreasing.

Health and Nutrition: The children between 6-59 months that are acutely malnourished and in need of treatment are 942,000 in June 2022 compared to 656,657 in May. High rates of acute malnutrition (GAM & SAM) have been recorded across ASAL counties namely Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu and Baringo. In Mandera registered GAM rate of 34.7%, considered extremely critical and a SAM) rate of 7.9% in April/May 2022.

Livestock: Poor water and forage access to water and forage leading to worsening livestock body condition and low productivity. There's rising livestock mortality as observed in Samburu (16.9%), Mandera (11.3%), Isiolo (8%), Lamu (7.6%), Marsabit (7.4%), Garissa (6.8%) and Wajir (5.3%)

Agriculture: Crop failure in majority of the marginal Most of the marginal agriculture areas with most household food stocks already depleted.

Water: Most of the open water sources in ASAL counties have dried up hence longer trekking distances and high cost of water.

Education: Increased water demands for school meals, drinking and hygiene uses. Paying of school fees is even more difficult due to diminishing household resource capacities, hence declining school retention and increase in child labour other social vices.

Peace and security: Conflicts over diminishing natural resources continue to be reported in livestock concentration areas in Laikipia, Baringo, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit counties.

2.2   Ongoing Drought Response and Resource Gaps

Ongoing drought Response: Are implemented by the Kenya Government, INGOs/NGOs, CBOs/FBOs and UN agencies. Government has spent more than **KSh 11 billion** on drought response since August 2021. Of this, **KSh 8.3 billion** went to relief food and cash transfers, while over **KSh 3.1 billion** supported non-food sector interventions in water, livestock, health and nutrition, education as well as peace and security.

Response resource gap: With the worsening drought situation across majority of the ASALs, there's need to both scale-up and scale-out response interventions in food and safety nets, livestock feeds, offtakes and supportive veterinary services, health and nutrition, education, agriculture, peace and security as well as coordination. The response budget and resource gap for July – October 2022 is **KSh 15.3 billion**.

2.3   Situation Outlook for July to September 2022

The weather forecasts for the period until August predict low precipitation outcomes in the ASAL counties already in drought. This represents very minimal chances of any reversal of current drought trends. This implies that the drought situation will prevail and even worsen in the ASALs, and may see a marked increase in populations in need of food assistance. Livestock

based livelihoods face increased risks while crop production opportunities continue diminishing in agro-pastoral and marginal mixed farming zones.

3. PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 13TH PSC

The 13th PSC meeting was held in Naivasha, Kenya, on 30th November – 1st December 2021 and had various recommendations. The following is the progress that Kenya has made towards implementation of the recommendations of the 13th PSC.

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
13.2. Calls on Member States to translate their livestock development and rangeland policies based on inclusive value chain development that integrates and harmonizes all producers, service providers, in the areas of animal breeding, feed (water and forage), biodiversity, health services and marketing.	The following policies strategies, plans, regulations, guidelines have been developed ➢ Dairy Master Plan Vol. I & II Strategies action plan ➢ Draft National Agriculture Research System Policy ➢ Marketing life animals & Products Standards ➢ Livestock Identification traceability System – Branding ➢ Range Management Pastoralism Strategy (RMPS) ➢ Agricultural Sector Institutional Capacity Strengthening Plan (ICSP) ➢ National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy (NASEP) ➢ Beef Feedlot guideline ➢ Beef strategy ➢ National Feed Strategy ➢ Dairy strategy
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 quadrupling hazards - drought, floods, pests, human disease and conflicts that have undermined the progress made since the launch of IDDRSI.	Some of the recently introduced resilience projects include: ➢ De-Risking Inclusive Value Enhancement (DRIVE)- Horn of Africa. ➢ Kenya Agricultural Market Information System (KAMIS). ➢ Towards Ending Drought Emergencies (TWENDE) Project. ➢ National Rural Inclusion Growth Programme (NARIGP). ➢ Aquaculture Business Development Project (ABDP). ➢ Kenya Marine Fisheries (KEMFSED) Project. ➢ Enabled Youth Kenya. ➢ Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP).
13.7. Recalls Recommendation No. 11.1 of the 11th Platform Steering Committee meeting 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.	➢ Kenya participated in the IGAD workshop aimed at reviewing the results frameworks for the CPP. ➢ M&E tools were developed by Kenya and adopted to facilitate uniform and harmonized data collecting and reporting on all EDE related initiatives. ➢ NDMA finalized design of the drought risk management knowledge management system and plans to roll it out in the 2022/2023 FY.
13.8 Calls on Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of their Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and coordinate this exercise.	➢ Kenya has undertaken mid-term review of the Country Programming Paper (CPP) as part of preparation of the next phase of Kenya's CPP or the 4th Medium Term Plan (MTP) for the Vision 2030 for the period 2023-27. This covered what was achieved since July 2018 when implementation of the current CPP started. It also covered the lessons learnt, emerging issues and challenges that may have hindered optimal achievement. ➢ In addition, Kenya completed its mid-term review of the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies in

