REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SECTOR PLAN

FOR

ENDING DROUGHT EMERGENCIES

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KENYA VISION 2030

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STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

Kenya's long term development blue-print, Kenya Vision 2030, is in its third implementation phase under the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. A total of 28 MTP III Sector Plans have concurrently been prepared through 25 MTP Working Groups and three (3) Thematic Working Groups. The Plans provide in detail policies, programmes and projects to be implemented in each sector for the period 2018-2022. The Plans also incorporate policies, programmes and projects necessary for the effective implementation of the "Big Four" initiatives namely: manufacturing and agro-processing; food and nutrition security; universal health coverage and affordable housing. Ongoing flagship projects and other priority programmes and projects carried forward from the previous Medium Term Plans will also be implemented. The Sector Plans have also mainstreamed key priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Jubilee Government.

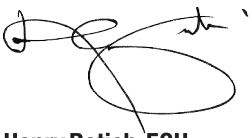
The MTP III and the Sector Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving representatives from the government, development partners, private sector, Civil Society, NGOs, organizations representing vulnerable groups, faith-based organizations and professional associations, among others and in line with the constitutional requirements.

The Sector Plans detail specific programmes and projects for implementation during the plan period, 2018-2022.The programmes and projects outlined in these plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with county governments and in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework will be the vehicle through which the private sector will contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects highlighted in the plans.

The County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial Plans and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Strategic Plans (2018-2022) will be aligned to the MTP III and the National Spatial Plan. Implementation of these plans will also be linked to the Results-Based Management Framework through Performance Contracts and Staff Performance Appraisal System.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place. In this regard, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-ProMIS) will be fully integrated with other governmental financial systems. This will ensure effective tracking of implementation of programmes and projects and also boost Public Investment Management.

In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the respective Cabinet Secretaries, Chief Administrative Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, staff in the MDAs and all those involved in the preparation of the Sector Plans for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend staff from State Department for Planning led by Principal Secretary, Planning for the effective coordination of the MTP III preparation process.



Henry Rotich, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Planning

FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya has made a commitment to end the worst of the suffering caused by drought by 2022. The actions needed to achieve this were set out in the Drought Risk Management and Ending Drought Emergencies Medium Term Plan (MTP) for 2013-2017. The genesis of this initiative was the 2010-2011 drought crisis in the Horn of Africa, dubbed as the worst in 50 years, which laid bare the chronic vulnerability of people in the ASALs. With weak institutions to protect them, coupled with multiple hazards in the face of climate change, it was not difficult to see how the crisis precipitated food insecurity and suffering for millions of Kenyans.

This is a successor to the EDE MTP II which was successfully implemented and made good progress towards ending drought emergencies.

For example, this sector report shows that drought risk management is now institutionalized through a dedicated and specialized institution: the National Drought Management Authority. The government is fully funding the drought early warning system and is in the process of modernizing it. An objective online drought response mechanism has been set up for early and/no-regrets action to reduce the slide into emergencies. A multi-donor National Drought Emergency Fund has also been established under the NDMA Act, 2016, and is being operationalized in order to reduce the need to reallocate funds meant for long-term development and investment when drought strikes. Kenya has also adopted a safety net approach under which poor households receive cash transfers to enable them meet their basic needs. A mechanism for scaling up these transfers to cover more households during drought is also in place and being implemented under the NDMA.

Significant investments have been made in the foundations for drought risk management. In this regard, education indicators in drought-prone areas have improved. For example, the net enrolment rate in the ASALs has increased from 26.5% in 2012 to 37.15% in 2016. Strategic investments in health services have reduced the mortality rate of infants and of children under five from 31 to 22 and from 74 to 52 for every 1,000 respectively between 2012 and 2014. The improvement of the road infrastructure between Kenya and Ethiopia, the upgrading of customs and immigration services at the border town of Moyale, and the expansion of the mobile phone network have increased the movement of people as well as goods and services.

Despite these achievements, we as a country are still far from achieving the goal of ending drought emergencies. It is in this respect that as a government, we have decided to develop the Sector Plan for Drought Risk Management and Ending Drought Emergencies that spells out priority areas that the National Government, County Governments, development partners and other stakeholders will focus on over the next five years in order to build resilience and end drought emergencies in Kenya.

I therefore call upon all stakeholders to join the government in its efforts to end drought emergences by implementing the policies, strategies and programmes set out in this sector plan.



Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Devolution and ASALs

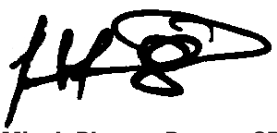
PREFACE

The EDE MTP III (2018-2022) has been produced through wide stakeholder participation involving government, the private sector, and development partners. This is a successor to the EDE MTP II which was successfully implemented and made good progress towards ending drought emergencies.

The EDE MTP II was implemented through the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies that was adopted by the National Government, County Governments and Development Partners and officially launched at the national level on 4th November 2015 and in the ASAL counties in 2016. EDE being cross sectoral, the Plan was implemented through sectoral steering committees that include: Pillar One on Peace and Security; Pillar Two on Climate-proofed Infrastructure; Pillar Three on Human Capital Development (Education and Health); Pillar Four on Sustainable Livelihoods; Pillar Five on Drought Risk Management; and Pillar Six on Institutional Development and Knowledge Management. I sincerely thank all the sector ministries, development partners and various state and non-state agencies that actively participated in these Pillar Groups and ensured various strategies, programme and projects in the EDE MTP II were implemented.

The EDE MTP III was developed in a consultative way, with active participation of various sector ministries, development partners and other agencies that deal with peace and security; roads; water; energy; ICT; health; education; agriculture; livestock; fisheries; drought management; and devolution. This Medium Term Plan III places great emphasis on policies and programmes that can take the gains made under the EDE MTP III a step further by lessening poverty and building long term resilience to droughts.

Let me take this opportunity to thank everyone who was involved in the production of this document, including government officials, private sector players, civil society representatives, and our development partners. Their inputs have been of immense value in the preparation of this document. I would also like to thank officials in the Ministry of Devolution and ASALs, Ministry of Finance and Planning and in all the other government ministries who helped put this document together and ensure consistency between its many objectives. I am sure that the people of Kenya will join me in thanking them for their efforts, as we move forward towards realizing our common objective of 'Ending Drought Emergencies' by 2022.



Micah Pkopus Powon, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for ASALs
Ministry of Devolution and ASALs

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASF	ASAL Stakeholder Forum
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CBE	Curriculum-Based Establishment
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCF	County Climate Change Fund
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CG	County Government
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPF	Common Programme Framework
CPU	County Planning Unit
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCF	Drought Contingency Finance
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partner
DRM	Drought Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMMS	Essential Medicines and Medical Supplies
ENNDA	Ewaso Ng'iro North Development Authority
EU	European Union
GoK	Government of Kenya
HBF	Heinrich Böll Foundation
HGSMP	Home-grown School Meals Programme
HINI	High Impact Nutrition Interventions
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KICD	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
KLIP	Kenya Livestock Insurance Programme
KNFP	Kenya National Focal Point
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MIS	Management Information System
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoDASALs	Ministry of Devolution and ASALs
MoEP	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoM	Ministry of Mining
MoWS	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
NACONEK	National Council on Nomadic Education in Kenya
NGCDF	National Government Constituencies Development Fund
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NCTC	National Counter-Terrorism Centre
NDEF	National Drought Emergency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NG	National Government
NPS	National Police Service
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management
NoKET	Northern Kenya Education Trust
RDA	Regional Development Authority
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	State Department of Fisheries
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDL	State Department of Livestock
SLO	State Law Office
SP	Social Protection
TCR	Traditional Conflict Resolution
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TTC	Teachers Training College
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHSA	Water Harvesting and Storage Authority
WSTF	Water Sector Trust Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Third Medium Term Plan is guided by Kenya's Vision 2030, which is the country's long term development strategy that seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing upper middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. The MTP III endeavours to move Kenya's economy towards a higher growth trajectory to achieve the target of ten percent economic growth rate by the end of the planning period (2018-2022). The MTP III prioritizes policies, programmes and projects that will generate broad-based inclusive economic growth, faster job creation, and the reduction of poverty and inequality. It has integrated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), African Union Agenda 2063 aspiration and Paris agreement on Climate Change. The Plan builds on the gains made so far in key sectors of the economy, including lesson learnt during implementation of the Second MTP.

The EDE strategy affirms the government's commitment to end the worst of the suffering caused by drought by 2022. Kenya positioned EDE as one of the 'foundations for national transformation' and as a sector within the Vision 2030 Medium Term Plans. EDE is a shared responsibility of the national and county governments, and this was made possible through a Common Programme Framework (CPF) for EDE that was developed and launched in November 2015. The CPF sets out the strategic priorities that include:

1) Strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution and Traditional Conflict Resolution mechanisms at the grassroots level is a priority project. Adopting and operationalizing the National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons in order to guide national action on arms control and management is also important. The government will control illicit small arms and light weapons through the adoption of practical and best-practice approaches to disarmament and stockpile management, and work towards institutionalizing the functions of the Kenya National Focal Point.

2) The government will implement various road projects that make up the LAPSSET corridor, as well as other roads that were planned and designed during the MTP II to help build the resilience of ASAL communities to drought. These include the Lamu-Garissa, Garissa-Isiolo, and Isiolo-Nginyang roads. Other priority roads planned for construction and upgrade in ASALs are: Isiolo-Garbatula-Modogashe, Garissa-Dadaab-Liboi,Marsabit-NorthHorr-Loiyangalani, Nginyang-Lokori-Lokichar, Rumuruti-Maralal, Garsen-Witu-Lamu, Kitale-Morpus (A1) (Lot No. 2), Morpus Junction B4-Marich Pass (A1) (Lot No. 3), MarichPass-Lodwar, Nuno-Modogashe road. Under water and irrigation, the government plans to construct four large multi-purpose dams to provide water for human consumption, livestock, and for conservation purposes, and to increase the land under irrigation to 480,000 ha from the current 193,600 ha.

3) The development and implementation of surge mechanisms in the health and education systems and a joint strategy to address staff recruitment and retention challenges in the health and education sectors are the priority projects during the MTP III period. Other priorities are the construction/rehabilitation and/or equipping of 600 low-cost boarding primary schools in 14 ASAL counties and the re-design of 100 existing mobile schools and attaching them to the regular school system. A plan is also underway to install the Education Management Information System in all education field offices and strengthen the operations of the Northern Kenya Education Trust that targets bright and needy pastoralist girls in national secondary schools. In the health sector, implementation of High Impact Nutrition Interventions and functional referral systems are priority projects for 2018-2022.

4) Establish and fully operationalize livestock export zones in Bachuma, Miritini, and Kurawa as well as increase the production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops and scale up the national livestock insurance scheme to all ASAL counties.

5) Operationalization of the National Drought Emergency Fund and also expand the Hunger Safety Net Programme to five more arid counties. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) will work closely with the sectors and county governments, and with non-state actors, to mainstream drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection and other EDE commitments in planning and budgeting processes. It will develop the necessary standards and guidelines for quality implementation of programmes/projects.

6) The development and operationalization of an integrated knowledge management system for EDE, and support for evidence-based policy and legal reforms for ASAL development.

Better coordination among sectors and collaboration with relevant development partners is important for achieving the objectives contained in this plan and thus realizing Kenya's goal of Ending Drought Emergencies by 2022.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) strategy affirms the government's commitment to end the worst of the suffering caused by drought by 2022. It reflects a belief that drought emergencies are largely avoidable, and that ending them requires action on two fronts: firstly, by reducing the high levels of vulnerability in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), and secondly, by improving the responsiveness of the institutions tasked with monitoring and managing drought.

The origins of the EDE initiative date back to a Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Horn and East Africa region held in September 2011 in Nairobi. Kenya's Country Programme Paper (CPP) at that event was subsequently endorsed by the Cabinet and developed into a sector plan within the Second Medium Term Plan, as one of the 'Foundations for National Transformation'.

