



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

PROGRESS REPORT OF RESILIENCE PROJECT IN SOMALIA

15TH PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING



Republic of Kenya

November 2022



Presented at the

**15th IDDRSI Platform Steering Meeting
30th November – 1st December 2022**

Khartoum, Sudan

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Kenya Progress Report of Resilience Interventions on Kenya as at November 2022

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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 Scale 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 Programme

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SUMMARY

Drought situation continue to worsen in Kenya, with four consecutive failed seasons and a fifth performing below expectation. This has resulted in the number of people facing acute food insecurity rising from 3.5 million in June 2022 to 5.1 million in November 2022. A total of 2.5 million livestock have also been lost due to the drought. The country has however put in place systems at national and devolved levels to ensure effective response and protection of lives and livelihoods.

Kenya also made significant progress in implementation of all the recommendations of the 14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting. Some of the achievements have been summarized in this report.

The achievements made towards implementation of Kenya's Country Programming Paper (CPP) or Medium Term Plan for the Vision 2030 have also been documented with analysis made for each of the priority intervention areas (PIAs). The achievements per PIA for the four-year period of 2018/19 – 2021/22 are highlighted below.

To promote peace and security (PIA1), all the 23 ASAL counties have operational peace committees. Target to recover 10,000 illicit small arms and light weapons in 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 institutions (90% equivalent of target) including Local Peace Committees was enhanced through trainings. Eleven peace dividend projects were also completed, a 110% delivery.

Under the climate-proofed infrastructure (PIA2), Construction of water supply systems was fully delivered with the planned 9 systems constructed and the plan to construct four sewerage treatment plants surpassed by 25%; 4,472 small dams and pans were constructed against a target of 3,500 and construction of five mega dams were completed against a target of four. The main success factor was availability of funds.

For human capital (PIA3), the 23 ASAL 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. Development of market structures including sale yards and marketing sheds surpassed target by 360%. In addition, nine holding grounds and five export zones were operationalized.

Under the Drought risk management (PIA5), the National Drought Emergency Fund Regulations (2021) were passed by parliament and NDEF guidelines 2022 approved for implementation. 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.

Under the 6th *PIA (institutional development and knowledge management),* 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. Policy support to the EDE MTP III 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 132 joint monitoring missions. The EDE common programming framework was also evaluated and the recommendation adopted.

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 paper¹ 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.

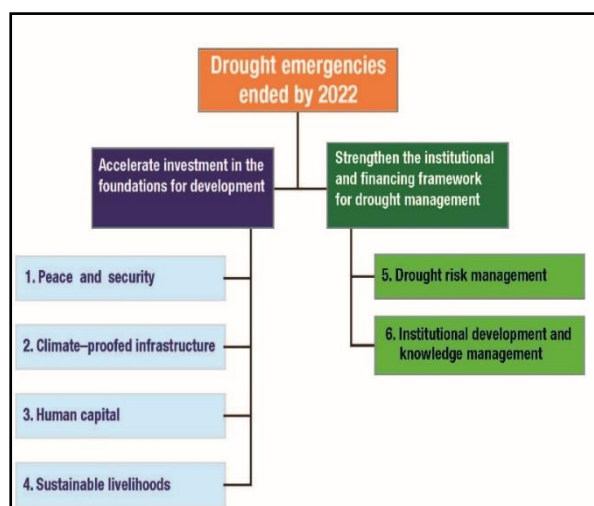


Figure 1: EDE programme framework

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 23² 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

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.

(IDDRSI) implemented by all Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on 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 strategy³. 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”.

