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EMERGENCY LOCUST RESPONSE PROJECT (ELRP)

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MANUAL (PIM)

JUNE 2020

Preface

Kenya like many other developing countries relies on agriculture for its economic and rural development. The sector contributes 34% to the country's GDP; employs over 40% of the total labour force; is a source of food and nutrition security; household incomes and provides raw materials for agro-based industries. Food and nutrition security for all is a key priority for the government. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 43 (c), provides for the “right to food of adequate quality and quantity at all times for all. Kenya’s economic blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the government “Big Four” agenda 2017-2022 recognizes the agriculture sector as a key player and driver in the country’s socio-economic development.

In line with the sector’s vision of a vibrant, commercial and modern agricultural sector that sustainably supports Kenya’s development, both levels of government and stakeholders are committed to initiatives that facilitate rapid agricultural growth and transformation, increase on investment opportunities and employment creation. This key initiative includes development of appropriate policies, legal frameworks, and regulations that are in line with global, regional and national goals. The agriculture sector is currently being guided by the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029 which is anchored to the Global and regional aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Agenda 2063; Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union (AU) among others.

The ASTGS has three anchors namely increasing small-scale farmer, pastoralist and fisher folk incomes; increasing agricultural output and value addition; and boosting household food resilience. The strategy therefore is in line with the Big 4 Agenda of 100 percent food and nutrition security for Kenyans. Realization of this agenda will ensure that the other three agenda of affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable health care are simultaneously achieved given that a well-fed nation is healthy and wealthy hence can afford to move to the next level of industrialization or investments and affordable and decent housing.

Despite the importance of the Agriculture Sector to Kenya’s economy, the sector faces many challenges some that are complex and require systematic approaches to address. Some of these challenges include: low productivity of its major value chains as a result of complex issues of inadequate application of agro husbandry aspects, technology and innovations; little value addition to most of the produce hence high levels of post-harvest losses; land subdivision and fragmentation due to competing land uses; climate change and weather variability resulting into other issues such as drought, floods, emergency of new pests and diseases; inadequate quality control systems due to inadequate traceability systems and uncoordinated regulatory systems; low level of commercialization and poorly organized marketing and distribution systems and other infrastructure support including access to timely market information.

The food and nutrition security in Kenya has been aggravated by the COVID -19 pandemic and the locust invasion. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to disruption of the food supply chain, loss

of employment and livelihoods for a substantial part of the population. In view of the foregoing, most of the government resources have been diverted towards addressing the impacts of the pandemic with little investment in food and nutrition security as envisioned in the “Big 4 Agenda”.

The low levels of human capital and limited access to basic services have constrained vulnerable households in Kenya. Kenya has a Human Capital Index of 0.5233F¹ and is ranked 94th globally. The share of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 46.8 percent in FY05/06 to 36.1 percent in FY15/16. Despite the poverty decline, many Kenyans are at a risk of falling into poverty in the short term. Over a third of Kenyans are classified as vulnerable; most of these households rely on agriculture and have low levels of education attainment. The heads of poor households are on average older and more likely to have no education, compared to the heads of wealthier households. Poor households also tend to be larger and have higher dependency ratios than wealthier households, and these demographic factors are known to hinder poverty reduction. Compared to wealthier households, poor households are less likely to have access to safe drinking water (65.6 vs 80.4 percent) and improved sanitation (47.8 vs. 72.2 percent) as well as other basic services.

It is estimated that 3 million vulnerable households in Kenya will experience food and nutrition insecurity with a good proportion losing their asset capital. The greatest impacts will be felt by households that depend on livestock and cropping activities and who are already facing acute food insecurity due to their existing high vulnerability and the effects of expected fodder and crop losses. For these households, locust impacts have led to deterioration in food security and rise in food prices. It is anticipated if no control measures are undertaken, the DL invasion will cause a below-average national harvests and major pasture losses in arid and semi-arid regions. This will worsen the food security situation leading to below-average food stocks and pasture conditions, livestock movements, human conflicts, reduced incomes, and rising food prices.

In response to the locust upsurge, the GoK in collaboration with county governments and other development partners initiated control measures. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) has been working closely with DLCO-EA and FAO in desert locust surveillance and control operations in the affected regions. The actual interventions that have been undertaken include: (i) establishment of 6 control bases in Wajir, Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit, Masinga, and Garissa to coordinate surveillance and control measures in the affected areas; and (ii) deployment of spray and surveillance aircraft to the affected areas and ground control equipment like vehicle-mounted, motorized and manual sprayers. In addition, the county technical staff and 500 National Youth Service (NYS) personnel have been trained and deployed to undertake ground spraying. The primary strategy has been to identify and locate infested and

¹

breeding sites in order to control immature adults and hopper bands (i.e. while locusts are still at the hopper stage before they can fly).

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List of Abbreviations

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditures
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
AWP&B	Annual Work Planning and Budgeting
CAP	Community Action Plan
CAPs	Catchment Action Plans
CARA	County Allocation Revenue Act
CBAs	Community Bank Accounts
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDD	community-driven development
CDDC	Community Driven Development Committee
CEC	County executive committee member
CFA	County Finance Assistant
CfW	Cash for Work
CGM	Community Grant Manual
CNAs	Capacity Needs Assessments
COVID-19	CoronaVirus Disease 2019
CPAs	County Project Accounts
CPC	County Project Coordinator
CPCU	County Project Coordination Unit
CPSC	County Project Steering Committee
CRF	County Revenue Fund
CRF	County Revenue Fund
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CT	Cash Transfer
CTAC	County Technical Advisory Committee
CTD	County Technical Department

ODK	Open Data Kit
DA	Designated Accounts
DL	Desert Locust
DLCO	Desert Locust Control Organization
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
EA	East Africa
ELRP	Emergency Locust Response Program
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMPs	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organizations of the UN
FFS	Farmer Field School
FIFO	First in, First out
FM	Financial Management
FMM	Financial Management Manual
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FPO	Producer Organization
GBVP	Gender Based Violence Action Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectare
HEIS	Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Program

ICS	Information and Communication Strategy
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IEC	Information Education Communication
IPPs	Indigenous People Plans
IPMF	Integrated Pest Management Framework
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LCC	Locust Command Centre
LCU	Locust Control Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCAPs	Micro-Catchment Action Plans
MITT	Multi-Institutional Technical Team
MoALF&C	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARIGP	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSNP	National Safety Net Program
NTAC	National Technical Advisory Committee
NYS	National Youth Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCPB	Pests Control Products Board

PDO	Project Development Objectives
PET	Participatory Education Theater
PICD	Participatory Integrated Community Development
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMC	Project Management Committees
PMIS	Project Management and Information System
PMIS	Project Management and Information System
POA	Project Operations Accounts
PPEs	Personal Protective Equipment
PPPs	Public Private Partnership
PPS	Plant Protection Services
PPSD	Plant Protection Services Division
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy for Development
RCP	Risk Communication Plan
RfQ	Request for Quotation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SoE	Statement of Expenditure
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPA	Special Purpose Account
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSA	Technical Support Agency
ULV	Ultra-Low Volume
VC	Value Chain
VHF	Very High Frequency
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

I.0 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

I.1 Project Background

1. The Desert Locust (DL) invasion in Kenya has been recorded as the worst in 70 years and has posed a severe food security threat to about 3 million people. The invasion started on 28th December 2019 from Eastern Ethiopia and Western Somalia and has since spread to twenty-eight counties. The invasion has posed a risk to food and nutrition security and livelihoods thus undermining the economic growth. The second generation started forming swarms in April 2020, coinciding with the main planting season in Kenya and many other parts in East Africa.
2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, County Governments and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) have been collaborating in aerial surveillance and ground control operations of the locusts in the affected regions. The activities carried out include:
 - Setting up of 6 control bases in Wajir, Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit, Masinga and Garissa for coordination of the control interventions in the affected areas;
 - Deployment of both spraying and surveillance aircrafts to the affected areas;
 - Provision of ground control equipment e.g. vehicle mounted, motorized and manual sprayers;
 - Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs);
 - Distribution of various control pesticides (ULVs, ECs and Bio-pesticides - Metarhizium);
 - Empowerment and capacity building of county technical staff to participate in awareness creation and ground control operations;
 - Mobilization and awareness creation of affected communities;
 - Formation and support of Multi-Institutional Technical Team (MITT) activities;
 - Setting up of a coordination center at the Ministry headquarters;
 - Training on responsible use of pesticides and deployment of National Youth Service (NYS) personnel for ground control operations. Continuous training on responsible use of pesticides will be undertaken under this project to build the necessary capacity in the paramilitary and other stakeholders involved in DL control operations.
3. The primary strategy employed in the monitoring and controlling of the desert locust has been targeting the breeding grounds and controlling the hoppers while they are still at the nymphal stage before they form swarms and fly. Identification of the breeding grounds has been on-going. Aerial and ground spraying have been used in the control operations depending on the vastness of affected areas. Ground spraying was undertaken to control the nymph stage which has low movement, while aerial spraying was for the flying swarms. Protected areas and important aquatic resources and homesteads were identified and no

aerial spraying in the proximity of these habitats and water resources has been conducted as indicated in the Pest Management Plan. Limited spraying has been undertaken in areas where livestock are present and in addition extensive campaigns have been undertaken in these areas to ensure mitigation of any possible negative impacts.

4. The National Youth Service Personnel were assigned by the National Government to conduct ground spraying to boost control operations of the county technical team. The NYS personnel have undergone rigorous training and orientation and sensitization with respect to community consultation, engagement and gender based violence issues. They have been staying at the pre-assigned camps alongside their supervisors and working with the county teams. They have been trained in health and safety in use of pesticides as indicated in the Pest Management Plan. The local community will be trained and integrated in the control operations to ensure sustainability.
5. The existing grievance redress mechanisms are considered weak and dependent on traditional elders and local administration and will therefore need strengthening to ensure that community grievances are heard and addressed appropriately.
6. Pesticide management including procurement, transportation and storage were undertaken in line with standard FAO safety guidelines. Subsequently, all empty containers and used PPEs were returned to the locust control base stores for disposal. After the control campaign, the empty containers collected at the locust control base(s) were crushed using custom-made drum crushers and transported for destruction in the plant protection incineration plant. A Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared to ensure safe use of the pesticide.
7. The GoK through the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP - PI54784), a World Bank funded project, triggered the emergency response component through which the Government has been undertaking DL control measures. However, with continued locust invasion, there is need for enhanced resource support towards locust surveillance and control operations as well as restoration of livelihoods of the affected households. The same support will be geared towards enhancing the capacity to prepare for timely and effective response to future locust outbreaks and upsurges. In view of the foregoing, the GoK has accessed a new World Bank Loan facility of US\$43M to support the Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP: PI73702).
8. The ELRP Program Development Objective (PDO) is to prevent and respond to the threat to livelihoods posed by the Desert Locust outbreak and to strengthen Kenya's systems for preparedness.

9. Affected Community engagement will be promoted through awareness creation; information sharing, communication campaigns and grievances redress mechanisms.
10. This PDO will be achieved through the implementation of four components that have been summarized below indicating the type of interventions that will be financed under the proposed program.

Component 1: 0 DL Surveillance and Control Measures

11. The objective of activities under this component is to limit the growth of existing climate-change-induced Desert Locust populations and curb their spread by undertaking DL surveillance and control operations. The necessary equipments and pesticides will be acquired for the surveillance and control operations. Caution will be taken during control operations to mitigate against the risks associated with pesticides use and likelihood of negative impacts on human health, animal health and the environment. This component will be implemented through two sub components namely: Sub-component 1.1: Desert Locust Continuous Surveillance; and Sub-component 1.2: Desert Locust Control Measures.

Component 2: Livelihood Protection and Rehabilitation

12. The objective of this component is to support affected farmers and livestock holding households to restore their productive assets for enhanced adaptation and resilience. The component will promote the adoption of climate-smart crop and livestock practices for reduced GHG emissions, enhanced resilience, through the implementation of livelihood support/diversification initiatives. Livelihood diversification will emphasize alternative livelihood activities that are less dependent on changes in weather and climate variability.

Component 3: 0 Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness

13. Interventions under this component focus on Building and Strengthening Kenya's systems for DL early warning preparedness at National and County levels of Government. The main activities include: Building technical capacity and Establishing and equipping Locust Control Units (LCU) at national and county levels for DL management to prevent future outbreaks from spiraling out of control.
14. Early warning systems and linkages with national, regional and international institutions will be developed to institutionalize an efficient communication protocol for quick dissemination of DL information across Counties, National and Regional bodies. An efficient communication strategy will consequently enhance early intervention or rapid response to new and existing climate change-induced DL invasion, thereby limiting the spread of swarms within Kenya and across the region. A modern ICT data centre will be set up at the Locust Control Unit for documentation, dissemination and storage of DL data and will host information management system for early warning preparedness. Further, a Desert Locust

management strategy will be developed to guide all stakeholders engaged in DL management in Kenya.

Component 4: Project Management

15. This component will cover activities on financial management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation, environmental and social management, communications and day-to-day operations.
16. **This Project Implementation Manual (PIM) has been developed to provide implementation guidance on key aspects of ELRP**, including the project development objective, components, institutional arrangements, investments and interventions, financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation procedures. The main audience for the PIM are officials of the implementing agency (MoALF&C), participating county governments and other agencies involved in implementation of the project.
17. The PIM is intended to ensure consistency, transparency and accountability in the application of project management procedures at all levels of implementation. The PIM will be reviewed and revised as needed based on lessons learned during implementation. Revisions to the PIM are subject to prior review and 'no objection' from the World Bank. In line with the PIM, other project implementation documents including, the Finance Management Manual, Procurement Manual, Community Driven Development Grants Manual, Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, Communication strategy and Risk Communication Plan will be prepared to facilitate detailed interpretation of the PIM.
18. **Project Scope: The Project is expected to benefit all the farmers in the impacted counties in Kenya.** The component 1, 3 and 4 will be implemented by MoALFC across all the counties that have experienced locust invasions. However, component 2 will be implemented in specific wards that are most impacted in the 15 counties in the country. The project's primary beneficiaries will be farmers, pastoralists and households that have been affected by the locust invasion and are food insecure. Vulnerable and marginalized households and female headed households will be prioritized in the targeting process.

2.0 Chapter Two: Project Start-up Activities and Institutional Implementation Arrangements

2.1 Introduction

19. This section describes the steps, processes and timelines for establishment of different institutional structures at national, county and community levels which will be necessary for implementation of the project. It presents brief descriptions of (i) different implementation committees at different levels in terms of their membership, Terms of Reference, and process of formation; (ii) partnership and institutional arrangements (iii) selection criteria for project implementation areas; (v) operationalization of project components; and (vi) the project manuals to be prepared.
20. The project will be implemented in all the counties affected by locust invasion. The project activities will be coordinated at National level under Components 1, 3 and 4, respectively. However, Component 2, will support 15 counties most critically affected by the invasion directly.

2.2 Establishment of Implementation Structures at National, County and Community Levels

The project will be implemented by the MoALF&C involving a three-tiered institutional arrangement: National, County, and Community levels. At the National level, the MoALF&C will be the main implementing agency for components 1,3 &4 while at the County level; County governments will be the executing agencies for component 2. For smooth integration of project operations with other ongoing efforts on DL control, the project will operate within the structures established by the MoALF&C specifically to deal with the DL crisis in the country. These include the Multi-Institutional Technical Team (MITT) and the Desert Locust Command Centre (LCC) under the Plant Protection Services (PPS) Division. The MITT will be composed of the following prioritized agencies: Director Crops -Plant Protection services, NEMA, KWS, KFS, KALRO, DVS, DLP, Directorate of Public Health, Academia and Pests Control Products Board (PCPB) among others for monitoring effects of the chemicals being used in locust control on human health, water, soils, livestock and wildlife. The project will also mainstream: Environmental and Social Standards; Gender and Social inclusion; and Nutrition in its activities. The role of MITT will be to provide technical guidance to the National Locust Control Unit on DL Management.

21. A National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) will be established to provide oversight and guidance on governance and policy; and technical support respectively (**Annexes 2&3**). This will be replicated at the County level where a County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) and County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) will be established. The membership, roles and

responsibilities of the various institutions have been developed and are attached to this PIM as **(Annexes 5&6)**.

22. **At the National Level: A** National Project Coordination Unit will be established consisting of ten (10) officers responsible for day-to-day implementation of activities under the leadership of the National Project Coordinator (NPC). These will include, the National Project Coordinator, Component 1 Leader, Component 2 Leaders (Livestock, Crops and Socioeconomics/Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist), Component 3 Leader, Environmental Specialist, Social Standards Specialists, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Financial and Procurement Specialists as detailed on **(Annex 4)**.
23. **At the County Level ELRP will leverage on the existing NARIGP and KCSAP** County Project Coordinating Units (CPCU). The NARIGP and KCSAP CPCUs will be expanded to enhance their capacity to support the implementation of ELRP activities. The County Government will deploy a Deputy Project Coordinator who will also be the component leader for components 1 & 3, a technical officer who will be the component leader for component 2 and a monitoring and evaluation officer who will double up as the environmental and social safeguards compliance office **(Annex 7)**. The expanded CPCU will make use of the existing technical capacity in the County in implementation of the project activities. Finance and procurement officers will be shared between ELRP and NARIGP/KCSAP.
24. The National Government in consultation with the County Governments will establish a County Locust Control Unit (CLCU). The county Government will deploy the relevant staff who will be employees of the county with the relevant experience and expertise
25. **At Community Level:** This is the third level in the overall institutional structures for implementing Component 2 of the project on Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation. At this level community-driven development (CDD) structures will be established and or /strengthened to represent beneficiaries while taking into account the one third gender rule. To this effect, the county governments will enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with respective beneficiaries. All community structures must be duly registered with the relevant GoK authorities e.g. Department of Social Services. Basic literacy levels should be taken into account in the establishment of the community leadership structures. The relevant county government employees can only serve as ex-officio members, and not as elected office bearers of these community structures. These community structures will be established and or strengthened at the ward level with specific Project Management Committees (PMC) to undertake day to day implementation of community interventions **(Annex 17)**.

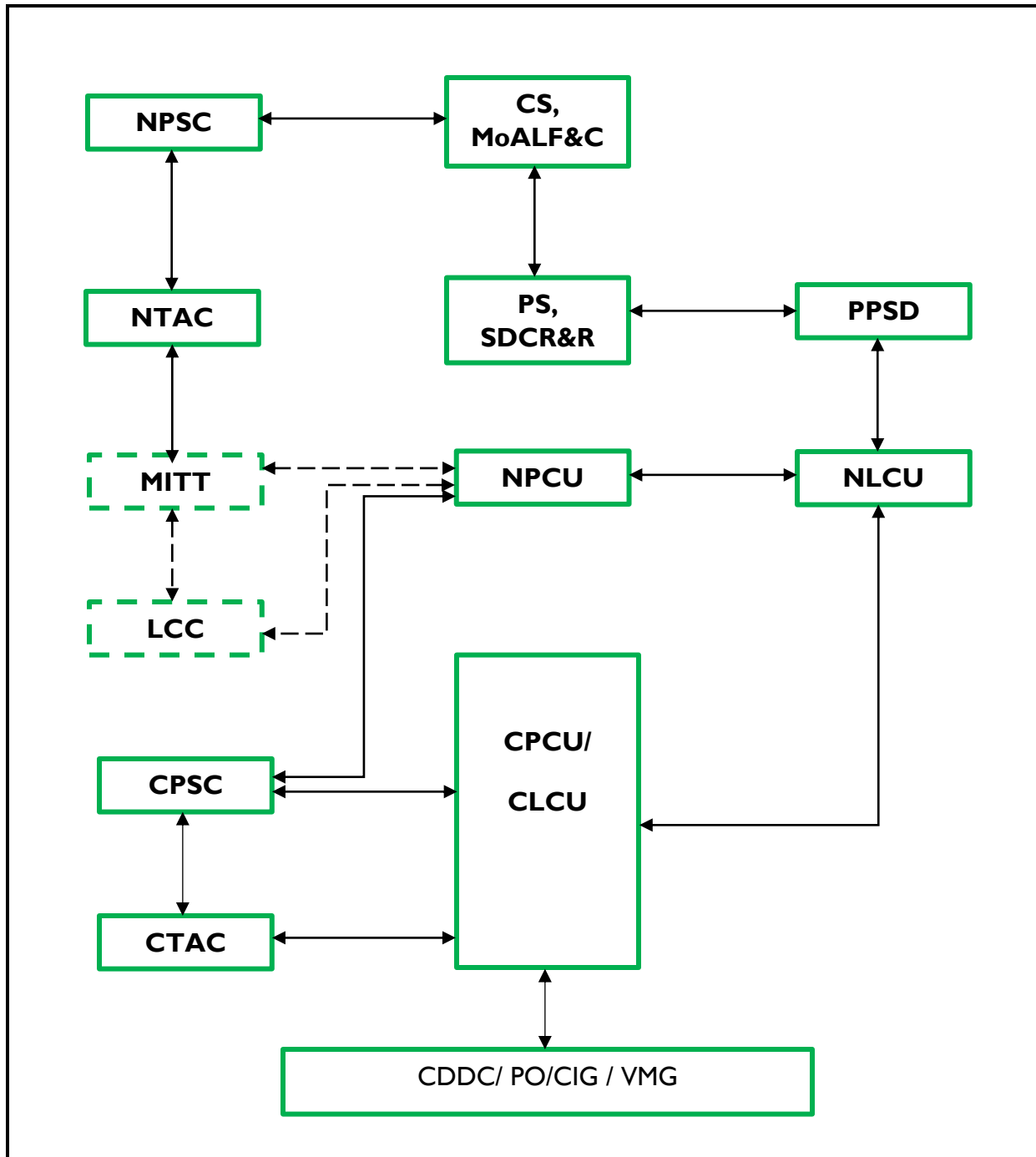


Figure I: Organogram for the Implementing Structures in the Project

2.3 Selection of Counties and Communities to be Supported under Component 2

26. The identification of counties to be supported under Component 2 (livelihood restoration and rehabilitation) will be undertaken based on duration of DL county invasion, extent of damage on crops, pasture and vegetation; and the number of wards and households affected. The identification and selection of counties will be done by the NPCU in collaboration with the NTAC and approved by the NPSC while the wards will be selected by the CPCU in collaboration with CTAC and approved by the CPSC using the above established selection criterion. The target beneficiaries at the community level will be identified through a participatory process based on agreed criteria.

2.4 Signing of Participation Agreements

27. The project participating counties will each sign a County Participation Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALF&C) on behalf of the National Government. The Participation Agreement will indicate the obligations of the two levels of Government. This is for the purposes of enhancing smooth implementation of the project at the two levels of government **Annex 8**.

2.5 Signing of Grants Agreements

28. The County Government will sign a Grants Agreement with the Community Project Implementation structure (CDDC and Farmer Producer Organizations) that indicates the obligations of the County Government and that of the Community. In instances where the interventions involve community groups, the officials of the beneficiary group(s) will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Community Implementation Structure (CDDCs and Farmer Producer Organizations) at the ward level that will be contained in the project beneficiary grants manual.