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
	December 2021. The recommendations were adopted and a draft action plan of implementation produced in June 2022. ➢ A key decision was that phase two of the EDE will be 2023 – 2030 in line with the Kenya Vision 2030.
13.10 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to support the on-going efforts in resource mobilization 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.	➢ Kenya continued to actively participate in resource mobilization for the 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.	➢ Kenya continued to strengthen her IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit based at NDMA. The Unit currently has adequate staffing, provided with necessary equipment. ➢ Resource mobilization is currently being carried out to improve on effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery by the Unit. ➢ In addition, mid-term review for the EDE has been undertaken and recommendations are being implemented some of which focus on enhancing effectiveness of the EDE coordination structures.
13.14 Recognizes the threat of COVID-19 and other pandemics on the social and economic sectors in the IGAD Region, such as reduced agricultural production, market and trade restrictions, and urges Member States to advocate for access to vaccines and expeditiously carry out country-wide vaccination campaigns.	➢ Kenya has since the last Steering Committee meeting increased access to vaccines for the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, various vaccines are available in all parts of the country. ➢ As at June 2022, 32% (8,670,123 persons) of the legible population had been fully vaccinated. ➢ Vaccination campaigns have been stepped up with access points being expanded to places where there are gatherings – including market places and launch of Mobile Vaccination Clinics (MVCs) by ministry of Health to communities with limited or no access to vaccines and other health services. ➢ The country targets to vaccinate the entire legible population of 27 million people by December 2022.
13.16 Urges Member States to collaborate with the IGAD Secretariat to ensure that IGAD regional projects and programmes provide capacity building opportunities to communities at local, sub-national, and cross-border areas and use existing public and traditional institutional structures.	➢ Kenya successfully completed implementation of the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) and is progressing well with implementation of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP). ➢ Systems have been set to officially launch implementation of the newly signed Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS) in August 2022.

4.   PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESILIENCE PROJECTS

4.1   PIA 1: Peace and Security

The overall outcome of PIA 1 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. 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. With a secure environment, communities in these areas thrive hence this

pillar is an enabler to all the other pillars and plays a key role in achieving sustainable development in ASAL Counties.

4.1.1 Alternative dispute resolution mechanism in place
All the 23 ASAL counties have operational peace committees thus the deliverable was 100% achieved.

4.1.2 Reduction in proliferation of small arms and light weapons
Collection of SALWs was impressive, the government targeted to collect 10,000 2017/2018 and 2021/2022 FYs. The target was surpassed where 10,648 illicit and government obsolete arms were recovered and destroyed translating to 106.5% achievement. The good performance was associated with digitization of firearms; vetting of civilian gun holders; small arms control initiatives; and public awareness campaigns on voluntary surrender of illegal weapons. The government also conducted a Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) training.

4.1.3 Operationalization of county peace and mediation structures
The government targeted to operationalize county peace and mediation structures in all the 23 ASAL counties. The target was overachieved in the 2019/20 FY as all the counties mainstreamed peace building in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). To enhance the capacity of counties to mediate peace, capacity of 205 trainers was strengthened against the targeted 130 trainers, thus an over achievement. The National Peace Policy was approved by the Parliament in the 2018/19 FY as Sessional Paper No. 05 of 2014 - National Policy for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The achievements are in Table 1.

Table 1: County peace and mediation structures							
Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Achievements 2018/19	Achievements 2019/20	Achievements 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2021/22	Cumulative Achievements 2021/22	% Performance
No. counties with office space, funding & trained	5	4	10	9	23	23	100%
No. of county mediators (ToT) trained annually	5	50	0	150	130	205	153.8%
No. of peace legislations or policies enacted	0	1	1	1	1	1	100%

4.1.4 Integration of UNSCR 1325 in CIDPs
Integration of the UNSCR 1325 in CIDPS was to contribute to mainstreaming gender in peace & security interventions. During the period under review, the UNSCR 1325 and article 55 of the Kenyan Constitution on the inclusion of women and youth in matters of peacebuilding was cascaded to local peace committees which represent 100% achievement.

4.1.5 Institutional capacity on conflict management strengthened
Output 4.1.5 was geared towards strengthening the capacity of institutions on basic peace building and conflict management to address resource-sharing & boundaries related conflicts. The institutions include Local Peace Committees, Local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs),

Media Council, University Students Peace Association of Kenya and faith-based organizations, where 90% of the targeted institutions had their capacities enhanced. The target on completion of peace dividend projects such as livestock markets, abattoirs, haystacks and boreholes were surpassed, 11 projects were completed although the target was to complete 10. Operationalization of cross-border peace structures and integration of conflict management in CIDPs were achieved (Table 2).

