

ANNEX 3

**PAPER ON NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT (NCSA) ON THE UNITED
NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)**

PRESENTED

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Acronyms

ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
ASALs	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
BOT	Board of Trustee
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCTF	Desertification Control Trust Fund
DDC	Drylands Development Centre
DECs	District Environment Committees
DEOs	District Environment Officers
DMC	Drought Monitoring Centre
DRSRS	Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing
DMC	Drought Monitoring Centre
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERSW&EC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
FORREMS	Forest/Rangelands Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Strengthening
FD	Forest Department
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GM	Global Mechanism
GOK	Government of Kenya
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ITDG-EA	Intermediate Technology Development Group- East Africa
IVP	Indigenous Vegetation Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
M/F	Male / Female
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTAP	Meteorological Transition Africa Project
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project
NAP	National Action Programme
NCB	National Coordinating Body
NCCD-K	National NGOs Coordinating Committee on Desertification- Kenya
NES	National Environment Secretariat
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

NSC	National Steering Committee
NSWCP	National Soil and Water Conservation Project
OSS	Sudano-Sahelian Observatory
PDEs	Provincial Directors of Environment
PECS	Provincial Environment Committees
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Regional Action Programme
SRAP	Sub-Regional Action Programme
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States of America International Development
WDCD	World Day to Combat Desertification
WFP	World Food Programme
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) Of The United Nations Convention To Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

SUMMARY

Kenya has taken various measures to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Some of these measures include the preparation of the National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification and in its mainstreaming in development policies. Despite these efforts and appropriate policies and strategies, there is still need to build and strengthen institutional capacities at all levels. This argument is based on the understanding that implementation of related programmes so far has not been very effective mainly due to lack of sufficient funds and mainstreaming procedures. This short-coming raises serious capacity related issues that demands an assessment of previous and on-going activities related to capacity building, existing policy, institutional and legislative constraints and strengths in the relevant institutions. There is need also to identify specific programmes and projects for capacity building that includes resources mobilization and monitoring of progress in implementation of the Convention.

1.0 Introduction

The State of the Environment has been a concern of the Government of Kenya for a long time as climate variability seems to worsen with time and the manifestation of droughts become more pronounced. This concern has been noted in many Sessional papers and policy documents since the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application to Planning in Kenya. The concern has similarly been continuously articulated in National Development Plans and the recent Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003-2007).

The awareness, concern and commitment might have been renewed by the country's experience in the preparation and participation at the Rio de Janeiro's "Earth Summit" in 1992 and participation in the various sessions of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD). The Brundtland report, Our Common Future of 1987, defined sustainable development as, "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their own needs". Kenya's Biodiversity is threatened and hence the needs to expeditiously adapt the sustainable development approach. The foundation of the problem is based on three main considerations namely (1) Microeconomic Principals that studies the behavior of individuals or firms or industries on decisions on production and consumption (2) Scarcity that occurs when commodities used to satisfy people's material wants are not available in adequate amounts. Scarce commodities are called "economic goods" & those which are not scarce are called "free goods" (3) Choice which means how best to use resources available to satisfy human wants (Kulindwa Kassim, 2002).

There are three major pillars of sustainable development namely (1) Economic growth dimension through maximization of economic growth, efficiency, equity, stability (2) Social dimension eg. Poverty reduction, empowerment, cultural identity, institutional health, legal framework and (3) Environment dimension through natural resources management, pollution control, ecosystem integrity, resilience/ biodiversity. Added to the three pillars is the fact that sustainable development has to some extent offer hope to the politicians hence the Political Sustainability dimension.

The sustainability concern is also based on the following Principles:

1. Minimize the depletion of non renewable resources like minerals, oil, gas and coal through recycling, increase efficiency of utilization, and switching to renewable substitutes
2. Keep within the earth's carrying capacity as the earth has a limit and therefore strive to stay within this limit
3. Change personal attitudes and practices by adopting sustainable living mindset
4. Respect and care for community life where development should not be at the expense of other groups or latter generations
5. Improve the quality of life by enabling people to realize their potential and lead lives of dignity and fulfillment and conserving the earth's vitality and diversity including life-support systems (ecological processes and their functions), biodiversity & sustain renewable resources
6. Enable communities to care for their own environments by promoting participation of communities in decision making and implementation of programmes and projects
7. Provide a national framework for integrating development and conservation such as law, institutions, consistent economic and social policies
8. Create a global alliance by ensuring that lower income countries must be helped to develop sustainably and protect their environments.
9. Provide a national framework for integrating development and conservation such as law, institutions, consistent economic and social policies
10. Create a global alliance where low income countries are helped to develop sustainably and protect their environments.

This commitment to sustainable development approach may be reflected in Kenya's participation in the three Rio Conventions. In particular and in relevance to the Convention to Combat Desertification's (CCD), Kenya entered into negotiations in early 1993 and signed the convention in October 1994. The country ratified the Convention in June 1997. Kenya participated in the first Conference of Parties (COP) held in Rome October to November 1997. Since then, the country has prepared the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification. The country has also prepared two Reports as expected by the UNCCD Secretariat. The process of completing the third report is almost complete and is expected to end by 30 March 2005.

The CCD defines desertification as land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. The convention calls for the implementation of activities aimed at prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land and reclamation of lands already degraded. The Convention is closely interrelated to other UN environmental conventions like *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, *Convention on Biological Diversity*, *Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer and Forest Framework*. This makes desertification a global issue. The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has been identified as the funding mechanism for the three Conventions. The implementation of the Conventions calls for member countries to carry out a National Capacity

Self Assessment (NCSA) and GEF has provided various Guidelines for Assessment towards achieving this objective.

1.1 Methodology For Assessment

The Assessment comprised of a review of secondary information and consultations with key stakeholders. The stakeholders consulted include the national coordinating body, scientific and research institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee. The Sub-Committee on desertification is a sub-committee of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment (IMCE) consisting of representatives of relevant scientific and technical bodies that form the National Steering Committee (NSC) on the implementation of UNCCD. The Review and analysis of available information involved the following.

- a) A thorough review of NAP and National Reports on the implementation of the UNCCD.
- b) A review and analysis of national, sectoral and district plans, programmes, policies and legislations in place that are relevant to UNCCD implementation in Kenya.
- c) An assessment of the extent to which the UNCCD and NAP issues have been integrated into national policies and strategies.
- d) Consultations, identification and review of programmes, projects and activities being implemented by various actors at National, district and community levels that are relevant to implementation of UNCCD and NAP priority programme areas and propose measures needed for their integration into the national planning process.
- e) Assessing the funding situation for UNCCD and NAP related programmes and activities and identify domestic and external funding sources supporting activities relevant to NAP implementation in Kenya.
- f) Assessing the scientific capacity and extent of involvement of the scientific community in developing and dissemination of technologies relevant to combating desertification and obtain scientific data and information in support of the report findings.
- g) A review of the progress made on benchmarks and indicators developed to monitor progress in implementation of the UNCCD and NAP in Kenya.

