



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

# WORKING TOGETHER TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN KENYA BY 2022

## PILLAR 2: CLIMATE-PROOFED INFRASTRUCTURE

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 Climate-proofed Infrastructure Pillar, or Pillar 2, is that the deficit of climate-proofed productive infrastructure and its maintenance is identified, planned and progressively addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner at national, county and community level. It has two levels of focus:

- At national level the programme will support the climate-proofing of national infrastructure projects in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and increase the predictability of their planning and implementation.
- At county level the programme will help fill the deficit in climate-proofed infrastructure.

The priority sectors for direct investment under this framework are transport and water, since the private sector is already making a substantial contribution to the energy and ICT sectors. Some examples of the kind of climate-proofed infrastructure that will be developed include:

- Water retention structures of 100,000 cubic metres and above that serve a large population and have enough capacity to hold water through the dry season.
- Gravelled roads and Otta® sealed rural roads.
- Critical rural road rehabilitation in areas at high risk of deterioration, such as river and swamp crossings, black cotton soil, and high gradients.

### Rationale

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment of the 2008-11 drought and a mapping of donor programmes against the six EDE pillars in 2012 highlighted the urgent need

to address the infrastructure deficit in the ASALs. These areas lag far behind the rest of the country in terms of the coverage of their road network, average distance to water, household electricity connection rate, and mobile phone coverage.

Drought emergencies will not be ended until the size of the infrastructure deficit in the ASALs is reduced. Better infrastructure is an essential foundation for sustainable livelihoods and a prerequisite for private sector engagement. It facilitates service delivery and access to populations in need, while also stabilising insecure regions.

### Priorities

The strategic framework for this pillar has the following priorities.<sup>1</sup>

**Result 1: Prioritisation of national infrastructure projects in ASALs improved,** by establishing dialogue between counties and the relevant national bodies, including development partners and international financing institutions.

**Result 2: Standard guidelines for climate-proofed design of ASAL infrastructure produced and integrated in current and future infrastructure projects at national, county and community levels,** by facilitating consultation and technical expertise to produce operational guidelines and specifications and by promoting dialogue to integrate these guidelines in all current and future infrastructure projects at all levels. The concept of climate-proofing addresses five issues: engineering specifications, planning processes, sustainability, environmental soundness, and economic viability.

**Result 3: County capacity to plan, contract and supervise implementation of climate-proofed infrastructure progressively built,** by defining standard modules and providing capacity development in a number of technical areas, including infrastructure feasibility studies, public-private partnership integration, tendering, contract management, maintenance, local regulation and supervision, monitoring and evaluation, and tariff setting.

**Result 4: County capacity for infrastructure operation and maintenance is progressively built,** by supporting the counties to operationalise the modules and arrangements defined at the planning stage and to evaluate the effects and impacts of infrastructure investments.

**Result 5: The deficit of county climate-proofed productive infrastructure is progressively addressed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner,** by financing county infrastructure investments according to agreed qualitative, funding and operational criteria.

### Structure

The pillar is chaired by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and co-chaired by the European Union. It includes representatives from the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, the Kenya Rural Roads Authority and development partners committed to investing in rural infrastructure in the ASALs. It works closely with the county authorities which have the lead role in implementing a County Climate-Proofed Infrastructure Support Programme.

<sup>1</sup> The pillar frameworks are available for download at <http://www.ndma.go.ke>