



**Republic of Kenya**

## **Resilience Building in Kenya**

**Progress Report Presented at the 15<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI PSC held on  
30<sup>th</sup> November to 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022 in Khartoum, Sudan**

**Presented by**

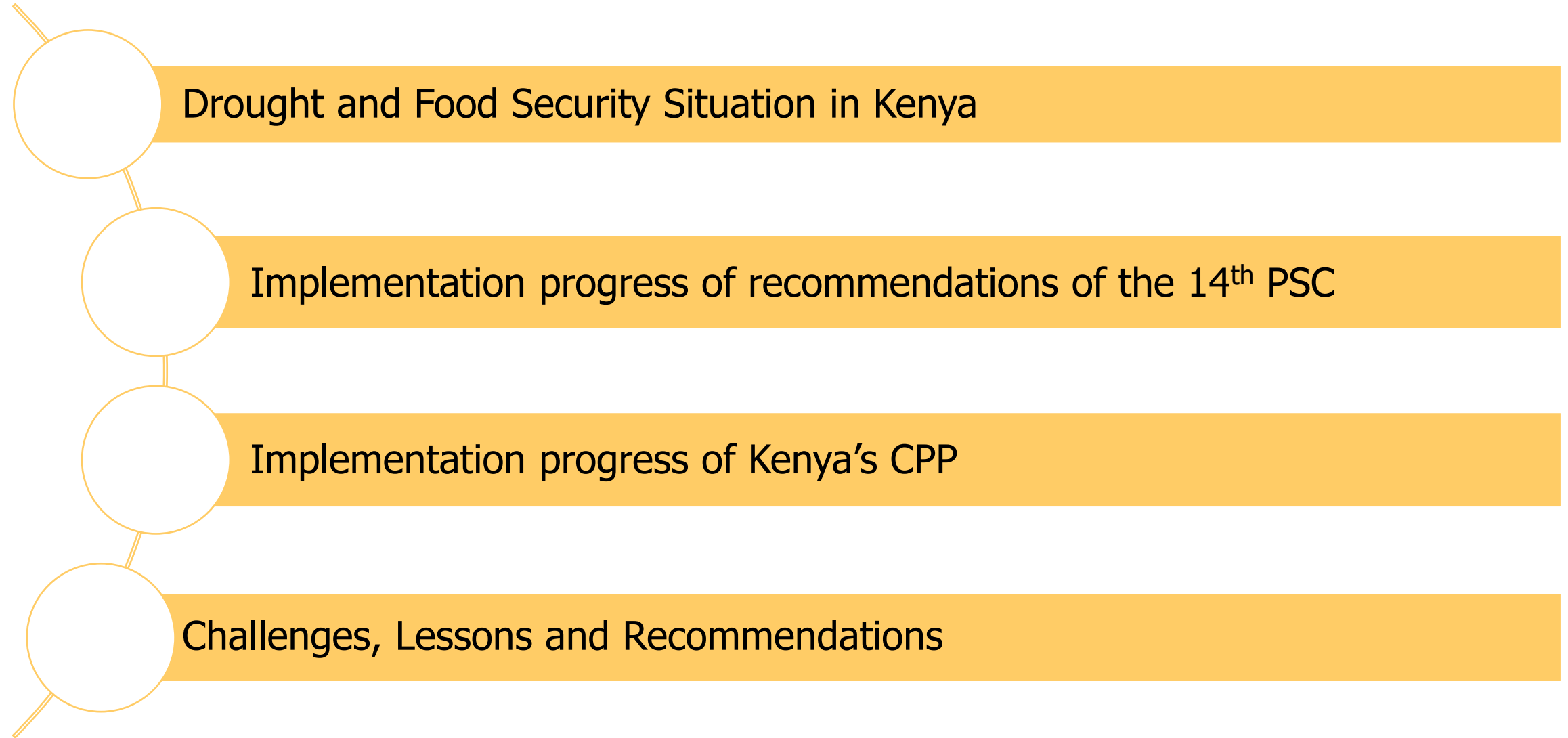
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PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



# Presentation Outline



# Drought Situation in Kenya - November 2022

14

## ASAL Counties in ALARM Phase:

Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kit Kwale, Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Tharaka Nit Turkana & Wajir.

7

## ASAL Counties in ALERT Phase:

Embu, Lamu, Makueni, Meru, Narok, Nyeri & Taita Taveta.