Table 2: Institutional development on conflict management

Indicator	Baseline 2017/18	Achievements 2018/19	Achievements 2019/20	Achievements 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2021/22	Cumulative Achievements 2021/22	% Performance
No. of institutions trained on conflict-sensitive approaches to development	20	23	5	8	40	36	90%
No. of peace dividend projects completed	2	1	7	3	10	11	110%
No. of cross-border peace structures operationalized	3	6	3	1	2	10	500%
No. of CIDPs integrating conflict-sensitive programming	2	6	11	6	23	23	100%

4.2   PIA 2: Climate Proofed Infrastructure

The overall outcome of the PIA is to ensure that deficit of climate-proofed productive infrastructure and its maintenance is identified, planned and progressively addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner at all levels. The pillar has five result areas: 1)to improve prioritization of national infrastructure projects in ASALs; 2) to produce and integrate standard guidelines for climate-proofed design of ASAL infrastructure in current and future infrastructure projects at all levels; 3) to progressively build county capacity to plan, contract and supervise implementation of climate-proofed infrastructure; 4) to progressively build county capacity for infrastructure operation and maintenance; and 5) to progressively address, in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, the deficit of county climate-proofed productive infrastructure. Results achieved under this pillar are presented thematically next.

4.2.1   Road infrastructure

The road infrastructure prioritised in the EDE MTPIII sector is summarized in Table 3, LAPSSET corridor road network (673 kms Lamu-Garissa, Garissa-Isiolo, Isiolo-Nginyang), construction of priority roads in the ASALs (3,472 km - Malindi-Madogo-Garissa; Kitale-Marich Pass-Nadapal; Modogashe-Wajir-Elwak; Isiolo-Garbatula-Modogashe; Garissa-Dadaab-Liboi; Marsabit-North Horr-Loiyangalani; Nginyang-Lokori-Lokichar; Rumuruti-Maralal; Garsen-Witu-

Lamu; Kitale-Morpus; Morpus-Marich Pass; Marich Pass-Lodwar; Nuno-Modogashe) and upgrading of priority roads in the ASALs (338km - Lokitaung-Kalobeyei, Kalobeyei-Nadapal, Loktaung-Lodwar, Lodwar-Loichang'tak, Loichang'tak-Lokichar roads).

Indicator	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Table 3: Development of road infrastructure							
KM of road completed in LAPSSET network	87	73	77.5	129.7	550	345.5	51%
KM of road completed in the ASAL counties	127	132	38.9	36.87	2,600	335	13%
KM of road upgraded in the ASAL counties	71	95	110.4	38.7	270	306	91%

Inadequate budgetary allocation and delayed Exchequer release strained cash flow thus below target achievement. Emergence of Covid-19 Pandemic (in March 2020) led to a further slowdown of project implementation. Some of the priority road projects in ASALs are in the design stage for example; Malindi-Madogo-Garissa. High cost of land for road construction and foreign currency rate fluctuations all affected the overall cost of the road projects.

4.2.2 Integrated water management system

The implementation of the programmes in Table 4 enabled the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation to increase water coverage from 64% in 2020 to 66% in 2021 while sewerage coverage in urban areas increased from 24% in 2018 to 26% in 2021. To achieve universal access by the year 2030, a road map has been developed to undertake key projects and programs that will connect 200,000 people to water and 350,000 to sewerage system annually throughout the country.

Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Table 4: Development of irrigation and drainage infrastructure							
Water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	3	6	9	3	9	9	100%
Sewerage treatment plants constructed	3	6	11	12	4	5	125%
Groundwater potential maps developed	2	4	6	13 r	19	19	100%
Number of water projects completed	283	291	299	339	36	1,202	338%

Table 4: Development of irrigation and drainage infrastructure							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Water pans & small dams constructed	1,101	2,101	3,301	3,501	3,500	4472	128%
Multi-purpose dams constructed	3	3	4	4	4	5	125%

4.2.3 Irrigation & drainage infrastructure

The country's target was to cumulatively put 180,000 ha of land under irrigation in the ASAL areas for increased production and food security by 2022. In 2021/2022 FY, a national cumulative 268,825 ha of land were under irrigation. The achievement can be attributed to numerous irrigation projects implemented nationally such as Bura, Galana Kulalu, Katilu in Tana River, Kilifi and Turkana counties respectively.

Construction of large multipurpose dams namely Thwake in Kitui/Makueni were fast-tracked. Implementation of Mwache Dam in Kwale/Mombasa was also fast-tracked while the Soin-Koru multipurpose dam is being processed for implementation (Table 5). The Ministry identified and constructed three peace dams namely Kases in West Pokot, Forolle in Marsabit and Naku'etum in Turkana. Construction of medium sized dams including Yamo in Samburu County and Siyoi-Muruny Dam and Water Supply in West Pokot County is going on and are at different stages of implementation.

New sewerage schemes in Chepareria, Mandera, Marsabit, Oyugis and Kapenguria were constructed. Others include; Embu Sewerage Project, Nyeri Sewerage Project, Garissa Sewerage Project, Mavoko Water Supply Project to serve 500,000 people in Mavoko area in Machakos County, Narok Sewerage Project, Oloitokitok Water and Sewerage Project to serve the people of Oloitokitok in Kajiado County.

Success factors included increase in budgetary allocation from KShs. 38.2 billion in 2013/2014 FY to KShs. 79.8 billion in 2020/2021 FY, a 108% increase in budgetary allocation. The budget absorption rate increased from 68% to 82% over the same period.