2.6 Preparation of Project Manuals

29. The NPCU in collaboration with the implementing agencies will prepare manuals that will facilitate the interpretation and implementation of the PIM. These manuals will include the Finance Management Manual, Procurement Manual, Community Grants Manual, Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework, Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, Performance Monitoring Plan, Communication strategy and Risk Communication Plan.

3.0. Chapter Three: Component I: Desert Locust Surveillance and Control Measures (US\$7.0 million equivalent)

3.1 Overview of the Component

30. The objective of this component is to limit the increase and spread of existing climate-change-induced DL populations. The achievement of this objective will be assessed through tracking of the following interventions:
 - Locust monitoring system operationalized at the National and County Levels
 - Control teams organized and trained on responsible use of pesticides
31. Activities to be undertaken will include continuous surveillance, monitoring, field control operations, training and capacity building to DL teams involved in DL operations. Appropriate reporting protocols will be developed for use during the implementation of the project.
32. During emergency a Locust Command Centre (LCC) headed by an officer nominated by the Principal Secretary and consisting of plant protection experts will be established at the PPS Division of MoALF&C. The LCC will carry out the day-to-day operations related to surveillance and control of the desert locust invasion. The LCC will also be pivotal in the required leverage with development partners in mobilization of additional resources and expertise.
33. The relevant and available expertise in the country will be harnessed while constituting the Multi-Institutional Technical Team (MITT), which will be established under the Plant Protection Services Division (PPSD) by the Ministry. The MITT is a technical advisory body which provides technical guidance during the implementation of surveillance and control operations. The MITT will be composed of the following prioritized agencies: Director Crops -Plant Protection services, NEMA, KWS, KFS, KALRO, DVS/ DLP, Director of Public Health, and Pests Control Products Board (PCPB) among others for monitoring effects of the pesticides being used in locust control on human health, water, soils, livestock and wildlife. The project will also be mainstream: Environmental and Social Standards; Gender and Social inclusion; and Nutrition in its activities.
34. It is recognized that most efforts in locust control involve extensive use of a variety of pesticides. Therefore, the institutional arrangements under LCC and MITT will be instrumental in the acquisition, utilization and management of appropriate and safe pesticides and associated equipment. However, taking cognizance of the likely side effects emanating from inherent toxicity and inappropriate use of pesticides, all precautions will be taken to minimize risks on human health, livestock, wildlife and the environment whilst also seeking for alternative safe control measures.

3.2. Sub-component 1.1: Continuous Surveillance

35. Sustainable management of desert locust that takes care of cost and potential risks concerns should be based on application of integrated control approach. Execution of appropriate control operations will be informed by data generated from continuous surveillance to confirm the presence of desert locusts and their developmental stage(s). The information generated will include; developmental stages, infestation location(s), affected surface area and the terrain of the control operations area. The activities associated with the continuous surveillance thrust are detailed here below.

3.2.1. Training and awareness creation on surveillance and control operations

36. To realize effective surveillance and ensure that control operations are carried out in a safe and effective manner, training and capacity-building will be conducted targeting teams in the 15 project counties and also staff at the national level. Technical experts from the MITT will develop technical content, training curriculum and consolidate updated Desert locust technical information. The technical content on Desert locust will further be packaged into brochures, fliers, posters, manuals and web-based information for dissemination to stakeholders. Technical materials on DL will be electronically kept at the ICT data centre at Locust command centre at national level. The MITT with support of other experts who may be outsourced will conduct trainings for technical staff and other key stakeholders at National and County Headquarter levels. The trained County staff will in turn conduct trainings targeting members drawn from both the private and the public sector at Sub county, Ward and Community levels. All training activities under Component 1 & 3 will be conducted jointly in order to offer a comprehensive DL training menu with topics ranging from surveillance, early warning and preparedness, responsible use of pesticides, control operations and associated field survey to verify effectiveness of control operations,
37. **i) Locust control bases training:** Training of Trainers (ToT) will be conducted at the existing 6 locust control bases in Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Masinga, Garissa and Turkana in addition to the other two more bases to be established. The participants of the TOT training will target staff drawn from the technical teams based at county headquarters. At least two training sessions will be conducted for each locust control base during the project period; one at the project inception phase and a refresher training mid-way in venues to be identified.
38. **ii) County-based training:** The ToT graduates, with backstopping from the MITT experts, will undertake county-based training for all stakeholders involved in locust management at the county level; who will include county agriculture staff, administrators, community leaders, agro-vet suppliers and spray service providers. Depending on the vastness of a county, split training will be conducted, with each county targeting at least three (3) training sessions at the project inception phase.

39. For purposes of general awareness and to enhance support from communities in locust control areas, sensitization meetings will be held at ward and village levels by the trained county teams with backstopping by ToT graduates. Every implementing county will conduct at least ten (10) meetings for awareness creation at the project inception phase. The above training will be designed to enhance the skills necessary for surveillance and locust control operations. The training program will include key aspects such as bio-ecology of desert locust, data collection, responsible use of pesticides, spraying equipment calibration and cross-cutting issues (HIV Aids, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation & abuse). Training will incorporate both theory lessons and practical sessions. During the 3-year project period, at least 50 training sessions will be conducted either at the national level, at the 6 Desert Locust control bases or at the county level from the 15 project counties. The number of participants will depend on the level of training and the targeted participants.
40. Information dissemination to the public on DL invasion and spread will be enhanced through use of mass media channels such local radio FM stations, Television, Newspaper, Government websites and publications. The MITT will prepare and deliver policy briefs on a regular basis.

3.2.2. Monitoring for control operations

41. The introduction of modern surveillance approach will assist in administration of safe control measures with high level of precision and effectiveness. Ground and aerial surveillance will be carried out to obtain information on the geographical location of the target DL invasions for effective control operations. Modern surveillance approaches such as satellite images, drones, eLocust3 and GPS enabled cameras will be used to map infestation areas. These techniques will assist to accurately determine the locations of large/small hopper banding sites, locust swarming routes and resting/roosting sites and egg-laying sites in the project implementing counties.
42. A modern ICT Data Centre will be established at the LCU at PPS Division in the Ministry. The information generated from the surveillance exercises will be transmitted to this center and the LCU will be responsible for coordinating action and keeping the national desert locust database.
43. The frequency of surveillance exercises will largely depend on prevailing weather and ecological conditions and desert locust migration forecasts. The monitoring exercise will be undertaken by county teams with backstopping from MITT and LCU. The information generated will guide in decision-making on precise localities to be sprayed, choice of

appropriate control methods and optimal timings for the control operation. Procurement of the necessary monitoring equipment will be undertaken.

3.3. Sub-component 1.2: DL Control Measures

44. DL control operations will be undertaken to minimize infestation level and economic damage on vegetation in order to secure livelihoods of communities in the affected areas. The best practices for effective desert locust control will be deployed with guidance from MITT and LCU, and the teams involved in the control operations will be trained accordingly. Some of the critical areas where the training will lay emphasis include responsible use of pesticides, appropriate use of personal protection equipment and storing and disposal of associated wastes.
45. Effective communication systems will be established between the national and county levels of government and relevant stakeholders in managing DL infestation. In addition, community engagement will be enhanced during the control operations to minimize associated risks. Routine inventory of pesticides stocks and equipment will be undertaken and records maintained at LCU.

1. 3.3.1. Preparations for control operations

46. Effective DL control will require teams to undertake adequate preparation of spray equipment, appropriate and sufficient supply of pesticides and having well-trained personnel in place. Timely support will be sought from county stakeholders and local communities to effectively control emerging infestations.
47. **The choice of pesticide product to be used** will be based on the approved list by PCPB and as per the Bank approved ESMF for component I . Conventional pesticides emergency stocks will be procured in advance as an emergency and to enable quick/timely control actions be undertaken on the swarming adult Desert locusts which are gregarious and highly damaging. The type or choice of conventional pesticides to be procured will be based on safety and their mode of action. Consequently, priority will be given to products with contact mode of action and those which are non-persistent in the environment. Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) formulations will be for aerial/ground spraying while emulsifiable concentrates (EC) formulations will be for ground spraying. As a choice of safe applications Biopesticides will be acquired for the control of the hopper stage of the desert locust, based on the approved list from PCPB. Integrated pest management practices will be followed when using pesticides for controlling all stages of the locusts.
48. The necessary pesticides will be procured centrally at PPS Division and strategic stocks distributed to the respective control bases. Procurement of all pesticides will be in accordance with the laid down government procurement guidelines. Restocking of

pesticides will be done when necessary. Appropriate stock management will be observed to exercise the principle of First in - First out (FIFO).

3.3.1.2. Equipment

49. Assorted equipment will be procured and/or hired and deployed in readiness for locust control operations. These equipments will include vehicle-mounted sprayers, Knapsack sprayers, hand-held ULV sprayers, motorized sprayers, suitable vehicles and spray aircrafts. In addition, personal protective gear composed of overalls, hand gloves, face shields, nose masks, helmets and gum boots will be procured to enhance safety of control operators. Other accessory equipments like GPS, VHF radios, public address systems, Cameras and reflector jackets necessary for control operations will be procured. All the equipment will be procured centrally at Plant Protection Services Division and distributed to the respective control bases in readiness for control operations. Airstrips close to the control sites will be identified and assessed for their appropriateness in preparation for aerial spray operations.

3.3.1.3. Personnel

50. Teams composed of locust scouts, agricultural extension officers, administration officers, spray service providers, pilots, security officers, GIS experts, environmentalists, health care providers and crop scientists will be constituted for identified locust control bases. Consultative forums will be created between the national and county governments and their respective technical departments/teams to enhance preparedness for control operations. Local communities in affected and potential spray areas will be sensitized on intended actions and be guided on safety precautions to take as part of their participation in the desert locust control program.

3.3.2. Coordination and conducting of control operations

3.3.2. Conduct and coordination of control operations

51. The constituted trained teams will coordinate and undertake the DL control operations. The ground teams will be stationed at the six (6) existing control bases and the two additional ones to be established. The core responsibilities of ground teams will be to monitor the movement and development of the locust and to conduct appropriate control operations. In addition, they will transmit day-to-day reports on locust matters to the managers of the control bases. The managers of the control bases will be responsible for relaying and communicating on timely basis with the county governments and the National Desert Locust Control Unit. Further, the managers will maintain updated records of pesticides stocks and equipment which would be used to facilitate quick and effective execution of control operations from the specific base.

52. The quantities of the centrally procured pesticides and equipment to be deployed to specific locust control bases will be guided by the information from surveillance activities. The choice of the type of pesticide and equipment to be deployed will be determined by the stage of the locust, vastness of the area to be sprayed and terrain of the infested areas. Best practices for the desert Locust control operations will be followed. Timely control operations will be executed targeting breeding sites where early hopper band developments are occurring. In addition, swarms will be controlled whenever they are sighted and necessary. The spraying operation will be undertaken either early in the morning and/or late in the evening when they are settled and/or basking which enhances effectiveness of spray operations. DL control operations will be undertaken to cover all infested areas in the project counties, targeting to cover at least 110,000 Ha in addition to any other infested areas beyond the project zones.
53. To achieve an effective DL aerial spraying operation, the control team will ensure the following;
- Coordinates of the spray sites are obtained in advance
 - The necessary pesticides and fuel pumps are brought to the loading site
 - There is water supply at the loading site
 - Aircraft is loaded with fuel and pesticides when necessary
 - Aircraft spray system is well calibrated
 - The pilot and crew are dressed appropriately with PPE
 - Identify and ascertain that the airstrip is in good condition with working lighting systems
 - An aircraft engineer is at the site
 - Cleaning of spray system after the spray operation is undertaken
 - security persons are at the airstrip to guard the aircraft
54. **Ground spraying operations** will be undertaken either by vehicle-mounted sprayers or knapsack/hand held ULV sprayers depending on the infestation size and topography of the locations. The motorized and knapsack sprayers will be well calibrated to avoid wastage of pesticides. Additional batteries will be available at the control site to facilitate the hand held sprayers run effectively for a long period. All persons undertaking ground spraying will dress up in appropriate personal protective gear. The spraying equipment will be thoroughly washed, dried and stored after the operations. All empty pesticide containers and other associated wastes will be disposed of according to the stipulated guidelines. Spraying operations will not be undertaken during the hottest times of the day and periods characterized by very strong winds and rainfall to avoid wastage and poisoning.
55. Safety precautions will be observed during all control operations to minimize negative impact to human health, livestock, wildlife, water bodies and the environment. Risk analysis will be conducted and mitigation measures deployed to minimize negative effects.

3.3.3. Evaluating effectiveness of locust control operations

56. Preliminary assessment of locust population per unit area in the potential spray site will be undertaken by the officer in charge of the control operation. The spraying operation will then be executed. The post-spray assessment will be undertaken to determine the number of dead locust per unit area. The difference in numbers of live and dead locusts per unit area will be used to approximate the percentage (%) killed. Other parameters that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the control operations will include but not limited to;

- The toxicological classification of pest control products used.
- The dose rate of application (amount dispensed within a unit area)
- The cost of pesticide amount to be applied per unit area
- The ease or practicability of conducting the control operation
- Knock down duration
- Risk posed to none targets and the environment

3.3.4. Assessing the effects of control measures on human, livestock and wildlife health

57. The procedures followed and actions taken by the managers, distributors, transporters, store keepers and spray service providers involved in desert locust control operations will be monitored and rated on a predetermined scale of performance in handling pesticides. The monitoring will include, but not limited to the following: attention paid to instructions on use of pesticides, basic safety guidelines on the use of personal protective equipment, fundamental sanitation practices, and handling of accidental spills of chemicals, leakages, or faulty spraying equipment. The names and active ingredients, WHO classification of the products, quantities handled and exposure circumstances will also be recorded. This will inform the likely sources of ill-effects of control measures.

58. Personnel involved in DL control operations will be checked regularly by appointed medical practitioners for any unusual symptoms of poisoning that might be attributable to direct contact with control products and equipment. The examination will involve the following among others: reactions due to direct or indirect skin contacts through contaminated clothing, irritation of eyes, reaction of the respiratory system through inhalation and stomach aching through swallowing. Blood samples of control operators will be taken and analyzed for any contamination by active ingredients of the products that are used during handling and control operations. The data generated from the health checks will inform the actions to take to prevent any deterioration in the health of the personnel.

59. In addition to general observations, blood samples will be collected and analyzed by identified veterinarians in the project counties. Various wild animals and livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys) that are reared in areas targeted for control operations will be sampled to determine any effects that might be attributed to the use of pesticides.

Assessments on human and livestock health status will be carried out prior to project inception and post-application of the control measures. The assessment will be staggered to take into consideration acute toxicity (occurs within a few days of exposure), sub-chronic toxicity (intermediate period of 1 to 3 months) and chronic toxicity (longer than 3 months).

3.3.5. Assessing the effects of control measures on environment

60. The side effects to the environment from the wide usage of pesticides during desert locust control operations will be assessed through examination of the non-target arthropods, birds, lizards, aquatic life, vegetation, soil fauna, micro-flora etc. Expertise in this area will be engaged to develop assessment protocols and approaches.

4.0. Chapter 4: Component 2 on Livelihoods Protection and Restoration (US\$20.0 million equivalent)

4.1. Overview of the Component

61. The objective of this Component is to safeguard and protect the poor and vulnerable households from human capital and asset losses resulting from the effects of locust invasion. The achievement of this objective will be assessed through tracking of the following indicators:
- Affected farmers (number) receiving input packets (Number)
 - Affected livestock-holding households (number) receiving emergency fodder and fodder seeds (Number)
 - Affected livestock-holding households (number) receiving replacement livestock (Number)
62. The component will support initiatives to enhance access to food and to rehabilitate food production systems and livelihoods that have been damaged by DL swarms. The affected farmers and livestock-holding households will be supported to restore their productive assets for enhanced adaptation and resilience. Activities under this component will be implemented through two mutually supportive sub-components: 1) Safeguarding Food Security and Protecting Human Capital; and 2) Restoring and Rehabilitating Agricultural and Pastoral Livelihoods for enhanced adaptation and resilience.
63. The project will finance the following startup activities critical to the implementation of Component 2 interventions.

4.2: Startup Activities for Livelihoods Protection and Restoration

64. The project team will undertake various activities to assess socio economic effects of DL invasion on farming households, identify appropriate intervention areas and target beneficiaries accordingly. The project team will also identify and strengthen community structures necessary for effective implementation of targeted interventions.

4.2.1. Assessment of socio-economic effects of DL

65. The project will undertake a rapid assessment survey to assess the extent of desert locust damage and the current situation in the context of socio-economic, cultural and site-specific gender categories as well as the differential vulnerabilities of men and women, youths and other VMGs in the targeted project counties affected by the desert locust outbreak.

3.2.3. Assessment of DL damage (shift this to component 2)

66. The assessment results on the extent of damage caused by DL invasion in various ecologies on crops and pastureland, will inform the interventions required for increased resilience in the affected areas. The data on damage will be compared with productivity of crops and pastureland determined through a baseline assessment carried out at the inception phase.

The data will include types of vegetation affected, severity of the damage caused, amount of vegetation lost and land area affected.

67. Teams of experts constituted with guidance from MITT will develop data-collection tools and carry out DL damage assessment. Data will be collected through ground assessments, satellite imaging and associated geospatial technologies in the affected areas. The information generated will be stored at the LCU data center and will be processed and used in food and livelihood security decision-making and policy development.
68. The survey will make reference to reports done by various institutions including the Red Cross- Kenya, FAO, DLCO-EA and other relevant reference materials to inform the project holistically, as well as feed into the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029 which is anchored to the Global and regional aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically under the enabler, flagship 9: monitor two key food system risks - those addressing sustainability and climate, and a second category for crisis management for pests, diseases and global price shocks on DL invasions, outbreaks and trends.
69. The Rapid Assessment survey will be guided by ESMF for this component and the SEP will guide in the constitution of the team. The rapid assessment survey will aim to inform the project on actual realities on status and extent of damage of the DL outbreak to crops, livestock and livelihoods. A tool will be developed through a participatory and multidisciplinary process and digitized in appropriate platforms including but not limited to CTO or ODK surveys. Utilization of the proposed digital platforms will benefit greatly from the county staff already exposed to such tools within the KCSAP and NARIGP. This will ensure that the project will harness existing expertise to fast track data collection.
70. The key assessment areas of the survey will be to: i) Collect individual biodata on: Geographic locations of households (especially GPS coordinates); Demographic profiles (name, age, gender, ID, education, employment, disability; assets and other relevant information; ii) Assess the number of vulnerable, marginalized and poor households affected by the invasion; iii) Assess the impact on food security and nutrition; crop, pasture and fodder damage and livestock production losses due to the invasion; iv) Assess the extent of degradation occasioned by overgrazing due to decreased pasture; v) Assess the extent of loss of income as a result of unintended damages from accidental pesticides spray impacts beyond the defined buffer zone on people, livestock, agricultural produce and livestock feeds; vi) Prioritize areas of interventions for food security and livelihoods restoration; vii) Profile affected community members to identify VMGs and existing CIGs; viii) Establish existing and preferred communication channels; and ix) Establish existing and preferred grievance redress mechanisms and community levels of satisfaction.
71. The survey team will be multi-disciplinary and composed of national and county experts. The survey findings will inform identification, development, selection and targeting of county and beneficiary-specific interventions towards safeguarding food security, protecting human capital and livelihoods and in view of COVID-19. The results will also form the basis to track

the participation, achievements and impacts on men, women, youth and VMGs hence informing identification of existing socio-economic inequalities within the targeted communities and the design of appropriate strategies towards equitable distribution of resources and benefits.

4.2.2. Sensitization on socio-economic impacts of DL invasion

72. This will be the entry point for livelihood protection and restoration and will involve sharing of findings of the assessment and identification of appropriate intervention areas. This will be done through various communication pathways to include appropriate communication channels and Information Education Communication (IEC) materials designed by the NPCU. A project website with GIS mapping of project interventions areas/micro & sub-projects will be developed by the NPCU and adopted by CPCUs. The information sharing and learning pathways to be used will include; social media, educational posters, signboards, local radio stations and Participatory Education Theater (PET) by the youth among others. Capacity Needs Assessments (CNAs) will also be undertaken during the sensitization meetings.
73. The sensitization will focus on the following key topics: a) community-led agricultural development; (b) food safety, food security and nutrition (c) climate smart TIMPs; (d) environment and sustainable land management; (e) alternative livelihood options; (f) diversification of value chains g) good practices for livelihood improvement with nutrition-sensitive activities; (hi) gender and social inclusion concerns; and (i) producer organization empowerment among others.

4.2.3. Participatory Identification of Beneficiaries

74. The project will conduct a participatory identification of beneficiaries' process to ensure right targeting of the community members to benefit from the project's resources and will take cognizance of the Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) process that was conducted by the KCSAP and NARIGP. The project will use existing KCSAP, NARIGP and other community-driven development (CDD) structures in the targeted wards and sub county in identification of beneficiaries and special consideration will be given to VMGs, women and youth.
75. The identification process will involve sensitization and mobilization of communities in designated areas; ensuring the participation of women and the vulnerable and marginalized members of the community. This activity will trigger participatory development by giving the communities the opportunity to state their situation, their problems and perceived opportunities for the different social groups within the community and specific to DL invasion to include: the status of natural resources, gender relations, vulnerability levels, nutritional concerns and agricultural/rural development performance indicators that highlight development, conservation and sustainable agriculture needs and the required short, medium and long term crops and livestock interventions with a strong focus on DL

76. Existing groups (farmer groups, women groups, men groups, youth groups, CIGs, VMGs) with mutual interest and willing to participate in a given intervention including VCs targeted by the project will be identified and supported through the technical backstopping of the CTD.
77. In addition, another category of vulnerable beneficiaries will be identified for direct project support through crops and input packets. However, they will be encouraged to form groups for ease of service delivery including linkages to service providers, training and markets.
78. Farmers/VMGs who do not belong to any group will enlist into new groups or join existing ones with a common interest. The newly formed groups as well as unregistered existing groups will register with the relevant GOK authorities' e.g. the Department of Social Services. Where VMGs do not exist, the Social Services Department, local administration, and the CPCU will collectively identify vulnerable persons within the community and assist them to form and register groups. All CIGs/VMGs will elect the executive committees consisting of Chair, Secretary and Treasurer. All the chairpersons of the CIG/VMGs within a ward will come together to establish a Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC) to oversee the operations of the CIGs/VMGs at Ward level. The CDDCs constitution and establishment will be undertaken as per the KCSAP and NARIGP process
79. The project will conduct community engagement sessions among the targeted households to determine community immediate and long-term priorities and needs to develop a Community Action Plan (CAP). The CAP will contain aspects of implementation of the cash for work (CFW) response to building resilience in the face of future preparedness, adaptation, recovery strategies, livelihood preparedness including behavioral change at community and household levels. This community engagement process will be spearheaded by CPCU in consultation with CTDs and other relevant partners.
80. During these stakeholder engagements, another category of beneficiaries will be identified and linked with safety net support programmes. The beneficiaries will be those community members who may have lost sales/income as a result of unintended damages from accidental pesticides spray impacts beyond the defined buffer zone on people, livestock, agricultural produce and livestock feed.