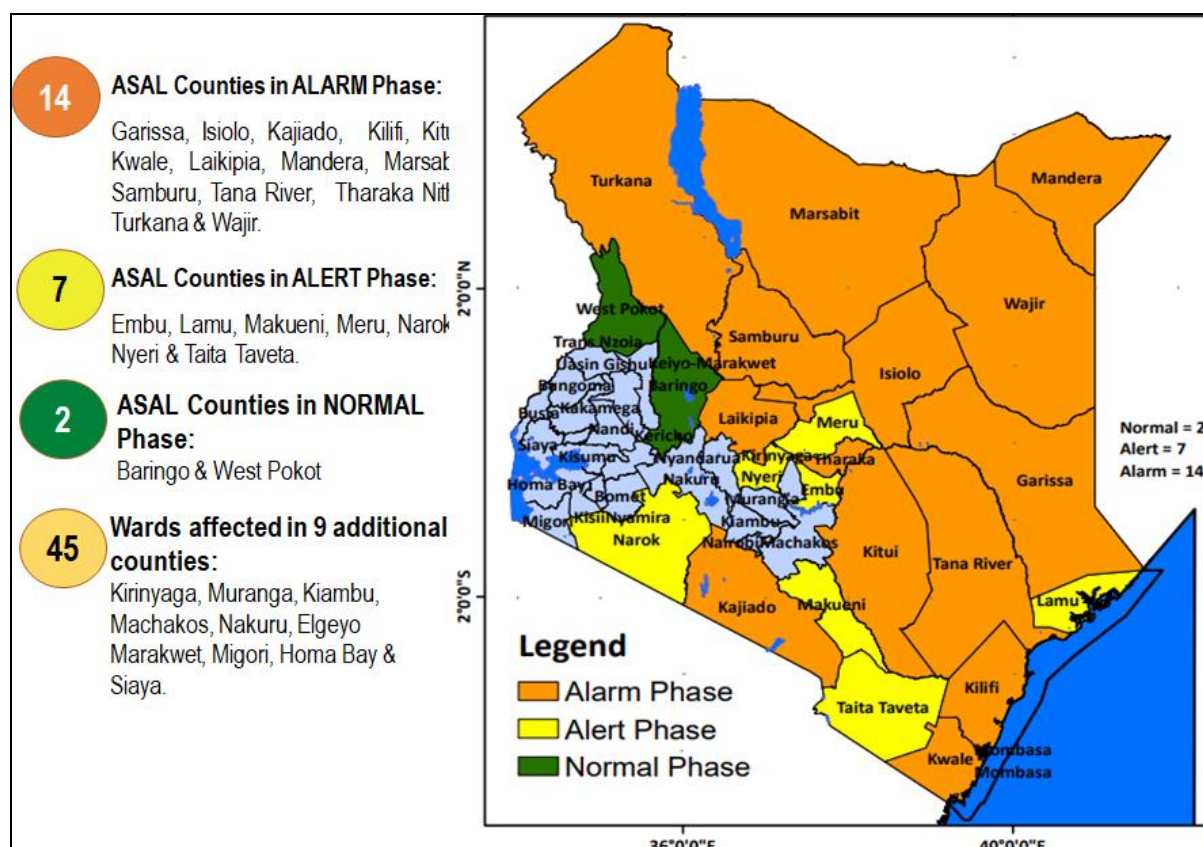
During the MTP III period (2018 – 2022), significant progress was made towards achieving the country’s goal of resilience building and ending drought emergencies as discussed in chapter two. However, more is required in order to ensure that Kenya moves closer to achieving the drought resilience goal.

³ <https://resilience.igad.int/>

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

2. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SITUATION

Since the last Steering Committee meeting held in July 2022, the drought situation in Kenya has gotten worse. Fourteen (14) counties are in ALARM drought phase classification, up from six (6) in June, 2022. Counties affected by drought and are either in ALARM or ALERT phase have increased from nineteen (19) reported during the previous Steering Committee meeting to thirty (30), with nine (9) counties being from non-traditional ASAL counties. These are Murang'a, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Machakos, Migori, Homa Bay, Siaya, Nakuru and Elgeyo Marakwet where a total of 45 wards are affected.



