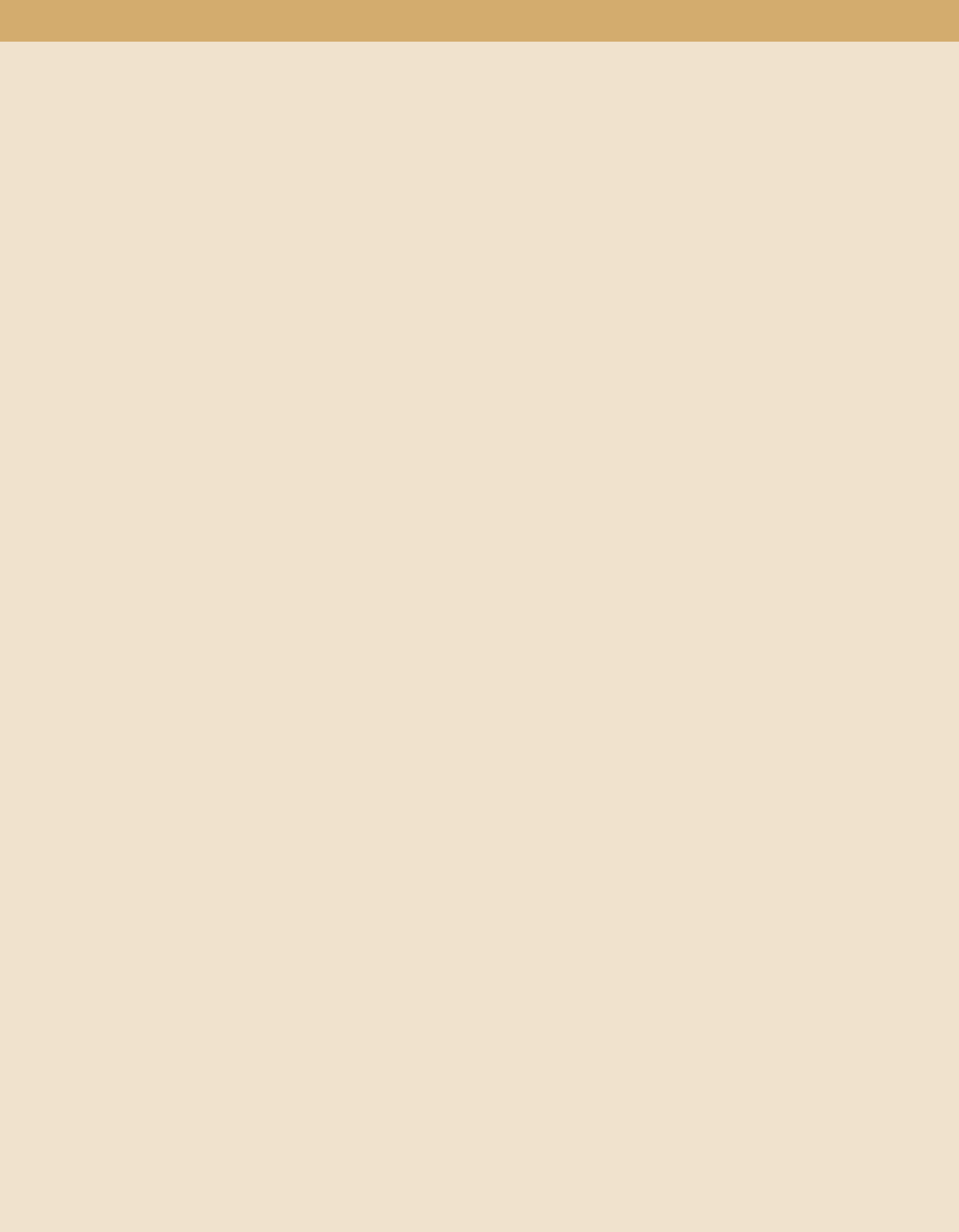


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN KENYA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2019 AND 2020







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PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2019 AND 2020



A Publication of the
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank	Ha	Hectare
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	HoA	Horn of Africa
ASF	ASAL Stakeholders' Forum	HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Program
CA	Communications Authority	ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum	IDDRSI	IGAD-Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
CCCCF	County Climate Change Fund Mechanism	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
CDC	County Drought Coordinator	KES	Kenya Shillings
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan	KFPSALW	Kenya Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
CPF	Common Program Framework	KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
CPPMU	Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit	KIPPR	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
CS	Cabinet Secretary	KM&L	Knowledge Management and Learning
CSG	County Steering Group	KMIS	Knowledge Management and Information Sharing
DCF-MIS	Drought Contingency Fund Management Information System	KMs	Kilometers
DRM	Drought Risk Management	KNATCOM	Kenya National Commission for UNESCO
DRR	Drought Risk Reduction	KOSAP	Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies	KSEIP	Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project
EDE-DRMC	Ending Drought Emergency Drought Risk Management and Coordination	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council	Mbps	Megabits per Second
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education	MoALF&C	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate		
GPI	Gender Parity Index		

MoH	Ministry of Health	PS	Principal Secretary
MoICT	Ministry of Information, Communication and Technologies	PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding	SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
MoWSI	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
MW	Megawatts	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NACONEK	National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya	TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority	TWG	Technical Working Group
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
NPS	National Police Service	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
NSC	National Steering Committee	VCI	Vegetation Condition Index
PDRAs	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments	VTCs	Vocational Training Centers
PPG	Pastoral Parliamentary Group	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Executive Summary

Drought is one of the major hazards that affect development in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development [IGAD] region. Hence, the IGAD member states have implemented the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative [IDDRSI] with the objective of Ending Drought Emergencies [EDE] in the region. Since 2013, Kenya has implemented the Ending Drought Emergencies Initiative. The Technical Working Group, whose members represent various sectors and agencies, wrote this progress report that covers the 2019 and 2020 and focuses on comparing achievements made during the previous years since 2014.

A total of 13,612 illicit firearms have been recovered/surrendered since 2014 with the highest number totaling 8,734 firearms being achieved in 2019. Marking of government owned small arms has also increased consistently, rising from 20% of all government firearms in 2014 to 93% in 2020. This notwithstanding, violent incidences involving illicit arms in pastoral areas increased from 60 in 2018 to 126 in 2019 before dropping to 89 in 2020.

Access to clean and safe water for domestic use increased marginally from 62% in 2018 to 63% in 2019 and further to 65.3% in 2020. The same trend was recorded in access to sanitary services. Infrastructure via roads continued to expand with number of kilometers [kms] of roads completed annually increasing from 285 kms in 2018 to 321 kms in 2019 and further to 374 kms completed in 2020. Areas under irrigation increased marginally from 203,871 Hectare [Ha] in 2018 to 216,000 Ha in 2020. Power installed capacity increased from 1,768 Megawatts [MW] in 2013 to 2,712 MW in 2020. In the same period, the number of households connected to electricity increased from 2.3 million to 8.0 million.

During 2019 and 2020, the Gross Enrollment Rate [GER] in primary schools in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands [ASAL] counties was 90.4% against a national average of 99.6% while in secondary schools it was 58.6% against a national average of 71.2%. Sixty new Technical and Vocational Education and Training [TVET] institutions were established in 2019 and 2020 in 14 ASAL counties. In 2019, 15.4% (31,449) of learners in ASAL counties qualified to access university education against a national average of 18.4%.

The value of livestock traded in formal markets increased by 5% in 2019 from the 2018 value. However, the value dropped by 5% in 2020 due to Covid-19 that resulted in advisories that affected the hospitality industry where some of the products are consumed. The value of traded drought tolerant crops [sorghum, millet, green grams, and cassava] increased by 36% in 2019 from 2018 levels. However, this value dropped by 10% in 2020 due to the effects of Covid-19 as most market places remained closed as per the Government of Kenya Covid-19 containment protocols.

The average number of response days from the time a drought is declared to disbursement of response funds was reduced from 24 days in 2016 – 2018 to 20 days in 2019 and 2020. No drought was reported during that period, with most counties remaining in normal status. However, Wajir County attained thresholds for activation of the shock responsive cash transfers leading to the disbursement of Kshs 54.9 million to 8,732 households affected by drought in 2019. A total 119 ward community action plans and a similar number of ward level drought contingency plans were produced in 2019 and 2020 in preparation for response to the drought.

During the reporting period, the National Drought Emergency Fund [NDEF] was established through the PFM Act and is in the final stages of operationalization. The fund will ensure timely response when drought and other calamities strike. It will also support preparedness and resilience building to mitigate against the impacts of drought. NDMA developed a knowledge management and learning [KM&L] strategy; provided seven research bursaries to PhD students in various public and private Universities in Kenya; and initiated the development of a knowledge management and information sharing [KMIS] platform whose modules include an investment tracker for the ASALs.

Despite these achievements, many EDE targets are off-track and may not be achieved. This calls for mid-term review of the EDE to have a deeper look at these challenges, establish the reasons behind the slow progress and have necessary recommendations to bring the initiative back on track.



Introduction

Droughts are a common phenomenon in Kenya but because of climate change, their frequency has increased and impact on livelihoods has worsened. Review of various sources shows that, since Kenya's independence, drought incidences have more than doubled: during the three decades from 1961 to 1990, two major droughts were recorded; in the period 1991 – 2010, four droughts were recorded and in 2011 – 2020, two major droughts

had been experienced (Figure 1). This calls for elaborate efforts to contain the effects of drought.