4.2.4. Community structures and management

81. ELRP interventions at community level will be supported through three community driven structures (i) Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC);- will manage micro-projects grants targeting Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups (VMGs) and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) e.g. input support for enhanced production; (ii) Project Management Committee (PMC);- established by the beneficiary communities and recognized by the County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) and will manage the Sub-projects grants that are ward or county specific e.g. restoration of pasture land, construction of water infrastructure and quality grain and seed storage; and (iii) Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) which will manage FPO grants supporting aggregation, value addition and marketing

82. The project will utilize existing structures established under KCSAP AND NARIGP as well as other community structures appropriate for managing such projects. These structures will ensure prudent management of grants provided by the project. The grant management structures will have separate bank accounts to prevent commingling of funds; and most importantly, to distribute responsibilities to a wider spectrum of community members.

4.2.5. Capacity Building

83. The project will support training of leadership/management committees of the CIGs, POs and CDDCs in order to strengthen organizational and management capacity of the structures. Technical training will also be undertaken for CIG/VMGs/PO and CTDs. Training materials and modules will be developed and utilized to raise awareness and inform the public on the farm inputs that are specific to the needs of the beneficiaries. These will be serialized for training of CTDs for effective delivery of the interventions.

4.3. Sub-component 2.1: Safeguarding Food Security and Protecting Human Capital

84. This subcomponent will support protection of the poor and vulnerable households in locust affected areas from livelihood and asset loss, by enhancing the purchasing power to meet food and other basic needs as guided. The vulnerable and marginalized households/groups identified through participatory processes will be targeted for support through the following engagements:

4.3.1. Vulnerable households identified for social protection/cash transfer

85. Support to these beneficiaries will be done in close consultation with ministries and departments responsible for social protection at national and county level. The eligible beneficiaries will be supported through World Bank programs providing social protection/cash transfers namely: - Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and the National Safety Net Program (NSNP – PI31305), operating in the affected counties. The project will establish collaboration mechanisms including MOUs with these programs (HSNP and NSNP) under the guidance of relevant State Departments and World Bank. These partnerships aim will be to strengthen, target the vulnerable and graduate the beneficiaries to the next livelihood options for economic empowerment.

4.3.2. Vulnerable households identified for direct support for livelihood protection

86. This category of beneficiaries will include households facing extreme conditions, hunger and vulnerabilities and those that are eligible for unconditional support. The project will support these beneficiaries through targeted interventions consisting of livestock feed and fodder and seeds. The project will also intervene through producer organizations to facilitate

livestock off take for cash, to replace lost incomes and enhance purchasing power for food security

87. The project will also support households/farmers who may lose income as a result of unintended damages from accidental pesticides spray impacts beyond the defined buffer zone on people, livestock, agricultural produce and livestock feed as safety net support. The project will integrate formal processes for consultation and collaboration with the relevant government agencies/departments and use existing mechanisms for compensation for these losses to enhance protection.

4.3.3. Vulnerable households identified for cash for work programs

88. The project will also support vulnerable households through linkages to ELRP's community micro projects and subprojects to provide both skilled and unskilled labour for cash (cash for work programs) to smoothen consumption. The daily wage/compensation under the cash for work program will be aligned to labour regulations and approved minimum wages. The cash-for-work programme will be undertaken under the community driven development subprojects and micro projects in line with grants guidelines and aims to:
 - Provide income support to poor, vulnerable, women and youth affected by DL through short term, intensive and unskilled labour so that they can meet their essential needs
 - Build or rehabilitate public/community assets and infrastructure that are vital for sustaining the livelihoods of a community and restoring agricultural activities such as constructing terraces and other conservation activities, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, re-building infrastructure and rehabilitation of water infrastructures.
89. These sub projects and micro projects will address urgent issues such as rehabilitating degraded pasture lands and water sources among others interventions. As a short term intervention, the project will support impacted livestock holding households with fodder while undertaking long term interventions including reseedling of grazing land. These interventions will protect human capital and smoothen consumption for smallholder farmers affected by DL invasion in order to achieve restoration and sustainable intensification. Households facing excessive food insecurity and disrupted income stream (s) as a result of DL; women, female-headed households and minority/vulnerable groups will be targeted appropriately.
90. A beneficiary selection criterion (Annex:10) to be filled by eligible beneficiaries, will guide and enable the project to target properly and strengthen accountability and traceability of the process.

4.4. Subcomponent 2.2: Rehabilitating Agricultural and Pastoral livelihoods

91. This subcomponent will finance climate-smart agriculture (CSA) investments to rehabilitate and restore Livelihoods among farmers and livestock keepers affected by the DL outbreak. This will be done in the form of community micro-projects identified through the

participatory processes, which will support beneficiaries to restore their productive assets for sustained food security, enhanced adaptation and resilience in the 15 counties. Micro-projects will be selected on a competitive basis, based on the recommendations of CPCU, and approved by CPSC. The support will be provided within a project grants framework.

92. The rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods to be financed are grouped into the following three intervention categories:

- 1) Restarting food and fodder/pasture production damaged by locusts through provision of climate-smart farmer packets
- 2) Pasture and crop restoration and/or temporary forage/feed provision and climate-resilient grazing management in areas impacted by the locust upsurge
- 3) Facilitate animal re-stocking with climate-resilient and stress tolerant breeds

4.4.1. Restarting food and fodder/pasture production

93. The project will facilitate climate-smart interventions for rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods; restart food and fodder/pasture production damaged by DL. The project will promote the adoption of climate-smart crop and livestock practices for reduced GHG, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support and diversification initiatives. Support will be provided for agro-ecosystem management approaches that enhance resilience of farm and landscape changes in climate and pests.

94. The severity of the damage to the vegetation and impact on the enterprises will be determined through the assessment done in component 1 and 2. As most of the affected regions are pastoral or agro pastoral, then pasture and fodder or crop restoration of the depleted agricultural lands will be inevitable to restore the livelihoods of the affected communities. However, of urgent concern will be that the affected farmers are facilitated to provide feed and water for their remaining animals. Coupled with the depleted pastures, over grazing and plodding of bare ground will lead to exposing the soil to wind and runoff erosion. Key areas of intervention to ameliorate the suffering of the affected communities will include restoration of crop and pastureland, restocking and management of the environment.

4.4.1.1. Pasture and forage restoration in areas impacted by the locust upsurge

95. Restoration of pasture and fodder in areas degraded by the locust upsurge will be achieved through various interventions: -

- i) Train affected households on pasture, livestock management, land and soil management; climate-resilient grazing management and alternate enterprises that can be adopted in the specific area.
- ii) Provide support for animal health and husbandry advisory services.
- iii) Support to pastoral and agro-pastoral households through provision of feeds and water to avert further livestock losses.
- iv) Provide input packets and reseedling to re-establish denuded pasture fields.

- v) Support households to establish low capital enterprises to generate quick incomes - such as indigenous chicken rearing, apiculture among others and improve their nutrition.
- vi) Establish or improve storage capacity for conserved pastures and fodder.
- vii) Support market linkages, aggregation livestock for rapid off take, value addition, and post-harvest management.
- viii) Establishment of tree nurseries by the youth and women, and establishment of woodlots to reduce wind and sheet erosion.
- ix) Promote agroforestry initiatives for nutrition, income and environmental improvement.
- x) The project will promote alternative technologies, innovations and management practices to improve soil fertility and water retention.
- xi) Establishment of legumes and grasses adapted to the local environment- interventions will involve introduction of diverse and appropriate crops, grass and legume species together with management and utilization practices. The project will provide assorted inputs; seeds and training on establishment, management and utilization of these crops, grass and legume species to replace loss of the natural flora.

4.4.1.2. Crop restoration in areas impacted by the locust upsurge

96. Restoration of crop production, food security and livelihoods in areas affected by the locust upsurge will be achieved through the following interventions: -

- a) Provision of crop-based inputs that are specific to the needs of the beneficiaries to enable them re-establish crops that were adversely affected by locust invasion. The inputs will include suitable seeds, fertilizers and pesticides (both production and post-harvest).
- b) Support households to establish low capital enterprises to provide quick incomes, such as kitchen gardens to enhance the beneficiaries' nutrition and incomes.
- c) Promotion of alternative livelihoods for income generation, food security and resilience - such as sorghum and millet production.
- d) Promote fruit and vegetable production, through small irrigation equipments/facilities.
- e) Capacity development on production and post-harvest management.
- f) Linkages to service providers - farmers will be linked to existing POs and other service providers for services such as produce aggregation, value addition and market access.
- g) Establish/improve storage capacity for farm produce.
- h) Promote alternate technologies, innovations and management practices to improve soil fertility and water retention.
- i) Crops that enhance the pollinator insect populations will also be promoted.

4.4.1.3. Facilitation of animal re-stocking with climate-resilient and stress tolerant breeds

97. Restocking will be facilitated in areas where livestock keepers have lost stock and their source of livelihood due to pasture and fodder destruction following DL invasion. The following activities will be undertaken to support livestock restocking: -

- 1) Support for restocking the same species of animals together with the necessary backstopping and feed resources.
- 2) Enhance restoration of livelihood by introducing alternative/diversified livestock enterprises to spread risk. e.g. poultry so that farmers can eventually graduate to the bigger stock. This process will include capacity building and necessary backstopping at the various stages.
- 3) Allied services for the improvement of the enterprises shall be included in the restocking processes (animal health, breeding services, feed supply, conservation of feeds amongst others)
- 4) Enhance waste management by reducing emission of GHG through the introduction of biogas to produce green energy and manuring to improve soil condition and fertility.

4.5. Community Grants for rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods

98. ELRP interventions promoting rehabilitation of agricultural and pastoral livelihoods at community level will be supported through Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups (VMGs), Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and Producer Organizations (POs).
99. Three types of grants will be available to finance these interventions namely; (i) Micro-projects grants – Window I - input support for enhanced production that are ward specific will be managed by the Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC); (ii) Sub-projects grants – Window II - ward or county specific interventions e.g. restoration of livestock and crop land, construction of quality grain and seed storage will be managed by a Project Management Committee (PMC) established by the beneficiary communities and recognized by the County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC); and (iii) Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) grants – Window III - will be managed by the FPO management. The project will utilize existing structures established under KCSAP AND NARIGP as well as other community structures appropriate for managing such projects. These structures will enable prudent management of the grants provided by the project. The grant management structures will have separate bank accounts to prevent commingling of funds; and most importantly, to distribute responsibilities to a wider spectrum of community members.

4.5.1. Support to Community Micro-projects through CIGs and VMGs

100. The project will support micro-projects which will strengthen communities and households to respond to effects of DL outbreak, and or strengthen systems for preparedness to address locust invasion and reduce vulnerability of the same.

Two main interventions will be supported under micro projects;

101. Window I.I - Inputs and fodder packets – The project will support 90,000 households through 4,500 different CIGs/VMGs of an average 20 farmers/ pastoralists. Each CIG/VMG will receive crop/fodder/feed input packets of a maximum of Kshs. 250,000 worth of inputs.

102. Window 1.2 - Restocking of livestock herds after DL invasion - grants will be provided to 10,000 pastoralists - households through 500 CIGs/VMGs of an average 20 members for a maximum of Kshs. 250,000 worth of stock.

Main intervention	No of Groups	Activity Details	Allocation Micro Project
1. Window 1.1- Input packets			
i) Input packets -20000 crop farmers	1000	Training, TIMPs, seeds, fertilizer, apiary, tree nurseries, seedlings, fodder	250,000.00
ii) Input packets - 70000 livestock farmers	3500		250,000.00
2.Window 1.2 - Restocking			
Window 1.2 - Restocking - 10000 livestock farmers & pastoralists	500	Purchase of livestock- (i)shoats - 250 CIGs& VMGs (ii) poultry - 250 CIGs& VMGs	250,000.00

4.5.2. Proposal development and approval

103. CIGs/VMGs will apply for support through concept notes and proposals developed with the support of CTDs and short term experts including graduate interns. Issues to be addressed will be identified and prioritized during the rapid appraisal assessments, sensitization meetings and PICD reports.
104. Proposals will be screened through the CDDC, CTD and approved by CPS. A concept note template will be developed by NPCU and shared with the CPCU. The prioritization of issues will also take cognizance of county selected VCs (four most affected VCs by the desert locust).
105. The concept notes and proposals will be assessed based on the following issues:
- The extent to which the proposed micro-project addresses rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods
 - Expected number of beneficiaries
 - Inclusiveness especially of the poor and vulnerable
 - Enhanced resilience to future locust invasion and reduced vulnerability
 - Diversification initiatives
106. The guidelines for application, screening, selection and approval of micro projects for support will be provided in the community driven development grants manual. The formats for concept, screening and proposal development will be provided in the CDD grants manual.

4.5.3. Funding Arrangements for Community Micro-projects

107. The groups requesting for funding will be expected to meet the following requirements:
 - Opening of a bank account,
 - Signing of an MoU between CIG and CDDC,
 - Confirmation of community signing of MOU between the project (CPSC) and the community (CDDC).
108. The CPC will submit a copy of the CPSC minutes, a copy of registration of CDDC and micro-project proposals to the county finance assistant (CFA). The CFA will prepare a payment voucher based on the financing agreement in the MOU and process the same through the County Treasury. The mechanism for providing grants to CIGs and VMGs to implement micro-projects will be outlined in detail in the project finance manual and the Community Grant Manual (CGM) within three months after the project becomes effective. The micro-project's grants will cover not only the required technical support services, training, and capacity strengthening activities, equipment and inputs that have a high 'public good' element and a high-risk level.

4.5.4. Implementation of Community Micro - Projects

109. Beneficiaries will receive management and technical training support from the technical departments to enable effective implementation of micro projects. The trainings shall include but not limited to the following topics: Group dynamics, Communication Skills, Team Work, Leadership and governance, Conflict Resolution, Sustainability, Environmental Management, Gender, social inclusion, Monitoring and Evaluation (Project Cycle Management), Report writing skills, constitution Development, Financial management, Record Keeping, Procurement procedures, livelihood improvement, alternative livelihood options and value chain development. The beneficiaries will receive enterprise based training (intermittent as per the stage of production).
110. The CTD Subject Matter Specialists will provide training and technical support to the PMCs of the CIGs and VMGs and will be required to develop, activity schedule and agreed monthly tasks for implementation. The public extension workers under the public extension system will be paid field allowances in line with government and project guidelines.
111. The Sub County Technical Officers will provide training and advisory services through various models including Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitators and assist them in facilitating season-long FFSs on the selected VCs with the respective CIGs and VMGs. The technical departments will provide marketing support and assistance in linking the CIGs and VMGs to the respective POs to implement the micro and subprojects.
112. The project will utilize university and college graduates/interns to support sub county technical departments to provide training and technical advice to CIGs and VMGs. The

interns will also provide other Value Chain (VC) development services including linkages to VC service providers.

4.5.5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Micro-projects

113. The CPCU will facilitate all required PM&E activities during the CDD process, capacity building activities of the different community institutions and in providing the requested advisory service support during the implementation of the micro-projects as documented in the PIC and Community Operation manuals prepared by the NPCU and used to report on this to the CPCU. Field officers of the relevant CTDs will monitor the micro projects, together with the CDDC and report on the progress made. Reporting formats will be presented in the project monitoring manual prepared by the NPCU and the data collected will be documented in the relevant MIS databases.

4.6. Support to county sub projects for Rehabilitation of Agricultural and Pastoral livelihood

114. Community sub-projects/ investments that provide public goods and are ward-specific or span several wards will be supported by county teams. The targeted counties will identify infrastructure, pasturelands and agriculture lands that need restoration based on the damage assessments. The CTDs in collaboration with the CPCU will prepare detailed proposals on the potential sub-projects and submit them to the NPCU for vetting, recommendation and onward forwarding to the NPSC for approval through NTAC for technical advice to the NPSC.
115. Each county will implement at least two (2) sub-projects within the project period and each subproject will not exceed Ksh. 10,000,000 (USD\$100,000), to address community priorities identified through the Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) process and/or contained in the Community Action Plan (CAP).
116. Pasture restoration will be undertaken in most areas by establishing nurseries and seed bulking sites in the affected area to re-establish pasture flora. Both crop and pasture restoration will need to support plants that promote the restoration of pollinator populations in the affected areas. The project will support apiculture development in targeted communities to increase bee pollinator populations and restore the same in areas that may have been affected by pesticides in control of locusts.
117. Sub projects will support rehabilitation of environmental hotspots (water catchments, gullies, areas affected by landslides, deforested areas, and degraded lands) in upstream water catchment areas; establishment of bulking sites; reseedling for restoration and stabilization of rangelands. The project will also support watershed rehabilitation activities intended to enhance in situ infiltration and reduce erosive surface run-off, e.g. contour terracing and ploughing combined with planting of fruit trees, fuel wood, and other economic trees

especially those with potential for value addition. This is expected to enhance resilience of communities and livestock farmers to cope with drought and other climate change related hazards.

118. The sub - project grants will also support construction of livestock feed storage; water harvesting and water storage structures/equipment; as well as disease management and control programs. The project will also support provision of emergency livestock feed and feed supplements; water trucking and livestock off take programs, to minimize livestock losses and safeguard livelihoods of pastoralists and agro – pastoralists during and after drought situations.

4.6.1. Identification of Community Sub - Projects

119. The project will leverage on existing KCSAP/NARIGP structures to actualize multi community investments. Land restoration investments: identification through submitted micro-catchment plans prepared at the ward level supported by the CTDs, review of micro-catchment action plans (MCAPs) to address poor land and water management practices in their micro catchment. The MCAP is a planning tool that outlays the ideas the target community has decided to follow to enable it to achieve short-term goals on sustainable catchment management. The format of the MCAP should include as much relevant details as possible about the community's planned action on micro-catchment management, including: the identified activities, their objective (or positive impact), timeframe (for impact), and the responsibilities for implementation. The plan should have short term (1 to 2 years) activities. The County Technical Departments will collect MCAPs from the target communities and consolidate them into catchment action plans (CAPs) for implementation at the county-level, from which they will identify specific multi-community land restoration investments.

4.6.2. Screening of community sub - projects proposals

120. The CPCU will conduct a basic desk review of the community sub projects/ investments proposed by counties to ensure that they are in line with the scope, objectives and guidelines and criteria set out by the project, using the following checklist:
 - Is this investment going to benefit multiple communities?
 - Has it originated from participatory processes (CDPs, MCAPs), in which VMGs participated?
 - Does the investment broadly fall within the menu for land rehabilitation and restoration, SLM and VC-related infrastructure investments identified above?
121. Counties will liaise with NPCU and source for technical support from short term experts for concept note/proposal development. The full project proposal shall take the format provided in **Annex 13**. In preparation of the proposal, the feasibility and costing will be established and the field appraisal of the technical, social and environmental aspects of the

proposed investment will be conducted to evaluate the viability for implementation. The screening of the proposed investment for environmental and social risks using the ELRP - ESMF screening checklist will also be carried out at this stage.

122. The CPCU will forward the county concept notes/proposals/MCAPs that meet the basic eligibility criteria to the NPCU for approval. The National Technical Sub-Committee will select proposals for support based on the following criteria:

- Alignment of the proposed community sub project/investment with the community priority in respect to DL invasion.
- Approximate number of stakeholders/farmers benefiting from the investment.
- Probable success of the proposed investment to land rehabilitation and restoration
- Impact of the project to the beneficiaries.
- Involvement of VMGs in the proposed project.
- Sustainability of the proposed investment, including social and environmental sustainability.
- Technical feasibility and cost effectiveness.
- Recognition of the traditional ways of meeting the needs that are being addressed and potential to build upon existing institutions or techniques.

123. The proposal will clearly outline the different activities involved and community participation at all stages of investment and will include a clear budget. The proposal will clearly indicate the funds allocated to the cash for work programs, the expected number of beneficiaries as well as the specific activities that will be undertaken by the program participants. In case a contractor is hired, he/she will be required to hire local youth and VMGs identified by the project for low-skilled tasks. The CPCU will give feedback to communities on the eligibility of the proposed projects within 15 days of application.

4.6.4. Financial Management and Procurement

124. A single community sub – project/ investment will be funded to a maximum of US\$100,000 equivalent to Kenya Shillings (5M). The ceiling for each county community sub project will be US\$100,000 equivalent in Kenya shillings (10M) for the project period.

125. The CPCU will make the necessary arrangement to commence the implementation of the sub projects which will include procurement of contracted services, civil works, goods and equipment for the sub-project. The procurement of civil works, goods and equipment for the new project will be done by the CPCU upon approval by the NPCU, following the GoK and World Bank financial and procurement regulations (details will be contained in the Project Financial Management and Procurement Manuals).

126. The CPCU will provide the beneficiary communities with full information and documentation of these transactions. Land for multi community investments will be provided by communities. This should be reflected in the MOUs signed between the beneficiary communities and the County. The participating counties will be responsible for O&M of community sub – projects/investments financed under the project. Cost recovery (e.g., user charges/fees) and costs for operation will be incorporated into project budgets and stipulated in Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between participating counties and MoALF. The maintenance and operation of facilities will be funded by fees collected from beneficiaries, while county governments will be directly responsible for those benefiting the broader public/communities.

4.6.5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Sub Projects

127. The community sub projects/investments will be subjected to continuous monitoring and evaluation to determine their conformity to the approved proposals; progress towards achievement of objectives/expected impacts; and conformity to GoK and World Bank procedures and regulations. Project stakeholders, including the target communities, CTDs and CPCU will carry out internal monitoring and evaluation of the investments during implementation, completion and operationalization stages of the project. The CPCU and NPCU will arrange for sub - project monitoring meetings with the target communities to track progress and implementation challenges. The NPCU will hold a participatory project evaluation meeting (after project completion) to assess impacts, strengths and weaknesses of the processes applied in the project.
128. Meetings will be organized to disseminate information on the project; the CTDs will also provide quarterly progress reports on physical and financial progress of the project. The CPCU will lead the evaluation of the investments on completion to assess the impact of the project, community rating of the investment and the strengths and weaknesses of the processes used. The CPCU/NPCU will ensure that every investment will have a signpost and information disclosure mechanism and will be geo-referenced and placed on the web as part of the project's social accountability mechanisms.

4.6.5. Support to Producer Organizations (POs) and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

129. This grant will support POs and PPPs to strengthen and upscale their operations in aggregation, value addition and marketing of livestock and farm produce. The POs will also be supported to undertake bulk input acquisition of crop and livestock packets related to livelihood restoration and rehabilitation in project counties.

4.6.5.1. Identification and selection of POs

130. The project will ride on the existing POs which were either selected or federated through KCSAP and NARIGP projects. Where such POs do not exist, the project will support formation of federations of CIGs and VMGs using the procedure provided below.
131. The CPSC in consultation with the CPCU will constitute a temporary PO Selection Sub-Committee (in absence of one) with representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Cooperatives, Social services and Trade and Industry at county level. CPCU will prepare an inventory of potential POs for project support based on criteria prepared by the NPCU in consultation with line Ministries, The PO selection Sub-Committee will shortlist 3-4 POs per county from the inventory.
132. The CPCU will organize a sensitization workshop for representatives of all the shortlisted POs, to create awareness on the project and areas of support along the selected value chains. The CPCU will request all the pre-selected POs to prepare concept notes/proposals on livelihood restoration among the targeted value chain actors to be submitted within two weeks after the sensitization workshop. The PO selection sub-committee in consultation with CPCU will evaluate the concept notes/proposals and select POs for endorsement by the CPSC. Two POs will be selected for project support in each county representing priority value chains.