4.2.4 Land reclamation

The main objective of land reclamation is to reduce the proportion of degraded land from 28% to 25%. The interventions included reclaiming, restoring and rehabilitating degraded and wastelands to enhance land productivity. In 2021/2022 the targeted area for reclamation was 50,000 ha. A total of 22,000 ha of land were reclaimed cumulatively, 44% performance. The low performance was due to closure of some land reclamation outposts in areas such as Garissa and Taita Taveta counties.

4.2.5 Energy

The target was to connect 250,000 households within 14 counties, namely: West Pokot, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Narok to the off-grid solar systems between 2017/2018 and 2021/2022. The project has so far seen 142,303 households connected to electricity which translates to 57%

performance. The planned target has not been achieved due to delayed starting of the project and Covid-19 containment measures which on one hand reduced the capacity of households to purchase the stand-alone solar systems. On the other hand, a total of 120 mini grids were planned to be constructed throughout the 14 Counties to be used to provide electricity to community facilities, enterprises and households. The mini grid installations did not take off due to the elaborate procedures of acquiring land.

4.2.6 ICT

A) Digital infrastructure
The Kenyan government has made effective use of ICT to enhance delivery of services to citizens. Over 8,900 km of fibre optic cable has been laid across the country to provide high speed internet connectivity services to both national and county government offices. The Kenyan government has made effective use of ICT to enhance delivery of services to citizens. The Government has built approximately 9,000 km of terrestrial fibre that has reached the sub-county level mainly connecting key government institutions and offices to offer government service through National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure Project (NOFBI). This has been implemented in three Phases; NOFBI phase I covered 4,300 km of terrestrial fibre this was largely a linear network and needed to be improved to make it more reliable and available; NOFBI Phase 2 covered 2,100 KM in order to provide a more reliable, stable and efficient basic national backbone network and also offer protection/redundancy leveraging on the NOFBI Phase I implementation. In 2017, the government embarked on NOFBI 2E network with a scope of 2,500 km fibre links and IP equipment majorly covering sub-counties and creating sub-rings to further increase redundancy and has since achieved a more reliable, stable and efficient national backbone network that is being used by the Government at the National and County levels. On Last Mile connectivity the government has built a total of 534km of last mile connectivity mainly connecting 1,650 key public institutions and offices to offer service delivery through programmes such as Government Common Core Network (GCCN), NOFBI, CCP). To this end there has been 100% achievement owing to that fact that the infrastructure was given priority and implemented through partnerships.

B) Mobile sector
There has been tremendous growth in the ICT sector particularly in the mobile sector in which by September 2021, there were 64.8 million subscribers of which 44.8 million mobile internet data subscriptions were reported by the operators (Communication Authority, Quarterly Report of July-Sept 2021). At the same time, Mobile Broadband subscribers were estimated at 26.9 million, which is an indication that Kenyans are ready to embrace information and communication technology as long as it enhances their perceived quality of life. This success is a result of demand by Kenyans even as the digital space grows and more opportunities present themselves, there is demand for stable adequate broadband.

C) Universal access to ICT services
Cellular Mobile Network Infrastructure and Services Project. The Government through the USF, under Communication Authority of Kenya, commenced to rollout communications infrastructure and services in unserved and underserved areas in the country to ensure

universal access to ICT services by all in Kenya. The Cellular Mobile Network Infrastructure and Services Project, which commenced in the FY 2017/18 targets to rollout mobile network infrastructure and services in unserved and underserved areas. Phase I of the project targeted 78 sub-locations, which are expected to be completed in the FY 2021/22. Phase II of the project, which commenced in the FY 2021/22 targets to rollout mobile network infrastructure and services (3/4G) in 101 sub-locations in 17 Counties. Subsequent Phases of the project targets 278 sub-locations in 25 Counties. 64% of the sub-locations has been achieved the success is equally attributed to the need to server the underserved regions in the country so that they also may benefit like other regions that are well connected.

4.3 PIA 3: Human Capital

The overall outcome of the human capital pillar is a healthy, skilled, innovative, resourceful and motivated human capital in the ASALs through the results of: 1) increase the capacity and number of appropriately trained and experienced professionals working in ASAL counties; 2) integrate alternative interventions, including emerging technologies, in the provision of health, nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and education services into government systems at national and county levels; and 3) increase the demand for equitable and quality health, nutrition, WASH and education services through community education and empowerment. The following achievements were realized in the reporting period by the education sector. Data for the health sector was not available for the reporting period.

4.3.1 Health and nutrition

In all ASAL Counties, the County governments, working in collaboration with the National government has been stocking the health facilities with essential medicines and medical supplies (EMMS), carrying out risk assessments, quantifying EMMS and stock piling to ensure timely detection of, and response to emergencies; putting functional referral systems in place, implementing the emergency medical services policy so that standards are maintained through the development of referral systems that take account of inter-county strengths (Table 5). Through KEMSA, Counties are able to source supplementary and therapeutic feeds at economies of scale using tested logistics and management systems. Counties have also been able to implement High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI) by recruiting and training nutritionists for HINI, this has increased the uptake of nutrition services. The long distances to health facilities and the nomadic nature of some ASAL populations required Counties to develop and implement integrated outreach services and to increase community health units.