The objectives of the Self Assessment include:

1. To provide a focus on the thematic area of desertification/land degradation and identify capacity constraints;
2. To quantify priority capacity building issues already identified;
3. To explore related capacity needs within and across the thematic areas using the ecosystem approach for greater integration and improved understanding;
4. To develop a practical, proactive approach to capacity building, by recognizing and addressing the various dimensions or levels of capacity, and identifying realistic opportunities for development; and linking proposed actions to the broader national environmental management and sustainable development framework, with its focus on poverty alleviation.

These objectives depict the inter-relationships between the various Conventions and the need to mainstream them within the country's socio-economic development agenda. In addition, they show the connectivity with the poverty focus as they all have a bearing on poverty concerns.

2.0 Desertification And The Poverty Linkages

There is a relationship between desertification and the poverty situation in any country. Most of the Arid and semi-arid districts in the country have tended also to rank high in terms of poverty (See Table1). In line with the policy pronouncements as contained in the National Development Plans and other policy papers including the PRSP and the Economic Recovery Strategy on Employment and Wealth Creation (2003-2007), the country is not only aware of the need to implement the UNCCD but has also put in place programmes mainly through NAP to meet the commitment.

Some of these programmes were identified through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. The PRSP Report and its Action Plan highlights that "Conservation, sustainable utilization and management of the environment and natural resources, especially land, water and forests" are an integral part of national planning and poverty reduction efforts. The PRSP also points out that "in order to improve environmental management and conservation, the government and other stakeholders will create awareness of environmental costs and benefits".

The Economic Recovery Strategy on Employment and Wealth Creation (2003-2008) recognizes that there is need to review various biodiversity based policies and legislation. This effort aims at harmonizing these policies and legislation to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (No. 8 of 1999). Similarly, good governance and the rule of law have been sighted as key to economic recovery. Capacity building mainly through financing and technical support under the Convention is therefore relevant to these policy proclamations and hence forms the focus of this paper.

The underlying causes of desertification in Kenya include rapidly increasing human population, lack of consideration for low and variable rainfall, lack of land and Land Use policy, Lack of effective implementation of appropriate policies and legislation (e.g. drought policy) and Social and socio-economic factors, especially increased poverty. Similarly, the resulting effects/manifestations of desertification include loss of land productivity and increased poverty, deforestation and forest encroachment, loss of biodiversity and environmental sustainability, increased soil erosion and reduced opportunities for employment and generation of incomes.

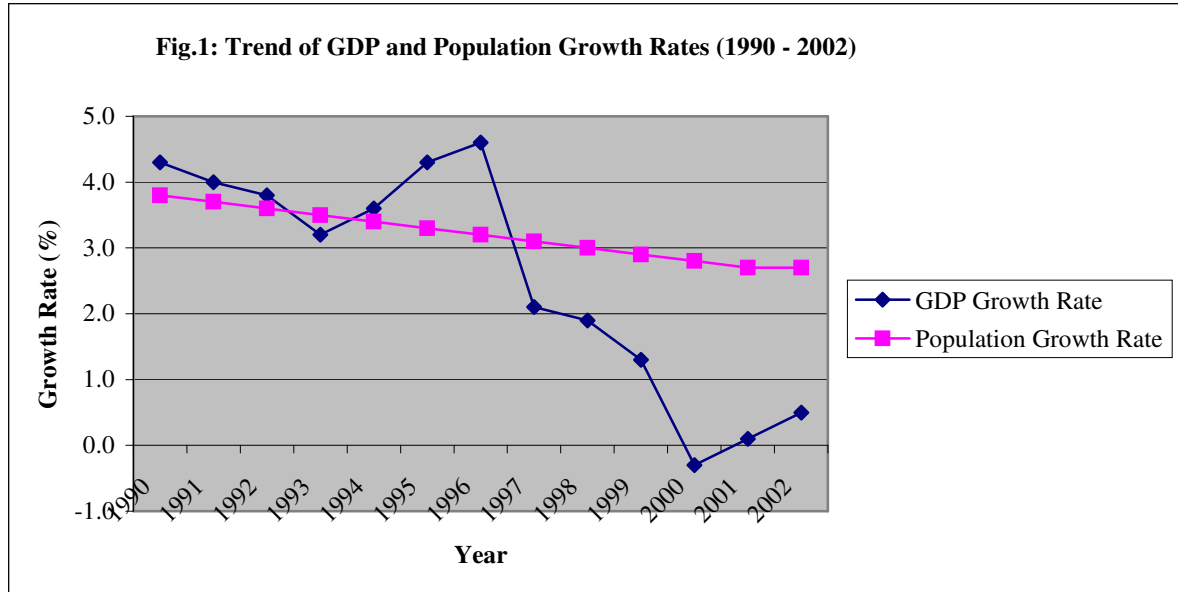
2.1 The Poverty Situation

Various studies have been undertaken on the cause of poverty in Kenya. The poor account for more than half the population today and the population living below the globally defined poverty line (1US\$ a day) has been on the upsurge, increasing from 3.7 million in 1972/3 to 11.5 million in 1994, 12.5 million in 1997 and currently estimated at over 15 million of the total population. Recent qualitative surveys in Kenya have shown that poverty manifests itself in the form of illiteracy, lack of shelter, insecurity, failure to access basic social services like education, health, shelter and water and sanitation, hunger, malnutrition.

The preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and Action Plan that was completed in 2002 offered an opportunity to consult widely on the root causes of poverty. Consultations were held in all the 70 districts including Nairobi and the main causes of poverty were identified as the ever-declining

economic growth, high levels of inequalities, bad governance and environmental degradation among others.

The country's economic growth rate has since 1997 consistently been lower than the population growth rate (Figure 1).