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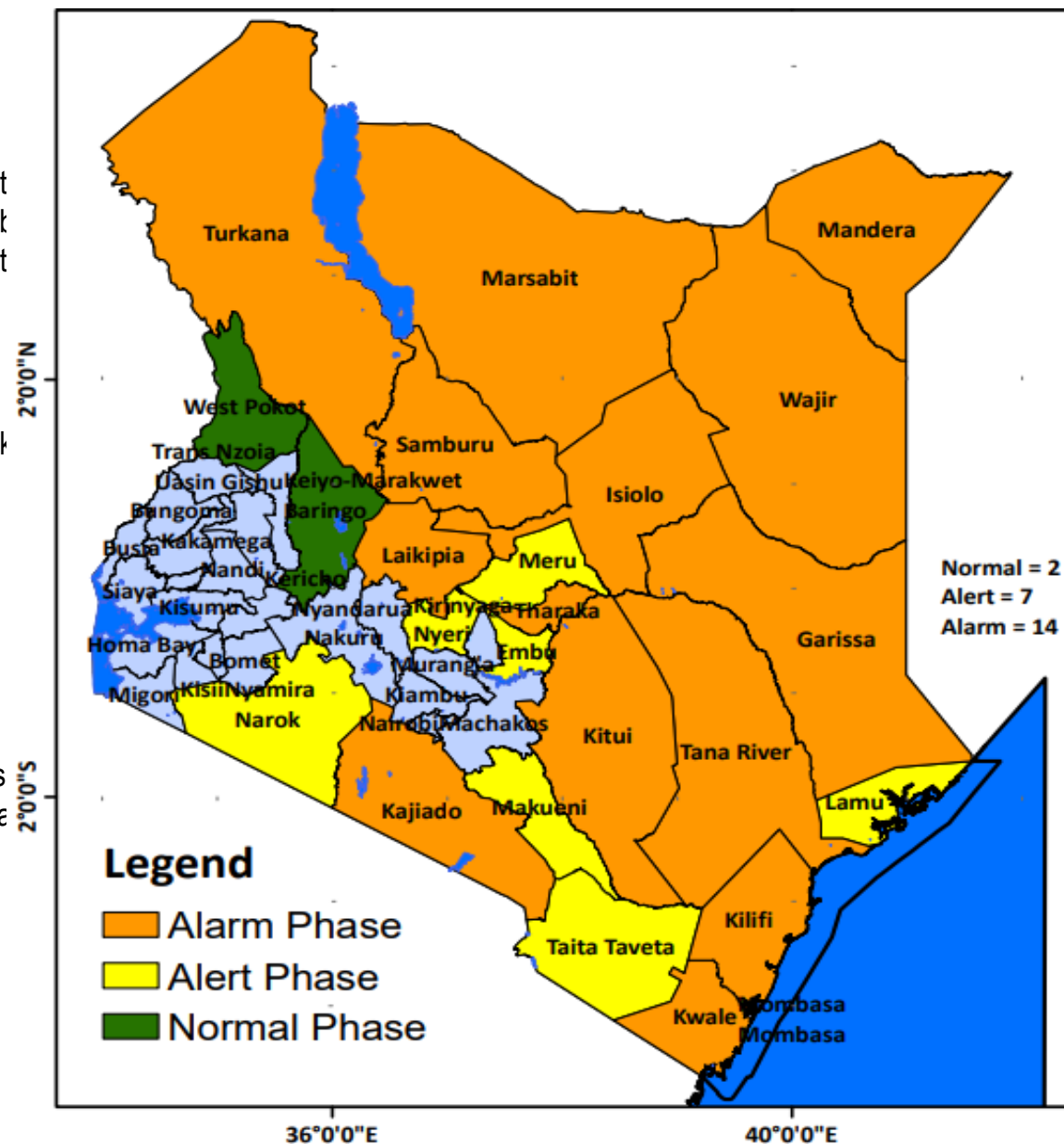
## ASAL Counties in NORMAL Phase:

Baringo & West Pokot

45

## Wards affected in 9 additional counties:

Kirinyaga, Muranga, Kiambu, Machakos, Nakuru, Elgeyo Marakwet, Migori, Homa Bay & Siaya.



## Mid-season performance of Oct-Dec 2022 rains

Current season characterised by late onset, sporadic and poor spatial and temporal distribution.