The 2010/2011 drought crisis in the Horn of Africa [HoA] was the turning point in drought management as it was one of the worst drought episodes which affected 13 million people and exacerbated food insecurity to famine in many areas of the HoA region. It generated a commitment from governments and

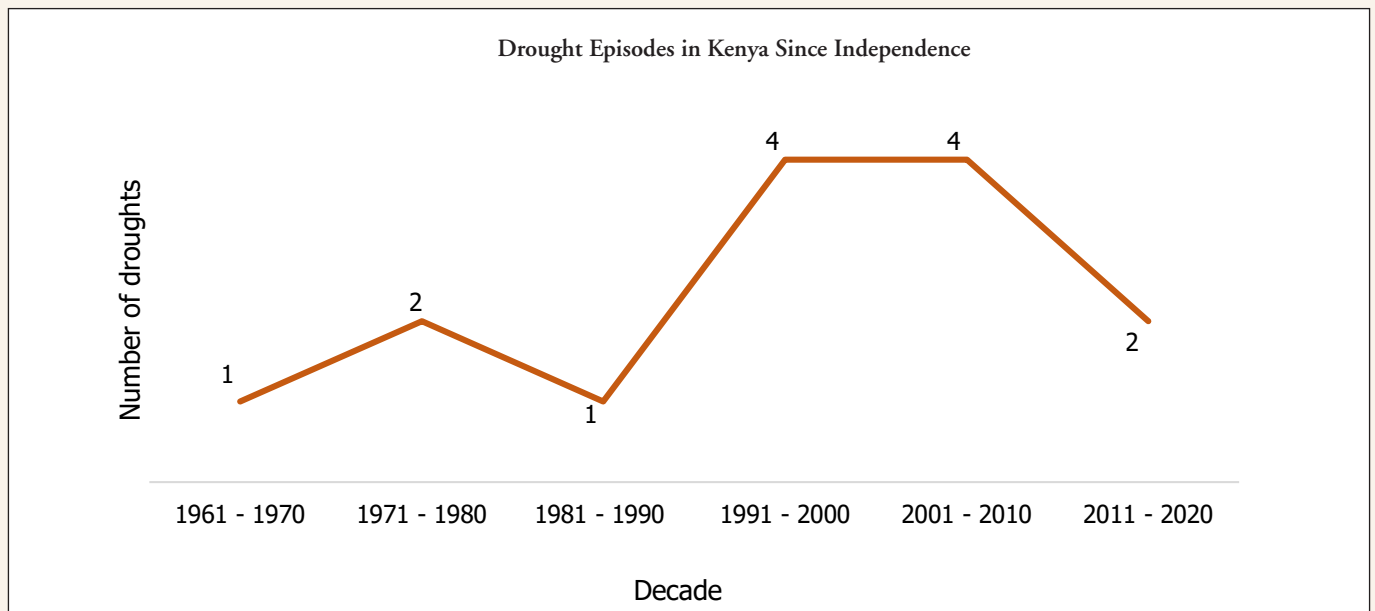


Figure 1: Drought episodes in Kenya since her independence

their partners not just to improve their future response during drought but also to address the constraints resulting in growing vulnerability among the ASALs communities. This emphasis on the structural causes of drought emergencies was the principal point of departure from previous drought management efforts in Kenya. Recommendations by a 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 emphasizes that while drought may be an unavoidable natural phenomenon in Kenya, its impact can be mitigated by human action. Therefore, droughts need not, and should not, lead to famine and other disasters. The EDE initiative is reinforced by the fact that, droughts set in slowly and can be predicted with a high level of precision.

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 a Common Program Framework [CPF]. The framework guides interventions leading to ending drought emergencies in Kenya by 2022 and has three areas of emphasis: 1) eliminate the conditions that perpetuate vulnerability; 2) enhance the productive potential of the ASALs; and 3)

strengthen institutional capacity for effective risk management.

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 strategy². At the global level, EDE Kenya chapter contributes to the Sendai Framework (2015 – 2030)³ 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 impact of the EDE initiative is being felt in Kenya. A study⁴ by NDMA on the impact of contingency funding on the management of drought showed that although the 2016/17 drought was severe compared to the one of 2009/11, the impact was much less; 1) livestock mortality in 2009/11 was 60-70% and only 1-30% in 2016/17; 2) in 2011, the number of severely hungry Kenyans was ~2.8 million but in 2017 it was ~1.75 million; and 3) about 500,000 fewer people were in need of aid in 2017 compared to 2011. Moreover, since 2018, Kenya managed drought without resorting to emergency appeals and the proportion of children under 5 years with acute malnutrition has reduced significantly (Figure 2).

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 <https://resilience.igad.int/>

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

4 Impact Evaluation of Livestock-Related Drought Contingency Fund Project Response, 2017.

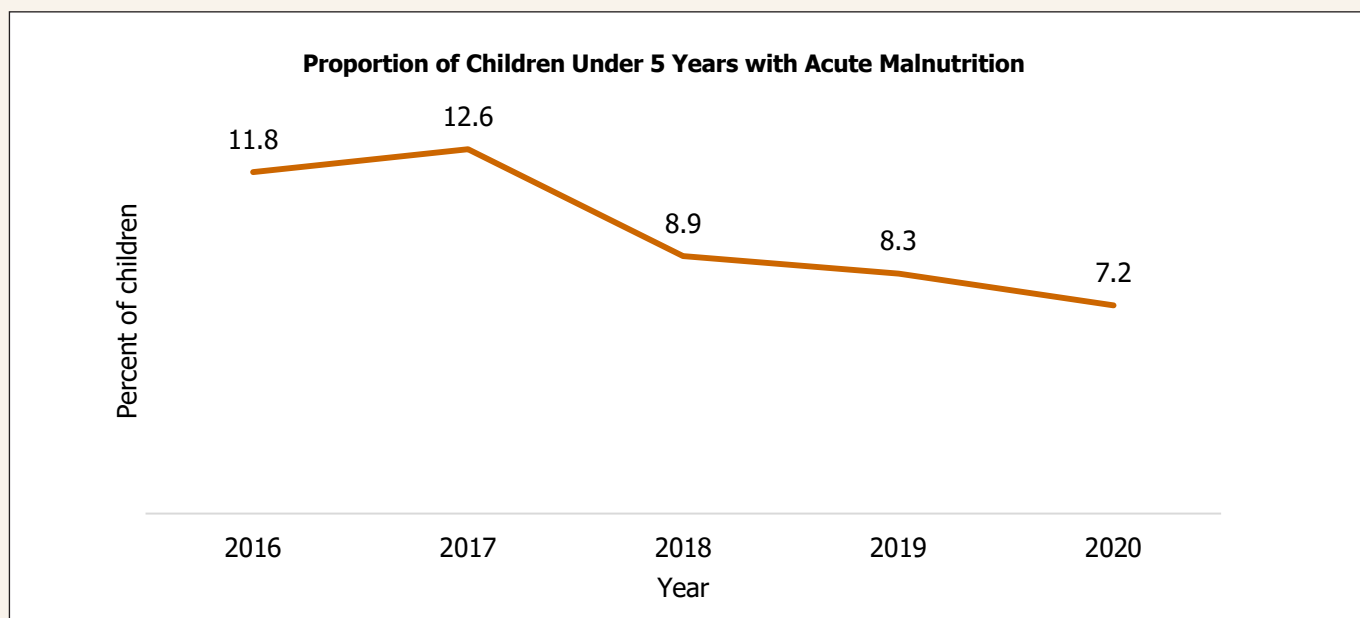


Figure 2: Proportion of children under 5 years with acute malnutrition



2. Methodology

2.1 DATA COLLECTION

This report used data collected by members of the Technical Working Group [TWG] in collaboration with county officers from various sectors. Analysis of the data involved generating trends, comparing reported figures with the baseline and with agreed upon yearly targets as well as comparing findings with the ultimate targets for 2022. The report explains discrepancies between achievements and targets. In addition, the TWG

members consulted widely within their sectors, to ensure accuracy of the data provided. The final report was adopted after the sectors validated its contents.

2.2 IMPORTANT PERIODS

The following periods are important in reading this report: the baseline which is 2014, the reporting period which is 2019 and 2020 and the ultimate target year (2022) for ending drought emergencies in Kenya.



3 Progress Report

3.1 PILLAR ONE: PEACE AND SECURITY

The overall outcome of the peace and security pillar is to ensure effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties by strengthening peace and security infrastructure. Through the pillar, it is expected that peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts and security risks is enhanced; inter-community conflicts and security risks are reduced; and peacebuilding and community security are mainstreamed in the development agenda. Pillar one has one mid-term outcome, ‘Reduced deaths arising from violent incidences in ASALs’ and the following results were achieved.

3.1.1 Community Disarmament and Marking of Government Firearms

Effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties is important in reducing conflicts among communities. One of the major threats facing countries that are vulnerable to conflict is the existence of illicit small arms. This is because the illicit small arms open up opportunities for non-state actors to initiate and engage in continuous armed violence. Disarmament of communities is a first step in ensuring continued peace and

security. Since 2014, a total of 13,612 illicit firearms were recovered/surrendered. In 2019, more stakeholders were involved in creating awareness and encouraging voluntary surrender of illicit firearms resulting in the recovery of 8,374 firearms, the highest number since the inception of the EDE initiative (Figure 3). Moreover, 2019 was the climax of the fresh vetting of civilian licensed firearm holders by government resulting in the recovery of many firearms that had been acquired fraudulently. In 2020, fewer arms (1,184) were recovered, 85% below target, possibly due to sustained recovery and surrender of illicit arms (Figure 3).

One of the ways of reinforcing community disarmament efforts is by identifying government owned arms by indenting a unique identifier on them. The number of marked government-owned small arms increased consistently since 2014. In 2020, 93% of government small arms had been marked with the Kenya Defense Forces having marked 100% of its small arms (Figure 4). New marking machines enabled the good performance, surpassing of the targets. As at December 2020, it was only Mandera and Wajir Counties where government arms had not been marked. The 100% target of 2022 is likely to be met.