4.6.5.2. Capacity Building and financing of Producer Organizations

133. The project will support capacity building of business-oriented POs formed by federated CIGs and VMGs, to enhance profitability. Through their POs, the CIGs and VMGs will be empowered to participate effectively in their respective VCs; enhance access to quality farm inputs at negotiated prices; improved access to technologies, and agricultural services (including rural finance and extension). The groups will also be linked to markets and enjoy negotiated prices from bulk procurement of inputs and aggregation of farm produce for structured markets.
134. The project will provide competitive grants to POs towards capacity building and service linkages initiatives. The POs will link CIG and VMG members to input and output markets along selected VCs in the 15 participating counties. POs will comprise inter-community cooperatives, pastoralists' associations and/or other forms of market-oriented enterprises, primarily formed by federated CIGs and VMGs in agro-pastoralist and pastoralist production systems in DL Counties. Each CIG and VMG joining a PO will pay membership and annual fees in line with PO regulations. 60 (four per county) POs will benefit from organization and capacity development and will be trained on governance, financial management and

preparation of business plans. The POs will be supported to mobilize CIGs/VMGs to register and be part of the umbrella organizations.

135. Eligible POs will submit their capacity building plans/proposals to the CPCUs for vetting and recommendation by CTAC and approval by CPSC. The project will provide inclusion grants to POs of up to a maximum of Ksh. 500,000 (US\$ 5,000) per PO for the project period. The NPCU will prepare guidelines for PO support within the community grants manual, to facilitate management of grants. The NPCU and CPCUs will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the granting system and utilization of funds.

5.0. Chapter 5: Component 3 on Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness US\$12 million equivalent.

5.1. Overview of the Component

136. The objective of this component is to strengthen Kenyan systems for early warning, surveillance and control operations of the desert locust at County, National and regional levels. The focus of this component is to build capacity for prevention and rapid response to new and existing climate change-induced locust infestations thereby limiting in-country and cross-border spread and infestations. The achievement of this objective will be assessed through tracking of the following indicators:

1. Awareness raising communications campaigns conducted
2. Locust Control Unit fully established at the National Level
3. Number of Counties that have established Desert Locust Control Units at the County headquarter Level
4. Number of DL management team members who have attended regional trainings, workshops and seminars
5. Technical partnerships created through expert visits and exchange experiences
6. Number of trained experts in desert locust management and deployed at County and National levels of government

137. The project will strengthen capacity building for early warning on desert locust outbreaks in the region and through timely sharing of information and judicious response. The regional countries' preparedness to address the menace will be enhanced through the coordination and strengthening systems for early warning and timely information sharing in the region. Technical partnerships with relevant organizations, such as the FAO, Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA) and IGAD will be strengthened /developed.

138. The project will support capacity building to enable rapid and targeted short-term responses and long-term adaptation planning. Regional and national contingency plans for DL crises management will be updated /developed and use of new technologies for surveillance such as drones promoted. Training across countries to boost competencies in forecasting, surveillance and control will also be enhanced. Consultations with international and regional organizations will be up scaled to ensure project efforts and interventions are guided appropriately.

139. The project will also support the countries' participation in international collaborative efforts to prevent a re-occurrence of this natural disaster and strengthen preparedness and early warning systems at national and sub-national levels. Crop protection agencies in the

country will be supported to build their capacity through training and procurement of the necessary equipment and software.

140. This component will strengthen and address the coordination, early warning and preparedness activities of the program as detailed here below;

5.1 Coordination of DL Management System

5.1.1 Establishment and strengthening of Locust Control Unit (LCU)

141. Since desert locusts invaded Kenya in December 2019, coordination of control efforts has been done from the Plant Protection Services Division (PPSD) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The country was not adequately prepared to handle an invasion of such magnitude. Therefore, the special unit, namely the Locust Command Center was formed due to the current invasion and needs to be strengthened for the purpose of handling information from field activities and effective communication with all players for rapid response.
142. Consequently, a unit under the PPCSD, hereafter referred to as Locust Control Unit (LCU), will be established, equipped with the necessary equipment and qualified personnel deployed. Further, the capacity of this unit will be enhanced to enable the management of other migratory pest outbreaks. Adequate additional office space will be secured for the unit.
143. The LCU will be equipped with desktop and laptop computers loaded with the necessary software and accessories, LCD, communication gadgets such as smart phones, hand-held and vehicle-mounted HF radios, internet connectivity, television, airtime, suitable office and field vehicles, lubricants and fuel, field equipment such as GPS, calculators, cameras and measuring gadgets. In addition, the LCU will be provided with adequate office supplies, furniture, water dispenser and cleaning materials. The office compound will be installed with security surveillance cameras.
144. A qualified expert in plant protection and knowledgeable in desert locust management will be deployed to head the LCU and will be supported with administrative staff to oversee the day-to-day activities of the office. Casual workers will be hired when need arises. In addition, a locust expert/entomologist with knowledge to be trained in GIS, biometrics, climatology, environmental science and information technology will assist the head of the unit.

5.1.2 Establishment and strengthening of locust control section at county levels

145. Desert Locust Sections in the departments responsible for agriculture in the 15 project counties will be established. The County executive committee member (CEC) in charge of agriculture will identify suitable office space for county locust control section in addition to adequate storage space.

146. The CEC will identify and assign a suitable officer to head the section hereafter referred to as county coordinator. The officer will be one with expertise/to be trained on desert locust management. The coordinator will supervise and guide desert locust operations at ward/community levels in the county. The officer will be supported by casual workers on need-basis to handle activities of the section. The section will further be equipped with the necessary equipment such as furniture, ICT, surveillance kit, office supplies, sprayers, appropriate insecticides, personal protective gear and suitable vehicles and supplies of lubricants and fuel.

5.1.3 Establishment of ward/community locust control points

147. The county coordinator will identify and assign an officer to be in-charge of locust operations at ward/community level, hereafter referred to as Operations officer, and allocate appropriate office and storage space. The officer will be one who is trained/ to be trained on desert locust management. The main duties of the operations officer will be to carry out surveillance and control activities and to report to the county coordinator. The operations officer will also be responsible for stock management of pesticides and equipment. To effectively undertake these tasks, the operations officer will be equipped with motorbike, fuel and lubricants, smart phone, GPS, tape measures, calculators, note books and airtime.

5.1.4 Establishing linkages with national, regional and international institutions

148. The locust control unit will establish and strengthen linkages with national, regional and international institutions, universities, local and international research institutions, regulatory bodies and development partners who engage on desert locust management. The LCU will facilitate formal communication to various institutions partnering in the desert locust management initiative. Such communication shall provide details of the roles of the institutions and shall request for nomination of appropriate representative persons. The nominated persons shall constitute the technical advisory team, which shall be inaugurated to work with LCU.
149. The technical advisory team will develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) to guide responses to DL invasions. The SOPs will outline modalities of engagement of the various entities including the national government (relevant ministries), county governments, specialist organizations (e.g. DLCO-EA), and development partners.
150. The LCU, technical advisory team and county-based locust sections will be operationalized by carrying out the activities spelt out under component I and 3 (surveillance and control; and early warning preparedness) activities detailed here below.

5.2 Early Warning Preparedness

151. The preventative approach to desert locust management will focus on predicting the likelihood of cross-border invasions and in-country spread as determined through weather

and ecological conditions that could favor breeding, development and migration of the pest. Appropriate and timely data will be collected on key parameters such as rainfall, temperature, humidity, soils, wind and vegetation. The data will be processed and communicated routinely for use in desert locust early warning and forecasting systems to support short-term responses and long-term adaptation planning by the LCU, national partners, regional and international bodies.

152. An effective early warning system should generate, disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals threatened by hazard/disaster to prepare and act accordingly. The long-term adaptation planning will assist in the identification and mapping of desert locust breeding habitats and potential outbreak areas in the project implementing counties. With properly synthesized early warning information, the country will activate the necessary procedures to acquire appropriate desert locust management and control materials including Biopesticides, synthetic insecticides, spraying equipment, PPEs and strategic personnel as outlined in component I.

5.2.1 Capacity Building

153. All training activities under Component I & 3 will be conducted jointly in order to offer a comprehensive DL training menu with topics ranging from surveillance, early warning and preparedness, responsible use of pesticides, control operations and associated field survey to verify effectiveness of control operations,
154. The training will be conducted by MITT members, Outsourced experts, TOTs and County Teams depending on type of training and target participants. The content for training will focus on overall desert locust management, which will be delivered in both theory and practical sessions.
155. The levels of training will be either at National level, Locust control base, County, Sub-county and ward levels. Some of the DL technical teams will undergo further specialized training at regional and international levels.

5.2.2 Desert Locust Situation, Weather and Ecological Conditions

156. Available data on wind direction, vegetation, rainfall, temperature, etc. will be refined to predict when the DL outbreaks and upsurge would likely happen. Short and long-term forecasting data will enable the LCU in forecasting the movement and behavior of locust accurately. DL, weather and ecological conditions will be assessed mainly in the breeding areas of the project counties and communicated routinely to guide the LCU prepare response mechanisms to deal with any crisis that may arise. Reports of control operations and outcomes will also be communicated for further analysis and any adjustment. All DL technical and related data will be stored at the LCU ICT data centre. In this regard, the project will engage the KALRO ICT directorate and make use of the Kenya Agriculture Observatory on agro-weather data.

5.2.3 Communication and awareness enhancement

157. Successful management of current and future desert locust outbreak/invasions will be highly dependent on effective communication of the robust information generated from surveillance and early warning activities in the project counties. This calls for establishment of communication systems linking community/ward, county, national, regional and international levels. The systems will ensure that vital information such as imminent desert locust invasions, outbreaks and appropriate control measures is conveyed appropriately to relevant actors.
158. Towards this end, communication materials on desert locust preparedness such as brochures, fliers, posters, pocket booklets will be developed by MITT and LCU. These materials will be distributed in hard copies or electronic format. Information on desert locust development will be disseminated through workshops at county, national regional and international levels, while meetings/public gatherings will be used to engage the communities. Other communication channels such as vernacular radio stations, television, newspaper articles, notices, publications, ministry websites and presentations in scientific conferences will be used for mass communication on desert locust issues. For effective delivery of desert locust information and community mobilization, communication equipment such Public address system (PAS) will be procured at LCU and county level.

5.4 Developing contingency plan

159. The contingency plan will guide the country to be in a position to perform a self-reliant Desert Locust Management System. The LCU will oversee the country, conduct effective surveillance, early control operations and ensure an operational information management system is put in place, besides maintaining an updated inventory of stocks, equipment and personnel (Annex 19).
160. A DL management strategy will be developed during the project period to guide all stakeholders involved in DL control in Kenya.

6.0. Chapter 6: Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$4.0 million equivalent)

6.1. Overview of the Component

161. This chapter covers the project coordination, management, M&E and management of risks. It provides guidance of ELRP implementation aspects mentioned above. The chapter gives implementation details indicating the project coordination and management related activities that will be supported. It provides roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders that will be involved in undertaking the various coordination and management related interventions. It highlights aspects under component four of the project and its linkages to other components. This will finance NPCU and CPCU associated costs including operations and maintenance (O&M), such as office space rental charges and conservancy, purchase of vehicles and maintenance including fuel and repairs. Others include office equipment including ICT, furniture, and tools among others.
162. It will also finance the costs of project supervision and oversight provided by the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), Internal Auditing, County Project Steering Committees (CPSCs), County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) and any other project administration expenses. In addition, this will also facilitate project planning and budgeting; capacity building on technical and administrative matters; financial management and audit; procurement; development of Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks, plans and manuals; targeted studies; technical backstopping; Consultancies for development of relevant project documents and systems (project management and information system and Environmental and Social Standards Frameworks/Plans among others) , targeted studies, data collection; field monitoring and evaluation including support missions; environmental and social management, and communication.

6.2. Project coordination

163. Project coordination will be undertaken by the three main institutions to be established at each level (national, county and community levels), namely; National Project coordination unit (NPCU), the County project coordination unit (CPCU) and the community driven development committees (CDDC) respectively. The units will work in harmony to coordinate implementation of project activities to ensure effective operation of the various committees to implement project interventions.

6.3. Project Management and Administration

164. Project management will be achieved through the various committees at three main levels national, county level and community level. As stated under component 4, these committees shall be established to oversee the project implementation process at the stated levels with clear mandate and reporting requirements. Project implementation will be enhanced through regular support missions to be organized on biannual basis whose main output

would be aide memoires to advise the stakeholders (implementers and beneficiaries) on strengths and weaknesses in project implementation. Administration will entail day to day project management and ensuring adherence to laid down procedures for efficient and effective project implementation. This will involve technical progress reporting, flow of funds, flow of information and day to day handling of project issues. For smooth project implementation the NPCU will develop various project manuals and guidelines to include:

- i Screening for transfer to safety net programs
- ii Micro-Project Memorandum of Understanding Forms
- iii Agreement for Community Grants
- iv Agreements for sub project Investments,
- v Grants Manual
- vi Procurement and accounting guidelines

6.4. Financial Management and Funds Flow

165. The FM functions of the project will be managed by MoALF&C, the NPCU and the respective County PCUs. Financial management arrangements include planning, budgeting, accounting, internal control, funds flow, financial reporting, and auditing arrangements of the MoALFC and their entity/entities responsible for project implementation. The financial management arrangements for the Project relies on the MoALFC or Implementing entity's/entities' existing institutions and systems, with due consideration of the capacity of those institutions.
166. The objective of the FM arrangements is to ensure that: (i) financial resources reach the executing agencies and ultimate project beneficiaries in the shortest time possible; (ii) resources are used to finance the intended activities with efficiency and economy; (iii) resources are properly accounted for and project results and outcomes are achieved; and (iv) acceptable auditing arrangements are in place. The MoALF&C has adequate experience and capacity to carry out FM activities to effectively handle Bank-financed projects financial management issues. In addition, the project will develop a FM manual for ELRP that will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank.
167. The Financial Manual will provide comprehensive accounting and financial procedures for proper management of project funds, including robust social accountability mechanisms for complaints handling and public disclosure and reporting. The disbursement of funds to the Plant Protection Services (PPS) Division will be advanced from the Project Account at the National level to the dedicated account managed by the PPS Division in tandem with Authority to Incur Expenditures (AIE) on SoE – accountability - replenishment modality. All the original supporting documentation for the expenditures incurred at the PPS Division will

be provided as part of the SoE supporting documentation and submitted alongside the SoE to the NPCU for safe custody.

168. The disbursement of funds under component 2 (counties) will be budgeted in the National Budget/ County Allocation Revenue Act (CARA) and will be disbursed directly to the Project Operations Accounts (POA) in commercial banks through the County Revenue Fund (CRF) and Special Purpose Account (SPA) in line with World Bank emergency response procedures. The counties will be expected to account for all resources under the component to the NPCU on a quarterly basis. The original documents for Component 2 will be retained at the CPCU in line with the procedures stipulated in the project Financial Management Manual (FMM). The emergency disbursement and accountability procedures and requirements for the project will be executed in line with WB policy on emergency operations.
169. The flow of funds will involve two Designated Accounts (DA) one for the county activities (DA-B) and national activities (DA-A). The MOALF&C will trigger transfer of funds from DA-A through the County Revenue Fund (CRF) accounts to the dedicated County Project Accounts (CPAs), which shall be opened to receive and disburse project proceeds at the county level (**Figure 2**). CPAs will be opened by each participating county at the CBK or in financial institutions acceptable to the World Bank/IDA. Beneficiary communities will open community bank accounts (CAs) at commercial banks or in financial institutions acceptable to the World Bank/IDA to which community investment funds will directly be disbursed from the CPAs once they have met the eligibility criteria. For the cash transfer(CT) / cash for work (CfW) facility, the funds will be managed by the CPCU and guided by eligibility criteria and with clear disbursement modalities. In administration of cash transfer(CT) / cash for work (CfW) facility, the CPCU will work in collaboration with the CDDCs and the PMCs.

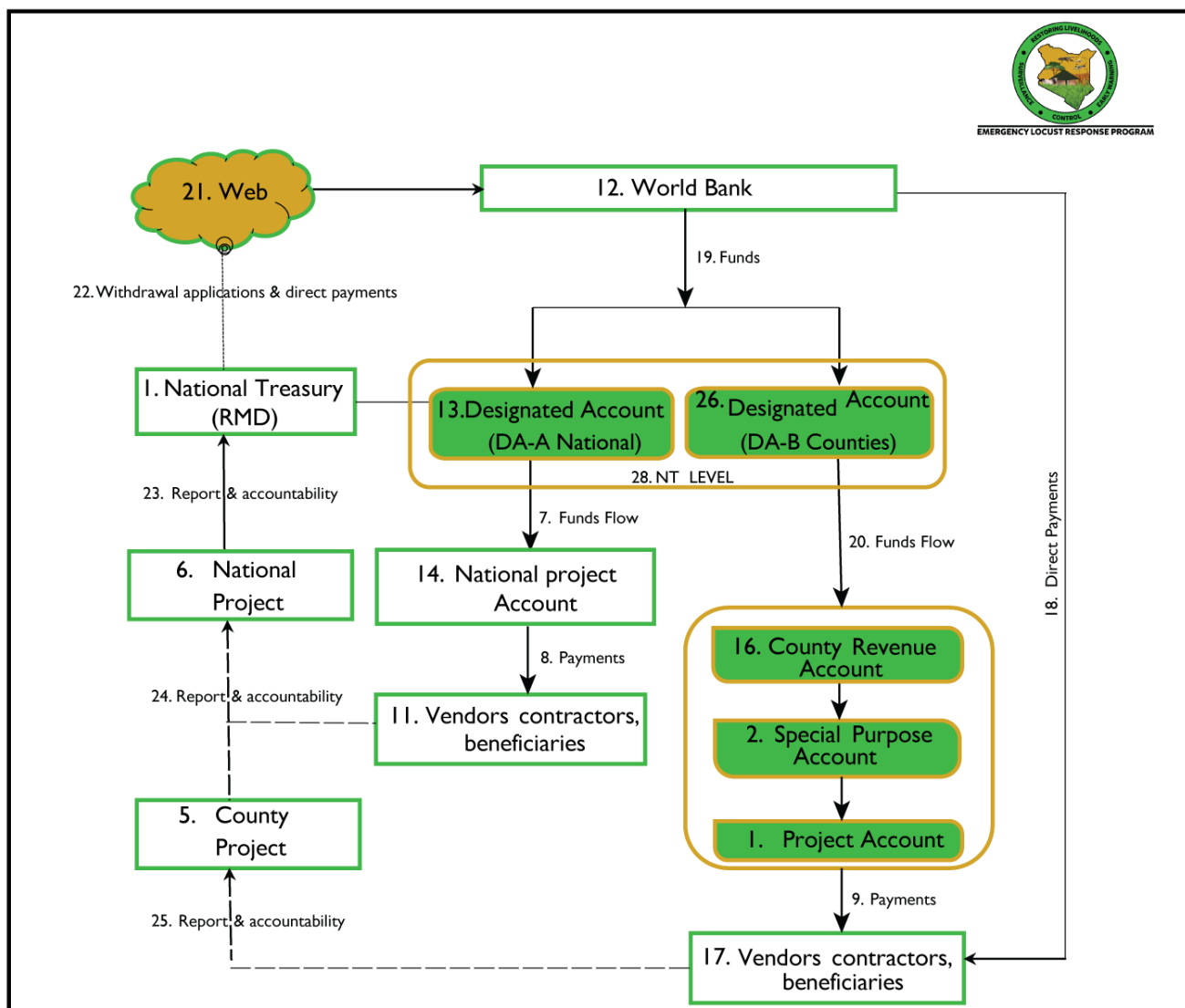


Figure 3: Organogram on Funds Flow

6.5. Procurement Management

170. The Project Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's Procurement Regulations for IPF Borrowers for Goods, Works, Non-Consulting and Consulting Services, dated July 1, 2016 and revised in November 2017 and August 2018. The Project will be subject to the World Bank's Anti-Corruption Guidelines, dated October 15, 2006, revised in January 2011 and July 1, 2016. The Project will use STEP to plan, record and track procurement transactions.

171. The proposed procurement approach will facilitate emergency procurement for the required goods, works and services to utilize the flexibility provided by the World Bank's Procurement Framework for fast tracking emergency procurement. Key measures to fast track procurement in order of priority include: (i) use of simplified and fast procurement and selection methods fit for emergency situation including direct Selection / Procurement,

as appropriate; (ii) streamlined competitive procedures with shorter bidding time; (iii) extension of existing contracts where they include the required goods, works and services; (iv) use of framework agreements including pre-existing ones; (v) procurement from UN Agencies through direct selection using existing Standard Agreements; (vi) use of procurement agents; (vii) force account, as needed; and (viii) increased thresholds for Request for Quotation (RfQ) and national procurement, consultants qualifications-based selection, among others. If requested by the MoALF&C, the World Bank will provide procurement Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS) to help expedite all stages of procurement, such as, helping to draft technical requirements and specifications, drafting procurement documents, providing advice on evaluation procedures and, participating as observers during negotiations to clarify any matters regarding World Bank Procurement Regulations.

172. Further, Bid Securing Declaration may be sought instead of bid security. Advance payment may be increased to 40 percent and accompanied by an advance payment guarantee. The time for submission of bids/proposals following national and international market approaches could be shortened to between 7-15 days, and to three days for those using the RfQ. However, if bidders request for an extension of the period for preparation and submission of bids/quotations, this should be considered. Retroactive financing may be applied to the contracts procured in advance for the purpose of achieving the project's objectives using procurement procedures that are consistent with Sections I, II and III of the World Bank's Procurement Regulations and the Financing Agreement for this project.
173. Procurement Profile for the Project include the procurement of pesticides, ground and aerial spraying equipment, motor-vehicles and related mounted spraying equipment, aircraft leasing, GPS equipment, VHF radios, PPEs, blood testing kits, camping and drum crusher equipment, non-consulting services for distribution of pesticides, and livelihood impact assessment consulting services, and the implementation, tracking and monitoring. Community level interventions will comprise livelihood protection and restoration that includes, minor civil and public works, pasture restoration, livestock restocking and other interventions under component 2.
174. Procurement and distribution of supplies and equipment and related services may be affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the disruptions it has caused globally in the production and distribution of goods and services. In view of the foregoing, the project may engage UN Agencies, such as FAO in the sourcing, procurement and distribution of these equipment to mitigate against any delays in procurement and implementation of the project. Procurement implementation under the Project will be undertaken by the ELRP NPCU. For the day-to-day implementation of the project, the team integrates and streamline its activities with the established structures for dealing with the DL crisis in the country which mainly include the Locust Command Centre (LCC) under PPS Division.
175. Procurement in community-level interventions will include livelihoods protection and restoration activities aimed at helping and protecting the poor and vulnerable in DL affected

areas from human capital and asset loss, enhance their access to food and restore livelihoods that have been destroyed by DL infestations. Procurement activities will include fodder supply and distribution, construction of quality grain and seed storage facilities, water-pans and earth dams, pasture restoration and animal restocking among other interventions under component 2.