# Impact on key sectors



**942,000**

**Children below five years** require treatment for acute malnutrition compared to 884,464 in August.



**134,000**

**Pregnant and lactating women** require treatment for acute malnutrition compared to 115,725 in August.



## Livestock

**Estimated 2.5 million in livestock deaths** have been reported in ASAL counties with Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo and Garissa being worst affected



## Water

Most open water sources have dried up, increasing trekking distances to water sources.



## Agriculture

65% crop failure has been registered in marginal agricultural areas.



## Education

Absenteeism is rising and retention declining as families turn to different coping mechanisms, resulting in increased child labour.

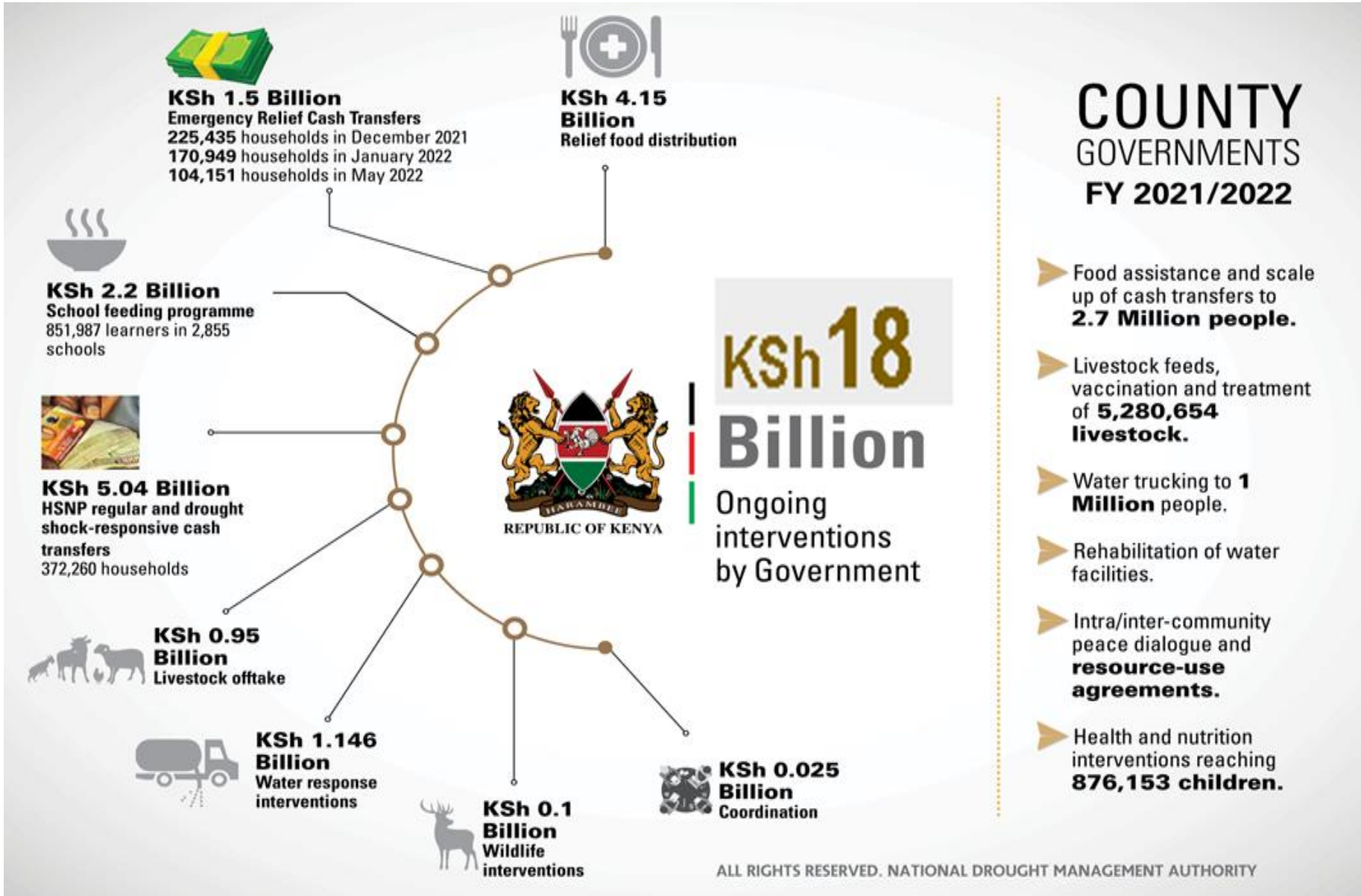
## Peace and security



Resource-based conflicts have been reported in several counties, with Laikipia, Baringo, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit being most affected.