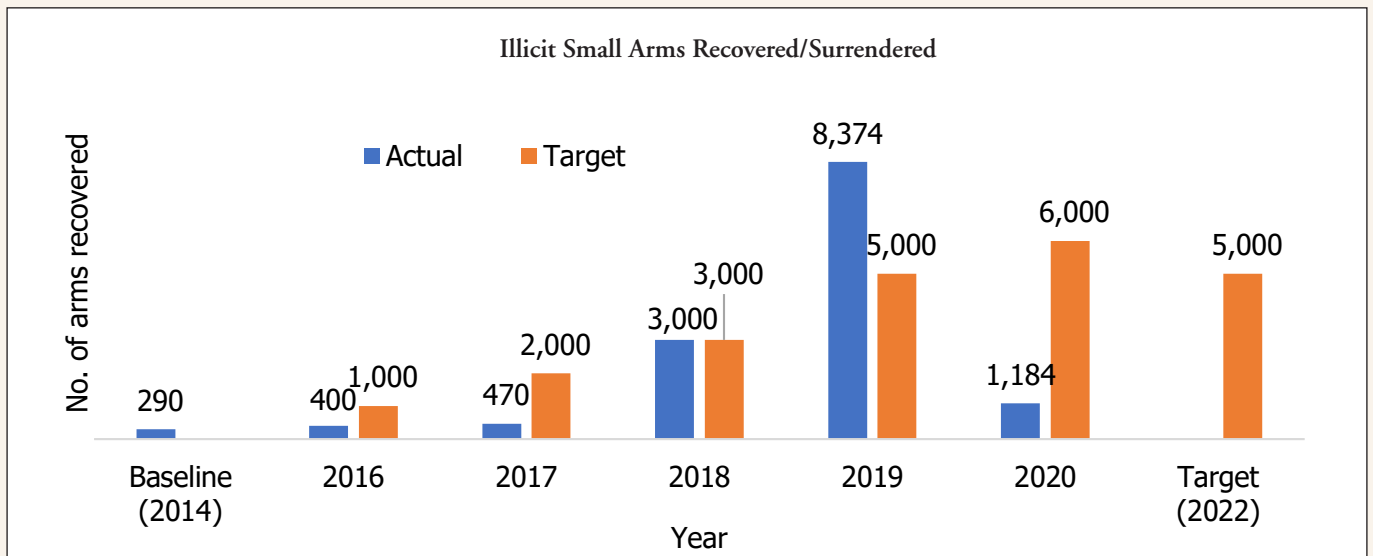


Figure 3: Illicit small arms recovered/surrendered

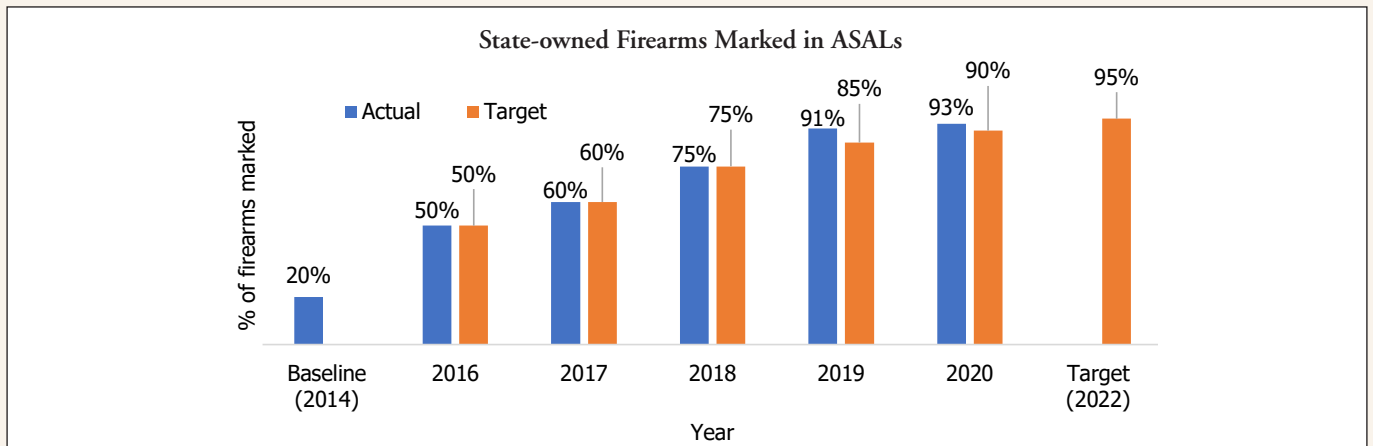


Figure 4: Percent of state-owned firearms that are marked

3.1.2 Violent Incidences Involving Illicit Arms Reported

Violent incidences involving illicit arms are expected to reduce as more illicit arms are recovered/surrendered from the communities but the number of violent incidences reported to the police is expected to increase as trust between the police and communities improve as observed in 2019. Overall, lesser violent incidences involving illicit arms reduced since 2014 (Figure 5).

3.1.3 Deaths Reported Due to Violent Conflicts

Owing to continued disarmament of communities coupled with marking of government firearms among other peace and security enhancing interventions in the ASALs, deaths reported

due to violent conflicts reduced by 56% between 2014 and 2018 (Figure 6). However, this progress was reversed in 2019 and 2020 where deaths reported owing to violent conflicts increased 353% and 260% respectively from 2018 (Figure 6). The increment in deaths reported could be associated with public awareness, improved trust between communities and the government security agencies, and improved infrastructure. On the contrary, the increase in deaths reported due to violent conflicts may imply deteriorating water and pasture resources escalating the strife. It is expected that eventually, the number of deaths reported due to armed conflict will decline significantly.

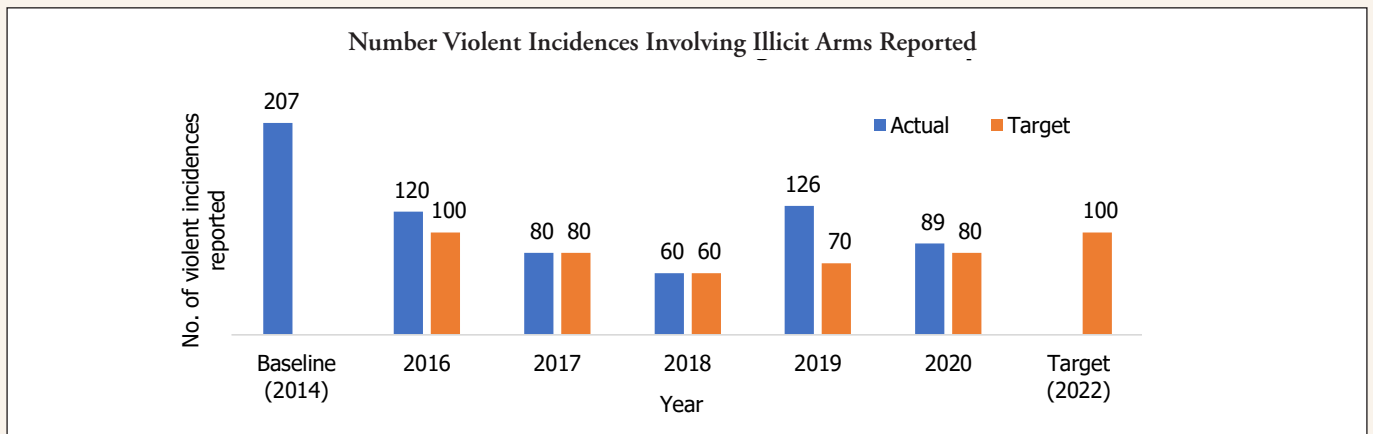


Figure 5: Violent incidences involving illicit arms reported

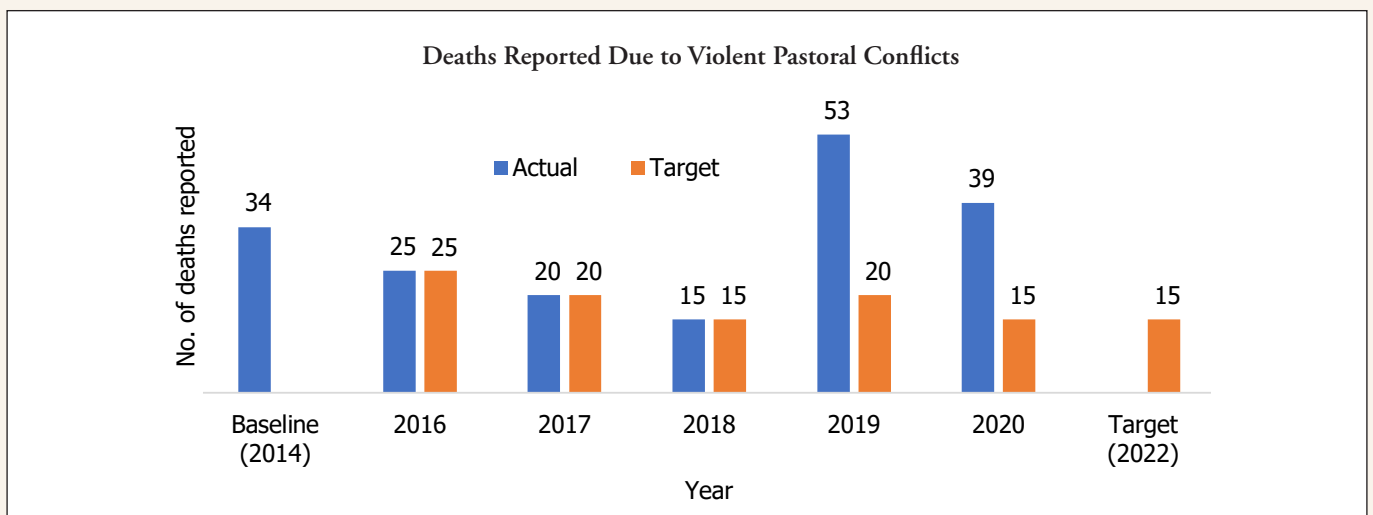


Figure 6: Deaths reported due to violent pastoral conflicts

3.1.4 Improved Access to Early Warning Information and Timely Response

Access to early warning information is key in peace building and conflict management because it enables timely response. As of 2019, seven (Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, West Pokot, Garissa, Mandera, and Wajir) counties had operational peace directorates and all the 23 ASAL counties where NDMA operates had functional county peace committees. Five field monitors in Turkana, Garissa, Kwale, West Pokot and Mandera were recruited by IGAD to provide daily information on security situation in their respective counties. Turkana county established an early warning hub in a bid to improve its early warning and timely response to conflict in line with its 2018 - 2022 County Integrated Development Plan [CIDP] resulting in an improvement in the coordination and reduction of conflict incidences during the reporting period.

3.1.5 Strengthened Intercommunity Area-Based and Cross-Border Peaceful Coexistence

To reconstitute and revitalize resource sharing committees within the country and across borders, three cross-border Conflict Prevention and Management Resolution platforms were constituted in Mandera (covering Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia), Moyale (Ethiopia and Kenya) and the Karamoja Cluster (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan) in 2019 and two Memoranda of Understandings [MoUs] signed between Uganda and Kenya. The Sololo market, a peace dividend intervention, was handed over to the County Government of Marsabit. The market played a key role as a unifying factor among the initially warring communities of Borana and Gabra between Ethiopia and Kenya. This is one of the remarkable cross-border peace dividend projects that has significantly contributed to reduced cases of conflict incidences such as cattle

theft, and people killings. Local peace committees were trained on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation, indigenous conflict management, negotiation, compensation, and reparation among others.

3.1.6 Cross-Cutting Issues

A) Gender mainstreaming

All local peace committees had complied with the third gender representation requirement in line with article 55 of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and the Terms of Reference for peace structures 2019. The Kenya National Action Plan on United Nation’s Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security has been cascaded to Narok, Kajiado, Kilifi Counties. The “sustaining peace” resolutions in the action plan emphasizes the important role of women, young people, and civil society in sustaining peace. Sustainability of peace depends directly on the consistency of women’s engagement in peace processes, politics, governance, institution building, rule of law and economic recovery.