176. At the county level, the CPCU will spearhead execution of procurement activities under Component 2. At community level, a subcommittee of the CDDCs together with the CPCU will undertake the procurement of the materials required for the Microprojects, Subprojects and Producer Organizations. The procurement of goods and services under the project will be undertaken through simplified procurement procedures in line with the project procurement manual.
177. The NPCU in collaboration with CPCU will be responsible for record keeping and asset management that will entail maintaining detailed records of assets and inventory dispatched to the counties to ensure assets purchased are safeguarded. The NPCU will in coordination with counties, issue guidance to emphasize the role the beneficiaries play in ensuring assets dispatched to them are used for the intended purpose with high levels of transparency and accountability.

6.6. Project Communication

178. Effective communication will be a vital element in the project implementation. An efficient and effective information sharing will ensure networking and linkages among the project stakeholders. The project will develop a communication strategy aimed at promoting effective and efficient channels of communication, enhancing stakeholders' access to information and knowledge management. The NPCU and other relevant stakeholders will undergo project sensitization and awareness creation through various communication channels including workshops, seminars, letters, internal memos and electronic media.

6.7. Information and Communication Strategy for ELRP

179. A crisis is a situation in which something or someone is affected by one or more very serious problems that can have negative consequences if not handled properly. Failure to handle a crisis can result in serious harm to the stakeholders, losses for the project, or even end its very existence. A crisis can create three related threats: (i) public safety, (ii) financial loss, and (iii) reputation loss. For effective communication among the project stakeholders, the project will engage the services of a communication agency.
180. ELRP will develop an Information and Communication Strategy (ICS) and a Risk Communication Plan (RCP) as a subset of the strategy. The RCP will outline processes for disseminating information to the public, government agencies, the media, and other stakeholders during desert locust outbreak which is categorized as a high crisis; crisis communication guidelines and the crisis communications team as well as providing the tools to effectively handle crisis. The project will identify a Technical Support Agency (TSA) to

support in the management of communication at the Ministry. The TSA will be composed of various technical expertise who will develop communication products with key messages targeting various audiences/ stakeholders. The agency will work closely with the project's NPCU, specifically the communication officer and strengthen close linkages with counties and relevant partners. This will enable the project to increase the quality, consistency and speed of engagement, information and learning pathways for and to the public whilst increasing project visibility.

181. The project's ICS will entail the following: Preparing generic and key messages of varying levels of intensity for use in current and future crisis to include: communicating the crisis situation and its origin; areas of greatest vulnerability; levels of vulnerability across the gender categories; managing community expectations by: i) Establishing internal communication protocol to respond to current and future crisis; ii) Clearly outlining crisis communication guidelines and the crisis communications team; and iii) Conducting regular monitoring and evaluation of communications.
182. The project's communication team, in the implementation structure levels, will be composed of the NPC, Communication Officer, Environment and Social Safeguards Officer, M&E officer, the technical support agency representative, CPC, Chair of the CPSC, Chair CTAC, Executive Committee of the CDDC, Executive Committee of the CDDO and representatives of the Project Affected Persons (PAP).
183. Other proposed strategies (through a stakeholder engagement at National level) to explore to operationalize the ICS and the RCP to desert locust crisis will include: (i) An Integrated communication desk in each of the 6 control base centers (Wajir, Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit, Masinga and Garissa) proposed to be set up; ii) Co-opting focal communication persons, from Ministry and other relevant ministries persons to the proposed Multi-Institutional Technical Team (MITT); iii) Identify a spokesperson at national level to communication on matters desert locust and work closely with the ELRP communication officer.
 - Awareness campaigns during the proposed sensitizations of the project and trainings-generic right and key messages which should be honest and transparent of what has happening (extent of damage in terms of livelihoods, economic, cultural among others), is happening/ should be happening; challenges and strategies in place; partnerships and collaboration at play and what roles and responsibilities each play.
 - Documentation – Development of educational materials and posters on how to identify and manage/ eradicate desert locust; quick measures to put in place at different levels to be responsive to the situation; demystify myths by providing facts; frequently asked questions Documentation could be in various, relevant and targeting dissemination pathways (to include Radio, TV, social media platforms, churches, barazas and so forth). This will be done in close collaboration with the project's component leaders as well as other DL related partners.

- Develop a framework of sharing information across the control base centers; potential risks of miscommunication as a result of misinformation and/or inadequate information.
 - Develop monitoring and evaluation system to information and communication generated and disseminated to publics
 - A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) must be instituted at all levels of implementations to respond to desert locust targeting the affected persons and in cognizant of the existing redress mechanism in affected communities.
 - Long term measure: Development of training materials/ manuals for continuous empowerment and capacity building of county extension service providers
 - Develop a post crisis mechanism to assess efficiency and effectiveness of the processes; achievements; cost-benefit analysis; human resources; training and so forth.
184. Communication and dissemination pathways will include interpersonal communication, mass media, social and digital media/ICT/Internet across all the levels of implementation and will integrate a feedback mechanism to assess beneficiaries' satisfaction with the project's communication and dissemination pathways in the processes, interventions and benefits.
185. Reference will be made to ELRP Information and Communication Strategy for details on communication and dissemination, the SEP for stakeholder engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism Strategy for procedure to log and redress a grievance/ complaint including social accountability.

6.8. Project Management and Information System (PMIS)

186. An integrated Project Management and Information System (PMIS) will be developed with a capacity to monitor project activities based on the annual work plans and budgets, financial, procurement, and M&E reporting against the results framework. The digital applications will be leveraged fully, and appropriate dashboards will be available at the national and county level so that progress can be tracked, and mid-course changes can be made to the emergency response strategy as per the need. The PMIS will be linked to an ICT Agricultural Information Platform that will collect data on the project activities to generate reports that: (i) compare implementation performance at the national, county and community level (ii) link physical implementation to financial reporting; and (iii) give stakeholders relevant information that enable them make informed decisions. The System will enforce a culture of results-based project M&E and provide the basis for an evidence-based decision-making process as well as provide concurrent feedback to key stakeholders on the progress towards the project's key results.
187. The project will engage the services of a consultant to develop the PMIS with a Dashboard anchored on it to provide project implementation summaries on fortnight and monthly basis. The consultant will also give technical backstopping on the system on need basis. Data collection, compilation, analysis, and reporting will be carried out by the M&E Specialist assisted by other technical specialists at national and county level. Data and information at

the community level will be collected by the beneficiaries, aggregated at the CPCU. Verification of such data will be done on quarterly basis from a representative sample of the beneficiaries.

6.9. Development of ICT Platform

188. Due to the emergency nature of ELRP and need for timely response, an ICT platform will be developed to facilitate effective, efficient, participatory and active knowledge and information sharing among the project stakeholders. The project will build on best practices of existing ICT platforms in other projects and programs such as KCSAP and NARIGP. Existing ICT platforms will be leveraged and by incorporating the best practices enhance: (a) participatory processes; (b) interpersonal and interactive communication; (c) execution of transactions; (d) project Management, and effectiveness of project implementation. In this regard, the project will work closely with the KALRO ICT team.
189. The ICT will provide a platform against which the M&E systems as well as the MIS will be anchored to support project implementation. The platform will be used to share any information related to the project as well as a complaints and grievance handling mechanism. The project will engage the services of a consultant to develop the described ICT system and build the capacity of the NPCU, CPCU and the relevant stakeholders on use and maintenance.

6.10. Monitoring & Evaluation

190. The overall goal of the ELRP Monitoring and & Evaluation system is to improve on the design and performance of the project (formative evaluation), to make an overall judgment about the effectiveness of the completed project (summative evaluation), and to generate knowledge about good practices (lessons learned). Monitoring & Evaluation will be an integral tool for managing and accessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the project interventions. The project will establish an automated M&E system whose main functions will be data collection, analysis, and reporting. The system will provide the foundation for an evidence-based decision-making process while delivering information and knowledge necessary to inform stakeholders on project performance. The M&E function will develop a monitoring and evaluation manual; and Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) for efficient and effective tracking of project implementation progress.

6.11. Performance Monitoring Plan

191. The NPCU in consultation with the CPCU and the relevant stakeholders will develop a Performance Monitoring Plan. The PMP document will act as a reference document for project implementers and other stakeholders in planning and implementation of the project activities. It will provide information on monitoring and evaluation, data collection, reporting, documentation and dissemination methods. It will provide details on how the M&E manual will be operationalized.

6.12. Monitoring & Evaluation Manual

192. The M&E Manual is aimed at explaining the procedure for monitoring implementation of project activities for enhanced achievement of the targets. It will focus on the following:
- Stakeholders involvement and dissemination of relevant information that they need
 - Flexibility in measuring the indicators to ensure that unforeseen circumstances and project risks are mitigated against to enhance project implementation progress and impact as per the needs of the different stakeholders
 - Data collection, analysis and reporting on timely basis
 - Data storage, management and synthesis for knowledge sharing
 - Provision of guidelines on how to carry out the various M&E activities
193. The main activities under the M&E function will include regular data collection for routine monitoring, and impact evaluation. This will be coordinated by the M&E Specialist in collaboration with the NPCU specialists and other stakeholders. The same will be replicated at the County level. The County M&E officer with the CPCU members will aggregate data from the community for reporting purposes. In this regard, the project will conduct capacity building of the various stakeholders that will be involved in the project implementation on data collection, collation, aggregation, quality control, analysis, reporting and feedback.

6.13. Levels of Monitoring

194. Monitoring and evaluation will be done at 3 levels: activity, output and outcome levels.

6.13.1. Activity Monitoring

195. The focus of activity monitoring is to determine whether the planned activities are being implemented, as well as to identify if implementation is timely and in line with the project development objective and within the projected resource limits. Deviations from established timelines and resource limits will be identified and discussed. Periodic monitoring visits will be undertaken by the implementing team and the M&E Specialist to ensure that activity monitoring is conducted in a timely manner, accurately and on an on-going basis.

6.13.2. Monitoring of Outputs

196. Output monitoring will focus on ensuring that the planned targets for each indicator have been met. In monitoring project outputs, the project will ensure that attention is paid to the quality, quantity and timeliness of all the outputs.

6.13.3. Monitoring of Outcomes

197. The focus of outcome monitoring will be to ensure that ELRP is producing the changes necessary for achieving the intermediate results and the Project Development Objective.

Outcome data will be collected through annual, midterm and end-term assessments/evaluations.

6.14. Evaluations

198. The purpose of the follow-up assessments will be to measure project impact in relation to the key performance indicators as indicated in the **Project Results Framework (Annex I)**. For this purpose, non-routine assessments (annual, midterm and end term) will be conducted to obtain the relevant data. Evaluation studies will be undertaken focusing on the key performance indicators with a purpose of assessing the project performance. These include:

6.14.1 Outcome Indicators

199. The following are the outcome indicators:

- Land area (ha) sprayed for locust control (Hectare(Ha))
- Land area (ha) of affected pasture/rangeland restored to productivity (Hectare(Ha))
- Land area (ha) of affected agricultural land restored to productivity (Hectare(Ha))

6.14.2. Intermediate Outcome Indicators

200. The following are the intermediate outcome indicators:

- Locust monitoring system operational (Yes/No) (Yes/No)
- Control teams (Number) trained in safe use of pesticides (Number)
- Affected farmers (number) receiving input packets (Number)
- Affected livestock holding households (number) receiving emergency fodder and fodder seeds (Number)
- Affected livestock holding households (number) receiving replacement livestock (Number)
- Awareness raising communications campaigns conducted (Yes/No)
- Locust Control Unit fully established at the National Level
- Number of Counties that have established Desert Locust Control Units at the County Level

6.15. Progress Reporting

201. Reporting will be an integral part of the M&E and learning process and will involve the systematic and timely collection, collation, aggregation and analysis of data for provision of essential information at periodic intervals. The documented information in the form of reports will be used to establish the status of project activities completion rate against the set time frames and expected outputs and outcomes; compliance with the set policies, procedures and standard; and what is working and what has not worked and why.

202. During the project implementation various types of reports will be produced including: Financial, Individual farmers/households, Micro- projects and Sub-projects, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision and progress reports. These reports will form part of the secondary data for the project activities impact evaluation. Data required for the latter will emanate from: (i) routine monitoring and evaluation reports, (ii) mid-term review (MTR) reports, and (iii) end of the project reports.

6.15.1. Activity Projects

203. After completion of any community level project activity, a report will be written by the local extension officer who is charged with the responsibility of overseeing its implementation. Such activities will be those at community level restoration interventions and coordination and management related at both county and community levels. The reports will be aggregated to form part of the quarterly reports for the counties. These reports will be forwarded to the NPCU on quarterly basis. The Locust Command Centres will also compile and submit activity-based reports in respect to the supported interventions to the NPCU.

6.15.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports.

204. They will focus more on the Key Performance Indicators as stipulated in the project results framework. In order to enhance awareness about the project implementation and performance, the reports will be posted to the project website for wider consumption by implementing agencies and stakeholders.

6.15.3. Monitoring Reports

205. The NPCU will carry out biannual monitoring and compile reports within 48 hours after completion of the activity. On the other hand, the CPCU will undertake monitoring on quarterly basis and also compile reports within 48 hours after completion of the activity. The M&E officers will be responsible for compilation of these reports and submit them to the NPC and CPC for national and county level monitoring respectively.

6.15.4. Supervision Reports

206. The NPCU will carry out biannual supervision of the counties where project activities are being implemented. The activity may be done concurrently with the in-depth M&E of project implementation in order to enhance prudence in resources utilization. A report will be compiled and submitted to the NPC within 48 hours after completion of the activity. The CPCUs will on the hand undertake quarterly supervisions of project activities and hence produce reports also within 48 hours after completion of the activity.
207. County supervision reports will among other issues include progress on implementation of Individual Farmers Investment/Business plans, Micro-projects and Sub-projects. All the supervision reports compiled by the NPCU will be shared with the relevant stakeholders

including the MOALF&C headquarters and WB office. The M&E Specialist will be the custodian of the supervision reports.

6.15.5. Evaluation Reports

208. The CPC will submit a work plan review report to the NPC by 30th of July and January every year of project implementation. This will form part of the county biannual and annual report respectively. On the other hand, the NPCU will include the national work plan review report for the project in the biannual and annual reports to be submitted by 15th August and February of every year of the project period.
209. Mid-term review, mission visits and the study reports will also form part of the project evaluation. Their reports will be submitted to the NPC after completion of the exercise as per the terms of reference and timelines for the activity. These reports will also be shared among relevant stakeholders including the Project Steering Committees (CPSC & NPSC), the MoALF&C, the CPCU and WB. The reports will be expected to lead to the review of the strategies and re-tooling to achieve desired results of the project. The recommendations from the reports will be discussed by NPSC and any management decision taken will be implemented promptly in order to achieve better results and significant impacts.

6.16. Planning and Budgeting

210. The annual work planning and budgeting (AWP&B) will be undertaken through a consultative process encompassing the National, County and community levels budgets. The budget for the national activities will include those of the NPCU and the implementing agencies. The county budgets on the other hand will include activities for the CPCU and community implementation structures. This will also include the livelihood restoration interventions to be undertaken at county and community levels. The AWPB will include all project activities via a viz: project management and coordination; impact evaluation; monitoring and evaluation; communication and project visibility; utilities; operations; consortia fees; ward and county level investments; materials and equipment and consultancies.
211. **Project Planning Process:** The project will be undertaken on an annual basis and in line with GoK planning cycle and schedule of ELRP are in line with those of the GoK. In order to ensure that communities benefit from GoK services, their planning will be harmonized with the GoK planning and budget cycle.
212. **Planning with Communities:** The project will adhere to the GoK policy where the Community planning process is undertaken in a participatory manner. This is aimed at strengthening community institutions and enhancing ownership and sustainability.
213. **Development of budget guidelines:** The NPCU in collaboration with CPCU and the implementing agencies will develop budget guidelines in line with the proposed interventions.

6.17. Environment and Social Standards

214. According to the World Bank Environmental and Social Risk Classification, the Project has been rated HIGH. The pesticides recommended for use in DL control are in WHO hazard class II which is based on the level of toxicity. The application of the pesticides will cover large swathes of the Country and will potentially impact on local populations dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods such as pasture, vegetation and crop fields.
215. In regard to Social Standards, the project has been rated as HIGH mainly because of use of military and paramilitary in locust control who pose a risk of gender-based violence, tension and conflicts as communities move to facilitate control measures. The proposed project is financing activities that are anticipated to trigger several World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. These include:
- ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
 - ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions
 - ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
 - ESS 4: Community Health and Safety
 - ESS 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
 - ESS 7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities
 - ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure
216. In this regard, an Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (Annex II) has been prepared to guide on the relevant Environmental and Social safeguard instruments to be developed.

6.17.11. Environmental Standards

217. The proposed project is categorized high on environmental risk given that the use and application of synthetic pesticides and bio pesticides will cover large areas, will be used in large-scale, potentially impacting on local populations who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods such as pasture and crop fields, and potentially impact ecologically sensitive non target organisms, pollinators and other areas such as water bodies, wetlands, national parks, and reserves. There are also potential adverse effects on the health of control teams and on local communities where both ground and aerial spraying will take place.
218. In this regard, the NPCU will prepare ESMF, IPMF for component I & ESMF with an IPP for component 2. Specific interventions, sub projects and micro projects will be subjected to environmental screening and the relevant documents developed i.e. ESIA, EA and ESMFs among others. In addition the project will conduct capacity building of project implementers including the paramilitary support agencies who will be involved in spraying on reducing or eliminating environmental damage that would be occasioned by (i) transport, handling, storage of the pesticides, dosage (i.e. proper calibration of the spraying equipment to get

the right dose of active ingredient per hectare) during treatment and disposal of used pesticide containers; (ii) risk of polluting ecologically sensitive habitats such as wetlands, national parks and water bodies; (iii) risks that pasture, local water sources and ergonomically sensitive areas may be contaminated; and On Component 2, the potential environmental risks and impacts associated with these activities include: (i) potential soil erosion and pollution; (ii) dust emissions; (iii) generation of solid waste.

6.17.2. Social Standards

219. The social risks related to the project include: (i) human health risks, agricultural crop damage; (ii) unintentional overuse/misuse (beyond buffer zone damages) of pesticides during spraying on livestock, crop, fodder and humans; (iii) inadequate prior information for communities in target areas about the locusts control measures, potential benefits and impacts of pesticide use for DL control operations ; (iv) lack of framework /methods for assessing and mitigating adverse impacts out of the DL control damages (beyond buffer zone damages) on livestock, crops, fodder or humans; (v) potential exclusion of vulnerable households (women, youth and IP) in project areas, (v) inadequate communication about the targeting for the beneficiaries livelihoods support; (vi) pesticide residual impact on humans, crops, livestock (including from grazing area), human and livestock water points (wells), (vii) lack of transparency and accountability in beneficiary identification. In this regard, the NPCU will prepare ESMF and IPP mainly for component 2.
220. Specific interventions, sub projects and micro project will be subjected to social screening and the relevant documents developed i.e. SEP, ESIA, EA and ESMPs among others. In addition, the project will conduct capacity building of project implementers including paramilitary Personnel on handling, use and application of pesticides, gender and social inclusion, occupational health and safety, transparency and accountability among other social related aspects. The project will also develop a Gender Based Violence Action Plan (GBVP) and undertake community sensitization on the impacts of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. Table I shows the proposed mitigation measures against the key ESS.

Table I: Activities, Impacts and Proposed Mitigations

ESS	Activity	Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation
ESS1 - Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DL control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pollution of sensitive ecosystems Effects on human health Effects on livestock health Effects on pasture & fodder and crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preparation of and capacity building of GBVP and SEP follow management of environmental capacity building of the DL control to management plan avoid spraying close to areas with biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems Community engagement Responsible use of pesticides
ESS2 -Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of children/underage youth in DL control/operations employ services of paramilitary, contractors, consultants and other Government works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -child labour use -SEA -Work place related injuries -Exposure to control pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid use of children labour Prepare an LMP Workers to sign a code of conduct Ensure GRM guidelines are followed Proper management of OHS for the communities Provision of PPEs Health practitioners should be available Sensitization of the project stakeholders
ESS3 -Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over dose of pesticides Use of defective Equipment Inappropriate storage Inappropriate means of transport Over procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakages/spillage Expired pesticides use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive ecosystems Effects on non-target organisms Human Poisoning and contamination environment Use of expired pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare an IPMP Follow WHO/FAO guidelines on use of pesticides Proper a waste management plan Map out areas to sprayed Community engagement Utilize early warning systems inform procurement of equipments and pesticides Safeguarding the contaminated sites Stock control management Assumed consumption rate

ESS	Activity	Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase products with long shelf life • Mopping of expired or obsolete pesticides and disposal
ESS4 -Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DL Control activities/ application of pesticides ▪ Civil works related restoration activities ▪ Restocking Activities ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exposure to pesticides • spraying on pastures and crops • Injuries and drowning • Vector and Water borne diseases • Introduction of zoonotic diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community sensitization on the reasons likely to result from contamination • Use of PPEs during control operations • prepare a ESIA, GBVP, gender segregation GRM • Secure civil works sites • Sensitize the community on vector control • Adhere to animal health regulations
ESS6 -Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DL Control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an IPMP • Map out the precise areas to be sprayed • Avoid sensitive ecosystems • Continuous monitoring and reporting measures • Community involvement in the control •
ESS7 -Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livelihood restoration activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare an IPP • Identify vulnerable and marginalized • Identify alternative livelihoods culture • Identify and address special needs

ESS	Activity	Negative Impacts	Proposed Mitigation
ESS10-Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Surveillance and early warning; control ; and livelihood restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of inclusivity Lack of sustainability• Inappropriate targeting• Elite capture•	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SEP and GRM in place• Participatory identification of beneficiaries• Use of Community driven development• Community empowerment Public disclosure

6.18. Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM).