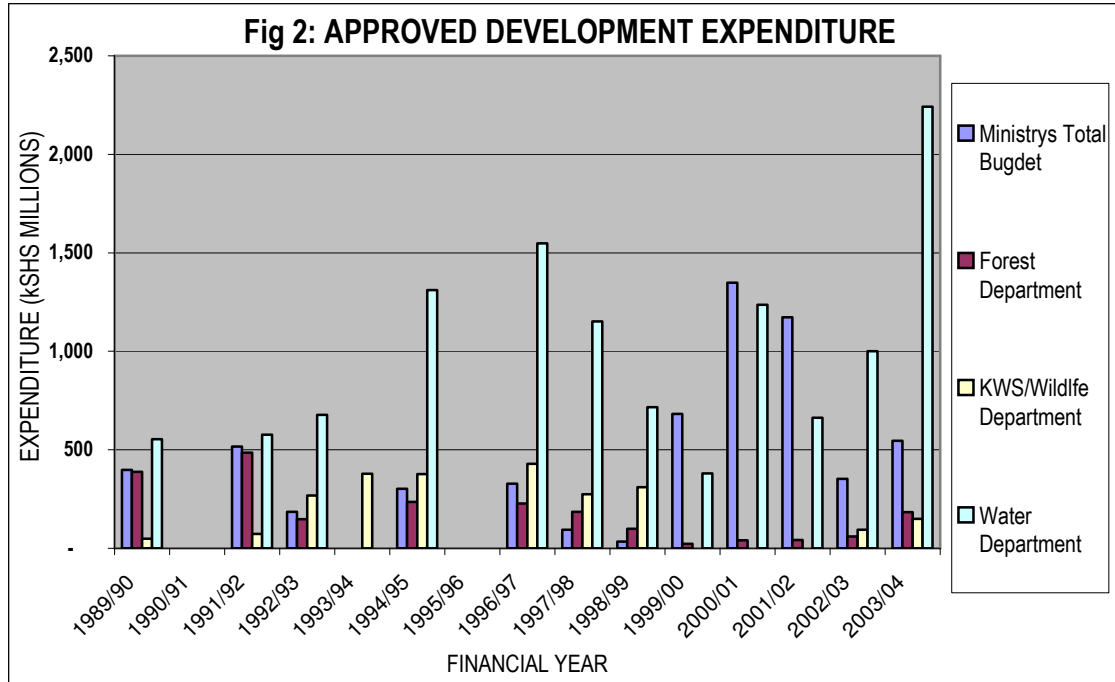
Source: Republic of Kenya, 2003

The average population growth rate in 1995-2000 was about 2.9% per annum. This rate of growth was however lower than the average annual growth rate of 3.5% registered in the 1960 to 1989, with a population of 10 million in 1969, 16 million in 1979 and 21 million in 1989 and 30 millions in 1999. The declining economic growth rates to levels lower than the population growth rates are worrying as they directly imply increased poverty as may be observed from the declining per capita income that declined from US\$271 in 1990 to US\$239 in 2002. This situation has been worsened by an equally unfavourable funding situation of the entire environment and natural resources sector as analyzed below.

2.2 Budgetary Allocations to support Environmental management

According to Poverty Surveys in the country (1994,2000), the number of people living below the poverty line and who subsist predominantly on biodiversity resources has increased from 48% in 1994 to 52% in 2000, and to about 56% by 2001. This coincides with a period when investments for their development and management have been generally shrinking until 2003/2004 budget. The impact of this lop-sided development is felt in the management of biodiversity resources where most of the biodiversity resources currently are either not optimally utilized or degraded. This situation degenerates to reduced availability and access to the biodiversity resources eg. water and forestry resources.

The above situation is complicated by a generally reduced funding of programmes and projects. As maybe noted from Fig.2 below, funding (in current Prices) to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources have been generally low except in year 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 at the formation of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Funding has since then declined once again. Similarly, funding to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the Forest Department has also been inadequate to meet the emerging challenges.



Notes

- FY 89/90 to 96/97: KWS was under the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. Wildlife Department expenditure includes general administration & planning, expenditure related to KWS, wildlife and fisheries institute and KICC.
- FY 89/0 to 96/97: Ministry of Environment Data is inclusive of the forest department.
- FY 97/98 to 2000/01: Water Department is under Ministry of Environment.
- FY 92/93 to 1999/00: Water Department expenditure includes water development, training of water development staff, rural water supply, self help water supply, urban water supply & sewerage, special water programmes, water conservation & pipeline corporation, regional & irrigation development, and reclamation & development of Arid and Semi Arid Lands.
- FY 1999/00 to 2001/02: Water Department expenditure only includes National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation, rural, urban & special water programmes, and environmental management & protection.
- FY 99/00 to 2001/02: KWS was under Office of the President.

In the absence of major changes in budgetary inputs into environment and natural resources management, the disparities in the economic growth rate in relationship to population growth rate will continue to exert pressure on natural resources leading to environmental degradation and both depletion and loss of biodiversity resources. Available biodiversity resources will have to be used more efficiently to even maintain the same standards of living let alone meet the set national development goals otherwise the poverty situation will continue to deteriorate. To achieve this objective, it is inevitable that all stakeholders and especially local communities be increasingly involved in decisions on environment and natural resources management. Failure to do so could lead to adopting unsustainable approaches with obvious risks of environmental degradation, increased desertification and increased poverty.

2.3 Poverty and Environment Linkages

The worsening poverty situation is consistent with the observed deterioration in environment, the major resource supporting production of economic goods and services in the country. This is also evident from uncontrolled habitation of previously virgin lands including forests reserves and water catchment areas due to growing pressure of human activities. Kenya's remaining forest cover, for example, is less than 2% of total land area and there is increasing demand for further excision. This does not compare well with the global average of 10% hence the urgency to re-evaluate our policies and strategies in the 21st century. Likewise there is increasing evidence of dwindling ground and surface water supplies and cases of use of contaminated water have increased over time.

The country's economy is largely rural based and heavily dependent on biodiversity resources with intricate inter-linkages. Wildlife and forestry resources for example, play a key role in the economy as resources that support the tourism industry. Tourism is the third largest economic sector ranking second from tea and horticulture. It also contributes significantly in terms of foreign exchange earnings, employment and taxation revenue.

One major challenge facing Kenya is the economic potential and human settlement patterns which are closely linked to the agro-climatic characteristics of the different regions. As indicated elsewhere, only 20% of the country is considered of high to medium potential. This supports about 80% of the population and holds a number of water catchments areas and forests of different species, plantations and some national parks/reserves. This portion of land is also the granary of Kenya. The remaining 80 percent of the country is classified as ASAL and supports about 20% of the population.

The ASALs are predominantly significant as rangeland and livestock activities accounting for over 50% of the country's livestock. As a result, potential conflicts in land use are now pronounced and in disregard to carrying capacities and the available but limited resource base and consequently leading to destabilization of the existing eco-system and threatens bio-diversity. Similarly, chances of increased population pressure leads to the movement of large numbers of the population to the arid and semi-arid areas that are otherwise home for wildlife with increased chances of land degradation.