B) Sustainability of peace and security

Sustainable peace is an existing state where the probability of using destructive conflict, oppression and violence to solve problems is low and the community is able to maintain the state of peaceful coexistence. In this regard, local peace committees had been trained on governance structures, execution of their roles, peace building and conflict management skills, project management, and basic financial management to boost impact sustainability.

3.2 PILLAR TWO: CLIMATE PROOFED INFRASTRUCTURE

The overall outcome of pillar two 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.

3.2.1 Access to Clean and Safe Water

Access to clean and safe water for domestic use increased by about 10% since 2014 at national level (Figure 7). Between 2019 and 2020, the population accessing clean and safe water increased by 2.3% due to mobilization of funds towards water access programs to combat the effects of Covid-19 pandemic (Figure 7). Data for the ASAL counties was not available for all the years, other than 2020 where access to clean and safe water was less than half of the population. The overall increase in water access to clean and safe water in the country was associated with:

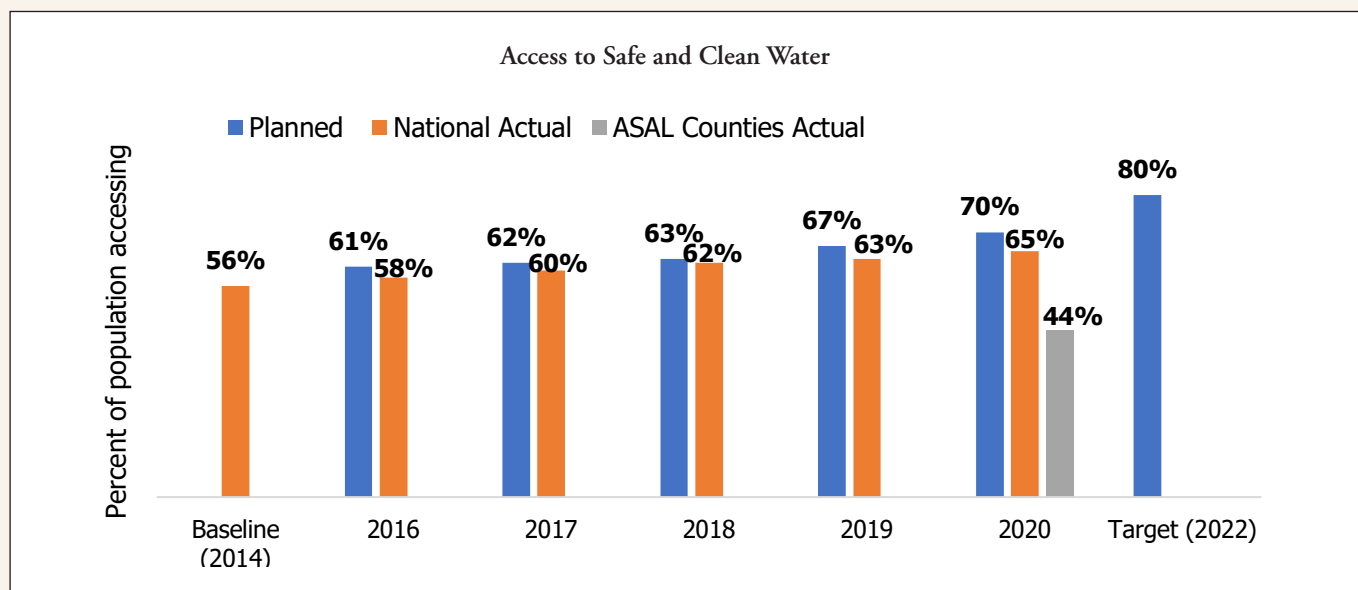


Figure 7: Proportion of population accessing safe and clean water



- 1) The alignment of the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation's (MoWSI) policies, plans, and programs with the requirements of article 43 (d) of the Kenya Constitution that all Kenyans have the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.
- 2) The MoWSI implemented reforms in the water sector that aligned the mandate of relevant institutions and their operations to the Kenya Constitution 2010 and the Water Act 2016.
- 3) Existing policies and strategies ensure national development, management, regulation, protection, conservation and equitable allocation of water resources to progressively achieve the right to water for all.
- 4) The MoWSI steadily strengthened dialogue and joint programs with her neighbors to enhance use and management of shared water resources.

For all the years reported, the planned target was not achieved due to:

- 1) Inadequate funding to compensate persons who would be displaced by the water projects.
- 2) Inadequate mechanisms to address transboundary water resource management and development protocols thus limiting the access of the water and implementation of associated projects.

- 3) Climate change and associated extreme weather threatened the sustainable development of the water sector following reduced vegetation cover in the catchment areas.
- 4) Weak enforcement of discharge management systems, disjointed regulations for effluent discharge and lack of a harmonized framework for implementation of the polluter pay principle.

3.2.2 Access to Sanitation Services

Overall, access to safe sanitation services stagnated below target for all the years reported in Figure 8, although a higher proportion of the population in the ASAL counties accessed sanitation services relative to the national proportion in 2020 (Figure 8). Stagnation was due to:

- 1) Weak enforcement of policies and strategies.
- 2) Inadequate political goodwill resulting in under allocation of funds for improving sanitation and therefore, limited investment sanitation management and development.
- 3) Weak collaboration between MoWSI, Ministry of Health (MoH), county governments and other implementing partners in planning and implementing sanitation programs.
- 4) Low prioritization, commitment, and advocacy on priority sanitation interventions by state and non-state actors.

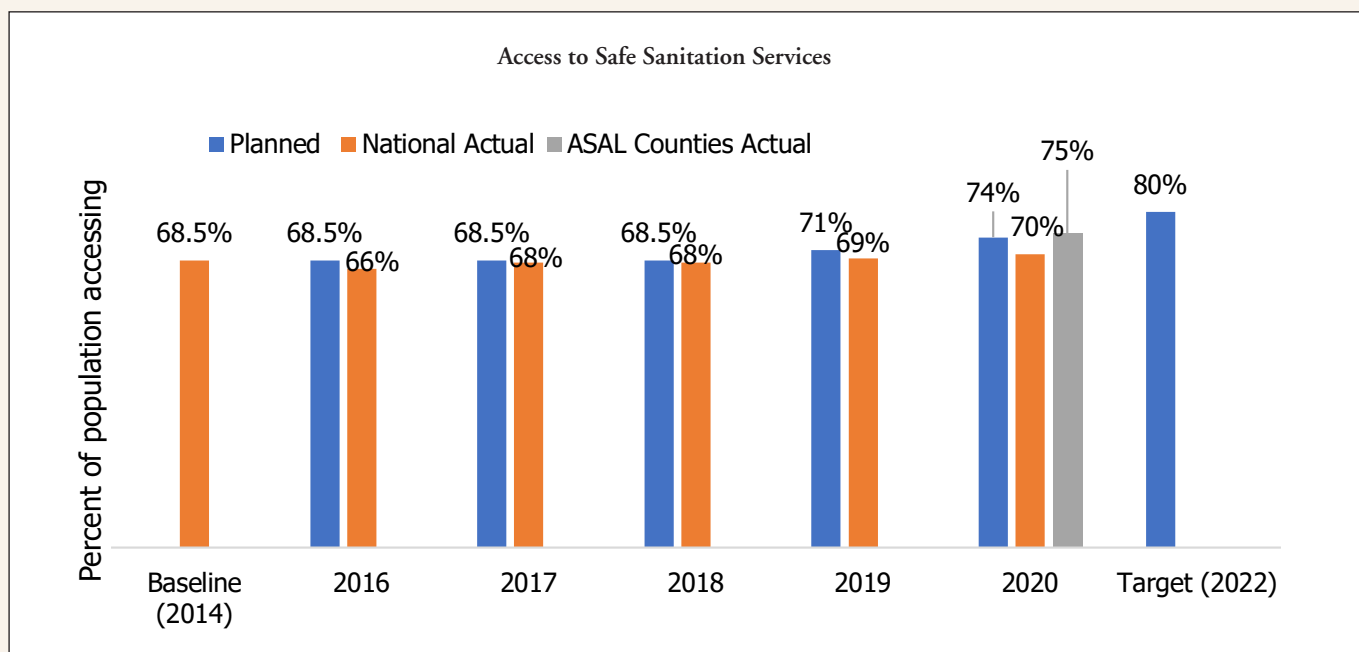


Figure 8: Proportion of the population accessing safe sanitation services

The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation enacted the process of operationalizing the Water Act 2016 and the Irrigation Act 2019. This necessitated development of various strategies including National Water Services and Sanitation Strategy, National Water Resources Management Strategy, National Water Harvesting and Storage Strategy and National Irrigation Services Strategy. The various strategies mentioned above are at different stages of development.

3.2.3 Climate Proofed Infrastructure

All weather water and road infrastructure are crucial in enhancing resilience by ensuring access to water and movement of people at all times. The targets for the number of water and infrastructure projects completed in 2019 and 2020 were below that target largely because funds were diverted to combat the Covid-19 pandemic (Table 1). The number of climate proofed water infrastructure projects completed in 2019 reduced by 23% compared to 2018 and a further 37% in 2020 compared to 2019 because of inadequate funding as funds were diverted to combat the Covid-19 pandemic (Table 1).

Table 1: Climate Proofed Infrastructure Projects Completed

Indicators		Baseline (2014)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target (2022)
Number of climate proofed water infrastructure projects completed	Actual	115	500	733	283	218	112	
	Planned		200	250	300	350	400	500
Kilometers of climate proofed road infrastructure completed	Actual	40	253	287	285	321	374	
	Planned		180	260	305	400	500	750



KMs of road constructed in 2019 were 13% more compared to 2018 and a further 17% more KM of roads were constructed in 2020 (Table 1). Three hundred and twenty-one KMs of road were constructed in 2019, which was 80% of the 400 KM that were planned whereas 374 KM of road were constructed in the year 2020, which was 75% of the year's target of 500 KM. Some factors that slowed progress included:

- 1) Late disbursement of funds resulting in delay in supply of construction materials.
- 2) Restriction of movement due to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3) Financial constraints and delayed payments of contractors.
- 4) Insecurity occasioned by clashes amongst pastoralists in the construction sites.
- 5) Encroachment by private developers on land reserved for roads as well as lengthy land acquisition procedures.