Development of functional referral systems leveraged on the National government agenda on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) which is the access to safe, effective, quality essential health care services, including affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all without going into poverty. There have been deliberate efforts to increase access and demand for healthcare services. This necessitated development of the outreach strategies in the 23 Counties, however implementation has only been carried out in the 9 Counties where there is dire need for the outreach services. The other 14 Counties have health facilities within their reach coupled with Community Health Units linked to them. Integrating the use of Community Health Workers (CHWs) who are very instrumental as they work within their community and as such, they are able to detect and attend to their community's health needs on time. The

implementation of the Community Health Strategy has also enabled the achievement of functional community health units. Decision making based on evidence helped identify evidence based and scalable interventions that have gone a long way in providing interventions and solutions that are practical. Partners have also been very supportive in complementing the government in provision of nutrition commodities, and implementing High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI).

Table 5: Health development in ASAL counties							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Target 2021/2022	Achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
No of counties using EMMS	23	23	23	23	23	23	100%
No. of counties with functional referral system	9	16	16	20	23	23	100%
No. of counties accessing all nutrition commodities through KEMSA	23	23	23	23	23	23	100%
No. of counties implementing outreach strategies	3	7	9	19	23	23	100%
No. of counties implementing HINI	23	23	23	23	23	23	100%
No. of counties embracing evidence-based decision making	23	23	23	23	23	23	100%
No. of counties with functional community health units	10	15	19	23	23	23	100%

4.3.2 Education

The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) recruited 4,000 teachers for Primary, Secondary and Teacher training colleges in an effort to improve teacher-learner ratio (Table 6). The Ministry of Education provided secondary school bursaries amounting to KShs. 9 million to learners in the ASALs. The APBET policy review is ongoing. The MoE is resource mobilizing to finalize the review in the 2022/2023 FY. Information on the number of children benefiting from the school feeding programme was not available. The National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) integrated WASH, Food and Energy for Sustainable Schools (NIWFESS) project piloted in Kuno school, Garissa County.

Table 6: Education development in 23 ASAL counties							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative target 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Joint strategy adopted	0	0	0	0		0	0%
Number of primary school teachers recruited	1	1,000	2,000	5,000	4200	4,000	95%
Number of adult education instructors recruited	0	0	0	100		100	
Number of Adult Education Policy reviewed	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%
No. of Schools benefitted from WASH programmes	0	0	11	15			

There was an overachievement on the number of classrooms constructed/ equipped owing to additional support from partners to achieve social distancing in schools (Table 7). However, construction/rehabilitation of low-cost boarding schools was underachieved because of limited funding. The MoE has given priority to promotion of vocational education and training especially in the ASALs where the literacy levels are low to empower the communities towards self-sufficiency although the plan to equip 24 vocational training colleges was not delivered. Lastly, all the 47 counties in Kenya had functional Education Management Information System (EMIS).

Table 7: Education development in 14[5] ASAL counties							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Target 2021/2022	Achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
No. of classrooms built & equipped	0			445	330	445	135%
No. of low-cost boarding schools constructed/ rehabilitated	0	0	0	33	56	33	59%
No. vocational	4	20	20	24	56	24	43%

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[5] West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kajiado, Narok, Baringo, Kitui, Tharaka Nithi.

Table 7: Education development in 14⁵ ASAL counties

Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Target 2021/2022	Achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
colleges equipped							
No. of counties with functional EMIS	0	28	47	47	47	47	100%

Mapping of the existing mobile schools is scheduled for 2022/2023 to inform consolidation into feeder schools (Table 8). To support use of CBC materials in schools, the MoE has distributed CBC curriculum support materials to all public schools and has embarked on translating the KICD approved materials into accessible languages for the nomadic communities. Integration of the Duksi into the formal curriculum system progress as the review of madrassa curriculum and development of the Duksi curriculum was sustained. Bills to integrate Duksi and madrassa into formal education were submitted to Mandera and Garissa County governors' offices for further forwarding to the senate for approval.

Table 8: Education development in 9 ASAL counties

Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative target 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
No. mobile schools integrated into regular school system	0	0	0	0	100	0	0%
% of nomadic schools using curriculum support materials		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
Syllabus developed for Integration of the Duksi into curriculum system	1	0	0	0	1		0%
No. TTCs upgraded to provide tailor made modules for nomadic education	0	0	0	0	3		0%

4.4 PIA 4: Sustainable Livelihoods

The main objective of the Sustainable Livelihoods pillar is to enhance resilience of ASAL livelihoods to the effects of drought and climate change, with its focus being to promote secure and sustainable livelihoods that help families prone to drought spread risk and prevent asset loss. Livestock is given particular emphasis in this pillar given its importance in drought-prone areas and the substantial losses normally experienced by the livestock sector during drought emergencies. The pillar's expected outcomes are 1) increased income from, and consumption of, livestock and livestock products 2) improved management of water, crops and rangeland resources.