2.1 Drought Impacts

Food Security: The number of people facing acute food insecurity has risen from 3.5 million in June 2022 to 5.1 million people in November 2022. This includes 4,354,545 in the 23 ASAL counties and an additional 846,318 in nine counties outside the traditional ASAL counties. Out of the 30 counties that are food insecure and require food assistance, fourteen (14) are in crisis IPC phase, with five of them, namely Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Samburu and Isiolo slipping towards emergency phase.

Health and Nutrition: The children between 6-59 months that are acutely malnourished and in need of treatment has increased to 942,000 up from 884,464 in August 2022 and 656,657 in May. The number of pregnant and lactating mothers who require treatment for

acute malnutrition have increased from 115,725 reported in August 2022 to 134,000 in November 2022.

Livestock and Wildlife: With depletion of water and forage, death of both livestock and wildlife was reported in various parts of the ASALs, with the latest cases being reported in Kajiado County. As at November, 2022, the number of livestock lost had reached 2.5 million and carcasses of wildlife, including elephants being seen in various counties.

Agriculture: Crop failure in majority of the marginal most of the marginal agriculture areas with most household food stocks already depleted. As at November 2022, 65% crop failure was already reported in marginal agricultural areas.

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.

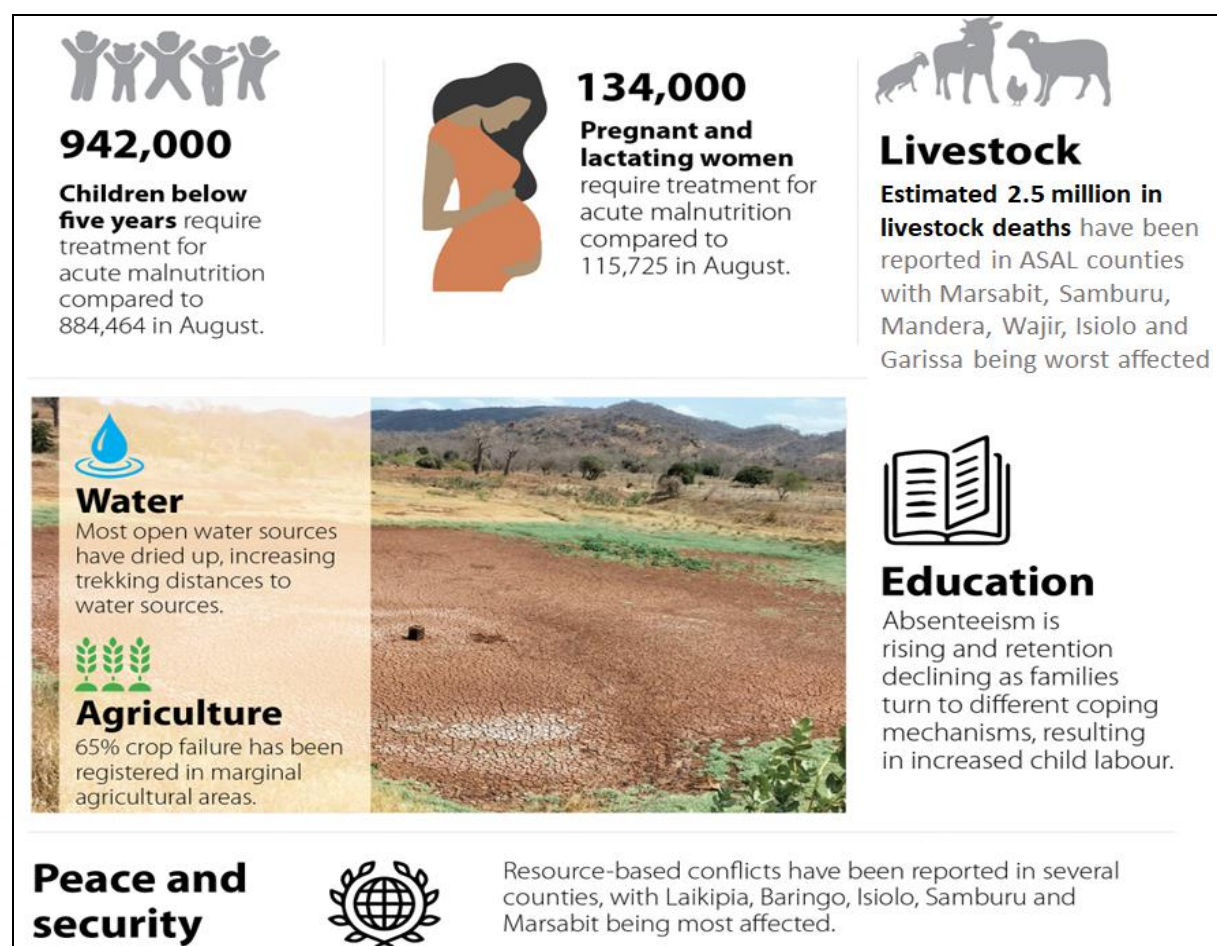


Figure 2: Drought impacts at a glance

2.2 Ongoing Drought Response

Ongoing drought Response: Are implemented by the Kenya Government, INGOs/NGOs, CBOs/FBOs and UN agencies. Government has spent more than **KShs 18 billion** on drought response since August 2021, after allocation of an additional **KShs 2 billion** in November, 2022 towards scaling-up of interventions. The main areas of intervention included relief food, cash transfers, school feeding programme, livestock off-take, water response interventions including trucking, wildlife interventions, livestock feeds, vaccination of livestock, as well as peace and security.