2.4 Government Response to the Desertification Threat

The management of dry lands in Kenya is guided by several cross-sectoral policy instruments and legislation. Most of these policies and legislation came to force before Kenya ratified the CCD. In this regard they form a firm foundation and opportunity for Kenya to implement the CCD. Some of these instruments include:

- The Swynerton Plan of 1954
- Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya.
- Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth.
- Development Policy for Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of 1992
- National Environmental Action Plan of 1994.
- Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 on Industrial Recovery and Sustainable Development to the year 2010
- District Focus for Rural Development
- National Development Plans
- Agriculture Reform Strategy

- Regional Economic Recovery Programmes¹

The ERSW&EC is based on two main principles, namely- democracy and empowerment of the people. The strategy was prepared through a process of consultative workshops with a wide cross-section of stakeholders. It identifies key policy actions necessary to spur economic recovery and pays special attention to the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas of the country.

In line with Article 18 of the UNCCD, Kenya has established the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF) that was approved by the Government in November 1999 and launched in June 2004. It has a Board of Trustees (BOT) appointed by the Government from the private sector, civil society and the public sector.

The Water Act (2002) provides for water resources management, pollution control, conservation of water catchments, water allocation and water resources assessment. Similarly, the development objective of the Draft ASAL Policy is strengthening rural livelihoods through livestock development, range management, eco-tourism, initiating long-term irrigation projects. Other objectives include improving security and communication, access to health, education, water, and energy and telecommunication services.

The Forest Bill 2004 provides the establishment, development and sustainable management of forestry resources for the socio-economic development of the country. It recognizes that forests play a vital role in the stabilisation of soils and ground water, moderate climate and provide the main locus of Kenya's biological diversity and a major habitat for wildlife.

The Draft Constitution of Kenya has been developed through a participatory process. Among other thing, it states that every person in Kenya has a duty to safeguard and enhance the environment, and is also entitled to a clean and healthy environment. This therefore implies that effective application of the Constitution and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) will help ensure mainstreaming of NAP.

Kenya has developed her National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and has enacted the Environment Management and Coordination Act (No. 8 of 1999) - (EMCA) that provided the foundation of forming the National Environment Management Authority. Supportive sector legislations have been reviewed or are targeted for review towards their harmonization with EMCA. All these policy, institutional and legal frameworks provide important building blocks for addressing the desertification concerns.

The NAP to combat desertification has been supported in its development and implementation by various stakeholders that include the Government Departments and Ministries; NGOs working on combating desertification; CBOs at the grassroots level tackling combating desertification issues; private sector; development partners; academic and research institutions; and the local communities.

In the ASALs districts, the community initiatives to combat desertification and promotion of food security and alternative livelihoods have continued to receive support from the Government Ministries/

Republic of Kenya, Economic Recovery Programme for North Eastern Province and Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale Districts, January 2005. Government Printer, Nairobi, Kenya.

Departments, NGOs, Development Agencies, and UNDP. Many communities have benefited from the support to implement their initiatives.

Kenya has commemorated the World Day to Combat Desertification since 1996. This activity has always been organized by the NCB in collaboration with other government agencies, the National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification in Kenya (NCCD-K), UNDP and the host community. Awareness has been created every year in different districts on issues relating to the UNCCD on the possibilities for rehabilitating land, preventing land degradation and desertification. Training of the host community in participatory planning has given the communities the knowledge on how to do action-planning. Several projects have been developed as a result of WDCD.

The NCB has continued to disseminate information on environmental management through its newsletter. Issues on combating desertification are covered periodically in the newsletter. Funds are needed to facilitate translation of the newsletter and community guide book on NAP into local languages to improve circulation.

2.5 Legal Framework

There are no specific laws in Kenya on desertification and desertification issues are addressed under sectoral legislation. Key among the legislation are:

- Water Act 2000 (Cap 372);
- National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation Order 1988 (L.N. 270 of 1988) under the State Corporations Act (Cap 446);
- Forests Act (Cap 385),
- Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (Cap 376)
- Science and Technology Act (Cap 250) of 1977
- Land (Group Representative) Act (Cap 287).

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 has harmonized the hitherto sectoral laws and has addressed to a great extent, the required policy, legal and institutional framework to facilitate actions to combat desertification and to mitigate the effects of drought. The Government has embarked on ASAL Policy development to amalgamate sectoral pronounced legislative policies for effective ASAL development. The Policy is expected to be completed in 2005.

2.6 Institutional Framework

Historically, the preparation of programmes addressing desertification has involved many institutions including government organizations Parastatals, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations and Multilateral and Bi-lateral Agencies. In particular, it has involved almost all ministries and over sixty eight NGOs who are accredited to the UNCCD process. State Universities also participate in the various levels of implementation of the Convention.

Kenya has historically set up many institutions to address the various aspects of desertification. Some of the institutions are described below.

2.6.1 African Land Development Board

The African Land Development Board (ALDEV) was created in 1946, following a serious land-degradation that followed the 1933-4 drought. The primary function of the Board was to improve basic infrastructure and intensify agriculture. The Board introduced de-stocking, grazing control schemes, afforestation of steep slopes and soil erosion control. Some of the ALDEV initiatives became projects, programmes and grazing schemes that later translated into group ranches. The World Bank and the Kenya Livestock Development Programme (KLDP) supported this approach. Several communities registered group ranches. In Northern Eastern Kenya, the grazing block approach was adopted. The approach used in the implementation was coercive and was abandoned soon after independence.

2.6.2 Range Management Division.

After independence, initiatives to combat desertification were assigned to the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. Its mandate was to conserve rangelands through proper grazing management programmes, integrate the development of rangelands into the national economy and ensure equity for pastoralists in the context of sharing national development. One of the shortcomings of the Division was its lack of policy on land management.

2.6.3 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Branch

The Branch was created in 1977 under the Ministry of Agriculture. The Branch was mandated to develop and implement projects based on pre-investment studies carried out in four ASAL districts, namely, Kitui, Tana River, Samburu and Narok. The Branch was upgraded to the Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid, Semi-Arid Areas and Wastelands (MRDASAW) in 1989 to resolve the problems arising out of the fragmented approach and resultant conflicting ministerial objectives in ASALs development. The mandate of the Ministry was to co-ordinate the overall policy formulation of all development activities in the ASALs. The Ministry's responsibilities were in 1997 relocated to the Ministry of Water Resources.

2.6.4 Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)

The Kenya Rangeland Ecological Monitoring Unit, KREMU, was established in 1982 to monitor ecological changes in the drylands. It later evolved to become the Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing (DRSRS) under the Ministry of Planning and National Development. It was relocated to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in 2001.

2.6.5 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

The National Environment Secretariat (NES) was in 2003 transformed to the National Environment Management Authority. It is the body under EMCA (1999) responsible for the inter-sectoral co-ordination of all environmental issues, including those of the ASALs. It is

largely involved in policy formulation and monitoring of implementation. NEMA is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of all the three Rio Conventions and by implication the follow-up of the UNCCD.