4.4.1 Production

Trend in Table 10 shows an increase in the number of fodder bales conserved in the first three consecutive years, but on 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 FYs, there was a decrease due to reduced amount of rain. The Tropical Livestock Units insured remained the same throughout the reporting period owing to the Kenya Livestock Insurance Project (KLIP) having the same target of 90,000 yearly. Thus, 450,000 animals were insured by the end of the five years, as at 2021/2022. Two disease control strategies and contingency plans finalized for Brucellosis and Anthrax giving a cumulative total of 10 strategies. Construction of the Kalokol fish factory in Turkana County was completed in 2020/2021 FY with the support of the Aquaculture Business Development Project (ABDP) but the factory is not operational to date. Furthermore, restocking of fingerlings continued (Table 10). Although data on drought tolerant crops produced was incomplete, an increasing trend was observed for the years whose data was available.

Table 9: Fodder, drought tolerant crops, livestock and fish production							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Hectares of land re-seeded	591	270	321	353	300	350	
Number of bales of fodder conserved	35,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	100%
MT of Sorghum, Millet and Cassava produced	1,234,655	1,293,845	1,370,274	1,575,815			
Tropical Livestock Units insured	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	100%
Disease control strategies and contingency plans developed	10	0	4	3	8	9	113%

Table 9: Fodder, drought tolerant crops, livestock and fish production							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Hectares of land re-seeded	591	270	321	353	300	350	
Functional fish factories	0	0	1	1	1	1	100%
No. of fingerlings restocked	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	140%

4.4.2 Livestock marketing infrastructure development

All the targets under the livestock marketing result area were achieved, other than the operationalization of abattoirs (Table 11). Developed of market structures including sale yards and marketing sheds surpassed target by 360% (Table 11). The marketing infrastructure was mostly funded by the Drought Resilience & Sustainable Livelihood Programmes (DRSLP) and SIVAP projects. In addition, nine holding grounds and five export zones were functional. Kimergich holding ground was revived by the Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Project support (RPLRP) on financial year 2021/22 thereby totalling to 7 functional holding grounds. Some of the holding grounds are settled by humans or are being used for other activities.

The Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Project support (RPLRP) supported one abattoir in Baragoi totaling to 11 abattoirs as at 2021/2022 (Table 11). The data shows that in 2017/2018 there were two livestock export zones and in 2021/2022, there were three functional zones with the support of the Regional Pastoral Livestock Resilience Project support (RPLRP).

Table 10: Livestock marketing infrastructure							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative target 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	24	1	13	15	10	46	460%
No. of functional holding grounds	6	0	1	1	7	7 (1Kimergich)	100%
No. of functional abattoirs	10	0	1	1	10	11 (1 in Baragoi)	110%
No. of functional livestock export zones	2	1	1	1	5	3 (Border point) Uganda to Kenya	60%

4.4.3 Improved governance of land tenure in ASALs

As at 2021/2022 FY, 74% of the 23 ASAL counties had land use plans (Table 12). The target of all the 23 ASAL having land use plans was not achieved.

Table 11: Counties with land use plans							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/2018	Achievements 2018/2019	Achievements 2019/2020	Achievements 2020/2021	Cumulative target 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
Number of counties with land use plans	8	3	3	3	23	17	74%

4.5   PIA 5: Drought Risk Management

Drought risk management is one of the foundational PIAs under the EDE pillar working arrangements. Under this PIA, regional and country frameworks on disaster reduction and climate change are being implemented. In MTP III implementation period, key outputs were planned for implementation. The following were the achievements.

4.5.1 Operationalization national drought emergency fund

During the reporting period, the regulations to give effect to the amended Public Finance Management (PFM) Act were gazetted. The National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF, 2022) guidelines were approved. The National Treasury allocated an initial KShs. 200 million to NDEF in the 2021/2022 FY and an additional KShs. 500 million in the 2022/2023 FY.

4.5.2 Sustained accessibility to drought early warning information

For the reporting period, the number of stakeholders accessing the drought early warning information was 2,000, including County governments, and Development Partners e.g., FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, Kenya Red Cross, NGOs and WFP. The number of stakeholders was the same as in the previous years as per NDMA's stakeholder data base. The drought early warning system supports data collection in the 23 ASAL Counties which is processed, published and disseminated to stakeholders and target communities inform of monthly bulletins for decision making. A total of 1,104 monthly drought early warning bulletins for the counties were produced and disseminated, with 276 monthly bulletins produced during FY 2021/22.

4.5.3 Households safeguarded from drought and hunger

One of the goals of Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) initiative is to build drought resilient communities in the ASAL regions of Kenya. Over time, programmes and projects have been designed with a focus to cushion most vulnerable households and their assets against drought risks in these regions. One of the projects being implemented is the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). The main objective of the programme is 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. For efficient and effective management of the cash transfers there is need for robust cash transfer infrastructure, this refers to system and processes that are to be done to facilitate target beneficiaries to receive the funds.