With the coming in of devolution in 2013, and in recognition of the fact that EDE is now a shared responsibility of the national and county governments, a Common Programme Framework (CPF) for EDE was developed and launched in November in 2015. This document guides all investment in drought risk management by the national government, the county governments, and development partners. It also establishes an institutional framework for the coordination, alignment and synergy of EDE initiatives, and to promote collaboration and partnership.[1]

Figure1: EDE programme framework The EDE is structured around the two priority areas illustrated in Figure 1. The first priority area covers Peace and Security, Climate-proofed Infrastructure, Human Capital and Sustainable Livelihoods. Their purpose is to accelerate investment in the foundations for development, and they are the responsibility of the relevant sectors at national and county levels. The second priority area aims to strengthen institutional capacities for drought risk management. The NDMA coordinates the EDE initiative both within Kenya and in the region, where the CPF is also Kenya's contribution to IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), where Kenya is recognised for its leadership role.

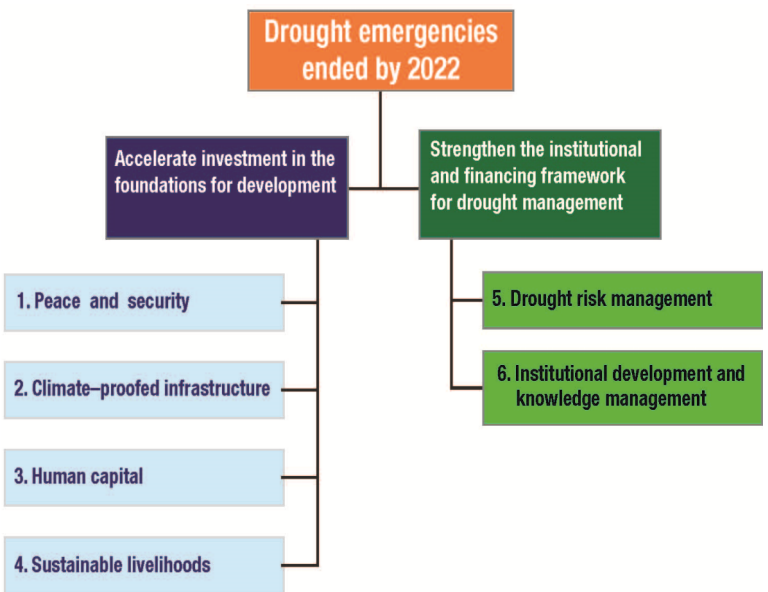


Figure 1: EDE programme framework

[1]The CPF is available at: http://www.ndma.go.ke/ede/ede-overview

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

In Kenya, a severe drought is estimated to affect between three and four million people. The human cost of drought is seen in lost lives and livelihoods and the economic cost is also enormous. An estimated Kshs. 969 billion of drought-related damages and losses were incurred between 2008 and 2011[1], equivalent to 17 percent of GDP in 2011.

Kenya has managed all drought episodes since 2013 without international appeals, except in 2016/17. The only appeal was made by the President on 10th February 2017 as a result of an exceptionally severe drought that affected the entire region, with minimal options for livestock migration to dry season grazing zones. The bi-annual food security assessments estimated the number of people affected at 3.5 million.

Despite the severity of the 2016-17 drought in terms of duration of the drought and geographical coverage, its impact was not as high as previous less severe droughts such as that in 2010/11. This has been attributed to a number of factors that include an improved early warning and contingency planning system under the NDMA, and improved stakeholder coordination by the government through various committees. The national and county governments released funds as early as August 2016 to support interventions identified in drought response plans (the need was estimated at Kshs. 21.2 billion and implemented in phases). County governments set aside funds for key interventions such as water trucking, drilling of boreholes, equipping health centres and improving nutrition, livestock off-take and food relief. More than Kshs. 3 billion was also mobilized from development partners.

In the nine arid counties, a history of uncoordinated and unequal development has meant that the basic building blocks of local economies, particularly security, infrastructure, and human capital are weak. In the remaining 14 semi-arid counties, vulnerability is also associated with factors such as land pressure and land sub-division, market failure, and an over-reliance on rain-fed production and crop varieties which are poorly adapted to drylands. Further, the strategies which communities might once have used to manage drought are becoming less effective as the population grows, the climate changes, boundaries solidify, and customary institutions lose some of their power.

2.1. Peace and Security

Security is one of the key tenets of human development. Its absence deepens vulnerability to escalated drought impacts as it could cause destruction of assets, damages inter-communal relations, and impedes both migration and access to services and resources. Some of the key security-related challenges in ASALs at present include the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; cross-border conflict; heightened local-level contestation; organised livestock theft; and unhealthy competition over natural resources.

In the period under review, 23 county peace forums and peace committees were operationalized or strengthened. An early warning and early response hub was initiated in Turkana; County Peace Directorates were established in Turkana and West Pokot; a Rapid Response Fund was established, providing contingency finance for early detection and quick response; peace dividend projects were implemented (these include contributing to the construction of Sololo market in Marsabit, and providing business start-up funds for reformed warriors and youth at risk of radicalisation in Garissa and coastal regions). Cross-border meetings were held with Uganda and Ethiopia, the latter resulting in the signing of the Kenya-Ethiopia cross-border integrated programme in 2016; 17 inter-communal peace agreements were put in place across ASAL counties and four intra/inter-county peace dialogues were held (Tana River (Pokomo/Orma); Garissa/Wajir;

[2]Republic of Kenya, 2012: 'Kenya Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2008-2011 Drought'.

Samburu/Turkana; Garissa (Ajuran/Auliyan). In addition awareness-raising forums and training for stakeholders (including the National Police Reserves) were held in nine ASAL counties on illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW); and modalities and structures for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms were developed.

2.2. Climate-Proofed Infrastructure

Good infrastructure is one of the key foundations for accelerated economic growth. Poor infrastructure undermines development because it makes access to markets and services much harder and more costly. In this regard poor infrastructure deters investors who might otherwise help expand and diversify the economy. Counties in ASALs still lag far behind the rest of other counties in terms of the density of their road network, average distance to water sources, household electricity connection rate, and mobile phone coverage.

Between 2013 and 2017, several milestones were achieved. Notable achievements include: the completion of the 526km road between Isiolo and Moyale, resulting in the journey time from Nairobi to Moyale being reduced from the previous three days to just nine hours; the upgrading of a one-stop border post and immigration services in Moyale town; and the expansion of the mobile phone network. These have eased the movement of people, goods and services between Kenya and Ethiopia.

In the energy sector, turbines and equipment for the Lake Turkana Wind Power project have been installed and commissioning tests carried out; the transmission line from Loiyangalani to Suswa sub-station is under construction. Garissa and Lamu towns have for the first time been connected to the national grid; 13 transmission lines totalling 1,279 km in length, and 18 new high-voltage sub-stations, have been installed in the ASALs; 19 gensets, with a total capacity of 18MW, have been installed and commissioned in six off-grid counties (Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa, Lamu). Solar and diesel hybrid stations have been installed in Wajir and Kajiado; 1,400 solar PV systems have been installed in various public institutions; 380 solar lanterns have been distributed to primary schools; and 480 solar PV kits have been distributed to public offices in ASALs. All these investments have resulted in increased access to electricity in areas that were previously not connected. This has opened up opportunities for setting up businesses and thus increasing youth employment, thereby increasing resilience to risks such as drought.

In the water sector, eight water supply systems were constructed or rehabilitated in permanent settlements in arid areas (Garbatulla, Mandera, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Habaswein, Bute, Rhamu); two waste water treatment plants were completed in Garissa and Kitui, and seven others initiated. Further, 48 community water and sanitation projects were implemented in 13 ASAL counties by the Water Services Trust Fund benefiting 10,150 households (Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Lamu, Tana River, West Pokot, Baringo, Kwale, Kilifi, Makueni, Kitui); 11 small-sized dams were also constructed in 10 ASAL counties (Embu, Isiolo, Kitui, Makueni, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Wajir, West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo); 13 water pans (total volume 1,061,000m^3), with greenhouses, were completed in ASAL counties (Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Tana River), and nine more pans (total volume 814,000m^3) are under construction. Land under irrigation increased to 484,000 acres (193,600 ha), achieved through the Galana Kulalu Food Security Project, the National Expanded Irrigation Programme, the Bura Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, and various community-based smallholder irrigation projects.

2.3. Human Capital

Human capital is an essential resource to cushion against shocks, since educated and healthy people are better equipped to withstand crisis and to build more sustainable livelihoods. Kenya is making significant progress on key human development indicators, such as under-five mortality, maternal mortality, stunting, and net enrolment rates. However, while devolution has facilitated a more equitable distribution of national resources, significant inequalities in access and outcomes persist, especially for women. National primary school net enrolments are now 88.4 percent, but less than 40 percent in arid counties, and lower for girls. Nationally, gender parity at primary level has almost been achieved (0.97), but in nine arid counties it is only 0.5. In 2014, the national rate of stunting was 26 percent (down from 35 percent in 2008-09), but above 40 percent in eastern and coastal counties, and in informal settlements.

Despite challenges in ASALs there was progress during the last planning period. Average education indicators across the ASALs improved between 2012 and 2016: net enrolment increased from 26.5 percent to 37.2 percent, the retention rate increased from 41.4 percent to 48.5 percent, and the transition rate increased from 71.3 percent to 73.4 percent. Other achievements in the education sector included: the National Council on Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) was operationalised; 12 low-cost boarding schools were constructed; 224 feeder schools were established; 180 low-cost boarding schools in nine pastoral counties were equipped; 60 national technical training colleges were established across the country, including in 14 ASAL counties; three vocational training centres were established in each of the eight arid counties of Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Lamu, Isiolo, Marsabit, and Tana River; and Kshs. 86.4m was disbursed in scholarships to 318 girls through the Northern Kenya Education Trust (NoKET).

In the health sector, average health indicators across the ASALs also improved: access to treatment for children with severe acute malnutrition increased from 44 percent to 61 percent; stunting in children under five reduced from 35 percent to 26 percent; the infant mortality rate reduced from 31 percent to 22 percent, while the under-five mortality rate reduced from 74 percent to 52 percent. This is attributed to new partnerships, investment and synergy in the health sector. In addition the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre was operationalised; functional health referral systems were rolled out in 16 ASAL counties; motivation and retention was improved through increased investment in housing for health workers; Beyond Zero mobile clinics were provided to each ASAL county; supply chain integration for nutrition commodities was delivered direct to facilities through the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) in six ASAL counties (Turkana, Laikipia, Marsabit, West Pokot, Baringo, Tana River); the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) system was adopted and promoted; and surge implementation was operationalised in seven counties (Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo, Tana River, Isiolo).

2.4. Sustainable Livelihoods

The principal response to drought was emergency assistance for many years, mostly food aid, and often delivered late. Policy priorities have now changed and emphasis is now on investing in human development and economic growth so that those living in the ASALs can build more sustainable livelihoods that help them withstand shocks such as drought more successfully.

During the review period, the livestock insurance programme was rolled out to 14,000 households in six counties (Turkana, Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera, Tana River), and Kshs. 215 million was paid to 12,000 households in 2016/17; 31 livestock market sale-yards were rehabilitated and co-management systems established in more than 40 ASAL livestock markets; 30 fodder stores were built with a storage capacity of

more than 105,000 bales; 17 ASAL counties benefited from the Fertiliser Cost Reduction Flagship Project, through bulk procurement and targeted subsidies (Makueni, Kitui, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Nyeri, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot, Narok, Kajiado, Meru, Lamu, Tana River, Baringo, Laikipia, Isiolo);

Annual production capacity of the Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute increased from 30 to 40 million doses of various vaccines; purified oil-based Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine was developed, which confers longer immunity and has a longer shelf-life; 135 dams, 11 rivers and three lakes were restocked with 4.9 million fingerlings; mapping and delineation of 13 fish habitats protected for breeding was carried out (five in Lake Naivasha, five in Lake Turkana, and three in Lake Baringo); and milk coolers were distributed to five ASAL counties (Kajiado, Narok, Baringo, Garissa, Taita Taveta).