3.2.4 Irrigation and Land Reclamation

Irrigation is important in coping with erratic and inadequate rainfall in the ASALs. Irrigated land has been increasing since 2017 (Table 2). The area irrigated reduced in 2019 by 1% due to the collapse of some irrigation schemes occasioned by flooding in the Tana Delta in the year 2018. River Tana changed course in 2018 affecting irrigation schemes in the area such as

Mnazini whereas river Uмба and Vanga also changed course affecting irrigation schemes such as Matolani in Kwale County. The affected schemes are yet to be rehabilitated. Irrigation was also negatively affected by inadequate frameworks, management systems and enforcements of irrigation related laws, policies, strategies and regulatory guidelines. There was also low capacity of farmers on irrigation technologies and overall governance/management of irrigation schemes. However, there was a 7% increase in the hectares of land irrigated in 2020 (Table 2).

Similarly, hectares of land reclaimed in 2020 were lesser by 97% compared to 2019 due to closure of national land reclamation programs such as the Garissa land reclamation outpost stations as well as partner support funded programs. The mandate of land reclamation is also not clearly stipulated as a national government or county government function, rendering effective implementation of land reclamation programs during the reporting period difficult. To achieve the 2022 target, the Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation (MoWSI) is implementing programs such as the national water harvesting and exploration program and micro-irrigation for schools. Reclamation of degraded lands is going on at various counties such as Turkana and Isiolo.

Table 2: Hectares of Land Irrigated and Reclaimed

Indicators		Baseline (2014)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target (2022)
Hectares of land irrigated	Actual	142,000	209,601	193,600	203,871	201,952	216,000	
	Planned		300,000	350,000	404,800	404,800	141,250	280,000
Hectares of land reclaimed	Actual	5,200	2,862	4,800	10,000	15,000	400	
	Planned		20,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	31,600	60,000

3.2.5 Access to Electricity

The energy sector has experienced growth in the generation, transmission and distribution of power, and adoption of renewable energy across the country over time. There has been good progress in the generation of renewable energy (geothermal, solar, wind and bio energy) with a total share contribution exceeding 80 percent of the country’s energy-mix. The overall installed capacity increased from 1,768 MW in 2013 to 2,712 MW in 2020 with the integration of 310 MW from the Lake Turkana Wind Power and 50 MW from the Garissa Solar Power. In the same period (2013 – 2020), the number of households connected to electricity increased from 2.3 million to 8.0 million

while the country’s access to electricity access increased from 23% in 2013 to 75% in 2020. The Country targets universal access to electricity by the end of the Third Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030.

Additionally, reliable access to electricity has improved since 2017 as shown by the System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI⁵) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI⁶), which are the proxies for measuring reliability of access to electricity. SAIDI improved by 25% in 2019 compared

⁵ SAIDI is an index that measures the total duration of an interruption for the average customer during a given time period (For this case it has been calculated on calendar year)

⁶ SAIFI is the average number of times that a system customer experiences an outage during a calendar year



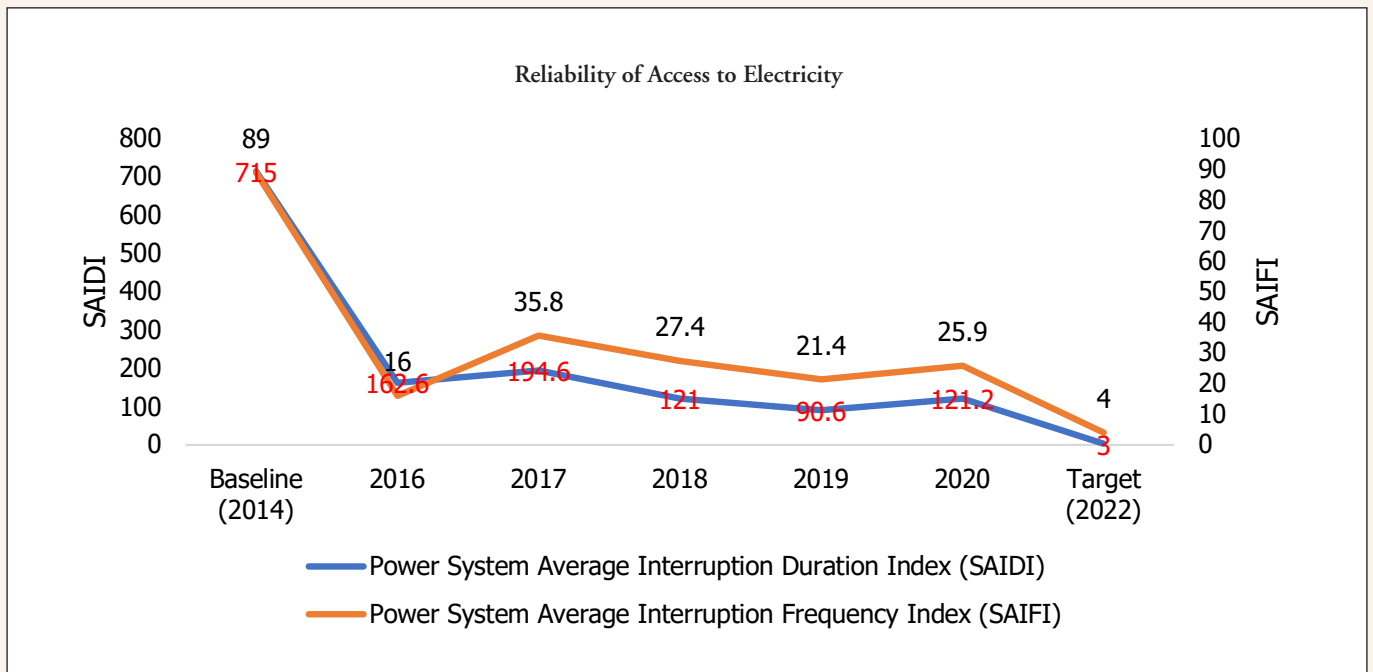


Figure 9: Reliability of access to electricity

to 2018 (Figure 9) but deteriorated in 2020. A similar trend was observed with regard to SAIFI that improved by 22% in 2019 compared to 2018 (Figure 9). The deterioration of reliability in accessing electricity was occasioned by the increased investment in network and infrastructural expansion aimed at sustaining increased connectivity drive from 2019 to 2020 coupled with a marked down trend on sector performances indices SAIDI and SAIFI.

3.2.6 Integration of Information and Communication Technology in Learning

To enhance the quality of electronic learning in schools, 91,000 primary school teachers were trained on the application of Information and Communication Technologies [ICTs] by ICT Authority. Moreover, 1,067,745 tablets were deployed for Grade 1 to 3 learners. The number of tablets deployed and teachers trained remained constant in 2019 and 2020 due to the interference of the school calendar following the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.2.7 Improved Internet Service Provision

The National Broadband Strategy defines broadband as connectivity that is always on and that delivers a minimum of 2 Megabits per Second [Mbps] to every user for high-speed access

to voice, data, video, and applications for development. Both voice and Internet access across rural areas of Kenya is widening, underpinned by improvement of relevant infrastructure, and the availability of affordable smartphones. The deployment and uptake of data and broadband services has slightly improved over the reporting period. There has been a slight growth of 4.3% of broadband coverage between the year 2019 and 2020 compared to the years 2017 and 2018 where there was no growth.

3.2.8 Cross-Cutting Issues

A) Gender mainstreaming

The Ministry of Energy developed a policy framework and programs that aim to promote gender integration in planning and implementation of programs and projects. The Ministry also developed a regional and national milestone infrastructural gender policy which was launched in 2019 - a clear manifestation of the sector's resolve to mainstream gender perspectives in planning, policies, project implementation and reporting of energy related interventions. The increased accessibility of electricity by 75% of the population implies that more women and youth are benefiting.

3.3 PILLAR THREE: 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.

3.3.1 Improved Access to Basic Education

In the period under review, the GER⁷ in pre-primary schools in ASAL counties was 106.3% against a national average of 109.4%. GER in primary schools in ASAL counties was 90.4% compared to a national average of 99.6% while in secondary schools, it was 58.6% compared to a national average of 71.2% (Figure 10). The implication was that ASAL counties were still lagging behind in terms of access to basic education calling for concerted efforts to address the underlying challenges. There were large GER discrepancies within the counties. For example, at the primary school level, Tharaka-Nithi had a GER of 135% while Wajir had a GER of 35% implying that the counties are heterogeneous and that interventions should be county specific.

The enrolment data in ASAL counties shows that at pre-primary and primary school levels, there was gender disparity (average Gender Parity Index [GPI] of 0.93) in favor of males while at secondary school level, ASAL counties achieved gender parity (Figure 11).

⁷ The gross enrollment rate (GER) is the total enrollment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. The GER can exceed 100% because of early or late entry and/or grade repetition



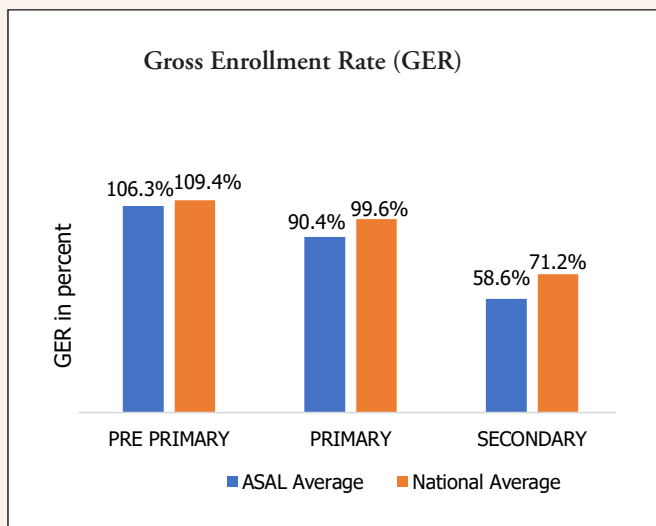


Figure 10: Gross enrollment rate ASAL Counties
Source: Basic Education Statistical Booklet, 2019⁸

There are however huge disparities in specific counties at various levels of education. For instance, the GPIs in Mandera County at pre-primary and primary school levels were 0.72 and 0.58 respectively. This meant that there were more boys than girls attending school. In secondary school though, the GPI was 1.19, which meant that there were more girls in school. This observation infers that the counties were not homogeneous and therefore each requires tailor made interventions. Completion rate at the secondary school level in ASAL counties improved marginally to 87.18% in 2019 compared to 88.39% in 2018. This is attributed to the efforts put in place by the sector to improve retention at basic education level. This includes Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE), controlled unit cost for secondary education, provision of Elimu Scholarships for vulnerable learners at all levels, interventions by corporate agencies and enhanced school meals' program for all public primary school learners. The sector also developed policies to address access, retention, and completion, such as the National Re-entry Guidelines for basic Education, Mentorship and Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities.