Through the project, 100,800 households received regular cash transfers over the period, these households are drawn from the old HSNP counties of; Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Marsabit. Cumulatively, KShs. 11.436 billion has been transferred to these households since 2019, out of this KShs. 3.2 billion was disbursed in the FY 2021/22. Another KShs. 789.08 million was used as emergency scale up cash transfers to 67,069 households to cover them from the month of December 2021 to April 2022.

Initially, it was envisioned that five more counties will be brought on board into the project and enlist more households to reach the 150,000 households' target. However due to resource constraints the project was expanded to four counties; Tana River, Garissa, Isiolo and Samburu. The delay in start of the project phase meant that the processes of enlisting beneficiaries took longer and hence beneficiaries in the new project counties are yet to receive cash transfers.

4.5.4 Best practices documented & disseminated
One of the outputs envisioned was to ensure lessons and best practices were documented and disseminated to stakeholders for new learnings and improvements. Lessons learnt workshops were envisioned as the mode of sharing experiences on what worked and key learnings after a drought episode. The last workshop was held after the 2017/2018 drought. This brought together practitioners to share on what went right and wrong during the response period. For this FY, a lessons learnt workshop planned during the year postponed due to the ongoing drought situation in the country. So far only one workshop has been held. The next one will be held after the current drought.

4.5.5 Climate change adaptation projects introduced and implemented
The Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme Climate Resilient Livelihoods (KCEP - CRAL) Project aims at building resilience to climate change among the targeted communities in Kitui, Lamu, West Pokot, Kilifi, Kwale, Embu, Kajiado, Taita Taveta, Laikipia, Makueni, Narok and Tharaka Nithi and implemented by NDMA. During the FY 2021/22 reporting period, 16 climate change adaptation assets micro projects in Makueni (4) Embu (6) and Tharaka Nithi (6) were implemented. It should be noted that the number of micro projects significantly reduced in 2020/21 due to the effects of COVID-19 as there were restriction of movement across the country.

4.5.6 Food security assessments conducted
A multi-stakeholder, multi-agency food security assessments are conducted twice a year, after the rain seasons; the long rains (MAM) and the short rains (OND) to ascertain the food security situation. A total of 184 reports have been produced. For 2021/22 period, two bi-annual food security assessments were carried out and 46 county specific reports produced. These reports give the food security situation of each county and specific interventions to be undertaken. Detailed reports are posted on the NDMA website.

4.5.7 Livelihood zoning
Livelihood zones were reviewed in January and February 2022 and households in the new sentinel sites identified. Digital land cover maps (vegetation cover maps) were produced.

4.5.8 Drought contingency planning and response

Review of drought contingency plans is an annual exercise to update them in line with contextual changes in drought risk management resulting from changes in coping capacities. The drought contingency fund management information system (DCF- MIS) was rolled out and it is operational in the 23 counties. Drought response manual was developed, disseminated and in use by all stakeholders in drought management sphere.

4.6   PIA 6: Institutional Development and Knowledge Management

PIA 6 ensures robust ASAL institutions exist and support EDE investment, policy and decisions. The PIA synergy among the other 5 PIAs of the EDE in addition to tracking and reporting implementation progress and evaluating performance towards ending drought emergencies by 2022. Planned results are to: 1) establish and/or strengthen priority ASAL development institutions; 2) operationalize management and accountability structures for the EDE initiatives; 3) secure evidence-based policy and legal reforms that facilitate achievement of the EDE goal; 4) mainstream EDE priorities within the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan III; 5) promote evidence-based policies and investment choices; 6) assess the impact of Kenya's progress towards the 10-year EDE goal; and 7) increase public and stakeholder awareness of the EDE and build wider understanding of the conditions necessary to achieve drought resilience in Kenya. The following was achieved between 2017/2018 FY and 2021/2022 FY.

4.6.1 Enhancing EDE coordination

An integrated knowledge management system (IKMS) was developed to enhance EDE coordination by enabling stakeholders to access reliable information for decision making. The system will host EDE and related investments to guide future programming including minimizing crowding of investments in some areas. The design of the system was completed during the 2021/2022 FY. In preparation for the launch of the system, 30 NDMA knowledge champions were trained. In turn, they will train the rest of the staff as well as guide stakeholders in the use of the system. To complement the IKMS was generation of DRM evidence through research. With EU support, NDMA funded research of six Ph.D. students in Kenyan private and public Universities. Four papers were published in peer reviewed journals reflecting a 67% performance. The remaining two papers were under review.

4.6.2 Institutional development

Seven institutions namely NDMA, National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK), NDEF, ASAL Stakeholder Forum (ASF), Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC), Northern Kenya Education Trust (NoKET), and Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG) were operationalized or strengthened (Table 13) as planned, each with a specific mandate and roles e.g., NDMA coordinates matters of drought risk management in Kenya while NDEF will enable timely planning and response against drought. Coordination structures and coordination were key contributing factors of institutional development. Targets for the two indicators were achieved with the number of meetings exceeding target by 56% due to the drought episodes experienced during the 2018 – 2022 period. Eighteen research projects were conducted six of which were funded by the EU out of which four papers were published in peer reviewed journals.

