REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

WORKING TOGETHER TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN KENYA BY 2022

PILLAR 6: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) goal is:

Communities in drought-prone areas are more resilient to drought and other effects of climate change, and the impacts of drought are contained.

The focus of the Institutional Development and Knowledge Management Pillar, or Pillar 6, is to promote robust ASAL institutions to support EDE investment, policy and programming decisions, based on critical evidence generated by solid knowledge management systems.[1]   The pillar works closely with the EDE Secretariat and other pillar groups to achieve this.

Rationale

The National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, recognises the need for effective planning and coordination of development and acknowledges that this

has been lacking.[2] It establishes a number of ASAL transformation structures through which state and non-state actors can plan, execute, monitor and coordinate their interventions more effectively.

The EDE institutional framework builds on these structures and outlines additional mechanisms that need to be in place for the EDE to be effective, such as an Inter-Governmental Committee, the EDE Secretariat, the National EDE Steering Committee, and county and inter-county co-ordination structures. The ASAL transformation structures established by the ASAL Policy will also support the EDE.

All these institutions need access to relevant information and knowledge, generated and shared in a coordinated and timely manner. Decision-makers at all levels need evidence and analysis to prioritise and target investment and understand the anticipated return on that investment,

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[1] Knowledge management is understood as a process of identifying, gathering, synthesising and sharing knowledge and promoting its application. It is most effective when the key stakeholders, such as communities and county governments, are integrally involved in the process. Further information: http://technicalconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Brief-5-Knowledge-management-and-research.pdf

[2] The policy was approved by Parliament as Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2012.

as well as for the rational formulation of policies and regulatory frameworks. However, there are significant challenges which this pillar addresses, particularly in terms of the quality, relevance and availability of information and knowledge.

Priorities

The strategic framework for this pillar has the following priorities.[3]

Result 1: ASAL institutions for EDE established, strengthened and coordinated through:

1.1 Priority ASAL development institutions established and/or strengthened. This includes capacity building for the ASAL transformation structures to implement EDE and the provision of technical assistance to other pillars to support sector-specific ASAL institutions.

1.2 Management and accountability structures for the EDE operationalised. This includes resourcing and technical support to the **EDE** Secretariat and the county and inter-county structures, as well as coordinating resource mobilization for the **EDE** and engaging with IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative platform.

1.3 Evidence-based policy and legal reforms that facilitate the achievement of the EDE goal secured. This includes technical support to policy and legal reforms that facilitate EDE at both the national and county levels, as well as support to address cross-border challenges in conjunction with IGAD.

1.4 EDE priorities appropriately mainstreamed in Kenya Vision 2030 MTP III, ensuring that the results and lessons from the **EDE** MTP II feed into the development of the next Medium Term Plan.

Result 2: Knowledge management for EDE decision-making and impact assessment in place through:

2.1 Evidence-based policy and investment choices made by EDE stakeholders at different levels supported. This will be achieved through: mapping and analysis of projects and stakeholders; demand-driven action research; reviewing and informing existing national and regional surveys; and developing effective knowledge-sharing platforms and systems.

2.2 Impact of Kenya's progress towards the 10-year EDE goal assessed. This will involve overseeing impact assessments and learning reviews at regular intervals, as well as the cross-pillar M&E technical working group that will synthesise and analyse data on **EDE** indicators.

2.3 Public and stakeholder awareness of, and identification with, the EDE agenda increased, and wider understanding built of the conditions necessary to achieve drought resilience in Kenya. This will involve designing and implementing public relations and citizen engagement strategies for **EDE** and carrying out sensitisation and outreach at all levels.

Structure

The pillar is led by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning through the National Drought Management Authority (**NDMA**) and co-chaired by the Drylands Learning and Capacity Building Initiative, with membership from state, non-state actors and development partners interested in institutional strengthening and knowledge management for the **ASALs.** This pillar also coordinates the provision of technical and knowledge services to the other five pillars.

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[3] The pillar frameworks are available for download at http://www.ndma.go.ke