221. The purpose of a grievance mechanism is to establish a way for individuals, groups or communities affected by the project to contact the relevant project implementers if they have an inquiry, a concern or a formal complaint aimed at ensuring that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and avoid the need to resort to judicial proceedings or outpourings by aggrieved PAPs/communities that would have been prevented through an effective GRM
222. A GRM is a strategy developed to help mitigate social and environmental risks in the implementation of the project. ELRP shall adopt Grievance Redress Mechanism set up by KSCAP or NARIGP as established and where it does not exist or a strengthened system similar to the ones for those projects shall be adopted locally, whether these mechanisms are formal or informal. The GRM will ensure that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns through an integrated feedback mechanism.
223. The existing community-based grievance resolution structures or sub-project level committees will resolve grievances or disputes received and logged in to ensure that redress actions are well documented. Project Affected Persons (PAP) and other parties will submit complaints regarding the project, through the established GRM, or existing appropriate local grievance mechanisms. If the aggrieved Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or communities are not satisfied with the redress action at sub-project level, they will have an opportunity for redress at the county level, and if this should this also fail, it will be sent to National level where other dispute resolution structures can be set up ad hoc depending on the type of grievance sometimes involving relevant stakeholders like pest control board and national environment tribunal among.
224. The project will operationalize GRM in the three levels of project implementation. This mechanism will comprise a database that registers all complaints and tracks the redress process of each complaint by log in registers for review. Key for aggregating information on complaints and their status (e.g., received, in process, escalated, closed) is the unique register which must be prepared at the county level (e.g., office walk-in, phone, letter, email) at each level (i.e. national, county, community).
225. At the community level, a member or a local chief will be appointed as grievance focal point and will register every grievance received using a grievance register with grievance details. The project GRM performance will be measured on aggregate measure of *percentage of grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that have been addressed*". The effectiveness of these complaints handling procedures will be monitored and assessed during the quarterly and annual review workshops for modifications if required. The focal person at each level will log the complaints into the complaints register as well as their resolutions and forward them to the M&E Officer (County level) for compilation and integration in the quarterly progress report
226. A grievance reporting system comprising telephone lines, opinion/suggestion boxes placed at Chiefs Offices, CPCU Offices, letters, emails, face to face and SMS text messages will be

used. A register to log the grievances will be maintained at each level starting at the community level to the national level.

227. Grievance Redress Committees will be instituted and subjected to continuous training, at national, county and community level on how to resolve and record grievances and also help in their intervention. At the national level and Communication/Environment and Social Safeguards/M&E Officers at the NPCU will monitor and report on the efficacy of the complaints handling mechanisms
228. On timelines the PAP/complainant should expect a response from the community level grievance redress committee within seven days of filing the complaint. If the issue is not resolved, and escalate the complaint to the next county or highest level possible; The National level will be given a fourteen (14) day in order to hold a meeting to resolve a grievance The resolution will be presented to the PAP in written form or on spot resolution that will be written for future reference (vi) If there is no resolution to the complainant is free to pursue the Law Court - The Kenyan laws allow any aggrieved person the right of access to Court of law. (Refer to ERLP Grievance Redress Mechanism Strategy).

6.19RLP Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan

229. Gender Based Violence is defined as any conduct, comment, gesture, or contact perpetrated by an individual based on gender on the work site or in its surroundings, or in any place that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to another individual without his/her consent, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty.
230. The project is classified as a High GBV risk project that requires an assessment of the GBV risks in the sub project's Environmental and Social Impact assessments and development of a GBV action plan as part of subprojects ESMPs.

6.19.1 GBV Risks of the ERLP Project

231. Under Component I, labor influx associated with these control measures is a primary risk, as it may impact upon the community through sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable women and girls or spreading disease (including COVID-19) to otherwise isolated rural communities with limited access to health services. In addition, addressing gender dimensions of the operation including gender-based violence (GBV) and (v) labor aspects including worker safety. Out of these risks, the most concerning is the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of violence, perpetrated by project workers and volunteers in ground operations under Component I. Members of the National Youth Service (NYS), commonly referred to as a paramilitary organization, will be used for ground spraying under component
232. The living arrangements for deployed NYS volunteers are understood to be essentially unregulated, spending several days in the field and often camping in school grounds. It is for this reason that the social risk classification for the project is High.

233. The populations at high risk of GBV are women and girls because gender-based violence is largely rooted in societal norms that perpetuate power differentials between men and women. The major risk factors that aggravate GBV include: High levels of poverty in the project area; Large population of young women, large population of sex workers, education level of women; unstable social conditions, employment rate of women (economic empowerment), existence of norms supporting gender inequality, lack of institutional support; and High crime levels/violence.
234. Some of the forms of gender based violence that could arise from the project includes: rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment; unwanted sexual advances including touching; physical violence/assault, use of abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate language, domestic violence, sexual interactions that are not agreed to with full consent by all parties, exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior; and discrimination against women and children.

6.19.2 Mitigation measures to mitigate the risks of the GBV risks associated with the project.

235. The following mitigation measures will be undertaken to mitigate the Gender Based Violence associated with the project
- 1) Sensitize communities on GBV risks of the project during stakeholder's engagement prior to implementation of subprojects;
 - 2) Develop and institute an effective grievance redress mechanism and sensitize the community on the same before implementation of subprojects;
 - 3) Define GBV requirements and expectations in bid documents;
 - 4) Ensure that code of conducts is signed and understood by all contractor staff;
 - 5) The control operators should include a GBV response proposal in the desert locust ESMP or PMP and should be evaluated prior to project implementation;
 - 6) Provide separate facilities for men and women; and
 - 7) Provide appropriate signage on GBV in local language. Some serious risks of GBV such as rape, sexual assault and physical violence should be reported to the project safeguards team and if possible, the police as early as possible as they are criminal in nature. Preventing and mitigating against project-related risk of sexual exploitation and abuse requires interaction and collaboration between different stakeholders that includes:
 - (i) Women and girls/children at risk, as well as other vulnerable populations in the targeted communities;
 - (ii) Community leaders that can play a role in GBV mitigation; such as chiefs, religious leaders etc.;
 - (iii) Control operators and consultants on operations within the communities;
 - (iv) Government agencies at central and local levels, such as Ministry of Gender, Social protection, Kenya Police service, and Ministry of labour; and The World Bank.

7.0 Chapter 7: Mainstreaming of Cross Cutting Issues

7.1. Natural Resource Management (NRM)

236. The project implementation will mainstream natural resource management activities. Specifically, the project will support conservation agriculture, restoration of pasture/rangeland and agricultural land productivity. Other cross cutting issues that will be mainstreamed in the project implementation include climate smart and nutrition sensitive agriculture, gender and youth, vulnerable and marginalized households.

7.2. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

237. Mainstreaming nutrition sensitive agriculture will involve capacity building on utilization, dietary diversity and behaviour change coupled with the development of nutrient dense recipes. Food production diversification to include high-value traditional crops and small livestock enterprises (indigenous chickens, goats, sheep),

7.3. Gender and Social Inclusion

238. To ensure equitable benefits among the target beneficiaries, social and economic inclusion will be a major consideration in the project implementation. The project will give focus/due consideration to the unique needs and constraints of the vulnerable and marginalized groups including women and youth; persons with disabilities; poor households; women and children headed households and the aged. In this regard, the project will put in place measures to avoid/avert negative social and economic negative impacts. The social and economic inclusion of women, youth and VMGs will be mainstreamed at all levels of implementation. This will be done through capacity building of stakeholders, inclusion of VMGs in decision making process and support of VMGs targeted interventions

7.4. Management of Project Risks

239. The overall ELRP risk rating is high due to the risk rating for both Environment and Social being HIGH. The project will mitigate the risks by: (i) ensuring constant technical support to the implementation teams at all levels; strong involvement and ownership of the county leadership, namely the Governors and the County Executive Committee members for Agriculture; engagement of a dedicated Social Safeguard Specialists, Environment Safeguard Specialists, Procurement Specialist and other technical specialists for the project apart from the specialists; ensuring that the implementation of the risk mitigation measures proposed under the environment and social safeguard sections are monitored regularly and regular feedback on the quality of implementation of these measures are provided.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Project Results Framework

Indicator	Baseline	Project-end Target
PDO-level indicators		
Land area (ha) sprayed for locust control (Hectare (Ha))	75,000	110,000
Land area (ha) of affected pasture/rangeland restored to productivity (Hectare (Ha))	0	70,000
Land area (ha) of affected agricultural land restored to productivity (Hectare (Ha))	0	20,000
Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures		
Locust monitoring system operational (Yes/No) (Yes/No)	No	Yes
Control teams (Number) trained in safe use of pesticides (Number)	0	50
Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation		
Affected farmers (number) receiving input packets (Number)	0	20,000
Affected livestock holding households (number) receiving emergency fodder and fodder seeds (Number)	0	70,000
Affected livestock holding households (number) receiving replacement livestock (Number)	0	10,000
Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness		
Awareness raising communications campaigns conducted (Yes/No)	No	Yes
Locust Control Unit fully established at the National Level	No	Yes
Number of Counties that have established Desert Locust Control Units at the County Level	0	12

Annex 2: Membership and Terms of Reference for National Project Steering Committee



Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives (MoALF&C)

State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR)

Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP)

Membership and Terms of Reference for National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)

I. BACKGROUND

The Government of Kenya has received an International Development Association (IDA) Credit in the amount US\$43 million from the World Bank Group for implementing the Emergency Locust Response Project ELRP- PI73702 over a three-year period, starting 29th June 2020.

The ELRP development **Objective** is to prevent and respond to the threat to livelihoods posed by the Desert Locust outbreak and to strengthen Kenya's system for preparedness. Citizen engagement will be monitored by tracking awareness raising communication campaigns conducted and grievances registered and resolved by the program. This PDO will be achieved through the implementation of four components that have been summarized below indicating the type of interventions that will be financed under the proposed program.

- **Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures:** The objective of activities under this component is to limit the growth of existing climate-change-induced Desert Locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment. This component will be implemented through two sub components namely Sub-component 1.1: Continuous Surveillance and Sub-component 1.2: Control measures
- **Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation:** The objective of this component is to support affected farmers and livestock holding households restore their

productive assets for enhanced adaptation and resilience. The component will promote the adoption of climate-smart crop and livestock practices for reduced GHG emissions, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support/diversification initiatives. Livelihood diversification will emphasize alternative livelihood activities that are less dependent on changes in weather and climate variability.

- **Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness:** Interventions under this component would include establishing and strengthening a Locust Control Unit (LCU) within the Plant Protection Services Division (PPSD) of MoALFC at the national level to prevent future outbreaks from spiraling out of control. Early warning systems will be developed and implemented to support prevention and rapid response to new and existing climate change-induced locust invasion, thereby limiting in-country and cross-border spread and intensification. Emphasis will be placed on building capacity to enable rapid and targeted short-term responses and long-term adaptation planning.
- **Component 4: Project Management.** This component will finance the associated costs such as FM, procurement, environmental and social management, and communications. The communications component, in particular, apart from external and internal communication activities can promote increased community awareness about locust response and what they need to do when their area has been treated with pesticides (e.g., do not eat the locusts or feed them to livestock, do not dump in water bodies, etc.), as well as coordination among responsible entities (international, regional, national, and subnational) to better respond to outbreaks.

The Implementation of ELRP involves a three-tiered institutional arrangement: national, county, and community levels. At the first-tier, national level, the National Treasury (NT) represents the Government of the Republic of Kenya (“the Borrower”) and the MoALF&C is the main implementing agency. Within the MoALF&C, the project is anchored in the State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SDC&AR). The second tier is the county level, with the county governments of the 13 eligible counties as the executing agencies of the project. The third tier is the community level, where beneficiaries, represented by a community-driven development organization, will implement their community-led interventions.

At national level, the project will have three key implementation structures: (i) a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) responsible for overall project oversight and policy guidance; (ii) a National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) responsible for providing technical advisory support on overall project implementation; and (iii) a National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) responsible for day-to-day coordination and management of the project. These TORs outline the membership and roles & responsibilities of the NPSC.

II. MEMBERSHIP

The NPSC will be Co-Chaired by the Principal Secretary, State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR); and the **Chairperson, County Executive Committee Members - Agriculture Committee - Co-Chair**. The following are the members of the NPSC:

- Principal Secretary, State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR); - Chairing
- Chairperson, Agriculture Committee - County Executive Committee Members - Co-Chair;
- Principal Secretary, the National Treasury;
- Principal Secretary, State Department for Livestock;
- Principal Secretary, State Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economy;
- Principal Secretary, State Department of Environment, MoENR;
- Chief Executive Officer - Council of Governors
- County Executive Committee Member, Representing ASAL counties; (ELRP Counties)
- County Executive Committee Member, Representing (non-ASAL) counties; (ELRP Counties)
- Coordinator, Intergovernmental Secretariat for Agricultural Sector;
- Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA).

Secretariat services for the NPSC will be provided by the NPCU, with the National Project Coordinator (NPC) acting as the Committee's Secretary.

III. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The NPSC is the supreme body of ELRP and is responsible for the overall oversight and policy guidance of the project to ensure that it operates within the principles and framework of Vision 2030, the Agricultural Sector Transformation & Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the ELRP Financing Agreement signed between the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. The committee will take overall responsibility for ensuring that the project remains within the project development objective and that project resources are utilized efficiently and effectively to achieve agreed targets. The following are the specific Terms of Reference for the Committee:

- Review and approval of membership and terms of reference for the NTAC and any other sub-committees of the NPSC;
- Review and approval of the project annual work plans and budgets based on recommendations of the NTAC;
- Review and approval of project semi-annual and annual progress and financial reports;

- Consideration and approval of recommendations for replacement of participating counties in the event this need arises;
- Coordination between all institutions and stakeholder groups involved in implementation of the project;
- Review and approval of any changes in project policies and procedures governing implementation of the project based on recommendations of the NTAC; and
- Consideration and guidance on any other matters related to the project that may be brought to the Committee by the NPCU or any member for deliberations.

IV. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The NPSC will operate in accordance with policies and procedures laid out in the Project Implementation Manual. These include the following:

- **Committee constitution:** The NPSC will be constituted by the Principal Secretary, SDC&AR, through formal written invitations to members. The Committee will stand constituted once at least, half of members of the Committee formally write back accepting membership (and an inaugural meeting is held to brief the Committee on its mandate).
- **Chairing of the committee:** The NPSC will be co-chaired on a rotational basis by the PS, SDC&AR and the Chairperson of the Agriculture Committee of the Council of Governors;
- **Quorum for meetings:** The quorum for NPCU meetings shall be at least half (7) of members.
- **Frequency of meetings:** The NPSC shall meet 2 times per financial year (July – June). Special purpose meetings of the full Committee (or sub-committees thereof) may however be called from time to time to deliberate on matters that may require urgent attention.
- **Representation of members in committee meetings:** To maintain institutional memory and continuity, members of the committee will, to the extent possible, personally participate in committee meetings or have only one alternate member from their respective institutions. Nominated alternate members shall be senior officers of at least Director-level.
- **Convening of meetings:** Committee meetings shall be convened by the PS, SDC&AR, giving members an advance notice of at least 10 calendar days to the day of the meeting.
- **Documents to be considered by the Committee:** All documents to be considered by the Committee, including Minutes of the previous committee meeting, shall be circulated to members at least 5 calendar days before the day of the meeting.

Annex 3: Membership and Terms of Reference for National Technical Advisory Committee



Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperative (MoALF&C)

State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research

(SCD&AR)

Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP)

Membership and Terms of Reference for National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC)

I. BACKGROUND

The Government of Kenya has received an International Development Association (IDA) Credit in the amount US\$43 million from the World Bank Group for implementing the Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP- PI73702) over a three-year period, starting 29th June 2020.

The ELRP development **Objective** is to prevent and respond to the threat to livelihoods posed by the Desert Locust outbreak and to strengthen Kenya's system for preparedness. Citizen engagement will be monitored by tracking awareness raising communication campaigns conducted and grievances registered and resolved by the program. This PDO will be achieved through the implementation of four components that have been summarized below indicating the type of interventions that will be financed under the proposed program.

- **Component 1: Surveillance and Control Measures:** The objective of activities under this component is to limit the growth of existing climate-change-induced Desert Locust populations and curb their spread, while mitigating the risks associated with control measures and their impacts on human health and the environment. This component will be implemented through two sub components namely Sub-component 1.1: Continuous Surveillance and Sub-component 1.2: Control measures
- **Component 2: Livelihoods Protection and Rehabilitation:** The objective of this component is to support affected farmers and livestock holding households restore their productive

assets for enhanced adaptation and resilience. The component will promote the adoption of climate-smart crop and livestock practices for reduced GHG emissions, enhanced resilience, and the implementation of livelihood support/diversification initiatives. Livelihood diversification will emphasize alternative livelihood activities that are less dependent on changes in weather and climate variability.

- **Component 3: Coordination and Early Warning Preparedness:** Interventions under this component would include establishing and strengthening a Locust Control Unit (LCU) within the Plant Protection Services Division (PPSD) of MoALFC at the national level to prevent future outbreaks from spiraling out of control. Early warning systems will be developed and implemented to support prevention and rapid response to new and existing climate change-induced locust invasion, thereby limiting in-country and cross-border spread and intensification. Emphasis will be placed on building capacity to enable rapid and targeted short-term responses and long-term adaptation planning.
- **Component 4: Project Management.** This component will finance the associated costs such as FM, procurement, environmental and social management, and communications. The communications component, in particular, apart from external and internal communication activities can promote increased community awareness about locust response and what they need to do when their area has been treated with pesticides (e.g., do not eat the locusts or feed them to livestock, do not dump in water bodies, etc.), as well as coordination among responsible entities (international, regional, national, and subnational) to better respond to outbreaks.

The Implementation of ELRP involves a three-tiered institutional arrangement: national, county, and community levels. At the first-tier, national level, the National Treasury (NT) represents the Government of the Republic of Kenya (“the Borrower”) and the MoALF&C is the main implementing agency. Within the MoALF&C, the project is anchored in the State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SDC&AR). The second tier is the county level, with the county governments of the 13 eligible counties as the executing agencies of the project. The third tier is the community level, where beneficiaries, represented by a community-driven development organization, will implement their community-led interventions.

At national level, the project will have three key implementation structures: (i) a National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) responsible for overall project oversight and policy guidance; (ii) a National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) responsible for providing technical advisory support on overall project implementation; and (iii) a National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) responsible for day-to-day coordination and management of the project. These TORs outline the membership and roles & responsibilities of the NTAC.

II. MEMBERSHIP

The NTAC will be chaired by the Agriculture Secretary (AS), on behalf of the Principal Secretary (PS), State for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR), MoALF&C. The following are the members of the NPSC:

1. Agriculture Secretary (AS), State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR), MoALF&C - Chair;
2. A representative of the Council of Governors (CoG)
3. Chairperson, Counties' Agriculture Caucus (formed by CECs of Agriculture)
4. Chairperson, Intergovernmental Technical Working Group (ITWG) for Projects
5. Director – Plant Protection and Food Safety
6. Director, Crops, Agribusiness & Market Development.
7. Director of Livestock, SDL/MoALF&C;
8. Director of Fisheries, SDFBE/MoALF&C;
9. Director of Environment, State Department for Environment/MoENR;
10. Commissioner for Cooperatives;
11. Director General, KALRO;
12. Director General, NEMA
13. Director General, KWS
14. CEO, Pests Control Products Board of Kenya (PCPB)
15. Director General- National Drought Management Authority

Secretariat services for the NTAC will be provided by the NPCU, with the National Project Coordinator (NPC) acting as the Committee's Secretary.

III. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The NTAC is responsible for providing technical support to overall project implementation and approving national and county budgets and Livelihood rehabilitation and Restoration Interventions. It will ensure proper linkages coordination of with the following specific functions:

- Carry out detailed review of project annual work plans and budgets, and make recommendations to the NPSC for approval;
- Monitor project implementation progress through review and approval of quarterly progress and financial reports, and participation in periodic project implementation support missions.
- Review and approve proposals from counties on livelihood rehabilitation & Restoration Interventions
- Review and approve national-level annual work plans & budgets

- Review and make recommendations to the NPSC on any proposed policy changes of the project;
- Consider and provide technical guidance on technical matters which may be referred to the Committee by the NPCU or the NPSC for advice;

IV. COMMITTEE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The NTAC will operate in accordance with policies and procedures laid out for the Committee in the Project Implementation Manual. These include the following:

- **Committee constitution:** The NTAC will be constituted by the Principal Secretary, State Department for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR, MoALF&C through formal written invitations to members. The Committee will stand constituted once, at least, half of invited members formally write back accepting membership (and an inaugural meeting held to brief the Committee on its mandate?).
- **Chairing of the committee:** The NTAC will be co-chaired on a rotational basis by the Agriculture Secretary (on behalf of the PS), State for Crops Development & Agricultural Research (SCD&AR and the Chairperson of the Counties' Agriculture Caucus formed by County Executive Committee members in charge of Agriculture;
- **Quorum for meetings:** The number of members of NTAC attending each meeting will depend on the agenda or technical advice sought by the NPCU. The quorum for Committee meetings shall however always be at least 6 of members.
- **Frequency of meetings:** The NTAC shall meet on a quarterly basis in accordance to a calendar to be established by the Committee during its inaugural meeting. Special purpose meetings of the full Committee or sub-committees may however be called from time to time to deliberate on matters that may require urgent attention.
- **Representation of members in committee meetings:** To maintain institutional memory, members of the committee will, to the extent possible, personally participate in committee meetings or have only one alternate member from their respective institutions.
- **Convening of meetings:** Committee meetings shall be convened by the PS, SCD&AR/MoALF&C, giving members an advance notice of at least 10 calendar days before the day of the meeting.
- **Documents to be considered by Committee during meetings:** All documents to be considered by the Committee, including Minutes of the previous committee meeting, shall be circulated to members at least 5 calendar days before the day of the meeting.

Annex 4: Terms of Reference for National Project Coordinating Unit

ELRP will have a National Project Coordinating Unit (NPCU) established under the State Department of Crops Development and Agricultural Research (SCD&AR) in the MoALF&C with its main role being the day-to-day coordination and management of project activities. The NPCU will comprise of the National Project coordinator, Component 1 Leader, Component 2 Leaders (Livestock, Crops and Socio-economic/Communications and Knowledge Management Specialists), Component 3 Leader, Project Accountant, Procurement Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Information Communication Technology (ICT) Officer, and Environmental and Social Standard Compliance Specialists. The Specific roles of the NPCU will include:

- i) The overall and day-to-day management of the project, ensuring timely implementation of project activities. The head of the NPCU will provide monthly briefings to MoALF&C, and will provide additional briefings, as requested by the Minister. The staff of the National Project Coordination Unit (including long and short-term consultants) will report to the National Project Coordinator for all matters related to the project.
- ii) Capacity Development of County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs).
- iii) Processing of funds to counties as per the approved project guidelines.
- iv) Coordinate with MoALF&C on acquiring adequate office space, facilities and other resources to ensure the efficient operation of the NPCU and fulfillment of responsibilities.
- v) Develop and oversee the implementation of standardized administrative and operating procedures for the NPCU including, but not limited to: record-keeping and filing systems – with support staff; reporting formats for financial transactions under the project (Loan and counterpart fund accounts) – with the project accountant; procurement and contract tracking system – with the Procurement officer; etc.
- vi) According to World Bank Guidelines, providing assistance as needed to project working groups in defining technical specifications, negotiating contracts with Service Providers and other entities related to the project.
- vii) Preparation of reporting formats for M&E reports from county and other field offices.
- viii) Monitoring of the status of project activities (through the preparation and updating of implementation plans and schedules, operations manuals, disbursement projections, etc.), including preparation and transmission of comprehensive progress reports as required under the conditions of the Loan Agreement, and any other reporting requirements under the project.
- ix) Provide oversight of project activities at the county level.
- x) Preparation and submission of periodic reports as required to the MoALF&C and the World Bank.
- xi) Any other appropriate tasks determined by NPSC, MoALF&C or the World Bank.