2.5. Drought Risk Management

The international context for drought risk management has evolved since the MTP II was developed in 2013. The EDE's policy priorities, particularly emphasis on managing risk and reducing vulnerability, are aligned with developments at the global level. The main agreements were all reached in 2015, when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and the Paris agreement on climate change were adopted. DRR is threaded through the SDGs, with 25 DRR-related targets in 10 of the 17 SDGs. The EDE initiative will directly contribute to the achievement of Kenya's obligations under the Sendai Framework, as well as to those under the Paris agreement (particularly on adaptation), while also reinforcing national efforts to achieve the SDGs.

The main achievements during the reporting period include: approximately Kshs. 1.3 billion of drought contingency finance was disbursed / committed to 16 ASAL counties between August 2016 and June 2017; the drought early warning system was strengthened, including integrating remote-sensed data, refining the thresholds that determine each drought phase, and using mobile phones for data collection; 230 seasonal food security assessment reports and 1,380 monthly drought early warning bulletins were published; 23 county drought contingency plans were developed; ward-level contingency plans were piloted; the drought response manual was updated; a scalability mechanism was designed and operationalised, through which emergency cash transfers are triggered by the early warning system in the four Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) counties, benefiting more than 205,000 households in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit and Turkana; and 98,432 of the poorest households received regular cash transfers through the HSNP.

In addition, 130,000 households in 15 counties benefited from 3,000 asset creation micro-projects (Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, Kitui, Makueni); drought preparedness projects were implemented in all 23 ASAL counties; a total of 2,020,630 people were reached with climate information through a range of media, including community radio; 82 community-prioritised public goods investments targeting the water and livestock sectors were implemented across five counties of Garissa, Isiolo, Wajir, Kitui and Makueni, benefiting 278,858 people (138,035 women and 140,823 men); and new business opportunities in drought risk management were successfully demonstrated. For example, demand has been created within the private sector and among livestock keepers for the production of livestock feeds which will reduce reliance on rangeland during drought. During a six-month period, targeting only ten percent of the ASAL animal population, the value of this business was estimated at Kshs 12 billion per year.

2.6. Institutional Development and Knowledge Management

Strategic priority 6 of the EDE ensures that there is a supportive enabling environment for the EDE and thus aims to strengthen delivery and impact. It supplies evidence base for decision-making, facilitates coordinated and high-quality interventions, promotes synergy across the priority areas, monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the goal of ending drought emergencies by 2022, ensures accountability to relevant public institutions, and provides oversight of the EDE as a whole.

In the second MTP period, the EDE institutional framework was operationalized, including its Secretariat, National Steering Committee, M&E Technical Working Group, and County Steering Groups (CSGs); EDE was launched at the national level and also in the 23 ASAL counties; the ASAL Stakeholder Forum (ASF) was launched at the national level and in 17 counties; the ASAL Donor Group was active and holding monthly meetings, ensuring that investment is better coordinated, aligned with the EDE CPF and, where possible, harmonised. Regional economic blocs such as the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) emerged; 11 inter-county cluster meetings were held to share views on EDE. In addition investment tracking tool for EDE was developed and operationalized and can be accessed at http://www.ndma.go.ke/ede/investments-tracker; and the monitoring and evaluation framework for EDE was developed, and a web-based monitoring tool adopted from the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate impact assessment. Budget allocations to ASAL counties over the four-year period totalled Kshs. 471 billion, increasing from Kshs. 95.08 billion in 2013/14 to Kshs. 139.07 billion in 2016/17.

2.7. Legal, Policy, Regulatory Framework

The NDMA Act 2016 strengthens the Authority's legal mandate and helps institutionalise the drought management system. The National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF) was established under the NDMA Act and regulations to operationalise the Fund developed. In addition, systems and procedures for managing drought contingency finance were developed and tested using grant funding from the European Union. Various policy and legal reforms that reinforce EDE objectives were achieved, including: the Community Land Act, 2016, was enacted; the Climate Change Act, 2016, was enacted; the Equalisation Fund Regulations were developed; a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Policy was formulated (counties such as Turkana and Bomet developed and finalized their Monitoring and Evaluation Policies); a socio-economic development blueprint for Wajir was developed; a Disaster Management Act for Laikipia was enacted, and draft bills were prepared in Samburu and Baringo.

3.0 EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

This section illustrates some of the lessons and challenges of the previous five years as well as the emerging issues likely shape the MTP for the next five years.

3.1. Emerging Issues

i. Competition for resources across counties: The devolution of resources and political authority, as well as the increased salience of boundaries in a devolved setting, have all inevitably heightened contestation at the local level, creating new challenges for peace building and conflict management.
ii. Youth radicalization: The youth population is increasing, but there is no parallel expansion in either educational outcomes or job opportunities which would allow young people to fulfil their potential. This risks deepening dissatisfaction and exacerbating radicalisation, which is a threat to peace and stability in several ASAL counties

3.2. Challenges

i. **Inadequate financing:** Funding constraints affect critical recurrent priorities such as extension and outreach services. A large number of programmes are still off-budget which affects programmes/projects completion. ASAL counties are particularly vulnerable to shifts in donor policy generated by the re-classification of Kenya as a middle-income country, given the priority attached to drought-affected areas by external partners.
ii. **Weak inter-governmental coordination:** Weak coordination between the national and county governments has had an impact on the work of the EDE, leading to duplication or affecting the support from development partners. There are also inadequate inter-agency coordination challenges between agencies dealing with EDE.
iii. **Insecurity:** Insecurity and conflict have affected the implementation of major infrastructure projects, recruitment and retention in the public service, producers' and consumers' ability to access markets, and pastoralists' ability to access dry season grazing areas. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons remains a major concern.
iv. **Low literacy levels:** Adult literacy levels are less than 20 percent in parts of the ASALs. This has an impact on many aspects of development, such as the adoption of health and nutrition messages, the operation of small businesses, and the uptake of e-services, illustrating the importance of human capital (education and health) to the success of EDE.
v. Conversion of valuable ecosystems such as wetlands and water catchment areas to other uses: Encroachment on wetlands and some catchment areas for the purposes of settlement or irrigated agriculture is leading to the destruction of habitats and the loss of biodiversity, reducing the availability of water, and disrupting the environmental balance.

3.3. Lessons Learnt

i. Devolution has had a positive impact on drought risk management. County governments now have the resources to invest in priorities that are more relevant to their situation, such as livestock, and have taken steps to improve their management of risk such through new policies, legislation, and institutions reforms. Improved responsiveness to drought has been demonstrated by numerous county governments since 2013.

ii. New partnerships are creating new opportunities. Private sector actors are playing an increasingly important role in drought risk management. For example, those in the financial services, insurance and ICT sectors are helping facilitate the shift from a food-based to cash-based response, while those in the livestock and agriculture sectors are emerging as important partners in both preparedness and response, particularly in creating market-based solutions to drought risk.

iii. Drought response must enhance sustainability. The free distribution of inputs during emergencies continues to be detrimental to local businesses. Relief interventions need integrating within the overall drought risk management framework, rather than being designed and managed in isolation. When planning relief programmes, should considered the impact on local services, such as agro-vets, and their potential to reinforce private sector initiatives that enhance the coping strategies of drought-affected populations.

iv. Citizen participation and engagement are crucial for project success. The training associated with peace dividend projects helped participants appreciate that consultative identification and design of activities can help consolidate and cement peace agreements. Similarly, resources accessed by multiple communities can reinforce inter-communal relations, if carefully sited and planned.

v. Urbanisation and unplanned settlement: Devolution has expanded the peri-urban and satellite towns in ASAL counties, increasing demand for social services such as water and sanitation. This presents both opportunities and challenges. Unplanned settlements in arid counties which strain service delivery, accelerate environmental degradation, and undermine pastoral production by disrupting traditional patterns.

4.0 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2018 – 2022

This section describes the programmes and projects that will be implemented during 2018-22 towards the achievement of the EDE goal.

4.1. Flagship projects

i. **National Drought Emergency Fund:** The government has committed initial capital of Kshs. 2 billion. The NDEF regulations already drafted will be further refined in light of lessons from the management of the current European Union grant for contingency finance. the protocols for the Fund's business process will also be institutionalised.

ii. **National Integrated Drought Early Warning System:** Significant improvements were made to the drought early warning system under the MTP II. During the MTP III, the focus will be on ensuring that the system continues to function effectively, and that stakeholders have access to early warning information that is credible, relevant and timely for their decision-making.

iii. **Integrated Knowledge Management System for EDE:** This will involve a number of inter-related elements, including: (i) EDE knowledge management platform (central repository); (ii) long-term partnerships between NDMA and knowledge, research and scientific institutions; (iii) demand-driven research to generate evidence for decision-making, including mapping and analysis of projects and stakeholders; and (iv) creation of a research tracker and repository to improve coordination and strengthen ownership of the research agenda.

iv. **Hunger Safety Net Programme:** The NDMA will continue to lead and coordinate implementation of the third phase of the HSNP and other social protection initiatives. During the MTP III, unconditional cash transfers will be provided to 100,000 poor households in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit and Turkana, where poverty levels are highest. The programme will also be expanded to cover an additional 50,000 poor households in five arid counties (Baringo, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River and Samburu). Implementation of the scalability mechanism will be carried out during the MTP III.

v. **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism:** This project will establish and strengthen alternative, traditional and other progressive forms of dispute resolution, while also discouraging retrogressive or harmful cultural practices that could exacerbate inter-communal conflict.

vi. **LAPSSET Corridor roads network:** In 2018-22, the government will move forward with implementing various road projects that make up the LAPSSET corridor. These include the Lamu-Garissa, Garissa-Isiolo, and Isiolo-Nginyang roads.

vii. **Surge mechanisms in the health and education systems:** In the health sector, national and county governments will maintain databases for surge staff and ensure that health systems are responsive to rises in disease and malnutrition during shocks. In the education sector, similar systems will reduce the disruption to learning during droughts, while also building the capacity of school communities and county education stakeholders to manage drought emergencies.

viii. **Health and education staff retention in ASALs:** Both the health and education sectors experience difficulties in attracting and retaining appropriately trained personnel. This is partly due to security, but it is also associated with a broader range of concerns including career development, the working environment, family considerations, remuneration, and terms and conditions. The programme will establish a joint strategy to address the challenges which will include: changes to employment packages, better housing, improved workforce planning and

management, expanding access to continuing professional development through distance learning, or affirmative action measures.

ix. **Distance learning strategy in nine arid counties:**[3] This strategy will increase basic literacy skills among school-age children, out-of-school youth and adults, while also providing a flexible learning mechanism for children who are herding. The programme will also target fixed schools through e-learning and reduce the impact of teacher shortages at both primary and secondary level.

x. **Low-cost boarding primary schools:** Boarding schools are an effective strategy for children from nomadic communities to access school. However, most of them are dilapidated and poorly equipped, and lack proper health and hygiene conditions and sufficient food to sustain learners. This project will construct/rehabilitate and/or equip 600 low-cost boarding primary schools in 14 ASAL counties.[4]

xi. **Livestock export zones:** The national government will complete the construction of Bachuma livestock export zone and establish others at Miritini and Kurawa holding grounds in order to enhance the international trade of livestock and livestock products. There will be integrated investment in the screening of transboundary animal diseases, livestock finishing, slaughter house, and value addition units.

xii. **Fodder/pasture production and conservation:** 2,000 hectares will be secured from Galana Kulalu, and at least 8,000 hectares from rain-fed and irrigated systems in eight counties: Mandera, Wajir, West Pokot, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Turkana and Garissa.

xiii. **Production and marketing of drought-tolerant crops:** The Crop Enterprise Diversification and Intensification Project in ASALs will: (i) develop to completion eight smallholder irrigation schemes covering a total of 1,430 hectares in West Pokot, Turkana, Marsabit, Baringo and Samburu; (ii) increase the acreage under drought-tolerant crops (sorghum and green grams) in the 23 ASAL counties by 30 percent; and (iii) increase the productivity per hectare of the same drought-tolerant crops by 15 percent from the current five bags (sorghum) and 4.7 bags (green grams).

xiv. **National Livestock Insurance Scheme:** The Kenya Livestock Insurance Programme (KLIP) will be expanded from the current six pilot counties to all 23 ASAL counties and will target more Tropical Livestock Units, to help reduce the risk from drought-related disasters. This will be done in partnership with the private sector.