# Response by Government



**KSh 48 Billion**  
Response support  
from 44 international  
NGOs, 36 national  
NGOs, 6 UN  
agencies and the 3  
Red Cross Societies.

# Implementation progress of recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> PSC

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
<b>14.1</b> Appeals to the Member States, Humanitarian Actors and Development Partners to mobilise resources for scaling up humanitarian response, address persistent food insecurity; and in this regard, take extra measures to assess and manage the impacts of the ongoing drought on gender inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ As at November 24<sup>th</sup> 2022, Kenya Government had spent Kshs. 18 billion and response support from partners reaching Kshs. 48 billion.</li><li>■ The interventions covered various sectors of the economy.</li></ul>
<b>14.2</b> Recalls Recommendation 13.4 calling 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 multiple hazards; and further emphasises the need to focus on innovative, comprehensive, collaborative, multi-sectoral, cross-border approaches to resilience building as envisioned in the IDDRSI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ In 2023-2027 MTP, Kenya has adopted multi-hazard approach and brought together issues relating to drought risk management and other hazards in one sector plan - Sector Plan for Drought and Disaster Risk Management.</li><li>■ Resilience building remains a priority across various sectors in the 5-year plan.</li><li>■ Government has started the capitalisation of NDEF.</li></ul>

# Implementation progress of recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> PSC

PSC RECOMMENDATION	KENYA'S ACHIEVEMENT
<b>14.3</b> Calls on all Platform members to upscale and expand good practices and technologies for climate change; resilient agriculture; diversification of food and livelihoods; post-harvest loss; livestock insurance; land demarcation; and enhanced investment in water, feed and fodder and rangeland management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Emphasis being laid on diversification of livelihoods to enhancing resilience.</li><li>■ Climate-smart agriculture being promoted.</li><li>■ Livestock insurance schemes being supported.</li><li>■ New projects have been introduced to support rangeland management.</li><li>■ “Hustler fund” has been introduced to spur diversification of livelihoods and support entrepreneurship.</li><li>■ Crop insurance programme is being implemented.</li></ul>
<b>14.4</b> Recalls recommendation 13.1 urging IGAD and the Member States to mobilise resources for sustainable large-scale surface and ground water-based development that would bring a meaningful impact and direct economic and social benefits for youth, women and resource-poor households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The Government has prioritized water harvesting, with plans to mobilise resources for construction of dams and water pans across the country.</li><li>■ 7 large dams with storage of 3.976 BCM for hydropower, 99 medium dams and 3,000 small dams and water pans of 106.25 BCM completed.</li><li>■ 5 dams are under construction, with 3 in ASAL counties.</li><li>■ Public Private Partnership (PPP) model adopted for small dams.</li></ul>

# Implementation progress of recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> PSC

PSC RECOMMENDATION	KENYA'S ACHIEVEMENT
<b>14.8</b> Recognises that addressing the correlations implicating conflict with drought, floods, food insecurity, displacement and migration requires an integrated programming approach guided by national policies and IGAD's institutional contexts. Therefore, urges the Member States and IGAD to support traditional cross-border resource sharing and peacebuilding initiatives based on the mapping of cross-border conflict hotspots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Kenya continued to implement a number of cross border projects and programmes.</li><li>▪ MOUs have been signed to strengthen cross-border cooperation. These include an MOU between Kenya and South Sudan and between Kenya and Uganda (Karamoja Cluster).</li><li>▪ There also exist cross-border resource committees, cross-border peace committees and Fisher Folk Committees.</li></ul>
<b>14.10</b> Recalls recommendation 13.8 calling on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to undertake mid-term reviews of the Regional Programming Paper and the Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to mobilise resources to carry out an analysis at national and sub-national levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ During the reporting period, Kenya reviewed progress made over the four-year implementation of its CPP covering the implementation period 2018/19 to 2021/22.</li><li>▪ Kenya carried out an independent MTR of the Common Programme Framework for EDE for the period 2015 – 2022. Based on recommendations of the MTR, Kenya is in the process of developing phase II for the CPF for EDE for the period 2023-2030.</li></ul>



# CPP implementation progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

## PIA1: Peace and Security

Indicator	Cumulative Target 2021/22	Cumulative Achievements 2021/22	% Performance
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 operationalised	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.
- 3 of the 8 indicators were over delivered.
- The main success factor was prioritisation of peace and security.