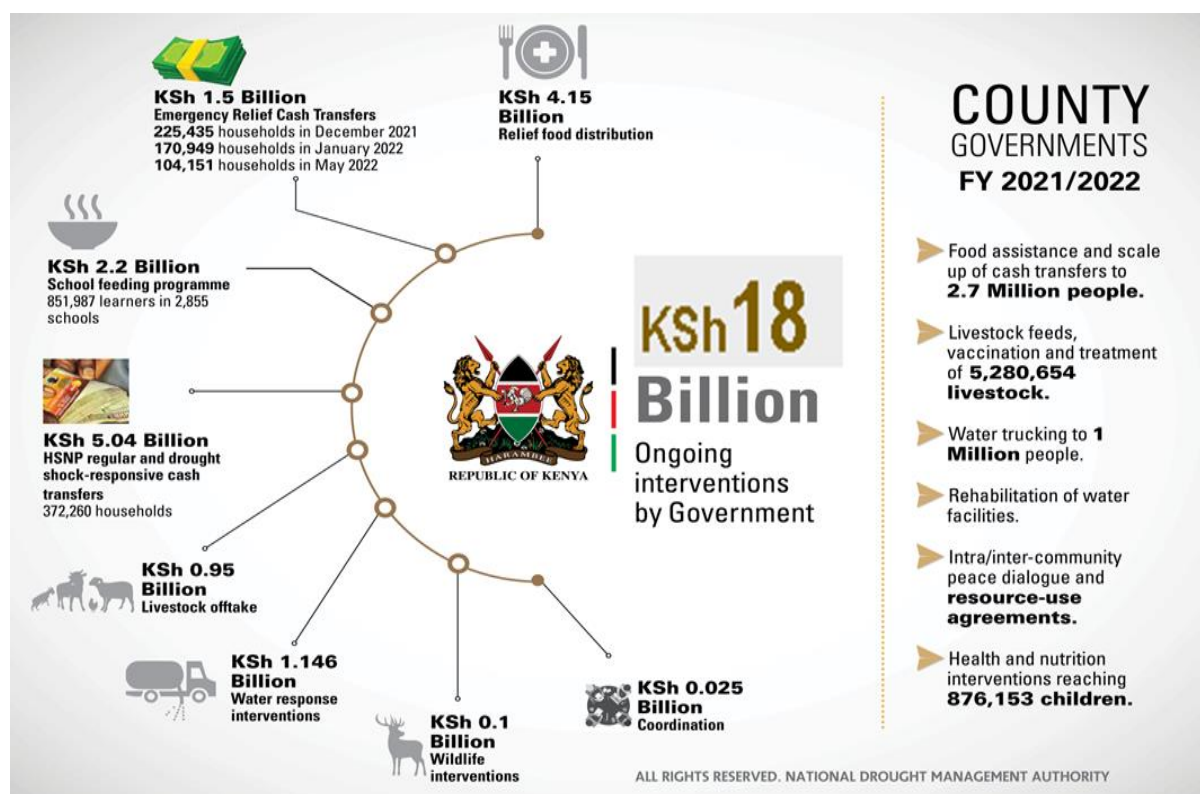


Figure 3: Drought response by Government (National & County)

Besides the Kenya Government, 89 non-state actors have during the reporting period been supporting various response interventions in affected counties. These include 44 international NGOs, 36 national NGOs, 6 UN agencies and the Red Cross Society. The private sector has also come forward to support various response interventions.

2.3 Situation Outlook for October to December 2022

The weather forecasts for the for the short rains season (October – December 2022) 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 may further diminish in agro-pastoral and marginal mixed farming zones.

3. PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 14TH PSC

The 14th PSC meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 20-21 July 2022. The following is the progress that Kenya has made towards implementation of the recommendations of the 14th PSC.

<i>PSC Recommendation</i>	<i>Kenya's Achievement</i>
14.1 Appeals to the Member States, Humanitarian Actors and Development Partners to mobilize resources for scaling up humanitarian responses, to address the persisting 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"> ➤ With ravaging drought, Kenya continued to mobilize resources locally and from partners to manage the impacts of drought. ➤ As at November 24th 2022, the Kenya Government had already spent Kshs. 18 billion with response from partners reaching Kshs. 48 billion. ➤ The interventions covered areas such as: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water Sector: Water trucking, repair and rehabilitation of water facilities, borehole fast-moving spare parts, fuel subsidy for strategic boreholes, ○ Livestock sector: Livestock feeds, offtakes (commercial & slaughter), supportive livestock health, ○ Health and Nutrition; Nutrition surveillance, stabilization, treatment and referral, integrated health outreaches, nutrition interventions of children below 5 years and care givers, ○ Food aid: Relief food in kind and cash transfers ○ Peace and security: Peace dialogues ○ Education: School feeding programmes and school fees subsidy ○ Agriculture; Drought recovery support