4.2. Other priority projects

4.2.1. Peace and security

i. **Management of small arms and light weapons:** This entails the adoption and enactment of a national policy and bill on SALW that will enhance coordination and implementation of the NAP and complement other regional efforts to reduce the proliferation of small arms, including the harmonization of regional protocols. The peace and security sector will build on these gains by adopting practical and best-practice approaches to disarmament and stockpile management, and work towards institutionalising the functions of the KNFP.

ii. **County peace and mediation structures:** This programme will include a number of measures, including the strengthening of local and cross-border peace structures, and the implementation of targeted peace-dividend projects. . The projects will focus on building the capacity of County Peace Committees and Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanisms teams. Targeted

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

peace-dividend projects in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu and Tana River, counties most frequently affected by drought, will help reduce resource-based conflicts while also enhancing the social and economic well-being of the communities concerned. The projects will be carried out in collaboration with the county governments and in line with their CIDPs, but could involve activities such as livestock restocking, agro-pastoralism, micro-credit for income-generating activities, or skills training in specialised entrepreneurial areas. Establishing and strengthening peace and security committees in frontier counties will help reduce the risk of cross-border conflict and promote regional peace and security.

iii. **Capacity building of national and local institutions on conflict and security dynamics:** The growth of major infrastructure and extractive industries projects in the ASALs has raised concerns about their potential to trigger conflict. These projects can affect grazing patterns by alienating rangeland or by impeding access to critical water points. They also complicate negotiations over boundaries. The peace and security sector will help institutions address grievances and disputes relating to issues such as the formulae for resource-sharing, the delimitation of disputed boundaries, and the design of major development projects.

    Patterns of conflict, crime, and other security threats are constantly changing. This project will support and carry out research, as well as monitoring, evaluation and learning, on a continuous basis, thereby generating the necessary empirical data to inform policy development and evidence-led interventions.

iv. **Peace-building:** Conflict severely affects women and children, in terms of the violation of their rights, loss of livelihoods, and displacement. The sector will fast-track implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security, through the Kenya National Action Plan, to enhance the participation of women in peace-building processes and build their capacity in areas such as arbitration, mediation and negotiation. It will also provide them with a platform to share their experiences with women from other communities and replicate those that have value.

4.2.2. Climate-proofed infrastructure

i. **Construct and upgrade priority roads in ASALs:** Road construction will include: 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 (A1); Morpus Junction B4-Marich Pass (A1); Marich Pass-Lodwar; Nuno-Modogashe. On the other hand following priority roads will be upgraded to bitumen standard: Lokitaung Junction-Kalobeyei River (80km); Kalobeyei River-Nadapal (88km); Lokitaung Junction-Lodwar (80km); Lodwar-Loichangamatak (50km); Loichangamatak-Lokichar (40km).

ii. **Integrated water management systems:** This will entail the construction and/or rehabilitation of nine water supply systems; construction of four waste water treatment projects in the major urban areas to address the prevailing under-coverage in sanitation services. It will also cover groundwater mapping in 23 ASAL counties to assess groundwater potential and guide the sustainable use resource (detailed mapping and qualitative assessment will be done in Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit given their water stress indices. Construction of 40 small water supply systems that target communities in 13 ASAL counties (Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Samburu, Baringo, West Pokot, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kajiado, Kitui and Turkana) will be undertaken

The programme will also entails rehabilitation and reclamation of 60,000 hectares of land in Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Kitui, Isiolo, Laikipia, Garissa and other counties prone to landslides, floods, heavy soil loss. Water harvesting and storage will be initiated; and implementation of a minimum of 18 community-prioritised projects to enhance water supply in Makueni and Wajir counties to provide water for livestock, crops and domestic use.

iii. **Multi-purpose dams:** Four multi-purpose dams will be constructed to provide water for human consumption, irrigation, and livestock, and for conservation purposes.

iv. **Irrigation development:** This will be achieved through the following programmes/projects: Galana Kulalu Food Security Project, National Expanded Irrigation Programme, Bura Irrigation Rehabilitation Project and various community-based smallholder irrigation projects.

v. **Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP):** The project's objective is to increase access to energy services in 14 under-served counties. One of its components is a Clean Cooking Pilot project which aims to transform the cook stove market from a focus on low-efficiency baseline stoves to cleaner, higher-efficiency improved stoves. The pilot phase will target four counties: Turkana, West Pokot, Marsabit and Samburu.

vi. **ICT for Resilience Building:** The programme has three projects: the Government Shared Services Centre, Fibre Optic, and 10,000 Villages Digital TV, all of which will be tailored to ASALs in order to contribute to reducing drought risk and ending drought emergencies by 2022.

4.2.3. Human capital

i. **Health and nutrition:** In all ASAL counties the county governments, working in collaboration with the national government, will do the following: strengthen health information systems and coordination mechanisms; adequately stock health facilities with essential medicines and medical supplies (EMMS); carry out risk assessments, quantify EMMS, and stock-pile appropriately to ensure timely detection of, and response to, all emergencies; put functional referral systems in place; implement the emergency medical services policy so that standards are maintained through the development of referral systems; improve staff housing in all health facilities and provide safe water to all health facilities.

In addition, the county government will implement High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI) by recruiting and training nutritionists for HINI in order to increase the uptake of nutrition services. County-specific costed strategies will be developed to implement integrated outreach and mobile clinics. County governments will increase their coverage through community units and contextualise their health strategies to local situations.

ii. **Education management in nine arid and pastoral counties**

a) Re-design 100 existing mobile schools and attach them to the regular school system and adapt curriculum support materials to nomadic contexts: This will ensure official recognition of these schools by the ministry, enable field officers to report on the number of children learning in them, and ensure that there are interventions which improve the learning environment and the professional development of teachers, using a curriculum that is relevant for pastoral communities and consequently increases demand for education.

b) Strengthen the Northern Kenya Education Trust: The government will partner with the private sector and stakeholders to strengthen NoKET and ensure that it delivers its mandate of providing bursaries to girls in pastoral areas.

c) Integrate the madrassa/duksi system into the formal education system in predominantly

Muslim counties: This will increase access to quality basic education and improve the relevance of the curriculum for communities in these areas (Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Isiolo, Marsabit).

d) Designate and upgrade three Teachers' Training Colleges (TTCs) as centres for nomadic education: This project will ensure that the curriculum is adapted to pastoral contexts and therefore more relevant to learners. It will also provide professional development for teachers working with pastoral communities and ensure that their skills are regularly updated. The location of these three centres will be in Narok, Baringo and Garissa.

iii. **Education management in 14 ASAL counties**[5]

a) Construct and appropriately equip three classrooms in 30 feeder schools to improve access and reduce distance: Arid and pastoral counties are vast and most people live outside urban areas. As a result, young children find it difficult to access schools, especially where there are new settlements far from towns. Feeder schools allow children to access education up to Class III and then transition to boarding schools in towns. The construction of feeder schools will also ensure more efficient use of resources.

b) **Equip four middle-level colleges in each of the 14 counties:** Better facilities will improve learning outcomes and increase demand for middle-level education, thus helping ensure that manpower requirements in the various sectors in the region are met over the long term.

c) **Scale up conditional cash transfers (voucher system):** This aims to improve both access and retention of students and thus increase the completion rate.

d) **Install the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in all education field offices:** This will improve the accuracy, timeliness and reliability of ASAL-specific data and information, and thus improve the quality of planning for resource allocation.

iv. **Education management in all 23 ASAL counties:**

a) **Improve the management of bursaries for learners from ASAL counties in tertiary institutions:** The targeting system, the amount allocated per student, and the timeliness of disbursement will all be improved so that needy students are assisted to complete their courses.

b) **Review and harmonise the adult education policy and the alternative provision of basic education and training policy framework and develop implementation guidelines**: This review and harmonisation will ensure their alignment with the Constitution, reduce duplication, and mainstream adult education within the ministry's provision for basic services.

c) **Increase the number of children benefiting from the Home-grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP):** The aim will be to achieve a sustainable universal programme, which will improve access to quality basic education for school-age children.

d) **Increase the number of schools benefiting from WASH programmes:** This will improve the learning environment in schools and enhance learning outcomes.

4.2.4. Sustainable livelihoods

i. **Animal production and health:** The county governments will continue to strengthen animal production, revamp extension services and enhance livestock health systems with the support of their partners, particularly animal health delivery systems, active and passive disease

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

surveillance, vaccination programmes against priority diseases, and all-round farmer and staff training and capacity enhancement.

ii. **Livestock marketing infrastructure systems:** The national and county governments will continue improving livestock infrastructure in strategic areas, including markets, abattoirs and holding grounds. A clear management model will be developed for each abattoir, in partnership with the private sector, and measures taken to ensure commercial viability and sustainability. The national government will also continue strengthening the national livestock market information system.

iii. **Rangeland restoration:** The national government will document traditional rangeland resource management practices in ten communities in order to identify gaps where community decision-making mechanisms could be supported. It will then work with county governments and other stakeholders to reclaim and restore rangeland through re-seeding, tree-planting, water conservation and the control of invasive species. This will contribute towards the Land Degradation Neutrality target of 5.2 million hectares, of which 1.9 million are in rangelands. Measures will also be taken to ensure the continuous availability of livestock feed, including the conservation and harvesting of pasture, the establishment of fodder storage structures, and capacity building for communities and extension workers. Each year, the national government will also support the national organising committee of the international rangelands and grasslands congresses, culminating in the joint International Rangelands and Grasslands Congress in 2020. A multi-disciplinary rangelands working group/think tank will be established to provide technical backstopping.

iv. **Promotion of fish farming:** The government will rehabilitate and operationalise the Lake Turkana Cooperative Society factory at Kalokol, support producer groups and Beach Management Units (BMUs), and restock Lake Jipe and Tana River oxbow lakes.

v. **Governance of land tenure:** Land is a critical factor in sustaining ASAL livelihoods and has special cultural and aesthetic significance. Improved governance of tenure may provide an incentive for more effective natural resource management, especially in conflict-prone areas. The government undertakes to improve the governance of land tenure in ASALs by rolling out the Voluntary Guidelines, by building the capacity of County Land Management Boards and community leaders, and by developing community by-laws and reciprocal agreements between communities.

4.2.5. Drought risk management

i. **Drought resilience and climate change adaptation:** A number of climate adaptation projects will be implemented during the MTP III under the auspices of the NDMA with the aim of reducing drought risk and vulnerability and strengthening the adaptive capacity of households. These will be carried out in partnership with the county governments and other actors, including the UN system and civil society organisations. In addition, the NDMA will ensure stronger synergy between its work on adaptation, drought risk management and social protection, and work with relevant partners to elaborate in more detail how the EDE initiative contributes to Kenya's climate change goals.

ii. **Land cover and livelihood zone mapping:** The quality of land cover maps is important for drought risk management because the maps are used as reference sources in the livelihood zone database that generates food security statistics for decision-making. More accurate land cover information may also further improve the quality of the remote-sensed indicators used in the

drought early warning system. The aim of livelihood zone mapping is to harmonise food security and drought risk management and monitoring systems. Updated maps and information are essential for effective planning and decision-making in a devolved environment, and for strategic and timely response. This project will produce satellite-based land cover maps and use these to update the livelihood zone database. It will also improve the mapping of drought vulnerability across the ASAL counties.

iii. **National and county food security information:** The system of seasonal food security assessments has been developed over the years. During the MTP III, drought and food security assessments will be carried out in each ASAL county immediately after both the short and long rains, and then consolidated into a national report. This will continue to be done through a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach, using an internationally recognised system for food security assessment (the Integrated Phase Classification).

iv. **Drought contingency planning and response:** During the MTP III, the contingency plans will be regularly updated regularly. The government has developed and adopted a web-based system to manage the disbursement of drought contingency finance. This system will be further upgraded in the interests of transparency and accountability.

v. **County Climate Change Funds:** Through its component the 'Adaptation Consortium', the NDMA will ensure the enactment of legislation that creates a County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) in Isiolo, Kitui and Garissa, and ensure the operationalisation of existing CCCFs in Makueni and Wajir. It will also seek to expand the mechanism to more counties.

vi. **Mainstreaming for drought resilience;** The government will work closely with the sectors and county governments, and with non-state actors, to ensure that development plans and budgets integrate quality approaches to drought risk reduction, climate change adaptation, social protection and EDE. This process will be informed by standards and guidelines governing the implementation of activities in these areas. As a result, the prospects of long-term sustainability for numerous project-based and community-based interventions will be enhanced.

vii. **Drought preparedness:** The government will invest directly in drought preparedness activities that build the capacities needed to manage drought episodes more efficiently and thus facilitate early response. It will also work with the county governments and their partners to ensure that preparedness measures are integrated in CIDPs, and that any necessary guidelines and protocols are developed.