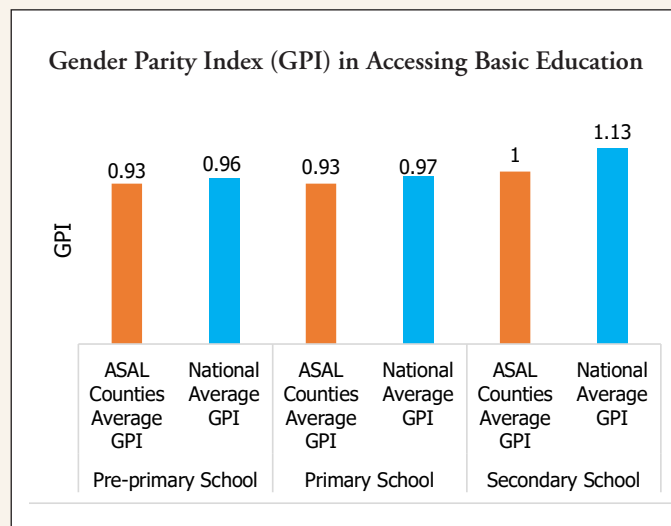


Figure 11: Gender parity index accessing basic education
Source: Basic Education Statistical Booklet, 2019

3.3.2 Improved Quality of Education

In 2017, curriculum reforms were rolled out in basic education with Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) being implemented up to Grade-4 in 2020. In 2019 Grade 3 assessment was conducted with 1,282,150 learners being assessed all over the country. In addition, capacity building of 215,253 primary school teachers and 600 tutors from 30 colleges was conducted on CBC and the new modes of assessment. The government supplied instructional materials and employed more teachers in primary and secondary education.

During the period under review, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in basic education for ASAL counties at pre-primary level stood at 46:1 in 2020 compared to a national average of 36:1; primary school level 40:1 against a national average of 38:1 and at secondary school level, 28:1 against a national average of 30:1.

Sixty (60) new Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions were established in 14 ASAL counties - mostly in areas where there were none previously. A minimum of three Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) were established by County Governments in each of the Arid Counties. The CBET curriculum was implemented for quality and relevance of the courses as well as capacity building for instructors.

In the year 2019, 15.4% (31,449) of learners in ASAL counties qualified to access university education against a national average of 18.4% while 1,279 learners were enrolled in TVET institutions (Figure 12). This was an increase from 11.74% qualifying to access universities in 2018. Kenya Certificate

8 https://www.education.go.ke/images/Approved_Basic_Education_Statistical_Booklet_2019_approved_compressed.pdf

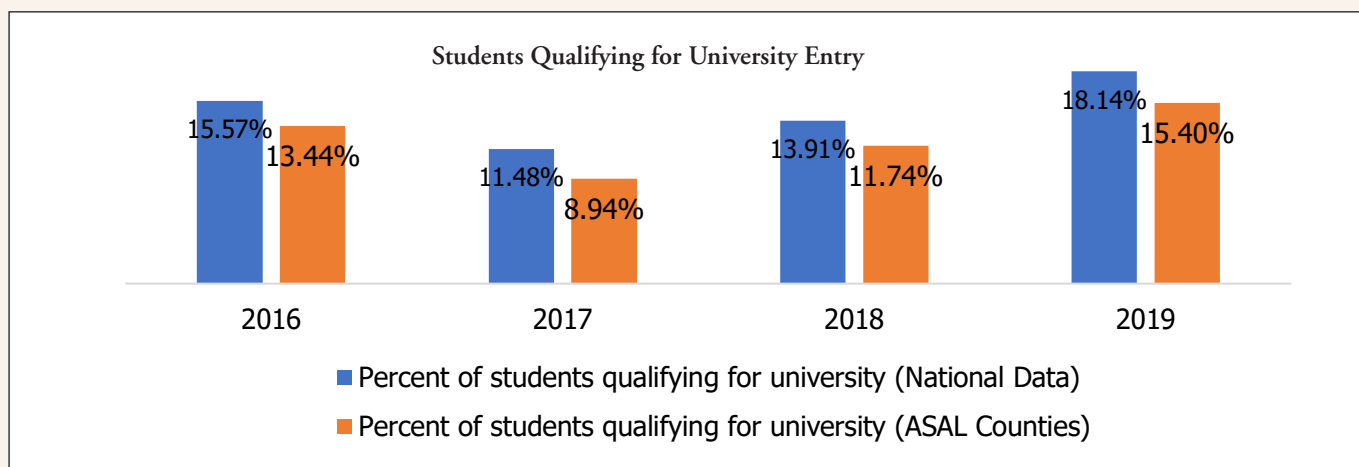


Figure 12: Proportion of students qualifying for university education

of Secondary Education was not conducted in 2020 due to disruption of the school calendar occasioned by Covid-19.

In the year under review, various challenges were experienced in the education and training sector including:

- 1) Inadequate and unreliable data.
- 2) Closure of schools due to Covid-19 protocols.
- 3) Low enrolment among females in ASAL counties.
- 4) Early pregnancies for school going children.
- 5) Inadequate physical infrastructure and equipment in schools, colleges and universities.

3.3.3 Cross-Cutting Issues

A) Gender mainstreaming

To ensure access, retention, and completion of basic education by girls, the government (through the ministry of Education) provided sanitary pads in all primary and secondary schools in ASAL counties. The government also adhered to the policy of reduced cut-off points for girls' enrollment at university level.

B) Sustainability

The Ministry of Education sector provided meals to learners in public primary schools in ASAL areas through school health and nutrition programs. This aimed to ensure improved retention of pupils at primary schools' level in the ASAL areas. However, the amount of funds released is not able to serve all the learners in these areas.

C) Coordination

Education in emergencies, a department under the Ministry of Education, coordinates activities undertaken by various agencies in the ASALs.

3.4 PILLAR FOUR: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Pillar four enhances the resilience of ASAL livelihoods to the effects of drought and climate change through increased income from, and consumption of, livestock and livestock products; and improving management of water, crops, and rangeland resources.

3.4.1 Value of Trade in Livestock

There was an overall increase in the value of livestock traded in formal markets between 2017 – 2019 (Table 3). With the exception of camels and fish, there was a decline in the value of livestock sold in 2020 due to decreased consumption of livestock products following closures of the hospitality industry among other advisories following the Covid-19 pandemic. The hospitality industry is a major consumer of livestock products.

3.4.2 Value of Trade in Livestock Products

Similar to livestock, there was an increase in the value of livestock products traded between 2017 – 2019 but a decline in value of products traded was observed in 2020 (Table 4). The decline was partly associated with the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic leading to closure advisories including closures of markets and hotels, that affected the hospitality industry where most of the products are consumed.

For milk production 35% of milk produced nationally is from ASAL counties and 30% of the same is marketed formally and informally. Although there was an increase in milk traded by 2.98%, there was a reduction in the rate of that increase compared to 2018 and 2019 when the increase was 5.3% and 6.6% respectively, again due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.4.3 Value of Trade in Drought Tolerant Crops

The year 2019 recorded the highest value of crops traded (other than green grams in 2016) because of good rain performance in the year (Table 5). Poor rain in 2020 resulted in reduction of trade in drought tolerant crops.



Table 5: Value of Drought Tolerant Crops Traded in Million Kenya Shillings

Crops	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sorghum	1,737	1,457	3,064	6,182	5,566
Green gram	12,879	9,555	9,240	9,315	8,382
Millet	1,303	1,639	2,045	4,086	3,677
Cassava	2,231	1,946	2,582	7,945	7,150



Table 3: Value of Livestock Traded in Billion Kenya Shillings

Livestock	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cattle	73.9	58	77.1	81.0	76.95
Shoats	17.2	11.8	18.4	19.3	18.34
Camels	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.09
Fish	0.36	0.4	0.46	0.46	0.48
Indigenous chicken	4.8	4.68	4.92	5.16	4.91

Table 4: Value of Livestock Products Traded in Million Kenya Shillings

Product	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Beef	277	273	286	300.6	285.6
Chevon and Mutton	17	12	18	19	18
Chicken meat	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	4,500
Eggs	25,000	30,000	32,500	35,000	32,500
Honey	7,160	6,280	6,405	6,725	6,389
Hides	551	701	785	825	783
Skins	192	328	365	383	364
Milk	24,129	20,876	21,982	23,352	24,048

3.4.4 Cross-Cutting Issues

A) Gender mainstreaming

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives [MoALF&C] has been working to increase women representation in the of Livestock Marketing Association in line with the third gender rule. As at the year 2020, women comprised 10%. Furthermore, the ministry has been promoting pro-women enterprises such as beekeeping where the hive designs and harvesting gear are favorable to women, and vegetable production for better nutrition as women are the more common producers of vegetables for their families. In collaboration with other partners, women have been empowered to improve milk trade in the pastoral areas by providing them with milk cooling technologies e.g., in Kajiado County.

B) Sustainability of livelihoods

The MoALF&C, through strategic programs, has continuously built the capacity of livestock keepers to produce and conserve pasture using community grazing management committees to minimize seasonal fluctuation of pasture. To ensure the good health of livestock, the ministry undertook yearly block vaccination to control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases. In addition, the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (funded by the Government of Kenya and the World Bank) continued to support a maximum of 10 Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) per keeper against drought. To access global livestock markets, the MoALF&C established strategic compliant sanitary and phytosanitary slaughterhouses in Wajir, Isiolo, Samburu, West Pokot, Taita Taveta Counties. However, the slaughter houses are not operational as some are still under construction.

3.5 PILLAR FIVE: DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT

The overall outcome of pillar five focuses on developing and strengthening institutions, mechanisms and capacities that build resilience to drought and climate change. Five results are envisaged to: 1) integrate drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation and social protection measures into development policies; 2) plans, budgets and activities at national and county levels; 3) to facilitate concerted and timely action by relevant stakeholders at county level, national and regional levels by providing drought, climate and socio-economic information; 4) to ensure scalability and response mechanisms are timely and well-coordinated in drought-affected populations; 5) to ensure existence of institutional and legal frameworks for drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation and social protection at all levels with adequate capacity; and 6) that

knowledge is effectively managed to ensure evidence-based decision-making and practice.