The Authority discharges this responsibility through the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee that includes non-governmental and relevant governmental institutions, and is supported in its work by national consultation mechanisms. The Inter Ministerial Steering Committee provides overall technical support through NEMA on matter related to UNCCD.

2.6.6 Donor Community

Kenya enjoys reasonable support from donor agencies in the quest for the implementation of the UNCCD. This support has mainly been from UN agencies. Though the list is not exhaustive, the support is mainly from agencies such as the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), GTZ, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, USAID, FAO and WF.

2.6.7 Non-Governmental Organizations

By November 1992, at least 12 non-governmental organizations were operating in the ASAL. Currently, over sixty eight (68) NGOs are accredited to activities of the Convention. In particular these NGOs play a key role in the preparation of the World Day to Combat Desertification.

2.6.8 Drought Monitoring

Kenya hosts a regional Drought Monitoring Centre that monitors drought situation in the entire Horn of Africa in liaison with respective Meteorological Departments for each of the countries. Kenya's capacity to use data and information from the Centre will need to be enhanced as the linkages under this assessment were currently found to be limited. Likewise is the need to strengthen linkages between the Kenya Meteorological Department and other data and information users.

In addition, the country has set up Drought Management Committees (DMCs) that were established in the mid-1980s, in particular following the 1984 drought. The governmental committees also have NGO representatives. However, following several years of favourable rainfall, the DMCs in many districts have become inactive. The Drought Management Committees are constituted within the Drought Relief Programme housed in the Office of the President. The Arid Lands Resources Management Programme under the Office of the President was specifically set up to address concerns of arid lands in the country. Emphasis has been laid on the participatory approaches to all the activities aimed at implementing the Convention Annex 1). The application of this strategy has helped to build synergies, linkages and ownership of the programmes.

SUMMARY

Table 1: Summary of Main Actors and Activities on the Implementation of UNCCD

Institution	Institutional mandate	Activities
NEMA	National Coordinating Body and the focal point for UNCCD and other MEAs	Coordination of implementation of UNCCD and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Environmental policy	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of Livestock Dev.	Livestock production	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of Agriculture	Promotion of crop production and agroforestry	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of Regional Development Authorities	Coordination of regional development	Catchment conservation, water resource management
Ministry of Planning and National Development	Planning Coordination and setting of priorities and aligning them to policies	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of Finance	Budgetary support	Secure financing of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of Water and irrigation	Water policy and regulation	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Ministry of lands	Land policy , land adjudication and settlement	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Local authorities	Management of Trust lands	Ensure implementation of activities relevant to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD
Public universities and research institutions	Research and development	Ensure appropriate research is carried out and applied on natural resource management
KEFRI	Research on forestry and allied natural resources	Development of relevant technologies to combat desertification
KARI	Research on crops, livestock, dryland agriculture, soils and water conservation	Development of relevant technologies to combat desertification
KWS	Wildlife management and natural resource management	Management of protected areas

NCST	Coordinate research at national level	Identify key research areas and give guidance on research activities related to NCCD
Civil society organizations (NGOs CBOs)	Awareness creation On national research management	Support community initiatives in combating desertification
Private Sector	Private sector enterprise development	Partnerships with other stakeholders in combating desertification
Donor Agencies	Support and Monitoring Implementation	Coordinating GoK/Donor Consultative meetings

3.0 Financing Mechanisms and Technical Cooperation

3.1 Background

The various relevant actors involved in funding and management of activities to combat desertification include the government, private sector, civil society, international partners and the community. The government provides funds, technical support and the enabling environment; the private sector, civil society, and international partners provide funds and technical support; while the local communities provide funds, labor, indigenous knowledge and management skills.

The Government has launched the National Environment Trust Fund to Combat Desertification as established by EMCA (1999). The fund has had contributions from the Government and the private sector. A Board of Trustee (BOT) has been appointed with representatives from the private sector, civil society and the government. The Chairman of the Board of Trustee is from the civil society. The objective of the fund is to facilitate research on desertification, enhance environmental management, capacity building, environmental awards, public awareness and provision of grants for environmental promotion.

The Trust Fund fundraising is in progress and the modalities of accessing the funds are under preparation. The funds will be accessed through project financing by the BOT after assessment of presented projects proposals submitted to the BOT for consideration and their subsequent approval for funding. Grants and awards will be availed to facilitate promotion of environmental management. The fund will thus provide support for capacity building towards sustainable environmental management.

The EMCA (1999) has established the National Environment Restoration Fund as a supplementary insurance for the mitigation of environmental degradation where the perpetrator is not identifiable and where the government is required to intervene toward the control or mitigate environmental degradation. This fund is yet to be launched. It is not operational.

Kenya has benefited from GEF funds that are available for support to Financial and technical considerations under the Convention. The country has so far benefited from GEF funding through support of the following projects: (i) Indigenous Vegetation Project; (ii) Desert Margins Programme; (iii) National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Project;(iv) The Cross Border Project; (v) Protection and Conservation of International Birds Sites.

Funds from the civil society and some from the international partners are transferred directly to the community. The international partners though they support this process conceptually, they have not yet put funds to the National Environment Trust Fund to Combat Desertification.

The Sub-regional Support Facility under IGAD has facilitated institutional capacity building and human resources development through training of technical staff in workshops, seminars and short courses.

The commemoration of the World Day to Combat Desertification has continued to be undertaken annually. The support for the commemoration has continued with the participation of various stakeholders that include the Government Ministries / Departments, local communities, civil society, private sector and the international partners.

As noted earlier, Kenya's funding of NAP activities has been mainly supported by GoK funds. However, the support could also be pursued from multilateral and bilateral agencies. The UN family and especially the Drylands programme, UNDP and UNEP provide both financial and technical support. Though funding could be limited in terms of programmes and levels, the private sector, NGOs, Church Organizations and CBOs may also contribute to the implementation of the Convention.

Kenya's experience in financing the UNCCD shows that there is general misunderstanding of the Convention and its provisions hence the difficulties in mainstreaming. The recognition of indigenous knowledge, skills and adaptive strategies is also generally limited and appreciation low and in most cases seen as "backward".

In addition to the above, there is lack of initiatives based on people's voluntary participation and in most cases there is inadequate information, education and awareness that would help to prepare an early warning system.

The appreciation of natural resources has been very minimal mainly due to lack of apportioning appropriate values. The National Accounts often take the economic and not the total value of these biodiversity resources. Coupled with lack of capacity to initiate alternative sources of livelihoods, the threat to desertification becomes even more eminent.

3.2 Funding Mechanisms For NAPs

The Government has approved established the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF) which is the basis for funding NAP. Other funds will also be sought from Global Funding Mechanisms such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), international financial institutions as well as from bilateral and multilateral organizations. In the spirit of cooperation between CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD, the NAP process will identify areas of linkages between the Conventions.