14.2 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 emphasizes 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"> ➤ During the reporting period, Kenya accelerated development of her 5-year medium term development plan that will cover the period 2023/24 – 2027/28. ➤ In this plan, multi-hazard approach has been adopted leading to bringing together issues relating to drought risk management and other hazards in one sector plan named Sector Plan for Drought and Disaster Risk Management. ➤ Resilience building remains priority intervention across various sectors in the 5-year plan. ➤ Government has started the capitalization of NDEF with KShs 525 million appropriated to date. ➤ Cross-border projects supported – e.g. Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFON) in the Horn of Africa.
14.3 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"> ➤ Emphasis being laid on diversification of livelihoods, more so of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities as a way of enhancing resilience. ➤ Climate smart agriculture being promoted. ➤ Livestock insurance schemes being supported. ➤ New projects have been introduced to support rangeland management. This includes the GCF/GoK funded projects in 11 counties. ➤ The Government has also given priority to avail affordable credit for small scale traders through “hustler fund” to spur diversification of livelihoods and entrepreneurship. ➤ Crop insurance programme being implemented to mitigate against risks caused by drought and other hazards.
14.4 Recalls recommendation 13.1 urging IGAD and the Member States to mobilise resources for sustainable large-scale surface and ground water-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Government has given priority to water harvesting, with plans to mobilize resources for dams and water pans construction across the country.