The reporting period was preceded by good performance of 2019 long rains (March-April-May) in half of the ASAL counties. However, some drought response was sustained in 12 counties namely Mandera, Kitui, Makueni, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Samburu, Tharaka Nithi, Tana River, Laikipia and Baringo. The years 2019 and 2020 were characterized by good performance of the 2019 short rains (October- November-December) and 2020 long rains - which led to drought recovery and stabilization for majority of the ASAL counties. Thus, 12 counties under drought stress were supported with response and recovery interventions.

In the year 2020, the legislative process of institutionalizing the National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF) culminated in the amendment of the NDMA Act 2016 to accommodate the establishment of the fund. The regulations for operationalization were at advanced stage of legislation by end of 2020. The Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project (KSEIP) was initiated in April 2019 to succeed the preceding Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP II). The new project is a scale-up from the initial four counties (Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir) by including Samburu, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River in 2020. This will increase the targeted beneficiaries of regular cash transfers from 101,800 to 133,800 beneficiaries by the 2021/2022 financial year. During the reporting period, recruitment of project implementation personnel in the new counties commenced.

3.5.1 Enhanced Early Response to Drought Information

The average number of response days from the time a drought is declared to disbursement of response funds was 24 days in 2016 – 2018 and reduced to 20 days in 2019 and 2020. Response triggering mechanism sensitivity has been enhanced by reliance on Vegetation Condition Index [VCI] and biophysical indicators to justify response activation. The annual reviews and updates of county drought contingency plans supported by rational multi-sectoral response planning to prioritize actions further enabled timely generation of fundable response requisitions. Increased capacity to operate the Drought Contingency Fund Management Information System [DCF-MIS] and an improved business process for handling drought contingency funds, all contributed to the reduced turnaround time for response.

To complement national level efforts for Drought Risk Management [DRM], county governments financing drought resilience building, and mitigation actions is key. This is in line with the shared function of disaster emergency response envisaged

in legal frameworks for Drought Risk Reduction [DRR]. However, county governments' contributions to DRM remain minimal in majority of counties. As such, national government and non-state agencies often take prominence, although the impacts of droughts and other hazards severely strain the socioeconomic wellbeing of the counties. There exist gaps in legal and policy frameworks in most counties, which require attention.

3.5.2 Reduced Vulnerability to Drought and Climate Shocks



The 2019 and 2020 Seasonal Food Security Assessment Reports indicated that 2.5 million of people in the ASALs required food assistance as a result of drought. Considering that majority of the ASAL counties received good rainfall during the reporting period leading to substantial recovery from the impact of previous drought, the reported number of food insecure population reflected other causes of food insecurity besides drought including floods, locust invasion, insecurity, and effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

To cushion the most vulnerable in ASALs, households on regular cash transfers were maintained at 100,532 during the reporting period. A total of KES 6.6 billion was disbursed in 2019 and 2020. While the drought status remained normal across majority of the ASALs counties, Wajir County attained thresholds for activation of the shock responsive cash transfers in some hotspots. As a result, scale-up cash transfers of KES 54.9 million targeting 8,732 households were paid in 2019. KSEIP covered four counties (Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera) that targeted 100,532 households. In 2021, the coverage increased to eight counties with the inclusion of Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu and Tana River counties targeting a total of 132,800 households cumulatively.

Evidence-based risk profiling is needed to inform objective DRR programming in counties. During the reporting period, two county hazard atlases were produced (for Isiolo and Samburu

counties), bringing the total number of county atlases produced to 10, which mapped the hazards present, vulnerabilities, and capacities. However, the potential of the hazard atlas as a tool for hazard risk profiling and relevant DRM programming have not been fully explored.

3.5.3 Community Capacity Building



Community capacities to plan and mobilize resource for DRR was enhanced. During the reporting period, a total of 119 ward-level Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRAs) were conducted, 115 in 2019 and four in 2020 (Figure 13). These generated 119 community action plans and a similar number of Ward-level Drought Contingency Plans. The high achievement (compared to previous years) recorded in 2019 was due to availability of funding provided through the Ending Drought Emergency Drought Risk Management and Coordination Support to Pillar Five (EDE-DRMC SP5) Project. The project period ended in February 2020 explaining the meagre results achieved in 2020.

3.5.4 Coordination of Drought Risk Management Actors

During the reporting period, 474 County Steering Group (CSG) meetings were held, among these, 115 were held virtually following Covid-19 advisories. The high number of meetings held is attributed to the key role of drought coordination among members of the CSG. These include planning, assessments and hands-on drought risk management activities. There has been increased ownership and buy-in by stakeholders for the coordination mechanism and structures as demonstrated by stakeholders' willingness to cost-share for meetings and special sittings convened for specific stakeholders' agenda. This coordination mechanism is an avenue all other stakeholders' use while implementing activities/projects in the counties.

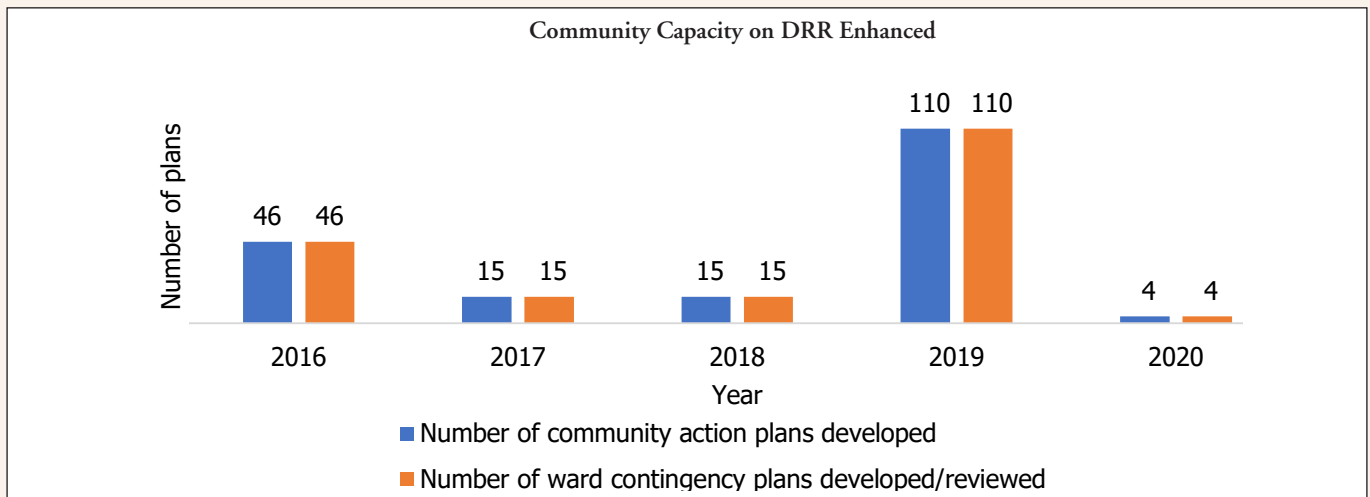


Figure 13: Action plans for community capacity enhancement



The NDMA, through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), conducts bi-annual seasonal food security assessments following long and short rains. There are two main meetings held during this period - one for planning of the assessments and a second one for disseminating the assessments' findings. During the reporting period, a total of eight food security steering/technical committee meetings were held (four for each year).

3.5.5 Cross-Cutting Issues

A) Gender mainstreaming

The participatory community mobilization processes purposively target the participation of all gender groups in the communities and deliberately harness gender inclusivity and participation of marginalized groups. During project identification and design, gender considerations are taken into account. For example, in the targeting of HSNPIII beneficiaries, female-headed and child-headed households are purposively

prioritized. In implementation committees for DRR projects and drought response, deliberate inclusion of women and youth are considered. Gender mainstreaming is also pertinent in the drought early warning system where malnutrition indicator of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference [MUAC] records data for children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers.

B) Sustainability

Participatory community mobilization adopted in DRM programming uses the drought risk analysis and the community vision translating these into DRR and contingency plans. The resulting DRR and contingency plans are handed over to the community's DRR committee which then assumes the lead role in resource and stakeholder mobilization for DRM investments and eventually becomes custodians of community projects. The process is paramount in project identification, resource mobilization and implementation of DRM projects and has enabled these investments to continue even after the exit of several key partners. This prudent strategy enabled avoidance of moribund projects.

C) Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are key in generating evidence for decisions and programming. The EDE M&E framework was adopted for implementation to track EDE achievements in various sectors. Among M&E activities undertaken during the reporting period included for EDE programs and the DCF MIS. The impact evaluation for DCF further reinforced the case for the creation of the NDEF which is now at an advanced stage of establishment.

3.6 PILLAR SIX: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Pillar six ensures robust ASAL institutions exist and support EDE investment, policy and decisions in project development based on reliable evidence. The pillar coordinates delivery of interventions and promotes synergy among the other pillars of the EDE. The other function of pillar six is monitoring and evaluation of progress towards ending drought emergencies by 2022. Seven results are expected: 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) EDE stakeholders make evidence-based policy and investment choices at various levels; 6) assess the impact of Kenya’s progress towards the 10-year EDE goal; and 7) increase public and stakeholder awareness of EDE and build wider understanding of the conditions necessary to achieve drought resilience in Kenya.

3.6.1 Institutional Development

The targeted number of operational ASAL institutions was six in 2019 and 2020 (Figure 14). Six ASAL institutions were operational as at December 2020 namely NDMA, ASAL Stakeholders’ Forum (ASF), National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK), ASAL Secretariat, Pastoral Parliamentary Group (PPG), and Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC). The National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF) has been established through the PFM Act and is in the final stages of operationalization. The fund will ensure timely response when drought and other calamities strike. It will also support preparedness and resilience building to mitigate against the impacts of drought. Once NDEF is operational, the 2022 (the target year to end drought emergencies) target of eight operational ASAL institutions will have been achieved.