A major weakness in the funding mechanism is lack of adequate technical capacity to provide back-up support to the implementation of the Convention. The capacity to develop bankable proposals, the implementation of related programmes and activities and documentation of best practices has been limited by the inadequacy of available technical capacity.

It is expected that the various sectors will develop a comprehensive catalogue of programs that are designed for joint funding. Joint funding could entail funding of specific components of a project; or

sharing of costs between Government, donor agencies, communities, and private firms for the implementation of specified components of a program.

There is scope for the private sector to contribute to the NAP process by employing labor intensive techniques of production and developing some community support schemes. There is however, no corresponding initiative to develop appropriate mechanism or legal framework under which the private sector, NGOs and CBOs may contribute to support NAP activities.

3.3 Resource Disbursements

In the absence of structured methods of funding UNCCD activities, the private sector, NGOs and CBOs contribute on voluntarily basis and not in any structured system. The financing arrangements should ensure that the pledged financial resources are utilized efficiently with a singular objective of reaching the right beneficiaries in the areas affected by desertification. Direct disbursement of funds to eligible communities is increasingly preferred to alternative channels with intermediaries. In this case donors should be free to open NAP accounts but ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability. Efforts should be made to accommodate the interests of donor agencies who have to account to their own constituencies at home and who require various accounting, procurement and disbursement procedures. Disbursement of funds to NGOs, private firms or CBOs should be done strictly on basis of specific work plans, clear implementation and cost schedules, benchmarks of achievement, and specific monitoring guidelines.

3.4 Investments in Dry lands Development

Since the adoption of NAP the Government of Kenya has given desertification a higher priority in its development programme. For the first time the Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSW&EC) 2003-2007 has listed arid and semi-arid lands as one of the poverty reduction targeted development programmes. The government is committed to reverse the past inequalities with a view to promote development and poverty reduction in those areas affected and threatened by desertification.

Direct funding to support local level community projects has proved successful, as those communities affected and threatened by desertification and the effects of drought are encouraged to actively participate in efforts to improve their livelihoods. The NAP has continued to support local level community initiatives with a view to encouraging those communities affected and threatened by desertification and the effects of drought to improve their livelihoods.

3.5 Some NAP Achievements

The NAP has in the last three years supported local level community initiatives on household food security, income generating and livelihood improvement programmes. NAP implementation will also benefit from the arid and semi-arid lands development programme, Trust Fund for Combating Desertification and the Constituency Development Fund.

In 2002 a local community in Baringo district was supported in rehabilitation of degraded lands. The vegetation that grew after rehabilitation has been used for grazing and browsing of livestock.

In the year 2003, Shaffaa community of Langobaya Location, Malindi district were supported with funds to rehabilitate and extend their water supply. This made water available close to the households facilitating women to have more time for other activities to increase family incomes. The water is also

used to raise tree seedlings for sale by women groups in the community thereby increasing their incomes and promoting tree planting in the area.

In 2004 Ongata Naando community in Narok district benefited from support provided through the NAP Programme to protect water resources from wildlife destruction. The community agricultural areas under threat of destruction by wildlife will be protected by solar electric fence. The protection of water resources and crops from wildlife destruction will reduce human/wildlife conflict in the area. The wildlife will also be prevented from killing the community livestock. Women will be supported by provision of seed money to buy young steers to fatten for sale. This will empower women to have resources that they will manage.

The NAP has been included in the current UNDP/ GOK Country Cooperation Framework under the environment and natural resources programme. It has supported local level community initiatives in Turkana, Murang'a, Mwingi, Samburu, Marsabit and Garissa districts.

Through the NAP process, NEMA has been able to attract and to build partnerships with a wide range of individual professionals, respectable institutions and the private sector. This strategy has become an important "building block" in terms of professional inputs, focused decision making and fund raising for NAP activities and especially the events to the commemoration of the World Day to Combat Desertification. There is however, need to improve on the existing capacity to make the process sustainable and especially in terms of technical skills on the Convention. The skills if imparted on NGOs, CBOs and local decision makers will help strengthen the planning, implementation and monitoring of existing projects and the capacity to develop new ones. Among other approaches, the use of Community Action Plans as demonstrated by the Capacity 21 programme and the NAP Sub-Committee of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment may be strengthened.

3.6 Technical Cooperation Development

The NAP has developed a framework that can be used as a guide for technical cooperation. The current UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (2004-2008) aims at contributing to the capacity building and technical support to the realization of the economic recovery strategy. The objective of these programmes which are relevant to NAP include food security, reinforcement of early warning system, conflict management, training programmes on risk reduction techniques, integration of poverty and environment into development frameworks, development of policies for integration of dry lands into national policies and development frameworks, evaluation of land tenure system and development of sustainable energy strategies.

The Government of Kenya with the support from the European Union (EU) is programmed to prepare land policy and related land use plans. It is expected that this strategy will greatly improve environmental conditions in areas under threat of increased desertification.

The Global Mechanism (GM) has provided technical assistance through the development of a road map for the implementation of NAP; developing a fund raising strategy for DCTF; and developing synergies between UNCCD and other MEAs. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has also assisted the country in assessing its capacity needs for the implementation of UNCCD.

Technical support that has been received is only one United Nations Volunteer that was attached to NAP for six months through the UNDP Country Cooperation Framework.

IGAD has supported training of four Kenyans on negotiation skills on natural resources use conflict resolution and management; two on monitoring and evaluation of desertification and three on operationalisation NAP in the national development framework to combat desertification. IGAD has also supported Kenya through strengthening of ICPAC which has become a specialised IGAD institution. **The question remains “where are they and what difference are they making?”**

The Spanish Development Cooperation assisted the training of two Kenyans on desertification issues in a course in Spain. In addition, the GEF trained one Kenyan in Namibia on GEF financing modalities on sustainable land management.

The training workshops and seminars have facilitated networking amongst the sub-region and region of stakeholders on desertification issues. This has been done through internet and e-mail for those stakeholders with these facilities. There is need to coordinate requests for technical cooperation, including that envisaged for consideration through multilateral or bilateral cooperation.

4.0 Resource Mobilization

The Government of Kenya is committed to combating desertification and to alleviate poverty. To address these areas of concern, significant financial resources are required to support for example, appropriate technologies and proper land use techniques, which foster improved productivity and hence counter the process of desertification.