4.2.3. Institutional development and knowledge management

i. **Institutional development:** This will strengthen the various institutions established to advance ASAL development through capacity development and the provision of resources. These institutions include the NDMA, NDEF, ASF, NACONEK and NoKET. The operations of the various EDE coordination structures at national and county levels will also be strengthened and supported. These include the EDE Secretariat, Pillar Groups, National Steering Committee, M&E Technical Working Group, County Steering Groups, and County Delivery Units. Inter-county structures such as the county economic blocs and clusters will also be leveraged to ensure effective delivery of EDE commitments. Kenya will actively engage with the IDDRSI platform on cross-border issues.

ii. **Evidence-based policy and investment choices:** During the MTP III, the government will promote demand-driven action research; develop and promote EDE knowledge-sharing platforms and systems; and review the EDE monitoring and evaluation framework. It will also operationalize its management information system to facilitate online reporting through an

integrated system. This will also involve capacity enhancement and facilitation of joint monitoring and evaluation missions.

iii. **Awareness-creation on EDE:** A communications strategy and a citizen engagement strategy will be developed and implemented in order to broaden public understanding on the conditions necessary to achieve drought resilience in Kenya. There will also be further sensitisation and outreach in the counties to enable relevant sectors and officers fully understand and support EDE.

iv. **Resource mobilization for EDE:** Mapping and analysis of EDE-related projects and stakeholders will continue and be enhanced, while active engagement with the ASAL donor group will be sustained in order to identify funding gaps and mobilise resources to meet them. EDE commitments will also be appropriately mainstreamed in national planning and resource allocation.

5.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

5.1. Policy Reforms

There are several draft policies whose approval are pending and once finalised and passed, will contribute to a number of the EDE pillars. Some of these include:

i. National Peace Policy / Sessional Paper No. 5 on Peace Building and Conflict Management, which will give clearer strategic direction to peace building and conflict management at national and county levels.
ii. National Irrigation Policy, which will guide irrigation development and thus enhance food security in ASAL regions.
iii. National Land Reclamation Policy, which will guide the rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded lands for increased development.
iv. Development of a Livestock Insurance Policy, which will protect the livelihoods of pastoralists and others in ASAL areas and provide direction in an emerging area of activity.
v. Review of the National Livestock Policy, and finalisation of policies concerning animal breeding, bee keeping, animal feeds, poultry, and camel.

5.2. Legal Reforms

i. Review of the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy, 2010-20, and the National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy, within the context of devolution.
ii. Review of the Fisheries Regulations, 2007, and development of regulations and legislation for aquaculture and cage culture.

5.3. Institutional reforms

i. Operationalize the National Drought Emergency Fund, as described in section 4.1.
ii. Operationalize the Livestock and Livestock Products Development and Marketing Board, which will contribute to the sustainable development of the livestock industry.
iii. Operationalize the Veterinary Medicines and Drugs Authority, which will regulate the production and distribution of veterinary drugs and medicines.

Strengthen NACONEK, which is instrumental to the achievement of EDE targets in education.

6. IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
FLAGSHIP PROJECTS												
National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF)	To disburse drought contingency funds for timely drought mitigation, relief & early recovery	NDEF operational	NDEF operational with Budget allocation NDEF Regulations	MoFP NDMA	2018-22	GoK DPs	**10,000**	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
National Integrated Drought Early Warning System	To ensure that drought early warning information is objective, relevant & timely for early response	Early warning information accessible	No. stakeholders acting on early warning information	NDMA ILRI WFP FAO	2018-22	GoK DPs	**230**	42	44	46	48	50
Integrated Knowledge Management System For EDE	To establish a robust knowledge management system.	Integrated & open access KM system in place	Web-based central repository in place	NDMA MoDASALs UN Sectors CSOs, pillar members	2018-22	GoK DPs	**540**	80	100	120	120	120
	To promote learning & good practice in EDE operations.	Culture of learning & good practice promoted	No. of informative research papers produced				**360**	60	70	70	80	80
			No. of good practices adopted/adapted				**840**	120	150	170	200	200
Hunger Safety Net Programmes	To protect & support chronically food insecure households	Households safeguarded from drought & hunger	No. of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers	NDMA DFID WB WFP	2018-22	GoK DPs	**26,879**	4,490	4,974	5,345	5,610	6,460
	To expand the coverage of scalable cash transfers	Cash transfer infrastructure in place in five more arid counties & transfers being made	No. counties benefiting No. beneficiaries	NDMA MoDASALs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**12,400**	2,500	2,200	2,700	2,500	2,500

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism	To enhance ADR mechanisms To institutionalise traditional & other progressive forms of dispute resolution	ADR mechanism in place	No. formal & informal peace structures established No. community declarations developed & signed	NG CGs NCIC NSC CSOs SLO Judiciary	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NSC NCIC RDAs (KVDA, ENNDA)	**1,350**	100	500	200	250	300
LAPSSET Corridor Road Networks	To promote trade between regions & enhance socio-economic activity along the corridor	673 kms (Lamu-Garissa, Garissa-Isiolo, Isiolo-Nginyang)	No. km of road constructed	LAPSSET, KeNHA	2018-22	WB, AfDB, GoK	**23,000**	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
Surge Mechanism in the Health and Education System	To strengthen health system capacity to detect & manage increased workloads	Surge mechanisms in place	No. counties with functional surge mechanism	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	GoK DPs	**300**	100	50	50	50	50
	To minimise the impact of drought on learning	Education sector drought management committees established Storage facilities established County stakeholders trained on drought preparedness & management	No. committees established No. storage facilities established No. people trained	MoE CGs	2018-22	GoK, DPs	**180**	30	35	35	40	40
Staff Retention in ASALs	To facilitate & retain health workers	Staff houses built	No. health facilities with staff housing	CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**460**	120	100	80	80	80
Distance and E-learning Strategy in Arid Counties	To enhance access to quality basic education for children, youth & adults	Enhanced literacy & numeracy skills	No. illiterate adults & out-of-school youth reached	MoE Partners	2018-22	GoK Partners	**463**	84	88	92	97	102

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Equip 600 low-cost boarding primary schools	To improve access & retention and education quality	Low-cost boarding primary schools equipped	No. of schools equipped	NGCD MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**1,485**	269	282	296	311	327
Livestock Export Zones	Facilitate market access to local regional and international livestock and products markets	Livestock Export Zone	A Livestock Export Zone with a complete functional Integrated units	MoALF&I/ SDA	2018-22	GoK, DPs	**3,800**	1,000	700	700	700	700
Fodder/Pasture Production and Conservation	To improve the availability of livestock feed	Livestock fodder improved	Hectares of land sustainably reseeded with appropriate grass seed and established pastures	SDL CGs Farmer groups	2018 - 22	GoK DPs	**380**	100	100	80	50	50
Production And Marketing Of Drought Tolerant Crops	To promote the production & marketing of drought-tolerant crops in semi-arid areas	Production of drought-tolerant crops & early-maturing crops increased	Hectorage under improved crops	MoALF&I/ SDA CGs	2018-22	NG CGs DPs	**239**	56	52	47	44	40
National Livestock Insurance Scheme	Reduce impact of loss of livestock during drought	Index-based livestock insurance scaled up	No. livestock insured	MoALF&I/ SDA	2018-22	GoK DPs	**231**	56	48	45	42	40
SUB-TOTAL							**83,137**	**14,207**	**15,493**	**17,076**	**18,222**	**18,139**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
OTHER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS												
PEACE AND SECURITY												
National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons	To operationalise the policy on SAWL	Reduction in proliferation of SALW	No. SALW recovered	Interior KNFP NPS NSC	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs RECSA / KNFP	**28**	11	11	6	0	0
County Peace and Mediation Structures	To enhance the capacity of local peace structures to respond effectively to conflict	County peace forums & secretariats operational & strengthened	No. structures with office space, funding & trained No. quarterly reports from county peace forums	NG CGs NSC CSOs	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs	**390**	80	134	51	61	64
	To enhance the capacity of peace mediators	Enhanced mediation capacity at national & county levels	100 county mediators (ToT) trained annually 25 county mediation practitioners trained (at least 1/3 of either gender)	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NCIC DAI	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
	To ensure implementation of all peace-building activities through financing & coordination	National peace legislation in place	Peace Act enacted	Interior NSC Senate National Assembly	2018-22	NG CEWARN UNDP DFID Saferworld EU	**28**	11	11	6	0	0
Integration of gender in peace & security interventions	To fast-track implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAP	Integration of UNSCR 1325 in CIDPs	No. CIDPs integrating NAP agenda No. county officials trained on UNSCR 1325 NAP	NG CGs NDMA NGEC NCIC NSC SLO Judiciary	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NCIC UN Women UNDP Germany	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
Capacity Building of National and Local Institutions	To build the capacity to address	Strengthened institutional capacity to address conflicts	No. national & local institutions trained on conflict-sensitive	NG CGs Private sector	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs	**35**	15	5	5	5	5

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
on Conflict and Security	grievances & disputes relating to resource-sharing, boundaries, and major development projects	related to resource-sharing & boundaries enhanced	approaches to development	NCIC NSC SLO Judiciary NLC MoM MoEP		NCIC Internat'l Alert HBF UNDP						
	To reduce the proliferation of SALW in affected counties	Reduction of proliferation of SALW	No. small arms recovered	NC CGs NCIC NSC KNFP NPS	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NDMA NCIC	**65**	20	15	10	10	10
	To promote & reinforce the socio-economic benefits of maintaining peace	Peace dividend projects implemented in 5 ASAL counties	No. projects completed	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC EDE Pillars 2 & 4	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NDMA NCIC	**65**	20	15	15	10	5
	To enhance the capacity of cross-border peace & security committees in frontier counties	Cross-border committees trained on conflict prevention & management	No. cross-border peace committees trained No. border security outposts established	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC NPS	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NCIC PACT Saferworld EU	**100**	15	10	20	25	30
	To integrate conflict management in CIDPs	Conflict management integrated in CIDPs	No. CIDPs integrating conflict-sensitive programming	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC NPS	2018-22	NG CEWARN CGs NCIC NCTC	**220**	30	40	45	50	55
SUB-TOTAL							**1,031**	222	261	178	181	189

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
CLIMATE-PROOFED INFRASTRUCTURE												
Construct and Upgrade Priority Roads in ASAL	Construct priority roads in ASALs so as to enhance the economic and social integration	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	No. of km of roads constructed	KeRRA, KeNHA	2018-2022	NG, CGs, DPs	**107,000**	15,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000
	Upgrade priority roads in ASALs so as to improve travel time & reduce vehicle maintenance costs	338km (Lokitaung-Kalobeyei Upgrading Kalobeyei-Nadapal Upgrading Loktaung-Lodwar Upgrading Lodwar-Loichang'tak Upgrading Loichang'tak-Lokichar)	No. of km of roads upgraded	KeRRA, KeNHA	2018-2022	NG, CGs, DPs	**11,300**	2,000	2,500	2,800	2,000	2,000
Climate-proofing Standards County capacity	Improve the quality of infrastructure investments	Climate proofed infrastructure	No. of counties meeting climate proof standards in projects	MoTIHUD&PW, MoW&S CGs	2018-22	MoTI, MoW, CGs, DPs	**140**	20	30	30	30	30
Integrated Water Management System	To provide adequate & safe water to all well-established	Nine water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	No. supply systems constructed & rehabilitated No. people served	MoW&S CGs	2018-22	MoW WB ADB BADEA	**49,000**	4,000	14,000	15,000	10,000	6,000