# CPP implementation progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

## PIA2: Climate-proofed Infrastructure

Indicator	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
<b>Road infrastructure</b>			
KM of road completed in LAPSSSET network	550	345.5	51%
KM of road completed in the ASAL counties	2,600	335	13%
KM of road upgraded in the ASAL counties	270	306	113%
<b>Water management system</b>			
Water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	9	18	200%
Sewerage treatment plants constructed	4	12	300%
Groundwater potential maps developed	19	23	121%
Multi-purpose dams constructed	4	5	125%
<b>Irrigated land</b>			
Hectares irrigated	180,000	268,825	149%
<b>Energy</b>			
No. of households connected to the grid	250,000	142,303	57%
<b>ICT</b>			
KM of fibre optic cable has been laid	8,900	8,900	100%

- Road infrastructure was below target, other than upgrading of county roads due to inadequate funds, and Covid-19 containment measures.
- Water management system programmes surpassed target owing to increase in budgetary allocation.
- Irrigation interventions surpassed target while internet connectivity was on target.

# CPP implementation progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

## PIA3: Human Capital

Indicators	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
<b>Health development</b>			
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%
<b>Education development</b>			
Number of primary school teachers recruited	4200	4,000	95%
No. of classrooms built & equipped	330	445	135%
No. of vocational colleges equipped	56	24	43%
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% achieved.
- Recruitment of teachers to improve teacher-learner ratio, number of vocational colleges equipped and construction of low-cost boarding schools performed below target owing to inadequate funds.
- Integration of *Duksi* into the formal curriculum system was on progress – Bills had been submitted in Mandera and Garissa counties.

# CPP implementation progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

Indicators	Cumulative targets 2021/2022	Cumulative achievements 2021/2022	% Performance
<b>Fodder, drought tolerant crops, livestock and fish production</b>			
Hectares of land re-seeded	300	400	133%
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%
<b>Livestock marketing</b>			
No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	10	48	480%
No. of functional holding grounds	7	7	100%
No. of functional abattoirs	10	11	110%
No. of functional livestock export zones	5	3	60%
<b>Land use management</b>			
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.
- Improvement was recorded in land reseeded, and market infrastructure since the 14<sup>th</sup> PSC.

# CPP implementation Progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

## PIA 5: Drought Risk Management

### NDEF

- Operational - Regulations and Guidelines approved.
- **KSh 525 Million** already allocated to the Fund.
- DCF-MIS is operational.

### EWS

- Robust drought early warning system with monthly county and national bulletins.
- Food security assessments twice a year by Government and partners.
- Livelihood zoning complete

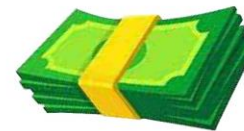


## Cash Transfers



**KSh 11.4  
Billion**

Disbursed as bi-monthly unconditional cash transfers to **100,800 households** (KSh 5,400 each).



**KSh  
789.08  
Million**

Disbursed as emergency scale-up cash transfers to **67,069 households**.



# CPP implementation Progress (2018/19 – 2021/22)

## PIA 6: Institutional Development and Knowledge Management



### Institutions

**100%** of required ASAL institutions operationalised

- NDMA, NDEF, ASF, FCDC & PPG.



### KM System

- Development of DRM knowledge management system complete.
- Design complete and system live <http://knowledgeweb.ndma.go.ke/>.
- **30** knowledge champions trained.
- **100%** of NDMA staff trained on use of system.



### Coordination

Plan of **650** coordination meetings surpassed  
- **1,014** held due to ongoing drought crisis.



### Policies

**14 ASAL**- Related policies instituted in water, livestock, drought risk management, and security sectors against target of **8**.

## Challenges

- Continuous availability of reliable data.
- Weak/disjointed coordination among various levels of government.
- Inadequate funds.
- Costly acquisition of land for public investments.

## Lessons Learnt

- Systems enhance efficiency and accountability.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms fast track implementation.

## Recommendations

- Adopt and strengthen systems for efficiency and accountability.
- Ring-fence resources for priority resilience building investments.
- Strengthen resource mobilisation strategies.
- Enhance collaboration and synergies.
- Strengthen Technical Working Groups – **Review EDE approach**



# In Pictures



Access to water



## Livestock production and markets







Cash transfer registration in Turkana and payments in Marsabit County.





Innovative school feeding

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



**We remain Committed to  
Ending Drought Emergencies**

**THANK YOU**

*Committed to Ending Drought Emergencies*