It is appreciated that poverty alleviation is a long term goal and related investments are in most cases beyond government budgetary provisions. In addition to the strengthening support to the Desertification Convention Trust Fund, the Government may need to:

- 1 Organize local communities affected or in danger of encroachment of desertification into co-operative groups whose main purpose is to raise funds on regular basis depending on their affordability, thus facilitating the availability of funds solely for the intended desertification programs including initiating income generating projects
- 2 Initiate charity programs, which aim at raising funds for combating desertification through popularization campaigns. Stakeholders in these areas can initiate projects, which appeal to donors and other funding agencies.
- 3 Appeal to NGOs and church organizations to popularize their programs, solely to raise funds intended for desertification programs.
- 4 Provide related programme funds through DCTF
- 5 Strengthen fund raising mechanisms.
- 6 In line with the principles of CCD, the DCTF should mobilize resource on its own. Contributions will be sought from government, private sector institutions, external donors, voluntary organizations and local communities in cash or in kind.

In order to mobilize adequate resources for the NAP process, the following preparatory steps are necessary:

- 1 Preparation of detailed strategies for fundraising among different stakeholders including the private sector and general public.
- 2 Identification of an UN agency to lead the fundraising campaigns among UN, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies.
- 3 Preparation of a catalogue of programs that will be used to attract project based funding.

5.0 Capacity Building Assessment

The Capacity building Assessment for the UNCCD under this report is based on the understanding that Capacity building is the “actions needed to enhance the ability of individuals, institutions and systems to make and implement decisions and perform functions in an effective, efficient and sustainable manner”². At the individual level, capacity building seeks to changing attitudes and behavior through knowledge and skills. At institutional level focuses on organizational performance and functional capacities. At systems level, capacity building implies creating an “enabling environment” in terms of policy, accountability and regulatory frameworks.

The Assessment is also based on four principles that target:

1. Ensuring ownership, leadership and policy commitment
2. Use of existing coordinating Mechanisms and structures
3. Making use of Provisions and obligations of the Convention
4. Promoting participation

At the individual level, the assessment took into consideration issues related to job requirements and skills, training requirements, Career progression, Access to information, Performance/conduct, Values, integrity, attitudes, Inter-relationships and team work. Through a careful analysis and evaluation using these criteria, it was evident that most people as individuals are not aware about the Convention. The skills at the workplace are not necessarily relevant to the Convention and hence the need for an awareness and training programme. The Team concluded that there was need for comprehensive participatory training on the UNCCD that is required.

Institutional level calls for an overall organizational performance and functioning capacities, as well as the ability for an organization to adapt to change. This assessment took into consideration issues such as Missions and mandates, Culture, structure and competencies, Processes, Human and Financial resources, Information resources and Infrastructure. In the assessment, it was certainly clear that there is no single institution with adequate financial or human capacity to implement the Convention. The demands for the implementation of the Convention are too many and therefore there is need to develop a well coordinated, integrated and multi-sectoral approach. Secondly, mainstreaming of the Convention should be of very high national priority.

The Systemic assessment addresses issues related to the policy framework, legal and regulatory framework, management accountability framework, Economic framework, level of resources,

² GEF 2001 A Guide For Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs For Global Environmental Management

Processes and relationships. It was evident from the analysis that though there are many policies and legislative frameworks on which to build on, the country has not adequately made use of them. Similarly, the level of accountability in terms of UNCCD implementation seems almost vague across institutions.

The Team has identified the following four critical areas as priorities for capacity building:

1. Strengthen national procedures to negotiate and implement the UNCCD
2. Integrating data collection and reporting on the Convention
3. Enhancing research and monitoring activities that enhance inter-linkages with the other Conventions
4. Strengthening reporting and programme priority setting
5. Build capacity of NGOs, CBOs and local communities to effectively in the implementation of the UNCCD.

At the individual level, there are a number of approaches that could be taken in addressing or combating desertification. The need for developing a critical mass of human resources is one of the most important ones. Kenya needs people capable of addressing environmental problems such as desertification, at a variety of levels now and in the future.

At an institutional level, there is a very pressing need for integrated planning for sustainable resource management and use among the various ministries, especially the natural resource line ministries. This should include planning for appropriate use of marginal agricultural lands for game farming, conservation, tourism or for other less water demanding alternatives, taking into account sources of income. Desertification is a cross-cutting issue and deserves a cross-sectoral inter-ministerial approach involving all stakeholders.

As a country and in terms of systems, Kenya need to gain a better understanding of the processes to support decision making and inter-related factors and conditions. These involve, among others, national, regional and local policies and planning systems and methodologies, the consequences of their implementation and the documentation and replication of lessons learnt.

The capacity building needs for the UNCCD will require increased participation and commitment of stakeholders. This will promote two way communication, improves consultation, promote partnerships and joint decision making

Coordination and harmonization mechanisms for combating desertification have been hampered by inadequate funding from both internal and external sources. The PECs and DECs, which have been launched in all provinces and districts for coordination and supervision of all matters related to the environment are not fully operational due to lack of adequate funds.

The feedback from stakeholders and institutions indicates that more capacity building is needed in order to improve on coordination, harmonization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects on combating desertification.

Gender imbalance has continued to be a problem in the representation of stakeholders in all fora for defining NAP priorities. However, representation of women and youth has continued to increase in those communities in which training on participatory planning methodologies have been conducted.

There is need to promote women and youth representation in NAP activities. Funds should be made available for advocacy on women and youth participation in decision making at all levels.

Various stakeholders including the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the local communities are involved in identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives to combat desertification. NEMA has continued to develop databases of the profile of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that are either implementing or have the potential to participate in NAP activities. However, it can be argued that currently this data base is not comprehensive and easily accessible to users.

In general, NEMA and collaborating partners require focused capacity building targets aimed at:

1. Data collection, collation and analysis of land degradation information
2. Analytical skills on land degradation and its impacts
3. Designing and implementing effective measures on land degradation.
4. Establishment of a functional, effective and efficient environmental information system at NEMA and collaborating institutions.
5. Improved coordination and harmonization of activities including monitoring, evaluation and documentation of “Best Practices” for replication.
6. Increased capacity for fund raising and advocacy

6.0 Conclusion

The mainstreaming of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification is a critical contribution to addressing Kenya’s poverty problem. Preliminary work towards this has been done and the policies and mechanisms are in place. There is however, a growing need for building both human and technical capacity that will help embrace this new integrated and multi-sectoral approach to development. Through a national capacity self –assessment, Kenya will need to address areas of data and information management, education and awareness, Use of scientific methodologies of assessment eg. the GIS System and resources mobilization among others.