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	permanent settlements in ASALs											
	To improve health & sanitation	Four sewerage treatment plans constructed	No. sewerage plants constructed No. people served	MoW&S CGs	2018-22	MoW WB ADB BADEA	**12,000**	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
	To improve access to clean water	Groundwater potential maps	No. groundwater maps produced No. counties mapped	MoW&S WRA	2018-22	MoW USAID Other DPs	**5,500**	500	1,500	2,000	1,000	500
	To increase access to water & sanitation services	40 projects constructed	No. projects constructed No. people served	WSTF, Kenya RAPID Partners	2018-22	WSTF EU Danida USAID SDC	**3,500**	500	500	1,000	1,000	500
	To increase soil moisture & volume of water storage for irrigation	1,500 water pans & small dams 4,000 water harvesting structures	No. structures excavated / established Volume of water availed	MoW&S, (SDI, NIB) WHSA CGs	2018-22	MoW DPs	**47,400**	9,400	9,600	9,600	9,400	9,400
Multi-Purpose Dams	To increase water availability	Four dams constructed	No. dams constructed No. people served	MoW&S WHSA	2018-22	MoW WB ADB	**42,000**	5,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	2,000
Irrigation & drainage infrastructure	To increase the area under irrigation & enhance food security/sustainable livelihoods	192,000 hectares irrigated	No. hectares irrigated	MoALF&I NIB CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**56,800**	6,500	11,500	13,000	16,000	9,800
Land reclamation	To reduce national degraded land from 28.3% to 25%	60,000 ha of land mapped and reclaimed in ASALs	No. ha of land reclaimed	MoW&S CGs	2018-22	MoW DPs	**10,140**	2,020	2,020	2,100	2,000	2,000
Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project	To increase access to renewable energy	Energy supply increased	No. mini-grids & standalone systems installed No. KW produced No. of hhs connected with electricity	MoE MoW&S	2018-22	MoEP WB	**1,500**	300	300	300	300	300
SUB-TOTAL							**346,280**	**46,240**	**74,950**	**86,830**	**78,730**	**59,530**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
HUMAN CAPITAL: HEALTH & NUTRITION												
Health and Nutrition programme	To increase availability of EMMS in all health facilities	EMMS available	No. of health facilities using EMMS	MoH/CGs	2018-22	GoK	**3,000**	1,000	500	500	500	500
	To improve referral services in ASALs	Functional referral system in place in all counties	No. counties with functional referral system	MoH/CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**12,900**	2,800	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,300
	To improve supply chain management of nutrition commodities through supply chain integration	Supply chain for nutrition commodities integrated through KEMSA	No. counties accessing nutrition commodities through KEMSA	MoH/CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**6,000**	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	To increase access to health services in hard-to-reach areas	Health services available in hard-to-reach areas	No. counties implementing outreach strategies	MoH/CGs NDMA Partners	2018-22	GoK DPs	**1000**	350	250	200	150	100
	To increase the uptake of nutrition services	HINI scaled up	No. counties implementing HINI package	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	GoK DPs	**500**	100	100	100	100	100
	To improve the planning and effective use of data for decision-making	Evidence based decision making improved	No. counties embracing evidence based decision making No. counties with complete data reported on time	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	GoK DPs	**400**	150	100	50	50	50
	To improve service delivery at community level	Functional community health units in place in line with standards	No. counties with functional community health units	MoH/CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**1,500**	500	400	300	200	100
	To improve access to clean & safe water	All facilities have access to safe water	No. counties with at least 75% health facilities having clean & safe water	MoW MoH/CGs DPs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**800**	200	200	150	150	100
SUB-TOTAL							**26,100**	**6,300**	**5,100**	**4,950**	**4,950**	**4,450**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 23 ASAL COUNTIES												
Staff retention in health & education sectors	Increase staff retention in ASALs	Joint strategy for retention of staff in ASALs adopted	No. of strategies developed and adopted	MoH / MoE	2018-22	MoH / MoE, DPs	**29**	5	5	6	6	7
Recruit more primary, secondary & adult education teachers	To improve the quality of basic education	Improved teacher-learner ratio	Teacher-pupil ratio of 1:45	MoE TSC CGs	2018-22	MoE TSC CGs	**24,602**	4,452	4,675	4,909	5,154	5,412
	To improve the quality of basic education	Appropriate teacher-student ratio as per CBE	Teacher-student ratio of 1:45	MoE TSC CGs	2018-22	MoE TSC CGs	**16,567**	2,996	3,149	3,306	3,471	3,675
Improve the management of bursaries for learners in tertiary institutions	To improve access & transition to tertiary education	Increased access and transition to tertiary institutions	No. beneficiaries	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**1,350**	100	500	200	250	300
Review & harmonise policies on adult education & alternative provision of basic education	To align policies to the Constitution & relevant legislation	Policy document & guidelines reviewed	No. of policies & guidelines reviewed	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**35**	15	5	5	5	5
Home-grown School Meals Programme	To increase the number of children benefiting from the Home-grown School Meals Programme	HGSMP implemented in target schools	No. schools benefiting No. children receiving school meals	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**65**	20	15	15	10	5
Schools WASH programmes	To increase the number of schools benefiting from WASH programmes	Health benefits from WASH programme	No. of pupils benefiting	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**100**	15	10	20	25	30
SUB-TOTAL							**42,748**	**7,603**	**8,359**	**8,461**	**8,921**	**9,434**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 14 ASAL COUNTIES												
Construction & equipping 3 classrooms in 30 feeder schools	To improve access & reduce distance to schools	Classrooms built & equipped	No. classrooms built & equipped	NGCDF MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**5,454**	987	1,036	1,088	1,143	1,200
Construction / rehabilitation of 3 low-cost boarding primary schools in each county	To improve access to quality basic education	Low-cost boarding primary schools constructed / rehabilitated	No. schools constructed / rehabilitated	NGCDF MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**1,393**	252	265	278	292	306
Equipping 4 middle-level colleges in each county	To increase the skills base & competencies	Colleges equipped & functional	No. colleges equipped	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
Scale up conditional cash transfers (voucher system)	To scale up conditional cash transfers to encourage enrolment & retention	Increased enrolment & retention	No. new enrolments	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**220**	30	40	45	50	55
Install EMIS in all education field offices	To provide accurate & reliable data and information	EMIS installed in all target counties	No. of counties with functional EMIS	GoK	2018-22	GoK	**5**	1	1	1	1	1
SUB-TOTAL							**7,122**	**1,280**	**1,352**	**1,422**	**1,496**	**1,572**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 9 ARID AND PASTORAL COUNTIES												
Mobile school programme	Re-design 100 existing mobile schools & attach them to the regular school system	Mobile schools integrated into the regular school system	No. mobile schools integrated	MoE CGs	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**28**	11	11	6	0	0
Northern Kenya Trust (NoKET)	To improve transition rates to secondary for girls in target counties	Increased bursary allocation for girls	No. girls receiving scholarships	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
Curriculum support materials to nomadic contexts	To improve understanding of curriculum content	Curriculum support materials adapted	No. nomadic schools using the resources	MoE KICD TSC	2018-22	NGCDF MoE CGs Partners	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
Integration of the madrassa / duksi system into the formal education system	To improve access & relevance	Harmonised madrassa integrated curriculum approved by KICD	Syllabus developed for integrated curriculum system	MoE Partners Communities	2018-22	GoK Partners Communities	**4,274**	700	770	847	932	1,025
TTCs for nomadic education	Designate & upgrade 3 TTCs as centres for nomadic education in order to improve the quality & relevance of basic education	Upgraded TTCs providing tailor-made modules for nomadic education	No. TTCs upgraded	MoE CGs	2018-22	MoE CGs	**28**	11	11	6	0	0
SUB-TOTAL							**4,430**	**742**	**812**	**879**	**952**	**1,045**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS												
Animal Production And Health	To control disease outbreaks & enhance trade	10 disease control strategies & contingency plans developed	No. disease control strategies developed	MoAI	2018-22	GoK	**1,000**	200	200	200	200	200
Livestock Marketing	To support development of livestock marketing infrastructure	Livestock marketing infrastructure developed	No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	MoAI	2018-22	GoK DPs	**196**	41	41	38	38	38
	To improve livestock quality & value addition	Seven livestock holding grounds rehabilitated[1]	No. functional holding grounds	MoAI	2018-22	GoK	**245**	70	140	35	0	0
		10 export slaughter houses completed & upgraded[2]	No. functional abattoirs	MoAI	2018-22	GoK PPP	**4,500**	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Rangeland Restoration	To enhance sustainable rangeland resources & ensure their continuous availability	Rangeland re-seeded, harvested & conserved Strategic fodder storage structures established & stocked	Hectares of land re-seeded No. of bales of fodder conserved	MoAI	2018-22	GoK DPs	**4,500**	1,200	900	800	800	800
Fish Farming in Lake Turkana and Turkwel Gorge, River Tana, and Lamu	To improve food security & incomes through fish farming & marketing	Kalokol factory operationalised Lake Jipe & Tana River oxbow lakes restocked	Factory functioning No. of fingerlings restocked	MoAI/ SDF CGs	2018-22	NG CGs	**578**	126	126	126	100	100
Governance of land tenure	To improve governance of land tenure	Improved governance of land tenure in ASALs	No. of County with land use plan Area of community land registered	MoAI	2018-22	GoK DPs	**3,828**	765.6	765.6	765.6	765.6	765.6
SUB-TOTAL							**11,019**	**3,137**	**2,407**	**2,199**	**2,138**	**1,138**

[1] Samburu, Kajiado, Isiolo, Bachuma, Kurawa, Turkana, West Pokot, Mogotio
[2] Lokichoggio, Garsen, KMC, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Bachuma, Namanga, Wajir, Chepararia

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT **Programme 1: To reduce drought vulnerability and enhance adaptation to climate change**												
Integration of DRR/ CCA/SP/ EDE in planning & budgeting processes	To build the resilience of communities through development planning that is nuanced to drought-prone environments	DRR/CCA/SP/EDE issues integrated in national & county plans Resources allocated to DRR/CCA/SP/EDE	No. national & county plans & budgets that mainstream DRR/CCA/SP/ EDE	NDMA CPUs MoDASALs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**42**	12	7	7	8	8
	To document & disseminate best practice To develop national standards, guidelines & procedures	Best practices documented & disseminated National standards, guidelines & procedures developed & adopted	No. reports on best practices No. of national standards, guidelines & procedures developed	NDMA	2018-22	GoK DPs	**75**	15	15	15	15	15
Drought Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation	To enhance adaptive capacity at community level	Climate change adaptation projects introduced and implemented	No. projects	NDMA WFP Sectors CSOs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**40,810**	7,170	7,620	8,240	8,540	9,240
Drought risk management and coordination	Strengthen drought risk management and coordination	Drought management and coordination strengthened	Well-coordinated drought management	NDMA	2018-2022	GoK, DPs	**3,900**	620	710	820	870	880
SUB-TOTAL							**44,827**	**7,817**	**8,352**	**9,082**	**9,433**	**10,143**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Programme 2: To provide drought & climate information to facilitate concerted action by relevant stakeholders												
Land Cover and Livelihood Zone Mapping	To enhance the quality of LC maps To harmonise food security & drought risk management & monitoring systems through updated livelihood zone mapping & information	LC digitised maps of Kenya Livelihood database updated	High-quality LC maps produced	NDMA	2018-20	GoK DPs	**60**	25	20	10	5	0
National and County Food Security Information	To assess the food security situation in drought-affected areas	4 annual assessments at national level & in 23 counties	No. assessments conducted	NDMA WFP FAO CGs Sectors	2018-22	GoK DPs	**90**	14	16	18	20	22
	To support drought mitigation actions by communities	Drought information accessible for communities	No. communities accessing drought information	NDMA CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**80**	12	14	16	18	20
SUB-TOTAL							**230**	**51**	**50**	**44**	**43**	**42**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Programme 3: To protect the livelihoods of vulnerable households during drought												
Drought Contingency Planning and Response	To produce high-quality, standardised drought contingency plans	Revised contingency plans approved for all 23 counties	No. contingency plans updated & approved	NDMA CPUs	2018-20	GoK DPs	**55**	18	18	19	0	0
	To enhance accountability & transparency in the use of DCF	MIS rolled out & operational in 23 counties	No. counties where MIS is operational	NDMA CGs	2018-21	GoK DPs	**8**	2	2	2	2	0
	To define activities eligible for funding from the NDEF To set standards & provide best practice for drought response activities	Drought Response Manual reviewed & disseminated in 23 counties	Drought response manual	NDMA	2018-19	GoK DPs	**2**	2	0	0	0	0
	To assess the impact of drought mitigation initiatives financed with DCF	M&E completed Impact assessments carried out at end of each drought episode	M&E reports Annual review reports Mid-term review reports Impact assessment studies	NDMA CGs CSGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**8**	1	1	2	2	2
SUB-TOTAL							**73**	**23**	**21**	**23**	**4**	**2**