PSC Recommendation	Kenya's Achievement
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"> ➤ This is expected to produce water for domestic, industrial and agricultural use. This will generate hydropower, support irrigation for crop and livestock pasture hence improving food security. ➤ Nationally, the current achievement include 7 large dams with storage of 3.976 BCM for hydropower, 99 medium dams and 3000 small dams and water pans of 106.25 BCM total capacity for domestic and irrigation use. ➤ There are 5 dams under construction with capacity of 0.894 MCM. Three (3) of the dams are in the ASAL counties. ➤ There are proposed 101 large dams, 202 medium dams and 3,824 water pans and small dams under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
14.6 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to strengthen capacities for anticipatory early action by developing regional early action frameworks and protocols at national and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continuous training of HCWs and managers on Integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM), this goes a long way in early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition amongst children between 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women.
14.8 Recognizes 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"> ➤ Kenya continued to implement a number of cross border projects and programmes. ➤ MOUs have been signed to strengthen cross-border cooperation. These include MOU between Kenya and South Sudan and that between Kenya and Uganda (Karamoja Cluster). ➤ There also exist cross border resource committees, cross border peace committees and Fisher Folks Committees.
14.10 Recalls recommendation 13.8 calling on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of the Regional Programming Paper and the Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to mobilise resources to carry out an analysis at national and sub-national levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. This formed the basis for the progress report for this report in chapter 4. ➤ Besides the four-year progress report, Kenya had carried out an independent mid-term review (MTR) for the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies for the period 2015 – 2022. Based on recommendations of this MTR, Kenya is in the process of developing phase II for the CPF for EDE for the period 2023-2030.

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 peace and 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 cumulative target of 130 trainers, thus an over achievement. The National Peace Policy was approved by the Parliament in the 2018/19 FY as Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Policy for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The achievements are summarized 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	19	10	23	230%
No. of county mediators (ToT) trained annually	5	50	50	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 and 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 and 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							
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/18</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/19</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/20</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/21</i>	<i>Cumulative Target 2021/22</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievements 2021/22</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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	15	23	153%

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, LAPSET 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, Lokitaung-Lodwar, Lodwar-Loichang'tak, Loichang'tak-Lokichar roads).

Table 3: Development of road infrastructure							
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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	315	93%

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.

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.

Table 4: Development of integrated water management system							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/18</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	3	6	9	3	9	18	200%
Sewerage treatment plants constructed	3	6	11	12	4	12	300%
Groundwater potential maps developed	2	4	6	13	19	23	121%

Number of water projects completed	283	291	299	339	36	1,202	3338%
Water pans & small dams constructed	1,101	2,101	3,301	3,501	3,500	4,472	128%
Multi-purpose dams constructed	3	3	4	4	4	5	125%

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 4). 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.

In terms of achievement of targets, the Government surpassed all the targets set in the sector plan for EDE for the period 2018-2022. 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.

4.2.3 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 achievement of 268,825 ha of land were put under irrigation. The achievement can be attributed to investment in numerous irrigation projects implemented nationally such as Bura in Tana River, Galana Kulalu in Tana River and Kilifi, and Katilu in Turkana counties.

4.2.4 Land reclamation

The main objective of land reclamation was to reduce the national degraded land from 28% in 2017/18 to 25% in 2022/23. 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. 22,000 ha of land were reclaimed cumulatively, totalling to 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 534 km 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:-

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 4: Health development in ASAL counties							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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%

In order to achieve the targets spelt out in the results framework, the following have been delivered since January 2022:

- Over 1,231,326 children below 5 years and caregivers received integrated preventive nutrition interventions (counselling, supplementation, hygiene promotion among others).
- A total of 1,320 out of 1924 mapped outreach sites are currently supported by partners in addition to supporting service delivery in the Arid counties.
- Mass screening for early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition amongst children 6 -59 months, pregnant and lactating women ongoing.
- Blanket supplementary feeding initiated in Marsabit, North Horr Sub County (targeting all children aged 6 -23 months and all pregnant and lactating women).
- 150 HCWs and managers trained on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM).
- Nutrition sector coordination enhanced both at the national and county level.
- Heightened nutrition situation surveillance and analysis.