4a. National Project Coordinator

Reporting to the Principal Secretary (PS), State Department for Crops Development and Agricultural Research (SCD&AR), or a senior official designated by the PS on his/her behalf, the NPC will be the head of the NPCU and shall be responsible for the overall coordination and management of ELRP activities, including provision of strategic guidance on the day-to-day implementation of activities in accordance with the stipulated World Bank's guidelines stipulated in the Financing Agreement (FA) and GoK's fiduciary requirements. He/she will be the Secretary to the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, MoALF&C as well as the National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) chaired by the PS, SCD&AR.

Responsibilities:

- a) Provide effective leadership to the NPCU;
- b) Coordinate and facilitate the signing of Participation Agreements (PAs) between the MoALF&C and Governors of the 13 participating counties and subsequent implementation of ELRP in the respective County Governments in line with the PAs;
- c) Oversee and facilitate the capacity building program for participating County Governments by the national implementing agencies;
- d) Act as a liaison between the MoALF&C and the World Bank task team leader and facilitate communication with the National Treasury (NT), Council of Governors (CoG), participating County Governments; and other project executing agencies;
- e) Lead the preparation of project annual work plan and budgets (AWP&Bs) and associated Procurement Plans for the project;
- f) Ensure effective utilization of the project funds and other resources in accordance with the AWP&B and Procurement Plan through supervision and regular monitoring of project activities. This will include supervision of staff of the NPCU (including conducting annual performance reviews) and in collaboration with the County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) oversee the activities of the County Project Coordination Units (CPCUs) staff;
- g) Ensure that progress, audit and other reports are produced and submitted to the appropriate parties on a timely basis;
- h) Ensure compliance of the project to all laid down World Bank/GoK guidelines including fiduciary (procurement and financial management), environmental and social safeguards (environmental assessment, natural habitat, pest management, resettlement policy, and indigenous peoples);
- i) Ensure the timely dissemination of project experience and results to relevant stakeholders within the learning community;
- j) Ensure adequate liaison, synergies and networking with other agencies either working in the project area or potentially concerned with project activities. This will include synergy with the relevant ministries at national, development partners and other relevant stakeholders as well as other World Bank-funded projects, including the National

Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP) and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)

- k) Represent the project at relevant functions and meetings;
- l) Implement the decisions of the NPSC and NTAC;
- m) Undertake project completion and financing closing activities when due; and
- n) Promote teamwork between the various development actors associated with the ELRP and help to resolve issues that cannot be resolved at the county level;
- o) Monitor Project impacts and lessons learned as well as budgetary trends;
- p) Perform any other duties relevant to the project as may be assigned by the PS or his designated representative.

Qualification and Experience:

This is a senior management position requiring a results-oriented professional committed to bottom up, community-driven approaches for empowering communities to realize their development goals, and strong collaboration with research institutions. The right candidate will be a good team player with the following qualifications:

- a) Master's Degree or higher in Agricultural sciences, Agro-meteorology, Environmental studies or any other related field;
- b) 5 years' hand on experience in managing donor funded, multi-sectoral and community development of Agriculture and rural development projects in Kenya or other similar countries. He/she should have experience of dealing with different stakeholders including different levels of governments, national and international research institutions, development partners, civil society and communities.
- c) Good understanding of national agricultural policies, strategies and regulatory framework for the various inputs and commodities in Kenya;
- d) Clear understanding of World Bank and GoK finance and procurement procedures, activity based work and budget planning. Knowledge and experience in social accountability is also key;
- e) Proven capacity for relevant intellectual and operational leadership in development work, particularly for community-based development;
- f) Ready for flexible working hours and extensive workload as well as frequent domestic travel to support the CPCUs embedded in the county governments;
- g) Strong computer and communications skills (oral, written, presentation) with proficient working knowledge of MS Office, MS Project and other relevant software for technical analysis and reporting;
- h) Strong interpersonal skills with evidence of ability to productively interact with a wide range and levels of organizations (Government, private sector, NGOs, and research institutions);
- i) Fluency in written and oral English and Kiswahili.

4b. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist

Reporting to the NPC and working very closely with the three Component Coordinators, the M&E Specialist will coordinate the establishment and operation of an integrated project learning system for ELRP. The system will link five functions: learning and adaptation for continuous improvement of performance; learning-oriented M&E; internal (NPCU/CPCU) and external (stakeholders) communication; innovation and experimentation; and information management. He/she will provide feedback and advice to the NPC on the effectiveness of project implementation and steps needed to achieve anticipated project outputs and outcomes. He/she will be a member of the NPCU management team, supporting the NPC in overall management and coordination of the project.

Responsibilities

- a) Oversee the development and implementation of the ELRP planning, monitoring and evaluation system. This will include taking a lead in the preparation of the Project M&E Manual and subsequent training of NPCU and CPCU staff and other key stakeholders on its implementation;
- b) Develop and implement processes and guidelines for systematic capture of knowledge, good practices and innovation, and the sharing and use of same to improve project implementation;
- c) Take a lead in the planning and preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the project, ensuring bottom-up planning by participating communities, counties, and partner executing agencies before consolidation into an overall AWP&B for the project;
- d) Coordinate inclusion of ELRP AWP&B into SCD&AR/MoALF&C annual budget at the national level and work with participating counties to ensure project activities are appropriately captured in respective CIDPs and annual county development plans;
- e) Monitor the status and progress of project implementation at national and county level and take a lead in the timely preparation of quarterly and annual progress reports, appropriately consolidated from individual reports prepared by participating counties and executing partner agencies;
- f) Support advocacy efforts through providing evidence of project impact gathered through the M&E system;
- g) Coordinate the development and implementation of capacity building programmes for NPCU staff, the counties and implementing partners, including coaching and mentoring in areas of planning, monitoring and evaluation;
- h) Coordinate surveys and case studies to establish baseline and assess achievements and outcomes of ELRP activities, including Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion surveys;
- i) Foster partnerships for broader knowledge-sharing and learning;
- j) Organize and facilitate supervision missions; and
- k) Undertake any other duties as may be assigned by the NPC from time to time.

Qualifications and Experience

This is a senior management position requiring a person with strong analytical skills and commitment to results-based planning and management of projects. The right candidate will be a team player with the following qualifications:

- a) A Master's degree in Agricultural Economics, Agriculture, Environmental studies, Rural Development, Statistics, or other relevant field and with a basic degree in Agricultural or environmental studies from a recognized university. Specialized training in M&E of development projects will be an added advantage;
- b) 5 years' hands-on experience in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes, 3 of which should be in senior management facilitating learning processes. Experience working with World Bank funded projects will be an added advantage;
- c) Proficiency in the use of databases, modern information and communication technology (ICT) in development, and other computer applications;
- d) Demonstrated skills in quantitative and qualitative analysis and data management;
- e) Demonstrated experience in designing and implementing successful communication and knowledge management strategies for sustainable development, or in planning and implementing strategies at management level;
- f) Ability to write reports depicting project interventions and results;
- g) Strong computer and communications skills (oral, written, presentation);
- h) Ready for flexible working hours and extensive workload as well as frequent domestic travel to support the CPCUs embedded in the county governments; and
- i) Fluency in written and oral English and Kiswahili.

4c. Livestock Specialist

Terms of Reference:

- (i) Provide technical advice on DL effects on Livestock to the ELRP Coordinator, collaborating agents in the Counties.
- (ii) Assess livestock numbers, their distribution, breed compositions and production in selected ELRP counties and determine appropriate causes of action.
- (iii) Evaluate forage/pasture and their seeds in relation to DL infestation and advise the ELRP County technical staff on relevant intervention areas.
- (iv) Backstop all livestock related technical activities during DL infestation
- (v) Assist in interpretation of the current national livestock production and breeding policies and any effects that may be occasioned by DL infestation.
- (vi) Take the lead in guiding livestock intervention packets, policy issues with collaborating agents and other stakeholders in interpreting the DL effects on livestock in affected counties and the region.
- (vii) Facilitate the preparation of training material for publication.

- (viii) Coordinate relevant study tours nationally and regionally and assist with regular M&E activities.
- (ix) Prepare project work plans, budgets, technical quarterly/annual reports, and any other documentation as required.
- (x) Coordinate ELRP activities of implementing institutions and agencies in the counties and link them to national livestock activities at the ministry headquarters.
- (xi) Other duties as assigned by the Project Coordinator.

Qualification and Experience

The ideal candidate should possess at least a Masters' degree in Livestock Production or Veterinary Medicine and have at least 5 years' relevant experience. He/She should be conversant with modern livestock management techniques. He/she should have experience in managing projects involving livestock production and extension. He/She should be self-motivated, a good communicator and presenter both orally and in writing. The successful candidate will have proven capacity for relevant intellectual and operational leadership in development work, particularly for community-based development. He/She should demonstrate excellent judgment, reliability, flexibility and interpersonal relationship. Have understanding of regional agricultural issues especially livestock trade. The candidate should have knowledge and experience of the finance and procurement systems of both GoK and bilateral partners such as World Bank.

4d. National Environmental Standards Compliance Specialist (NESCS)

Reporting to the NPC, the NESCS will be responsible for ensuring that all ELRP activities are implemented in accordance with the Environmental Standard Frameworks laid out for the project.

Responsibilities

- Provide technical advice to project staff, participating counties and other implementing partners on issues of environmental standards, natural resources management and environmental sustainability;
- Develop public education and awareness materials on environmental standards;
- Coordinate and conduct capacity building activities on environmental standards at both levels of government;
- Review and update screening checklists, proposal formats and reporting systems in relation to environmental standards, natural resources and environment management where necessary to improve the project implementation process in consultation with the relevant stakeholders;
- Ensure compliance of project interventions with the requirements set out in the safeguard documents (ESMF, VMG, IPP) specific to ELRP;
- Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports on environmental standards to the NPC in consultation with the implementing partners;
- Conduct Environmental Assessments and prepare reports for the necessary approvals; and

- Undertake any other duties assigned by the NPC.

Qualification and Experience:

- Master's Degree in Natural Resources Management, Environmental Science/studies, Geography or any other related course from a recognized university;
- At least eight (8) years working experience in environmental and social safeguards compliance, at least 3 at a senior position;
- Be a registered member of a relevant professional body;
- Competence in information technology and knowledge in multi-sectoral community natural resources and environment planning, GIS as well as current policy on natural resource and environmental management policy issues is a mandatory requirement;
- Good understanding of environmental and social safeguards guidelines of the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. Working experience in environmental and social safeguards of World Bank funded projects will be an added advantage;
- Excellent analytical and administrative skills as well as solid writing and communication abilities;
- Demonstrated interpersonal skills and ability to work in a team environment; and
- Fluency in English and Kiswahili.

4e. National Social Standards Compliance Specialist (NSSCS)

Reporting to the NPC, the NSSCS will be responsible for ensuring that all ELRP activities are implemented in accordance with the Social Standard Frameworks laid out for the project.

Responsibilities

- i Provide technical advice to project staff, participating counties and other implementing partners on issues of social standards, natural resources management and environmental sustainability;
- ii Develop public education and awareness materials on social standards;
- iii Coordinate and conduct capacity building activities on social standards at both levels of government;
- iv Review and update screening checklists, proposal formats and reporting systems in relation to social standards, natural resources and environment management where necessary to improve the project implementation process in consultation with the relevant stakeholders;
- v Ensure compliance of project interventions with the requirements set out in the safeguard documents (ESMF, VMG, IPP) specific to ELRP;
- vi Oversee Community engagement including with VMGs and regularly liaise with community beneficiaries.
- vii Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports on social standards to the NPC in consultation with the implementing partners;
- viii Conduct Environmental Assessments and prepare reports for the necessary approvals; and

- ix Undertake any other duties assigned by the NPC.

Qualification and Experience:

- i Master's Degree in Natural Resources Management, Environmental Science/studies, Geography or any other related course from a recognized university;
- ii At least eight (8) years working experience in environmental and social safeguards compliance, at least 3 at a senior position;
- iii Be a registered member of a relevant professional body;
- iv Competence in information technology and knowledge in multi-sectoral community natural resources and environment planning, GIS as well as current policy on natural resource and environmental management policy issues is a mandatory requirement;
- v Good understanding of environmental and social safeguards guidelines of the Government of Kenya and the World Bank. Working experience in environmental and social safeguards of World Bank funded projects will be an added advantage;
- vi Excellent analytical and administrative skills as well as solid writing and communication abilities;
- vii Demonstrated interpersonal skills and ability to work in a team environment; and
- viii Fluency in English and Kiswahili.

4g. Plant Protection Specialist -Component I Leader

Terms of Reference:

- 1) Provide technical advice on Desert locust invasion effects on crops to the ELRP Coordinator and other collaborating agents in the project Counties
- 2) Coordinate the MITT members to harness expertise available in the country to offer technical and policy guidelines towards mitigation of desert locust invasion on crops.
- 3) Coordinate the MITT members during implementation of the following project activities
 - Assessment of desert locust damage on crops
 - Preparation of DL technical materials
 - Evaluating the effectiveness of locust control operations
 - Assessing the effects of DL control measures on human, livestock, wildlife and environment
 - Capacity Building, communication and awareness enhancement to county teams, policy makers and the general public
- 4) Oversee establishment, strengthening and smooth running of Locust Control Unit at Plant Protection Services Division
- 5) Offer a coordination role in the surveillance and monitoring exercises in readiness to execute control operations for desert locust invasion

- 6) Oversee procurement of appropriate vehicles, pesticides and equipment besides hiring of aircraft for effective control of DL invasions.
- 7) Coordinate relevant study tours nationally and regionally and assist with regular M&E activities.
- 8) Prepare project work plans, budgets, technical quarterly and annual reports, and any other documentation that may be required
- 9) Offer overall coordination of ELRP activities in implementing counties and agencies and link them to national Agricultural activities at the ministry headquarters.
- 10) Oversee establishment and strengthening of locust control sections and units at county and ward levels respectively in the 13 project counties
- 11) Oversee establishment of linkages with national, regional and international institutions
- 12) Coordinate Early Warning Preparedness by the ministry including establishment of an ICT centre at Locust Control Unit Office at Plant Protection Division
- 13) Oversee appointment of officers to be deployed at Locust Control Unit
- 14) Any other duties as assigned by the Project Coordinator.

Qualification and Experience

The ideal candidate should possess at least a Masters' degree in Crop protection and have some relevant experience. The candidate should be conversant with modern Desert locust management techniques. He/she should have experience in managing projects involving crop protection and general extension methodologies. The candidate should be self-motivated, a good communicator and presenter both orally and in writing. In addition, the candidate should demonstrate excellent judgment, reliability, flexibility, good interpersonal relationships; have knowledge and experience of the finance and procurement systems of both GoK and bilateral partners such as World Bank.

4f. Crops Specialist

Responsibilities:

- i Provide technical expertise to project staff and other partners involved in implementation of project activities related to Crop development
- ii Provide technical backstopping in the implementation of the project activities.
- iii Guide implementing counties in identification and selection of priority value chains to be supported by the Project;
- iv In consultation with the participating counties, undertake formulation of appropriate crop packets and related technical information.
- v Guide the counties in participatory identification of beneficiaries and formation /strengthening of CIGs /VMGs

- vi Provide guidance to counties in mapping and federation of CIGs/VMGs into new or linkages to existing Producer Organizations;
- vii Take a lead in planning and preparation of AWPBs for crop based Component 2 activities
- viii Ensure adequate synergies between Components 2 activities and components 1, 3 and 4.
- ix Guide on monitoring of crop-based activities
- x Contribute to the preparation of periodic progress reports; and
- xi Undertake any other duties as assigned by the NPC.

Qualifications and Experience:

This is a senior position requiring a results-oriented professional committed to the ideals of market-oriented, value chain development approaches. The right candidate will be a good team player with the following qualifications:

- i Master's degree in Agriculture, Agricultural Economics, Cooperative Development, Agribusiness, Rural Development or a related discipline from a recognized university;
- ii 10 years working experience in agriculture development or related field, 3 of which in senior management position;
- iii Demonstrated experience in facilitating value chain development, value chain analysis and capacity building of value chain actors.
- iv Knowledge of technologies and issues for value chain development, business development, and rural livelihoods;
- v Good understanding of national agricultural policies, strategies and regulatory framework for the various inputs and commodities in Kenya;
- vi Ready for flexible working hours and extensive work load as well as frequent domestic travel to support the CPCUs embedded in the county governments;
- vii Strong computer and communication skills (oral, written, presentation) with proficient working knowledge of MS Office, MS Project and other relevant software for technical analysis and reporting;
- viii Strong interpersonal skills with evidence of ability to productively interact with a wide range and levels of stakeholders (Government, private sector, NGOs, and research institutions); and
- ix Fluency in written and oral English and Kiswahili.

4g. Social Economics, Communication and knowledge Management Specialist

Reporting to the NPC, the Social Economics, Communication and knowledge Management Specialist will be responsible for organization and coordinating of communication, publicity, training, dissemination and agribusiness functions of the project. The officer will work very closely with Component Coordinators to ensure integration of socio economics aspects of the project in project components. Specifically, the officer will be responsible for the following:

Terms of Reference:

- a) Providing guidance to the NPCU on socio-economic aspects of the project and ensuring integration of the same in project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting;
- b) Coordinating and organizing socio-economic studies/surveys, preparation of reports and dissemination of findings;
- c) Facilitating the process of capacity building of community and producer organizations for business development and establishing/strengthening of market linkages;
- d) Taking leadership in preparation of project communications strategy and subsequent implementation of the communication plan;
- e) Providing leadership in communication and dissemination activities of the project;
- f) Coordinating awareness creation activities among project stakeholders, partners and target beneficiaries at national and county levels;
- g) Provide leadership in the application of ICT, Disruptive Agricultural Technologies and other information products to facilitate project implementation;
- h) Drafting and processing of press communication and ensure print and electronic media coverage for project events and regular/ ad- hoc briefings, public information events and press conferences;
- i) Taking leadership in preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC), materials, dissemination and awareness/sensitization materials;
- j) Supporting internal and external communications with project collaborators, implementing agencies, service providers under the guidance of the NPC.
- k) Perform any other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the NPC.

Qualification and Experience

- i The ideal candidate should possess at least a Master's Degree in Agricultural Economics, Social Sciences, Community and Agricultural Development and have at least 5 years relevant experience.
- ii He/She should have skills and experience in organization and coordinating of socio economics, agribusiness, communication, publicity and dissemination functions in a project setting.
- iii He/She should also have skills and experience in coordinating and managing national and regional agricultural and excellent skills in networking and use of ICT.
- iv He/She should be self-motivated, a good communicator, have proven expertise and experience in project management, and a good presenter both orally and in writing. The successful candidate

4h. Terms of Reference for Component 3 Leader

- i Establish and strengthen locust control units at national, county and community/ward levels

- ii Ensure the locust control units are managed with persons well versed with desert locust management
- iii Ensure the control units at national, county and community/wards are well equipped with furniture, communication equipment and locust surveillance and control equipment.
- iv Ensure means transport is guaranteed at national, county and community/ward levels
- v Establish and strengthen linkages with national, regional and international institutions, universities, local and international research institutions, regulatory bodies and development partners who engage on desert locust management.
- vi Promote the formation of a technical advisory body to work with the LCU whose role will be to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) to guide responses during desert locust invasions.
- vii Activate the necessary procedures to acquire appropriate desert locust management and control materials including biopesticides, synthetic insecticides, spraying equipment, PPEs and strategic personnel during invasions and outbreaks.
- viii Capacity build technical staff from county, sub county, ward and community frontiers on desert management
- ix Establish communication systems linking community/ward, county, national, regional and international levels to ensure vital information like imminent desert locust invasions, outbreaks and appropriate control measures are conveyed to relevant actors.
- x Develop a contingency plan to guide the country perform self -reliant desert locust management system.
- xi Act as the link between the project and the other organizations working on locust early warning at national, regional and international level

Experience and Qualifications

This is a senior management position requiring a results-oriented professional committed to bottom up, community-driven approaches for empowering communities to control desert locust invasions in collaboration with national, regional and international institutions.

The right candidate will be a good team player with the following

Qualification and Experience:

- i Master's Degree or postgraduate diploma in related discipline
- ii Has field experience of not less than 15 years
- iii Has undergone Master Trainers' training on desert locust management
- iv Has participated in desert locust surveillance and control operations
- v Fluency in written and oral English and Kiswahili.
- vi Ready for flexible working hours and extensive workload as well as frequent domestic travel to support the section

4j Project Accountant

The Project Accountant will report to the ELRP Coordinator, and will be responsible for managing project finances in accordance with the requirements of the Project Financing Agreement and the Financial Management Manual. The officer will be in charge of budgeting, funds replenishment and disbursement, maintenance of financial and accounting procedures, logistics and financial reporting. Specifically, He/She will be responsible for the following functions of the project:

Duties:

- (i) Preparation of programme accounts;
- (ii) Preparation and submission of periodic financial reports;
- (iii) Organize and prepare monthly and quarterly financial reports on project's finances
- (iv) Ensuring timely financing and funds replenishment for project work plans.
- (v) Ensuring disbursements are fully documented and certify all financial monitoring reports.
- (vi) Verification of supplier's invoices for payment, including service providers' requests for funds, and timely implementation of payment procedures;
- (vii) Ensure all project expenditures are consolidated to facilitate preparation of the project accounts.
- (viii) Coordinate the audit of project's accounts and ensure the exercise is conducted in a timely manner.
- (ix) Consolidation of work plans, budgets and prepare the overall project budget in liaison with implementing agencies
- (x) Exercise proper custody of all posted vouchers and other accounting documents;
- (xi) Work closely with procurement personnel of the implementing agencies on procurement of equipment and other goods to make sure that World Bank/IDA and Government regulations are followed.

Qualifications and experience

The ideal candidate should be a fully qualified and experienced accountant and have proven experience in administration and financial management of projects. He/She should have at least 7 years' experience in a similar position with a project of a similar nature and magnitude. He should have excellent report writing and communication skills, and be conversant with computerized accounting systems.

- Bachelors' degree in accounting and finances from a recognised institution plus a professional accounting qualification (at least CPA II);
- 5 years' practical experience in financial management and experienced with accounting procedures in the public sector and donor funded projects;
- Previous experience with World Bank financial management guidelines will be an added advantage;

- Good knowledge of computer applications in accounting such as TOMPRO, PASTEL, SUN;
- Used to work under pressure and meet crucial deadlines;

4k Procurement Officer

Reporting to the National Project Coordinator, the Procurement Officer will be a member of the NPCU finance team responsible for overseeing the preparation and execution of the project procurement plans to effectively support project operations, ensuring strict adherence to World Bank and GoK procurement guidelines.