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT												
Institutional Development	To establish and/or strengthen ASAL institutions to effectively promote &implement the EDE agenda	Priority ASAL institutions promoting EDE agenda established/strengthened.	No. institutions established No. institutions strengthened	NDMA Sector ministries CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**1,220**	150	180	240	300	350
	To strengthen coordination between government, donors & implementing partners at all levels	County, national regional and international-level coordination strengthened	No. of coordination meetings held	NDMA MoDASALs, partnering institutions	2018-22	GoK DPs	**227**	40	43	45	48	51
			No. of EDE operational coordination structures.	NDMA MoDASALs, partnering institutions	2018-22	GoK DPs	**1,020**	150	180	210	230	250
	To operationalise the ASAL & other priority policies	ASAL & other priority policies operationalised	No. of ASAL policies operationalised No. other priority policies operationalised	NDMA MoDASALs, Policy Research Institute	2018-22	GoK DPs	**57**	8	10	12	12	15
	To facilitate an enabling environment for EDE implementation	EDE stakeholders make evidence-based policy & investment choices	No. of relevant policies, strategies & legal frameworks reviewed or formulated	NDMA MoDASALs, partnering institutions	2018-22	GoK DPs	**310**	40	60	70	70	70
	To promote appropriate technologies for drylands To strengthen innovation in dryland food security & development	Appropriate technologies identified and research findings disseminated	No. of research projects supported No. of technologies identified & adopted No. of dissemination forums held.	NDMA KALRO KEFRI Public universities	2018-22	GoK DPs	**50**	10	10	10	10	10
Monitoring & Evaluation For EDE	To track progress towards achieving the EDE goal and to adopt remedial measures	EDE achievements tracked Remedial measures adopted	No. of monitoring missions No. of EDE progress reports produced	NDMA MoDASALs, Tegemeo Institute	2018-22	GoK DPs	**169**	30	32	35	35	37

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Output indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. million)					
							TOTAL	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		EDE M&E system in place	No of Reviews of EDE M&E framework MIS for M&E operationalised	NDMA MoDASALs, CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**40**	15	10	5	5	5
Awareness Creation on EDE	To increase public & stakeholder awareness & understanding of EDE	Stakeholder awareness & understanding created	No. stakeholders reached on EDE No. IEC materials produced and distributed No. of new stakeholders enlisted to EDE plans	NDMA MoDASALs, CGs	2018-22	GoK DPs	**195**	30	35	40	45	45
Resource Mobilization for EDE.	To accelerate targeted implementation phases of EDE projects	Projects implemented	No. of targeted projects implemented	NDMA MoDASALs DASAL MoTNT&P, pillar members	2018-22	GoK DPs IGAD Private sector	**75**	15	15	15	15	15
Sub-Total							**3,363**	**488**	**575**	**682**	**770**	**848**
Grand total							**585,594**	**87,910**	**117,832**	**131,826**	**125,740**	**122,286**

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF)	To disburse drought contingency funds for timely drought mitigation, relief & early recovery	NDEF operational	NDEF operational NDEF Regulations	MoTNT&P NDMA	2018-22	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
National Integrated Drought Early Warning System	To ensure that drought early warning information is objective, relevant & timely for early response	Early warning information accessible	No. stakeholders acting on early warning information	NDMA ILRI WFP FAO	2018-22	1,600	2,300	3,000	3,000	3,000
Integrated Knowledge Management System For EDE	To establish a robust knowledge management system.	Integrated & open access KM system in place	Web-based central repository in place	NDMA MoDASALs UN Sectors CSOs, pillar members	2018-22	1	1	1	1	1
	To promote learning & good practice in EDE operations.	Culture of learning & good practice promoted	No. of informative research papers produced			2	3	4	4	4
			No. of good practices adopted/adapted			2	4	5	5	5
Hunger Safety Net Programmes	To protect & support chronically food insecure households	Households safeguarded from drought & hunger	No. of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers	NDMA DFID WB WFP	2018-22	100,000	120,000	120,000	150,000	150,000
	To expand the coverage of scalable cash transfers	Cash transfer infrastructure in place in five more arid counties & transfers being made	No. counties benefiting No. beneficiaries	NDMA MoDASALs	2018-22	4	9	9	9	9
Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism	To enhance ADR mechanisms To institutionalise traditional & other progressive forms of dispute resolution	ADR mechanism in place	No. formal & informal peace structures established	NG CGs NCIC NSC CSOs SLO Judiciary	2018-22	4	5	8	10	10
LAPSSET Corridor Road Networks	To promote trade between regions & enhance socio-economic activity along the corridor	673 kms (Lamu-Garissa, Garissa-Isiolo, Isiolo-Nginyang)	No. km of road constructed	LAPSSET, KeNHA	2018-22	100	150	150	150	123
Surge Mechanism in the Health and Education	To strengthen health system capac ty to detect & manage increased workloads	Surge mechanisms in place	No. counties with functional surge mechanism	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	5	7	9	11	15

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	To minimise the impact of drought on learning	Education sector drought management committees established Storage facilities established County stakeholders trained on drought preparedness & management	No. committees established	MoE CGs	2018-22	10	15	23	23	23
Staff Retention in ASALs	To facilitate & retain health workers	Staff houses built	No. health facilities with staff housing	CGs	2018-22	10	20	28	35	42
Distance and E-learning Strategy in Arid Counties	To enhance access to quality basic education for children, youth & adults	Enhanced literacy & numeracy skills	No. illiterate adults & out-of-school youth reached	MoE Partners	2018-22	500	700	1,200	1,200	1,300
Equip 600 low-cost boarding primary schools	To improve access & retention and education quality	Low-cost boarding primary schools equipped	No. of schools equipped	NGCDF MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	100	150	150	150	50
Livestock Export Zones	Facilitate market access to local regional and international livestock and products markets	Livestock Export Zone	A Livestock Export Zone with a complete functional Integrated units	MoALF&I / SDL	2018-22	-	1	-	-	-
Fodder/Pasture Production and Conservation	To improve the availability of livestock feed	Production of livestock fodder improved	Hectares of land sustainably reseeded with appropriate grass seed and established pastures	SDL CGs Farmer groups	2018 - 22	3,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,500
Production And Marketing Of Drought Tolerant Crops	To promote the production & marketing of drought-tolerant crops in semi-arid areas	Production of drought-tolerant crops & early-maturing crops increased	Hectorage under improved crops	MoALF&I / SDA CGs	2018-22	5,000	6,500	7,000	8,000	10,000
National Livestock Insurance Scheme	To address the effects of climate change	Index-based livestock insurance scaled up	No. of livestock insured	MoALF&I	2018-22	100,000	200,00	400,00	500,000	600,000
B. PRIORITY PROJECTS										
1.0 PEACE AND SECURITY										
National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons	To operationalise the policy on SAWL	Reduction in proliferation of SALW	No. SALW recovered	Interior KNFP NPS NSC	2018-22					

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
County Peace and Mediation Structures	To enhance the capacity of local peace structures to respond effectively to conflict	County peace forums & secretariats operational & strengthened	No. structures with office space, funding & trained	NG CGs NSC CSOs	2018-22	5	10	10	10	10
	To enhance the capacity of peace mediators	Enhanced mediation capacity at national & county levels	100 county mediators (ToT) trained annually 25 county mediation practitioners trained (at least 1/3 of either gender)	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC	2018-22	100	130	130	130	130
	To ensure implementation of all peace-building activities through financing & coordination	National peace legislation in place	Peace Act enacted	Interior NSC Senate National Assembly	2018-22	-	1	-	-	-
Mainstream gender in peace & security interventions and integrate these in CIDPs	To fast-track implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAP	Integration of UNSCR 1325 in CIDPs	No. CIDPs integrating NAP agenda	NG CGs NDMA NGEC NCIC NSC SLO Judiciary	2018-22	10	10	10	10	10
Capacity Building of National and Local Institutions on Conflict and Security	To build the capacity to address grievances & disputes relating to resource-sharing, boundaries, and major development projects	Institutional capacity to address conflicts related to resource-sharing & boundaries enhanced	No. national & local institutions trained on conflict-sensitive approaches to development	NG CGs Private sector NCIC NSC SLO Judiciary NLC MoM MoEP	2018-22	500	200	200	200	200
	To reduce the proliferation of SALW in affected counties	Reduction & recovery of SALW	No. small arms recovered	NC CGs NCIC	2018-22					

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
				NSC KNFP NPS						
	To promote & reinforce the socio-economic benefits of maintaining peace	Targeted peace dividend projects implemented in 5 ASAL counties	No. projects completed	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC EDE Pillars 2 & 4	2018-22	30	20	20	10	8
	To enhance the capacity of cross-border peace & security committees in frontier counties	Cross-border committees trained on conflict prevention & management	No. cross-border peace structures enhanced	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC NPS	2018-22	2	2	2	2	2
	To integrate conflict management in CIDPs	Conflict management integrated in CIDPs	No. CIDPs integrating conflict-sensitive programming	NG CGs NDMA NCIC NSC NPS	2018-22	15	15	15	15	15
2.0 CLIMATE-PROOFED INFRASTRUCTURE										
Construction and Upgrading Priority Roads in ASAL	Construct priority roads in ASALs so as to enhance the economic and social integration	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	No. of km of roads constructed	KeRRA, KeNHA	2018-2022	500	700	700	700	800

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Upgrade priority roads in ASALs so as to improve travel time & reduce vehicle maintenance costs	338km (Lokitaung-Kalobeyei Upgrading Kalobeyei-Nadapal Upgrading Loktaung-Lodwar Upgrading Lodwar-Loichang'tak Upgrading Loichang'tak-Lokichar)	No. of km of roads upgraded	KeRRA, KeNHA	2018-2022	60	70	80	60	50
Climate-proofing Standards County capacity	Improve the quality of infrastructure investments	Climate proofed infrastructure	No. of counties meeting climate proof standards in projects	MoTI, MoW, CGs	2018-22	10	15	15	20	23
Integrated Water Management System	To provide adequate & safe water to all well-established permanent settlements in ASALs	Nine water supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	No. supply systems constructed & rehabilitated	MoW CGs	2018-22	3	3	3	-	-
	To improve health & sanitation To improve quality of life	Four sewerage treatment plans constructed	No. sewerage plants constructed	MoW CGs	2018-22	-	2	1	1	-
	To improve access to clean water	Groundwater potential maps	No. groundwater maps produced	MoW WRA	2018-22	2	5	7	5	2
	To increase access to water & sanitation services	40 projects constructed	No. projects constructed	WSTF, Kenya RAPID Partners	2018-22	5	7	12	11	5
	To increase soil moisture & volume of water storage for irrigation	1,500 water pans & small dams 4,000 water harvesting structures	No. structures excavated / established	MoW (SDI, NIB) WHSA CGs	2018-22	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000
Multi-Purpose Dams	To increase water availability	Four dams constructed	No. dams constructed	MoW WHSA	2018-22	1	1	1	1	-
Irrigation & drainage infrastructure	To increase the area under irrigation & enhance food security/sustainable livelihoods	192,000 hectares irrigated	No. hectares irrigated	MoAI NIB CGs	2018-22	20,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	12,000
Land reclamation	To reduce national degraded land from 28.3% to 25%	Mapping of all degraded land Devt of land reclamation master plan	No. ha of land reclaimed	MoW CGs	2018-22	10,000	15,000	15,000	100,000	100,000