In the reporting period, three relevant ASAL policies were approved. The Irrigation Act 2019⁹, the final draft of the National Irrigation Regulation 2020 was developed while the National Guidelines for School Re-entry in Early Learning and Basic Education were adopted in 2020 (Figure 15). Although policies are need driven and therefore it may not be possible to

9 http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/IrrigationAct_No.14of2019.pdf

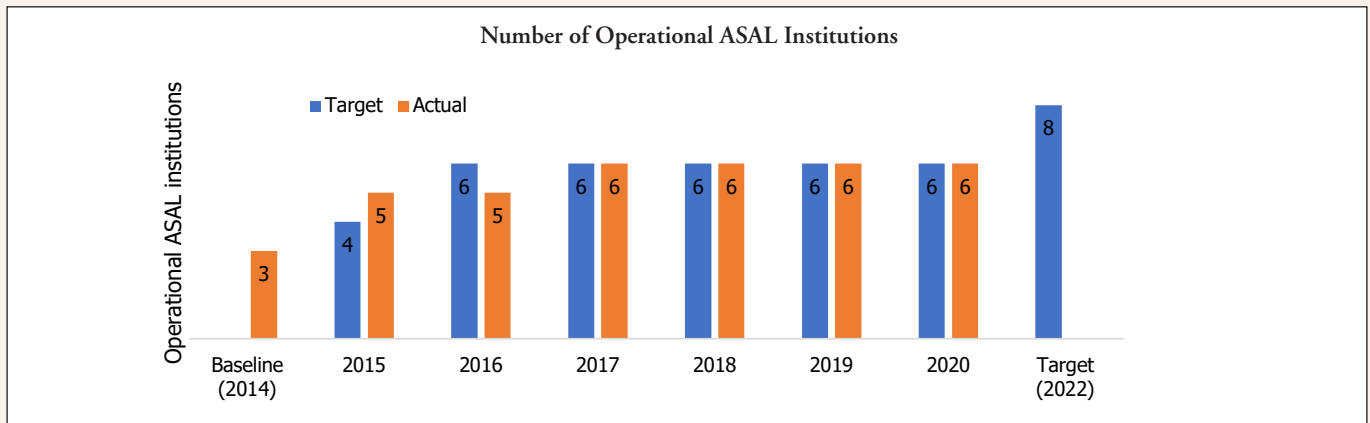


Figure 14: Number of operational ASAL institutions

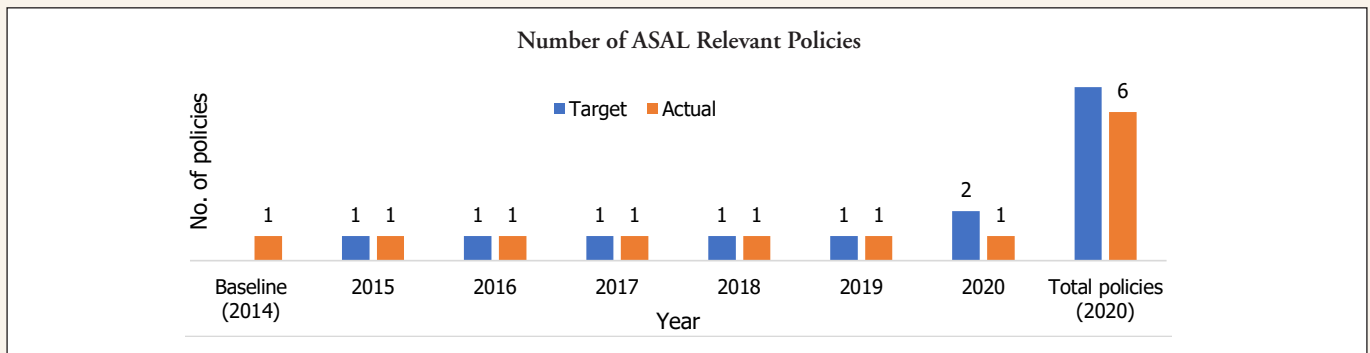


Figure 15: ASAL relevant policies



decide on the targets accurately, it is notable that by 2020, a total of six policies relevant to the ASALs had been instituted.

In addition to the policies, six EDE related policy briefs were produced. In 2019, four briefs were produced while two were produced in 2020 as listed next.

- 1) Climate Finance in Kenya: Review and Future Outlook.
- 2) Delivering Climate Finance at Local Level to Support Adaptation: Experiences of County Climate Change Funds in Kenya.
- 3) The devolved climate finance mechanisms: principles, implementation and lessons from four semi-arid countries.
- 4) Readying Counties for the County Climate Change Fund Mechanism (CCCF).
- 5) Integrating Climate Risk Management in County Development and Resilience Planning in Kenya.
- 6) Devolution and locally-led climate finance and disaster risk management project.

Efforts to mainstream CCCF management processes continues. During 2020, nine counties instituted CCCF laws/policies with Embu County passing a CCCF policy in 2020. Others included Isiolo, Wajir, Garissa, Makueni, Kitui, Narok, Marsabit and Tharaka Nithi counties against a target of 10 counties by 2022.

3.6.2 Knowledge Management



NDMA strengthened its knowledge management function by developing a knowledge management and learning (KM&L) strategy. In 2019, NDMA with support from the EU, awarded seven research bursaries worth KES 8 million to six PhD students in various public and private universities in Kenya. The research findings will enrich drought risk management information. Some of the recommendations will be used to improve ongoing resilience building programs/projects and will contribute to ensuring that decisions are made based on evidence. In 2020, the Authority finalized the KM&L strategy that was subsequently approved by the board for implementation. This paved way for the design of a Knowledge Management and Information Sharing (KMIS) platform - whose modules include an investment tracker for the ASALS. As at December 2020, development of the platform was 80% complete.

3.6.3 Coordination

Kenya hosted IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and General Assembly (of Ministers) on 4-6 September 2019 in Nairobi. The theme of the meeting was *Consolidating the Path to Resilience and Sustainability*. The main focus of the meeting was:

- 1) Review of the achievements made, and lessons learned since IDDRSI was launched in 2011.
- 2) Consider proposals for future interventions aimed at consolidating the objectives of IDDRSI/EDE.
- 3) Launch of the second phase of IDDRSI for the period 2019-2024.
- 4) Discuss the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program – funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB).

During the meeting, Kenya received a trophy in recognition of her exemplary performance in drought resilience and strides made in ending drought emergencies. The Public Steering Committee Meeting July 2020 reviewed strides made towards ending drought emergencies since the previous meeting. At the national level, Kenya held two EDE National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings in 2019 and one meeting in 2020 with the aim of getting updates from various EDE Pillar groups on progress towards implementation of EDE and preparing for the regional meetings. The NSC meeting held in 2020 resolved to focus on mid-term indicators when reporting EDE progress. Following the NSC resolution, sensitization of Counties on the revised EDE data collection tool began. Awareness on EDE was created in Isiolo and Makueni Counties and data collected. CSGs continued to meet to prioritize sector drought resilience investment needs, approve food security assessment reports and drought response plans, and coordinate drought response activities. See sub-section 3.5.4 for the number of CSG meeting held during the reporting period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pillar One: Peace and Security

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Fast track the operationalization of the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management to boost peace and security efforts.	Directorate of National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC)
Increase awareness among leaders on the negative effects of illicit firearms.	NSC/Kenya Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KFPSALW)
Strengthen local peace and resource sharing committees through community participation in matters peace building and conflict management.	NSC/Civil Society Organizations [CSO]
Prioritize presence of security agencies in affected areas.	National Police Service (NPS)
Harmonize existing National and County peace committees for smooth and effective operations.	NSC/County
Strengthen Early Warning and Early Response structures by enhancing coordination between regional, national, and county governments as well as adopting technology for peace and security.	NSC/NPS/NDMA/CSOs

Pillar Two: Climate Proofed Infrastructure

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Harmonize the various definitions of broadband for Kenya.	MoICT, CAK, ICT AUTHORITY
Need for single source of data on digital literacy and ICT penetration.	KNBS, MoICT, KIPPRA
Improve information management systems and efficient use of technologies such as the community water ATM dispensers in Marsabit and Kilifi counties that ensure availability of reliable data.	MoWSI
In order to achieve coverage of 80% access to safe and clean water by the year 2022, there is need to prioritize projects that are near completion before funding new ones.	MoWSI
Improve effectiveness of project/program implementation by allocation and timely disbursement of funds.	MoWSI, The National Treasury and Planning
Initiate collaboration with neighboring countries to establish a framework to address transboundary water resources management and development to ensure implementation of planned projects.	MoWSI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Develop coping mechanisms to address climate change and associated extreme weather events that threaten implementation and sustainable development of the water sector.	MoWSI, NEMA
Strengthen effluent discharge management systems that supports enforcement, jointed regulations for effluent discharge permit and ensure harmonized framework for implementation of the polluter pay principle.	MoWSI, Ministry of Environment
Finalize the land reclamation policy and bill to create an enabling environment for land reclamation interventions in the ASAL areas.	MoWSI
Deploy security officers at the site of work.	National Security Council

Pillar Two: Climate Proofed Infrastructure

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Acquire the required (either grabbed or new) land before roads construction begins.	NLC, Ministry of Lands
Ensure quality equipment to minimize breakdown during construction.	Ministry of Transport & Infrastructure (MoTI)
Facilitate project verification M&E missions.	NDMA
Include a representative of the Communications Authority (CA) to be providing data on ICT infrastructure.	NDMA, CA, MoICT

Pillar Three: Education and Health

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Roll out mass literacy programs to enhance participation and lifelong learning	NACONEK, KNATCOM
Establish e-learning resource centers to enhance access to education by nomadic communities in ASAL counties as they move.	NACONEK
Conduct needs assessment to determine literacy levels in ASAL counties.	NACONEK, KNATCOM
Need for periodic collection and validation of data in ASAL counties to ensure evidence-based decision-making.	NACONEK, NDMA

Pillar Four: Sustainable Livelihoods

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Facilitate the review of pillar 4 EDE indicators to ensure that they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART).	NDMA
Disaggregate EDE data by gender to ensure effective tracking of gender mainstreaming.	Director of Livestock Production
Facilitate M&E field verification missions.	NDMA
Strengthen the county steering group coordination roles and responsibilities on EDE.	Governor and County Drought Coordinator (CDC)
The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit (CPPMU) in the state departments should be strengthened to work with project M&E officers in over-seeing the EDE indicators to compliment the TWG efforts.	CS of the various EDE sectors
Strengthen mainstreaming of EDE at national government (CS and PS) levels.	CS, ASALs

Pillar Five: Drought Risk Management

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Responsible Office</i>
Increased county government financing-leadership for DRR activities.	CS Devolution & ASALs
Fast track the operationalization of NDEF.	CS Devolution & ASALs
Increase county use of the hazard atlases for DRR planning and programming.	NDMA



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