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. Integrated WASH, Food and Energy for Sustainable Schools (NIWFESS) project piloted in Kuno School, Garissa County.

Table 5: Education development in 23 ASAL counties							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Joint strategy adopted	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Number of primary school teachers recruited	1	1,000	2,000	5,000	4,200	4,000	95%
Number of Adult Education Policy reviewed	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%

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 6: Education development in 14⁵ ASAL counties							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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 colleges equipped	4	20	20	24	56	24	43%
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.

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

Table 7: Education development in 9 ASAL counties							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
No. mobile schools integrated into regular school system	0	0	0	0	90	0	0%
% of nomadic schools using curriculum support materials		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Syllabus developed for Integration of the Duksi into curriculum system	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%
No. TTCs upgraded to provide tailor made modules for nomadic education	0	0	0	0	3	0	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 9 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 9). Although data on drought tolerant crops produced was incomplete, an increasing trend was observed for the years whose data was available.

However, in financial year 2021/22 in a bid to increase pasture production, Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Programme (DRSLP) bought 2 tons of pasture seed (Rhodes grass) for Marsabit. Commercial demonstrations pasture plots were also established with 250 acres of land in West Pokot and 150 acres in Turkana. Three community hay sheds were constructed in Baringo for storage. It is through this that the target of the period during the reporting period was surpassed.

Table 8: Fodder, drought tolerant crops, livestock and fish production

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
Hectares of land re-seeded	591	270	321	353	300	400	200%
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	316,863.1	1,705,363	484.38%
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%
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 10). Developed of market structures including sale yards and marketing sheds surpassed target by 360% (Table 10). 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 10). 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).

Through the support of Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Programme (DRSLP), two livestock sale yards were constructed in Marsabit in the financial year 2021/22. This will aid in marketing of livestock.

Table 9: Livestock marketing infrastructure

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	24	1	13	15	14	48	343%
No. of functional holding grounds	6	0	1	1	7	7	100%
No. of functional	10	0	1	1	10	11	110%

Table 9: Livestock marketing infrastructure							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
abattoirs							
No. of functional livestock export zones	2	1	1	1	5	3	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 11).

Table 10: Counties with land use plans							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/2018</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/2019</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/2020</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/2021</i>	<i>Cumulative target 2021/2022</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/2022</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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. 1.5 billion was used as emergency scale up cash transfers to 225,435 households in December 2021, 170,949 households in January 2022 and 104,151 households in May 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 12) 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 11: Institutional development							
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2017/18</i>	<i>Achievements 2018/19</i>	<i>Achievements 2019/20</i>	<i>Achievements 2020/21</i>	<i>Cumulative targets 2021/22</i>	<i>Cumulative achievements 2021/22</i>	<i>% Performance</i>
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 over the last four years 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. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION – NEW OR PIPELINE PROJECTS

Kenya continued to mobilize resources with the aim of investing in resilience building of communities to drought while at the same time ensuring timely response to protect lives and livelihoods. Since the last Steering Committee meeting, the following are some of the new projects that have been initiated:

5.1 Dryland Climate Action for Community Drought Resilience (DCADR)

The objective of this project is to enhance resilience to drought and to other effects of climate change of communities in arid and semi-arid lands. The four-year project is funded by the GoK and the EU and will be implemented from 2023 in 23 ASAL counties at a total cost of Kshs. 1.65 billion. It will be expected to deliver on the following:

- i. Increased scale, effectiveness and relevance of preparedness, response and recovery support received by drought-affected communities in arid and semi-arid counties;
- ii. Leveraged innovative partnerships for drought preparedness, response and recovery; and
- iii. Strengthened NDMA capacity to perform its core DRM mandate and to attract investment.