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
		Reclamation of 60,000 hectares in ASALs								
Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project	To increase access to renewable energy	Energy supply increased	No. of hhs connected with electricity	MoEP	2018-22	20,000	250,000	250,000	300,000	300,000
3.0 HUMAN CAPITAL: HEALTH & NUTRITION										
Health and Nutrition	To increase availability of EMMS in all health facilities	EMMS available	No. of health facilities using EMMS	MoH/CGs	2018-22	20	30	30	40	50
	To improve referral services in ASALs	Functional referral system in place in all counties (training & infrastructure)	No. counties with functional referral system	MoH/CGs	2018-22	10	15	17	23	23
	To improve supply chain management of nutrition commodities through supply chain integration	Supply chain for nutrition commodities integrated through KEMSA	No. counties accessing all nutrition commodities through KEMSA	MoH/CGs	2018-22	15	23	23	23	23
	To increase access to health services in hard-to-reach areas	County-specific costed strategy in place to implement outreach	No. counties implementing outreach strategies	MoH/CGs NDMA Partners	2018-22	14	20	23	23	23
	To increase the uptake of nutrition services	HINI scaled up in all counties	No. counties implementing HINI	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	14	20	23	23	23
	To improve the planning and effective use of data for decision-making	Evidence based decision making improved	No. counties embracing evidence based decision making No. counties with complete data reported on time	MoH/CGs Partners	2018-22	15	23	23	23	23
	To improve service delivery at community level	Functional community health units in place in line with standards	No. counties with functional community health units	MoH/CGs	2018-22	15	20	23	23	23
	To improve access to clean & safe water	All facilities have access to safe water	No. counties with at least 75% health facilities having clean & safe water	MoWI MoH/CGs DPs	2018-22	10	15	20	23	23
4.0 HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 23 ASAL COUNTIES										
Joint strategy to address staff recruitment & retention challenges in health & education sectors	To increase the capacity & number of appropriately trained & experienced professionals working in ASALs	Joint strategy adopted	Joint strategy adopted	MoH / MoEST	2018-22	18	-	-	-	-
Recruit more primary,	To improve the quality of	Improved teacher-	Teacher-pupil ratio of	MoE	2018-22	126.0	132.3	138.9	145.8	153.3

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
secondary & adult education teachers	basic education	learner ratio	1:45 additional 4200	TSC CGs						
	To improve the quality of basic education	Appropriate teacher-student ratio as per CBE	Teacher-student ratio of 1:45 additional 2520	MoE TSC CGs	2018-22	2.520	2.646	2.778	2.916	3.062
Improve the management of bursaries for learners in tertiary institutions	To improve access & transition to tertiary education	Improved effectiveness of bursary allocation	No. beneficiaries 16,800	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	672	705.6	740.8	777.8	816.6
Review & harmonise policies on adult education & alternative provision of basic education	To align policies to the Constitution & relevant legislation	Policy document & guidelines reviewed	No. of policies & guidelines reviewed	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	17.0	-	-	-	-
Home-grown School Meals Programme	To increase the number of children benefiting from the Home-grown School Meals Programme	HGSMP implemented in target schools	No. schools benefiting No. children receiving school meals	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Schools WASH programmes	To increase the number of schools benefiting from WASH programmes	Health benefits from WASH programme	No. of pupils benefiting	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	2.520	2.646	2.778	2.916	3.062
5.0 HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 14 ASAL COUNTIES										
Construction & equipping 330 classrooms in 14 nomadic counties	To improve access & reduce distance to schools	Classrooms built & equipped	No. of classrooms built & equipped	NGCDF MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	330	346.0	363.3	381.4	400.4
Construction / rehabilitation of 4 low-cost boarding primary schools in each Nomadic county	To improve access, retention to quality basic education	Low-cost boarding primary schools constructed / rehabilitated	No .of schools constructed / rehabilitated	NGCDF MoE-NACONEK	2018-22	10.080	10.584	11.113	11.668	12.251
Equipping 4 middle-level colleges in each Nomadic county	To increase the skills base & competencies	Colleges equipped & functional	No. colleges equipped	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	672	705.6	740.8	777.8	816.6
Scale up conditional cash transfers (voucher system)	To scale up conditional cash transfers to encourage enrolment & retention	Increased enrolment & retention	No. new enrolments	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	192	192	192	192	192
Install EMIS in all education field offices	To provide accurate & reliable data and information	EMIS installed in all target counties	No. of counties with functional EMIS	GoK	2018-22	117	117	117	117	117
6.0 HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN 9 ARID AND PASTORAL COUNTIES										
Mobile school programme	Re-design 100 existing mobile schools & attach	Mobile schools integrated into the	No. mobile schools integrated	MoE CGs	2018-22	25	25	20	20	10

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	them to the regular school system	regular school system								
Northern Kenya Trust (NoKET)	To improve transition rates to secondary for girls in target counties	Increased bursary allocation for girls	No. girls receiving scholarships	MoE CGs NGCDF	2018-22	30	50	100	150	150
Curriculum support materials to nomadic contexts	To improve understanding of curriculum content	Curriculum support materials adapted	No. nomadic schools using the resources	MoE KICD TSC	2018-22	20	30	-	-	-
Integration of the madrassa / duksi system into the formal education system	To improve access & relevance	Harmonised madrassa integrated curriculum approved by KICD	Syllabus developed for integrated curriculum system	MoE Partners Communities	2018-22	526	552	579.6	608.5	635.9
TTCs for nomadic education	Designate & upgrade 3 TTCs as centres for nomadic education in order to improve the quality & relevance of basic education	Upgraded TTCs providing tailor-made modules for nomadic education	No. TTCs upgraded	MoE CGs	2018-22	50	50	100	150	200
7.0 SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS										
Animal Production And Health	To control disease outbreaks & enhance trade	10 disease control strategies & contingency plans developed	No. disease control strategies developed	MoAI	2018-22	2	2	2	2	2
Livestock Marketing	To support development of livestock marketing infrastructure	Livestock marketing infrastructure developed	No. livestock marketing infrastructure developed	MoAI	2018-22	3	3	2	2	2
	To improve livestock quality & value addition	Seven livestock holding grounds rehabilitated[3]	No. functional holding grounds	MoAI	2018-22	2	4	1	-	-
		10 export slaughter houses completed & upgraded[4]	No. functional abattoirs	MoAI	2018-22	3	3	2	2	-
Rangeland Restoration	To enhance sustainable rangeland resources & ensure their continuous availability	Rangeland re-seeded, harvested & conserved Strategic fodder storage structures established & stocked	Hectares of land re-seeded No. of bales of fodder conserved	MoAI	2018-22	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000

[3] Samburu, Kajiado, Isiolo, Bachuma, Kurawa, Turkana, West Pokot, Mogotio
[4] Lokichoggio, Garsen, KMC, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Bachuma, Namanga, Wajir, Chepararia

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Fish Farming in Lake Turkana and Turkwel Gorge, River Tana, and Lamu	To improve food security & incomes through fish farming & marketing	Kalokol factory operationalised Lake Jipe & Tana River oxbow lakes restocked	Factory functioning No. of fingerlings restocked	MoAI/ SDF CGs	2018-22	- 1,000,000	1 1,000,000	1 1,000,000	1 1,000,000	1 1,000,000
Governance of land tenure	To improve governance of land tenure	Improved governance of land tenure in ASALs	No. of County with land use plan Area of community land registered	MoAI MoAI/ SDF CGs	2018-22	10	23	23	23	23
8.0 DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT										
Integration of DRR/ CCA/SP/ EDE in planning & budgeting processes	To build the resilience of communities through development planning that is nuanced to drought-prone environments	DRR/CCA/SP/EDE issues integrated in national & county plans Resources allocated to DRR/CCA/SP/EDE	No. national & county plans & budgets that mainstream DRR/CCA/SP/ EDE	NDMA CPUs MoDASALs	2018-22	15	20	24	24	24
	To document & disseminate best practice To develop national standards, guidelines & procedures	Best practices documented & disseminated National standards, guidelines & procedures developed & adopted	No. reports on best practices disseminated	NDMA	2018-22	3	5	5	5	5
Climate Change Adaptation	To enhance adaptive capacity at community level	Climate change adaptation projects introduced and implemented	No. projects	NDMA WFP Sectors CSOs	2018-22	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Land Cover and Livelihood Zone Mapping	To enhance the quality of LC maps To harmonise food security & drought risk management & monitoring systems through updated livelihood zone mapping & information	LC digitised maps of Kenya Livelihood database updated	High-quality LC maps produced	NDMA	2018-20	8	8	7	-	-
National and County Food Security Information	To assess the food security situation in drought-affected areas	4 annual assessments at national level & in 23 counties	No. assessments conducted	NDMA WFP FAO CGs Sectors	2018-22	46	46	46	46	46
	To support drought	Drought information	No. communities	NDMA	2018-22	70	90	120	150	150

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	mitigation actions by communities	accessible for communities	accessing drought information	CGs						
Drought Contingency Planning and Response	To produce high-quality, standardised drought contingency plans	Revised contingency plans approved for all 23 counties	No. contingency plans updated & approved	NDMA CPUs	2018-20	23	23	23	23	23
	To enhance accountability & transparency in the use of DCF	MIS rolled out & operational in 23 counties	No. counties where MIS is operational	NDMA CGs	2018-21	23	23	23	23	23
	To define activities eligible for funding from the NDEF To set standards & provide best practice for drought response activities	Drought Response Manual reviewed & disseminated in 23 counties	Drought response manual	NDMA	2018-19	1	1	1	1	1
	To assess the impact of drought mitigation initiatives financed with DCF	M&E completed Impact assessments carried out at end of each drought episode	M&E reports Annual review reports Mid-term review reports Impact assessment studies	NDMA CGs CSGs	2018-22	3	3	4	3	3
9.0 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT										
Institutional Development	To establish and/or strengthen ASAL institutions to effectively promote &implement the EDE agenda	Priority ASAL institutions promoting EDE agenda established/strengthened.	No. institutions established No. institutions strengthened	NDMA Sector ministries CGs	2018-22	5	6	7	7	7
	To strengthen coordination between government, donors & implementing partners at all levels	County, national regional and international-level coordination strengthened	No. of coordination meetings held	NDMA MoDASALs, partnering institutions	2018-22	5	6	6	6	6
			No. of EDE operational coordination structures.	NDMA MoDASALs, partnering institutions	2018-22	7	8	8	8	8
	To operationalise the ASAL & other priority policies	ASAL & other priority policies operationalised	No. of ASAL policies operationalised	NDMA MoDASALs, Policy Research Institute	2018-22	1	2	2	2	2
	To facilitate an enabling environment for EDE implementation	EDE stakeholders make evidence-based policy & investment choices	No. of relevant policies, strategies & legal frameworks reviewed or formulated	2018-22	2018-22	2	2	2	2	2

Programmes /Projects	Objectives	Expected outputs	Performance indicators	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	To promote appropriate technologies for drylands To strengthen innovation in dryland food security & development	Appropriate technologies identified and research findings disseminated	No. of research projects supported	NDMA KALRO KEFRI Public universities	2018-22	2	3	3	3	3
Monitoring & Evaluation For EDE	To track progress towards achieving the EDE goal and to adopt remedial measures	EDE achievements tracked Remedial measures adopted	No. of monitoring missions	NDMA MoDASALs, Tegemeo Institute	2018-22	4	6	6	6	6
		EDE M&E system in place	No of Reviews of EDE M&E framework MIS for M&E operationalised	NDMA, MoDASALs, Pillar Groups	2018-2022	1	1	1	1	1
Awareness Creation on EDE	To increase public & stakeholder awareness & understanding of EDE	Stakeholder awareness & understanding created	No. stakeholders reached on EDE	NDMA MoDASALs, CGs	2018-22	120,000	300,000	500,000	800,000	1,200,000
Resource Mobilization for EDE.	To accelerate targeted implementation of EDE projects	Projects implemented	No. of targeted projects implemented	NDMA MoDASALs DASAL MoTNT&P, pillar members	2018-22	10	15	20	25	25
			No. of institutions providing resources for EDE	NDMA, MoDASALs	2018-22	15	20	30	40	40