7.0 Recommendations on Capacity Building Need of the UNCCD

Kenya’s priority needs for capacity building for the effective implementation of the UNCCD include the following:

- 1 Development of an environmental information system and information sharing and exchange;
- 2 Formulation of a land and land use policy;
- 3 Development of indicators of changes in land qualities;
- 4 Identification of specific areas for research, science and technology to address desertification;
- 5 Development and implementation of a resource mobilization strategy that includes negotiation skills;
- 6 Partnership building;
- 7 Mapping of vulnerable areas;
- 8 Training in geographical Information System (GIS) and climate change models;
- 9 Training in environmental economics in natural resources management;
- 10 Education and awareness
- 11 Technology transfer
- 12 Establish/strengthen extension services

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ANNEX I

Poverty Situation (Sample ASAL Districts)

District	House Hold Poverty		Poverty Types	
	Male	Female	Hard Core	Absolute
Tana River	51	49	51	72
Kilifi	46	54	43	67
Machakos	45	55	47	69
Embu	50	50	36	63
Makueni	52	48	52	76
Laikipia	46	54	30	46
Isiolo			78	82
Marsabit			82	88
Kajiado	48	52	15	23
Turkana			62	74
Baringo	50	50	21	41
West Pokot	50	50	31	49
Samburu			72	84
Mandera				68
NATIONAL	48.7	51.3	29.2	46.8

ANNEX II

Composition of The Inter-Ministerial Committee Managing The UNCCD Process

No.	Name of the Institution	Government	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)	Male/Female (M/F)
	Forest Department	X		M
	Kenya Meteorological Department	X		M
	University of Nairobi	X		M
	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	X		M
	Indigenous Information Network (IIN)		X	F
	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	X		M
	Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)	X		M
	Ministry of Energy	X		M
	Ministry of Planning and National Development	X		M
	Intermediate Technology Development Group – East Africa (ITDG-EA)		X	F
	National Council of Science and Technology	X		F
	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	X		M
	Attorney General Chambers	X		F
	Ministry of Regional Development	X		M
	National Committee to Combating Desertification in Kenya		X	M
	Ministry of Agriculture	X		M
	Kenya Wildlife Service	X		M
	Community Development East Africa Group		X	M
	Ministry of Water Resources Management and Development	X		M
	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	X		M
	National Museums of Kenya	X		M
	Arid Lands Resources Management Project	X		M
	Capacity 21	X		M
	Non-Governmental Organisation Coordination Council		X	M
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		X	F
	Dryland Development Centre (DDC)		X	M

ACTION PLAN

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF UNCCD - KENYA

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target Group	Actors	Time Frame	Estimated Cost US\$
1 Develop an environmental information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMIS developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of existing information • Undertake user needs assessment & identification of information gaps • Standardization of data management • Acquisition of equipment, software & skills • Database development & management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of existing information systems • Report of user requirement & Information gaps • Data standards & guidelines developed • Number of equipment, software & skilled personnel • No of data bases established & maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Institutions • Local Communities • Relevant government Depts. • Relevant NGOs & CBOs • individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMA • DRSRS • CBS • Universities • Research Institutions • Line Ministries • UN Agencies • Development Partners 	3 years	480,000
2 Formulate land and land use policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land & Land use policy formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders consultation • Compilation & synthesis of views • Consensus building • Development of Sessional paper on land & land use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of stakeholders consultations • Draft policy document • Sessional paper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities • Policy makers • Technical officers • Land owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line Ministries • Research Institutions • Universities • Communities 	3 years	250,000

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target Group	Actors	Time Frame	Estimated Cost US\$
3 Develop indicators of changes in land qualities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land quality indicators developed Maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders consultations Establishment of a benchmark Identifying key parameters Establishment of monitoring procedures Mapping of vulnerable areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report on stakeholders consultations A report on benchmarks A report on key parameters Guidelines for monitoring No of vulnerable areas mapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line Ministries Research Institutions Universities Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Line Ministries Key Research Institutions Universities DRSRS NEMA 	3 years	500,000
4 Identify and strengthen targeted research on desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted research on desertification identified & strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders consultation to review ongoing research & identify research needs Strengthen ongoing research on desertification Prioritization of key researchable areas Development of research proposals Resource mobilization Undertake research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report on stakeholders consultation Number of strengthened ongoing research Priority list Number of research proposals developed Stock of resource mobilized Number of research proposals implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line Ministries Research Institutions Universities Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Line Ministries Key Research Institutions Universities DRSRS NEMA 	5 years	1,250,000

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target Group	Actors	Time Frame	Estimated Cost US\$
5 Transfer of appropriate technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate technologies transferred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review & inventorize technologies including IK Identification of appropriate technologies Piloting appropriate technologies Extension & adoption of appropriate technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of existing technologies & IK Number of technologies identified Number of appropriate technologies piloted Number of appropriate technologies adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research institutions Local communities Line Ministries Relevant NGOs and CBOs Universities and other learning institutions Informal Sector (Jua Kali) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCST National Council of NGOs KAM Line Ministries (MoA, MoLFD, MoE, MoENR, MoTI among others) Universities Research institutes (KIRDI, KEFRI, KARI, KEMFRI, KEBS among others) 	5 years	526,000
6 Develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization strategy developed & implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the weaknesses in resource mobilization Identification of relevant sources of resources & partners requirements Stakeholders workshop Training in resource mobilization, negotiation skills & advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review report Report of the relevant sources of resources Workshop report Number of people trained Training report/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities Line Ministries Research Institutions NEMA Universities NGOs & CBOs Private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MENR NEMA Min of Finance Min. of Planning 	3 years	62,500
7 Training and application of skills relevant to mitigation of desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained and skilled manpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of training areas Identify people to be trained Conduct trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on training needs Number of people trained Number of trainings conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line Ministries NEMA Relevant Training institutions 	5 years	2,650,000

Objective	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Target Group	Actors	Time Frame	Estimated Cost US\$
8 Educate and create public awareness on desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educated & informed public on issues of desertification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders analysis Develop & revise education & awareness materials Infuse desertification issues into education curricula at all levels Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the stakeholders analysis Number & types of education & awareness materials developed & revised Extent of infusion of desertification issues into education curricula at all levels Education & awareness programmes developed & implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Line ministries Learning institutions NGOs CBOs Line Ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIE NEMA Tertiary institutions Min. of Education 	5 years	4,300,000
9 Promote alternative livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative livelihoods promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventorize existing livelihoods Identify untapped livelihoods Educate and sensitize on viable livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory reports Number & types of potential livelihoods Number & types of viable livelihoods adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Line Ministries NGOs Research institutions Universities NEMA 	5 years	7,300,000
10 Build and strengthen national coordinating body and relevant implementing institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National coordinating body and relevant implementing institutions strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance human, physical & institutional capacities Enhance delivery mechanisms Lobbying for increased budgetary allocations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel Types of skills acquired Number of physical facilities in place Improved delivery mechanisms in place Percentage change in actual budgetary allocations (in real terms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MENR NEMA Line Ministries Universities Research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MENR NEMA Line Ministries Development partners Universities Research institutions 	3 years	3,000,000
TOTAL							20,318,500