5.2 Resilience for Food & Nutrition Security Program in the Horn Africa (BREFONS)

The Program is seeking to address and mitigate on the effects of the recurring droughts in the Northern/ASAL Parts of Kenya by providing access to water and livestock feeds and pastures through development of irrigation schemes, drilling of boreholes and shallow wells, construction of water pans and earth dams as well as construction of Hayshed's to store livestock feeds and pastures. The programme also supports construction of livestock sale yards to encourage trading of livestock as a means of livelihood improvement. Commercial pasture demonstration plots are also done to provide and supplement provision of pastures. The programme will cover seven (7) counties in Kenya namely; Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot. Concentrating on the seven counties is also important in order not to spread the resources and efforts too thin, for there to be discernible project impacts. The project target is 4.1 million people, over 3.8 million head of cattle and 5 million heads of sheep and goats.

The estimated project cost is KShs. 4.694 Billion.

5.3 Porridge for Education (P4E)

The project targets to feed 2.4 million school-going pupils in the basic education category and 455,000 out of School Children (OOSC), as an enrolment drive to get them to school. The porridge is served as a ready-to-drink mid-morning meal. The situation in the ASAL counties is that the mid-day hot meal is not micro-nutrient dense and often the pupils carry the meal home to feed their siblings. This porridge is macro and micronutrient-rich and also enhances satiety for those pupils who arrive at school having missed eating breakfast at home.

The project duration is 10 years, with implementation initially to cover 18 counties and gradually increasing to cover all the 47 counties in its final phase. The phase I counties are Nairobi, Bungoma, Baringo, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Wajir, Mandera, West Pokot, Garissa, Tana River, Turkana, Kilifi, Kwale, Kajiado and Thika. 18 COUNTIES IN THE FIRST PHASE- Nairobi, Bungoma, Baringo, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Wajir, Mandera, West Pokot, Garissa, Tana River, Turkana, Kilifi, Kwale, Kajiado and Thika.

The project will cost Kshs. 600 million annually with funding coming from the Government of Kenya and other partners namely: DSM international; Ingredion Holdings International; Tetra Pak Ltd Kenya; and Technoserve.

5.4 De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement (DRIVE)

This project is funded by World Bank and covers Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti. The objective of DRIVE project is to protect Pastoral economies against drought risk; increase financial Inclusion of Pastoralists and better connect them to Market.

5.5 Towards Ending Drought Emergencies (TWEENDE)

The project is funded by the Government of Kenya and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and has three executing entities (EE) namely National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), State Department of Livestock (SDL) and Conservation International (CI). The project will contribute to improved adaptation to climate change of Kenya's national policy of "Ending Drought Emergencies", as outlined in "Kenya Vision 2030". The project will be implemented in 3 landscapes of Chyulu Hills, Mid-Tana and Sabarwawa encompassing 11 counties, which have devolved powers under Kenya's new constitution. The project will benefit 620,000 people in 104,000 households and will protect or restore 500,000 hectares of rangelands in a landscape of 2.5 million hectares.

The project cost is US\$ 34,542,982 to be implemented between 2022 and 2026.

5 CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Challenges

- 1) Continuous provision of reliable data is a major constraint especially for EDE monitoring.
- 2) Weak resource mobilization strategies.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Weak and disjointed coordination framework among pillar members and stakeholders' hence slow implementation and resultant impact from peace projects and related interventions in ASALs.

- 5) 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.
- 6) Cross border arms trafficking fuelling conflicts in ASAL area

5.2 Lessons Learnt

- 1) 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.
- 2) Reliable data is paramount for evidence-based decision on priority and scalable interventions.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Collaborative framework between the National and County governments is essential for sustainable water resource, sanitation, land reclamation and irrigation management.
- 5) Financing of irrigation development through cost sharing model with project beneficiaries improves the rate of irrigation development, ownership and sustainability.
- 6) 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) Ring-fence resilience building resources to ensure sustainable development.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Strengthening the NCEWERS mechanisms for Cross border EWER information sharing amongst communities, NGAOs and LEAs at sub-county/county levels in ASAL region.
- 5) Sustained cross-border engagement, Community dialogue and peace conversations with targeted actors in affected areas.
- 6) Priority should be given to high impact resilience projects.