Table 12: Institutional development							
Indicators	Baseline 2017/18	Achievements 2018/19	Achievements 2019/20	Achievements 2020/21	Cumulative targets 2021/22	Cumulative achievements 2021/22	% Performance
No. institutions established/ strengthened	5	5	6	6	7	7	100%
No. of coordination meetings held	5	289	486	234	650	1,014	156%
No. of EDE operational coordination structures	7	30	33	33	33	33	100%
No. of research projects supported	2	5	9	12	11	18	164%
No. of relevant policies, strategies & legal frameworks reviewed or formulated	2	9	9	11	8	14	175%

To guide investments in the ASALs, 14 policies were instituted as listed next.

1) Partnership Coordination Framework (PCF) – 95% complete awaiting signature.
2) NDEF regulations, 2021.
3) Resilience Programming Framework (RPF) – 80% awaiting validation and signing.
4) Water Act No.43 of 2016.
5) The Irrigation Act 2019 under which the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) was established.
6) The National Water Policy being the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2021 was reviewed and finalized in 2021.
7) The draft National Irrigation Services Strategy (NISS) 2021-2025 was been finalized.
8) The Irrigation Guidelines 2020 were finalized and published.
9) Water and Sanitation Strategy.
10) Water Resources Management Strategy.
11) Water Harvesting and Storage Strategy was finalized.
12) Hydrologists Act 2017.
13) The Hydrologists Registration Board (HRB).
14) Sessional Paper No. 05 of 2014 - National Policy for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management.

4.6.3 Monitoring and evaluation

The mid-term review of the EDE (EDE MTR) initiative was completed in December 2021. The recommendations of the review were adopted and the process for development of an action plan developed. To track progress, 121 joint monitoring missions were conducted against the planned 28. A total of 18 joint missions were held in 2018/19 to address various issues that included low-cost boarding primary schools, preparedness projects and National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) joint implementation monitoring by the World Bank Team. Another 28 more missions were conducted in 2019/20 and 53 missions in 2020/21.

5. CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Challenges

1) Continuous provision of reliable data is a major constraint especially for EDE monitoring.
2) The turnover of EDE TWG members interrupts continuity and loss of the TWG memory including change of indicator mid-way.
3) Policy shifts is a risk to investment as resources are channelled to other priorities other than those planned for.
4) Perennial drought particularly in arid and semi-arid counties puts extra pressure on the already vulnerable groups especially, children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women resulting in increased risk of malnutrition, illness and mortality. Climate change and reoccurring droughts has limited the capacity to produce fodder affecting the livestock sector.
5) Weak and disjointed coordination framework among pillar members and stakeholders' hence slow implementation and resultant impact from peace projects and related interventions in ASALs.
6) Lack of maintenance funds for WASH infrastructure resulting in dilapidation.
7) Slow project implementation due to inadequate funds, delayed disbursements, and delayed approval of master lists for tax exemption by the National Treasury has negatively impacted on the implementation of some projects.
8) Costly land acquisition/compensation and associated conflicts; wayleaves, forest moratorium delay implementation.
9) Although land degradation is a slow process, land owners do not take corrective measures until it is too late.
10) Weak resource mobilization strategies.
11) Coordination and monitoring to ensure success to each initiative has been difficult due to unclear objectives, targets and strategies.

5.2 Lessons Learnt

1) Resources need to be earmarked for effective implementation of EDE interventions.
2) Systems are enablers of efficiency and accountability as has been experienced with the various systems in place including the drought contingency fund (DCF) and the drought early warning (DEW) systems.
3) Reliable data is paramount for evidence-based decision on priority and scalable interventions.
4) Collaborative synergies and seamless coordination is key to attaining greater milestone in peace building thus enhancing societal cohesion, more so in conflict prone zones and among warring communities both inter and intra Country.
5) Collaborative framework between the National and County governments is essential for sustainable water resource, sanitation., land Reclamation and irrigation management.
6) Formulation of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms for handling disputes affecting projects assist in fast-tracking project implementation.
7) It is essential to reduce water resources sharing conflicts through trans-country water resources management framework.

8) Financing of irrigation development through cost sharing model with project beneficiaries improves the rate of irrigation development, ownership and sustainability.

9) Capacity building is critical for increased Public Participation in planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs.

5.3   Recommendations

1) Strengthen systems for enhanced efficiency and accountability in resilience building.

2) Earmark resources (fund and personnel) to provide reliable data on the progress of implementation of EDE interventions.

3) Ring-fence resilience building resources to minimize the risk associated with uncertainty due to policy shifts.

4) Enhance synergies, linkages, partnerships and collaborations among peace and security players through a multi-sectoral approach with other stakeholders in other sectors such as climate change, infrastructure, WASH, education, livestock, land etc.

5) Resilience interventions should be prioritized based on availability of funds. Further, strengthen resource mobilization to fill existing funding gaps.