Responsibilities

- (a) Preparation of the project Procurement Manual and subsequent training of other procurement staff and technical officers at national and county levels on the application of procurement guidelines of the project;
- (b) Guidance and capacity building of participating counties, partner institutions and communities authorized procurement policies and procedures;
- (c) Coordination of procurement of project works, goods and services at national level and guidance to decentralized procurement at county and partner instructions level as appropriate;
- (d) Ensuring proper use and maintenance of project assets;
- (e) Preparation of annual project procurement plans in collaboration with other members of the NPCU, participating counties and implementing partners, and submitting same for approval by the NPSC and World Bank along with the AWPB;
- (f) Ensuring the preparation and advertisement of TORs, tender and contract documents for specific procurements according to GOK and World Bank guidelines;
- (g) Participation in relevant tender committee meetings at the Lead Agency and assisting with the preparation of committee reports;
- (h) Review and advise on tender evaluation reports prepared by the Counties and other implementing agencies and making necessary follow-up;
- (i) Maintaining high quality procurement files and contract registers for review by supervision missions and auditors;
- (j) Preparation of regular financial and procurement progress reports;
- (k) Undertake any other duty assigned by the NPC.

Qualification and Experience

- (a) Bachelor's degree in Commerce, Economics, Supply Chain Management, Purchasing and Supplies Management, Accounting or any other related field from a recognized university

plus professional qualification in Procurement/Supplies Management. A post graduate qualification will be an added advantage;

- (b) 5 years' experience with procurement of civil works, goods and services for GOK/donor funded projects;
- (c) Experience in preparing tender and contract documents for national and international competitive bidding will be an added advantage;
- (d) Comprehensive knowledge of Public Procurement Regulations, as well as procurement guidelines the World Bank or other donors;
- (e) Strong computer and communication skills (oral, written, presentational
- (f) Fluency in English and Kiswahili.

Annex 5: County Project Steering Committee (CPSC)

The CPSC will comprise of chief officers from relevant county ministries, KMD; and representatives from the relevant public body organizations. The CPSC will provide project implementation oversight in the respective counties and will be responsible for approving the project's AWP&BS at county level, as well as ward and community project proposals. They will also ensure that project activities are incorporated in the County Annual Plans (CAPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP).

Composition of the committee

The CPSC will comprise of the following:

- a) Chief Executive Committee member for the Agricultural Sector– Chair;
- b) Chief officers of the relevant county ministries;
- c) County Director of Agriculture
- d) County Director of Livestock
- e) NEMA Officer;
- f) Representatives from the private sector, and civil society;
- g) Deputy County Project Coordinator/Project Focal Person – Secretary.

Specific Terms of Reference:

- a) Provide project implementation oversight in the respective county;
- b) Approve annual work plans and budgets at the county level as well as ward and community micro project proposals;
- c) Ensure that project activities are incorporated in the respective County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs);
- d) Monitoring progress and provide guidance in the implementation of component 2;
- e) Identify linkages and recommend interfacing with other on-going projects/programmes;
- f) Undertake quality assurance of service delivery;
- g) Review and synthesize Component 2 specific progress reports;
- h) Ensure effective and efficient use of the project resources.

Annex 6: Composition and Terms of Reference for County Technical Advisory Committee

The County Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC) will be responsible for providing technical support to overall project implementation, approval of county level investments; coordination and selection of implementation wards. The chair for this committee will be appointed by the CEC. The number of members of CTAC attending each meeting will depend on the agenda or technical advice sought by the County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU).

Composition

- (i) Director Agricultural Sector Department - Chair
- (ii) Director of Agriculture,
- (iii) Director Livestock,
- (iv) Director of Fisheries,
- (v) NEMA officer,
- (vi) Director of Water/Irrigation,
- (vii) Commissioner of Co-operatives,
- (viii) Social services representative
- (ix) Director Kenya Forest Service
- (x) Director Kenya Wildlife Service
- (xi) Representatives of other Agricultural Sector projects in the County
- (xii) Deputy County Project Coordinator/Project Focal Person – Secretary

Specific Terms of Reference

- l) Spearhead the livelihood restoration and rehabilitation planning and prioritization at the county and ward level
- m) Carry out detailed review of project annual work plans and budgets, and make recommendations to the CPSC for approval;
- n) Monitoring of the implementation progress through review and approval of quarterly progress and financial reports, and participation of periodic project implementation support missions) Reviewing and approve interventions proposals under component 2
- o) Consider and provide technical guidance on technical matters which may be referred to the committee by the CPCU or NPSC for advice

Annex 7: Terms of Reference for Staff of the CPCU

7a. County Project Coordinating Unit (CPCU)/County Locust Control Unit

A County Project Coordinating Unit that will also serve as the County Locust Control Unit shall be established for each county where the project is being implemented and will be embedded into the respective county government – in the agricultural sectors. The will be responsible for the day-to-day execution of the project in each county. Each CPCU/CLCU will comprise of the County Project Coordinator (CPC), Deputy Project Coordinator/Project Focal Person who will also be. Leader of Component 1&3, Component 2 Leader (Livelihood Protection and Restoration Officer), and M&E Officer who also doubles up as the Environment and Social Safeguards Compliance Officer. The team will be part of the NARIGP/KCSAP CPCU and will make use of the officers including the project accountant and procurement Officers. CPCU/CLCU staff will be deployed to the project on a full-time basis by the county governments. The CPCU/CLCU will be constituted by the CEC, Agriculture within one month after the signing of the PA with MoALF&C

Specific tasks and duties of the unit will include:

- i. Act as the secretariat for the CPSC;
- ii. Link with the relevant institutions/organizations in DL Surveillance and Control operations in the County
- iii. Link with the relevant institutions/organizations in early warning preparedness and community sensitization on DL invasion
- iv. Ensure ELRP activities are socially inclusive, technically viable, environmentally friendly, and contribute to sustainable development;
- v. In collaboration with the CPSC implement work plans;
- vi. undertake participatory monitoring and evaluation with communities;
- vii. Coordinate, corporate and collaborate with the CPSC members and other development actors;
- viii. Take an active role in the facilitation of conflict resolution;
- ix. Take deliberate efforts to mainstream gender;
- x. Ensure that marginalized and disadvantaged groups are given hope and voice;
- xi. Ensure mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS awareness and prevention measures in project activities;
- xii. Compilation of reports on ELRP and DL activities in the county
- xiii. Other related assignments as may be required by the NPCU/NLCU.

I. The Deputy CPC in charge of Desert Locust Project

The Deputy CPC will be a member of the expanded KCSAP/NARIGP CPCU and will report to the ELRP National Coordinator. He/she will be the DL focal person coordinating ELRP activities at the county level. Specifically, he/she will have the following responsibilities;

- a) In charge of components 1&3 activities at the county;

- b) Coordinate annual work-planning and budgeting;
- c) Networking with other partners in DL surveillance and control operations;
- d) Coordinate dissemination of DL early warning information in the county
- e) Liaise with the CTD in the implementation of the project activities
- f) Harness the experience and expertise from the other CPCU members in the project implementation
- g) Liaise with the NPCU and NLCU on ELRP and DL activities;
- h) Link between the County and other institutions/organizations in capacity building of stakeholders
- i) Ensure adherence to procurement and financial management procedures & regulations.
- j) Reviewing proposals from farmer groups (micro-projects) and sub-projects and submit them to the CPSC for approval and funding;
- k) Supervision of the project activities
- l) Facilitate preparation of technical, financial and procurement reports on ELRP activities and submission to the relevant coordinating institutions;
- m) Facilitate internal and external audit activities;
- n) Facilitate internal and external monitoring and evaluation activities;
- o) Public relations for the project activities in the county.

Required Qualifications

- a) Bachelor's degree, from an accredited university, in agricultural sciences or agricultural extension, environmental studies or agricultural economics. DL training will be an added advantage
- b) 5 years' experience in a participatory approach to community development projects involving agricultural research and extension;
- c) Proven experience and expertise in project management and coordination;
- d) A clear understanding of GOK operations;
- e) Ability to meet deadlines, cope with constant work pressure and
- f) Ability to adapt to changes in technology;
- g) Strong computer and communications skills (oral, written, presentation) with proficient working knowledge of MS Office, MS Project and other relevant software for technical analysis and reporting;
- h) Fluency in English and Kiswahili.

2. Livelihood Protection and Rehabilitation Lead Officer

This officer will be a member of the KCSAP/NARIGP CPCU and will report to the Deputy County Project Coordinator. He/she will be an expert in either livestock or crops depending on the dominant enterprise in the county

Terms of Reference:

- a) Coordinate community mobilization and identification of project beneficiaries and appropriate interventions
- b) Coordinate technical backstopping activities
- c) Coordinate and provide technical guidance in implementation of livestock and crops interventions in collaboration with other development partners.
- d) Provide guidance in mapping and federation of CIGs/VMGs into new or linkages to existing Producer Organizations;
- e) Coordinate participatory development of annual work plans and budgets
- f) Facilitate field studies, assessments and reporting
- g) Support capacity building of community institutions and groups for effective project implementation
- h) Coordinate regular data collection and reporting of project activities for informed decision making.
- i) Engage the relevant county technical departments and panel of experts in implementation of the project activities
- j) Harness the experience and expertise of the other CPCU team members
- k) Any other duty as assigned by the Deputy CPC

Qualification and Experience

- a) The ideal candidate should possess at least a BSc degree in Agricultural Sciences with least 5 years' relevant experience.
- b) He/She should be conversant with modern agricultural management techniques and extension and the critical issues affecting the sector in the county.
- c) He/She should be self-motivated, a good communicator and presenter both orally and in writing.
- d) The successful candidate will have interactive and communication skills particularly for community-based issues in agriculture and with good interpersonal relationships at the grass root level.
- e) Strong computer and communications skills (oral, written, presentation) with proficient working knowledge of MS Office, MS Project and other relevant software for technical analysis and reporting;
- f) Fluency in English and Kiswahili.

3. M&E Officer

The Project M&E Officer will report to the Deputy County Project Coordinator and will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation as well the environmental and social compliance activities at the county level.

Responsibilities

- a) Coordinate routine monitoring and evaluation of project activities in the county
- b) Support in preparation of project work plans and budgets

- c) Collect and analyze data against project performance indicators;
- d) Provide feedback on the project performance for informed decision making
- e) Ensure compliance to environmental and social safeguards
- f) Facilitate screening of projects and environmental and social impact assessments and audits
- g) Conduct capacity building on M&E and environmental and social standards
- h) Ensure inclusivity in project targeting
- i) Assist Deputy County Project Coordinator in preparation and analysis of monthly, quarterly and annual reports;
- j) Undertake regular field visits and prepare feedback reports for informed decision making
- k) Maintain a digital archiving system of all data and information related to M&E;
- l) Any other duties as may be assigned by the Deputy County Project Coordinator.

Required Qualifications

- a) Be in possession of a Bachelor's Degree in an agriculture, natural resources management, environmental science or any other related course from a recognized university; or equivalent training.
- b) A minimum of 5 year's hands-on experience in monitoring and evaluation as well as environmental impact assessment will be an added advantage.
- c) Proven abilities in documentation and demonstrated capacity to develop and oversee implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans.
- d) Sound IT knowledge: word processing and excel.

Annex 8: Template for Participation Agreements between MoALF&C and County Governments



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

AND

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF

ON IMPLEMENTATION OF

EMERGENCY LOCUST RESPONSE PROJECT (ELRP)

DATED

_____ Day of _____ 2020

[Insert logo of County Government]

This Agreement is made between the National Government of the Republic of Kenya acting through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives (MoALF&C), (hereinafter called “the National Government”) on the one part, and the County Government of _____ (hereinafter called “the County Government”), (the National Government and the County Government are hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Parties”).

WHEREAS

- A. The Republic of Kenya (Recipient) has negotiated and signed a Financing Agreement dated (the “Financing Agreement”) with the International Development Association (IDA) (hereinafter called the World Bank) for an amount of Euro 39,300,000 (the “Credit”) to fund the Emergency Locust Response Project (hereinafter called ELRP or simply, the Project);
- B. The Recipient has agreed with the World Bank that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives (MoALF&C), will be the lead implementing agency for ELRP; and,
- C. Participating County Governments will be the implementing/executing agencies of ELRP at County level;

NOW THEREFORE

In consideration of the commitments and agreements contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

I. OBLIGATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- I.1 The National Government shall make available to the County Government, resources earmarked for implementation of ELRP activities in _____ County for the period covering fiscal year **2020-2021 to 2022-2023** to carry out eligible activities as per this Agreement, including and in accordance with the term and conditions in all annexures thereto which form an integral part of this Agreement. The annexures are: -
 - (a) The signed Financing Agreement between the National Treasury (NT) and the World Bank, marked as Annex 1 to this Agreement;
 - (b) The Project Implementation Manual (PIM), marked as Annex 2 to this Agreement; and
 - (c) The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) marked as Annex 3 to this Agreement.
- I.2 The National Government shall provide to the County Government, the World Bank’s list of debarred firms and individuals, which the County Government will not engage with. The list may be found on the World Bank external website: <http://www.worldbank.org/debarr>.

The Principal Secretary, who is the accounting Officer of the State Department of Crops Development & Agriculture Research, in consultation with the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and the World Bank may suspend or terminate the right of the County Government to use or benefit from the use of the proceeds of the Project resources upon failure by the County Government to perform its obligations under this Agreement and to comply with the minimum access conditions and minimum performance conditions or disbursement triggers specified in the PAD, and the PIM (including its Annexures such as the Procurement and Financial Management Manuals).

The National Government shall make available to the County Government resources for project implementation in the county in accordance with agreed eligibility criteria and procedures as detailed in the PIM.

1.3 National Government shall undertake technical backstopping, capacity building, M&E, Guidance on finance and procurement in support of project implementation.

2. OBLIGATIONS OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

2.1 In the first fiscal year of implementation, the County Government will become eligible for allocation of ELRP resources upon compliance with the following minimum conditions: —

- (a) Signing of Intergovernmental Participation Agreement;
- (b) Opening a county Special Purpose Account with the Central Bank of Kenya, with Chief Officers Finance, and Agriculture/Livestock being primary signatories;
- (c) Opening of a Project Operations Account, with the ELRP Focal Person/ Deputy County Project Coordinator as the Mandatory Signatory
- (d) Expansion of the terms of reference for the existing County Project Steering Committee (CPSC) established under the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)/the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP) [*delete as applicable to the county in question*] to cover matters related to the ELRP, with additional membership from relevant stakeholders as may be necessary as described in the PIM;
- (e) Strengthening of the existing County Project Coordination Unit (CPCU) of Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) or National Agriculture Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP) as applicable to accommodate the needs of ELRP, as follows: -
 - 1. ELRP Focal Person/Deputy County Project Coordinator and Leader of Components 1&3
 - 2. Technical Officer in charge of Livelihood Protection and Rehabilitation (Component 2 Leader)
 - 3. Monitoring and Evaluation/Environment and Social Standard Compliance Officer.

- (f) Establishment of a County Locust Control Unit (CLCU) for the purpose of continuous surveillance, coordination of early warning and preparedness, for linkages and sustainability of locust control operations.
- (g) Participation in planning, budgeting and submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) on an annual basis for activities to be supported under ELRP in the county

2.2 From the second fiscal year, in order to be eligible to participate, the County Government will be required to meet the following minimum set of conditions: —

- (a) Staffing of the CPCU in accordance with staff composition outlined in the PIM;
- (b) Establishment of Community-Driven Development Committees (CDDCs) in all participating communities in accordance with the PIM;
- (c) Inclusion of ELRP activities in the county planning framework – the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and the shorter term annual/bi-annual development plans; and
- (d) Timely submission of Project annual technical and financial reports for the previous year in accordance to procedures laid out in the PIM.

2.3 The County Government shall make arrangements to avail to Beneficiaries funds for sub-projects in accordance with eligibility criteria and procedures acceptable to the World Bank, and as detailed in the PIM. For this purpose, the County Government shall enter into Matching Grants Agreement (MGA) with eligible beneficiary communities (represented by duly constituted CDDCs) specifying the terms and conditions for community participation in the Project as laid out in the Financing Agreement and the PIM.

The County Government is expected to:

- (a) Appraise, carry out and verify its activities under the Project with due diligence and efficiency and in accordance with the PIM, the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups Planning Framework (VMPF), and the “Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants”, dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011;
- (b) Maintain policies and procedures adequate to enable the National Government and the World Bank to monitor the progress of its activities under the Project and the achievement of Project objectives;
- (c) Enable the National Government and the World Bank to inspect activities within the County Government’s jurisdiction, its operation and any relevant records and documents;
- (d) Prepare and furnish to the National Government and the World Bank all such information as reasonably requested relating to the performance of the Project; and
- (e) Exercise its rights and perform its obligations in implementation of the Project in such manner as to protect the interests of the World Bank and the National Government, and to accomplish the purposes of the Project.

- 2.4 The County Government shall ensure that expenditures under the Project shall not include salaries of civil servants (other than incentives or salaries for contracted Project staff).
- 2.5 The County Government shall use the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) or as the case may be in line with proposed implementation structures that include community-based institutions.
- 2.6 The County Government shall carry out activities in accordance with this Agreement, the Financing Agreement and use the funds within eligible expenditure areas, and adhere to the Environmental and Social Safeguards, Anti-Corruption Guidelines and Procurement Regulations as set out in the Financing Agreement, with due diligence and efficiency and in accordance with sound technical, economic, financial, and managerial practices.
- 2.7 The County Government shall maintain adequate records in accordance with sound accounting practices and proper coding of the revenues and expenditures of the operations, resources and expenditures in respect of the approved activities
- 2.8 The goods, works and services to be financed from the proceeds of the Project shall be procured in accordance with the World Bank procurement policies and procedures. The County Government shall retain all documentation with respect to each contract executed for up to two years after the closing date of the project.
- 2.9 The County Government shall provide the Project NPCU with the relevant project information as they or the World Bank shall reasonably request regarding the administration, operation and management of financial resources provided, and shall report on the utilization of such resources.
- 2.10 The County Government shall ensure that all reporting including financial and technical reports are compiled and submitted as per the guidelines in the PIM and ensure a proper compilation of complaints on issues of environmental and social safeguards, procurement, fraud and corruption.
- 2.11 The County Government shall provide the relevant information and documentation to the Office of Auditor General (OAG) and the Independent Integrated Fiduciary Review Agency (IIFA) during audit or any other reviewer.

3. VALIDITY

- 3.1 This Agreement shall be valid from the date of the last signature by the Parties below to the end of the Project period (15th May 2023) as stated in the Financing Agreement or such a later date as may be modified by the Recipient and the World Bank;

3.2 This Agreement will become invalid in the event of cancellation of the Financing Agreement by the World Bank before the end of the Project Period;

3.3 This Agreement may be terminated by either party by giving a three-month's written notice to the other party with approval of the World Bank.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

3.4 Subject to the Intergovernmental Relations Act (Chapter 5G, Laws of Kenya), any dispute between the Parties shall be resolved in accordance with the Intergovernmental Relations Act.

3.5 This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of Kenya and the applicable Financing Agreement. In case of inconsistencies between the Financing Agreement and the Laws of Kenya, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

The Parties hereto, acting through their duly authorized representatives, have caused this Intergovernmental Participation Agreement to be signed in their respective names as of the day and year first below written.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF.....

Governor: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

(County Government official stamp)

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Cabinet Secretary: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

(MoALF&C official stamp)

Annex 9: Multi-Institutional Technical Team



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND
COOPERATIVES**

**STATE DEPARTMENT OF CROP DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH**

Terms of Reference

**For Multi-Disciplinary Technical Team for Environmental and Human Health
Monitoring of the Desert Locust Control Activities
for Emergency Locust Response Program in Kenya**

September 2020

The Multi-disciplinary team will undertake regular and ad hoc environmental and human health monitoring during locust control operations. The monitoring of desert locust control operations is necessary to assess whether the project implementation is avoiding adverse effects or if such effects are unavoidable, the mitigation measures to remedy the adverse impacts are appropriately implemented. The monitoring will note any issues of non-compliance and recommend appropriate corrective measures to address them. The monitoring data should be collected in a systematic manner, which will be essential to improve the desert locust control techniques, approaches and the mitigation measures.

The Multi-disciplinary monitoring team will work separately from the Project Coordination Unit and will be facilitated by the PCU to provide the data, access to project sites, transport, equipment and other resources necessary to effectively perform its mandate. The team will be composed of representatives from relevant government lead agencies and development/research agencies. The team will consist of qualified and experienced a pesticide expert, a chemist/insecticide residue expert, an ecologist, environmental assessment expert, a medical doctor, and other staff (s) that may be as deemed necessary for this operation.

The persons constituting the team will be seconded to the MoALFC by their respective institutions and provide technical support to the Project as required

The team will include representatives of relevant lead agencies that comprise:

1. Kenya Wild Services (KWS) –Ecologist and biodiversity expert
2. Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization -Soil scientist
3. Pest Control Products Board (Pesticide and toxicology expert)
4. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) -Environmentalist
5. Directorate of Occupation Health and Safety Services (DOSHS) Medical doctor
6. Water Resources Authority (WRA)
7. Kenya Forest Services (KFS)

8. Food Agriculture Organization (FAO)
9. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
10. Project Social expert (social issues)
11. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate services (KEPHIS)
12. Kenya Meteorological Department
13. Academia
14. NPCU Representative(s)
15. NB. The MITT could incorporate any other specialist depending on the monitoring task at hand

I. Scope of the Environmental and Health Monitoring Exercise

The environmental and human health monitoring will be undertaken in the fifteen counties that are impacted with the desert locust infestations and the MoALFC is undertaking the control activities. The dedicated operational monitoring will be carried by the multi-disciplinary on regular and ad hoc basis during the desert locust control operations.

The Ministry will provide the necessary data, access, equipment and resources to undertake the dedicated environmental and human health monitoring activities and facilitating the team(s) as required.

The monitoring team will engage the community members where the desert locust control activities will be carried out, collect soil and pesticide residue samples for data collection and analysis, and give reports to the Ministry every month and as need may arise.

2. Objectives of the Multi-disciplinary technical team

To undertake dedicated operational regular and ad hoc monitoring of environmental impacts, occupational and community health and pesticides residues of the desert locust control activities during the campaign for the ELRP in the 13 target counties in Kenya.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the Multi-disciplinary technical team include:

- i. **Environmental and Ecological Monitoring:** The monitoring team will assess possible mortality (ies) of non-target organism by the desert locust control activities, observe if population of important groups of fauna on the treatment zone have been affected. The team should carry out qualitative assessment of direct impacts of the pesticides treatments/application e.g. impacts on bee keeping, large bee mortality and behaviour changes on birds and any other effects on species identified in the target area.
- ii. **Occupational, Health and Safety Exposure Assessments:** The team will monitor the implementation of mitigation measures on the approved Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) which includes procurement, transport, storage(central and site), actual spraying, waste collection and waste disposal and whether the desert locust controls teams have been exposed to the organophosphate pesticide in an unsafe manner. The monitoring team will establish and properly document any incident of pesticides poisoning and its resolution, and recommend appropriate remedial measures to avoid recurrence. A medical doctor will carry out the test from MOH, OHS department and provide comprehensive mitigation measures which MUST be adopted by the project. This may include change of pesticide; withdraw of affected persons or any other proposal.
- iii. **Impacts to Local People and Livelihoods:** The team will assess the adequacy of the public consultations and communication to the local populations where the control activities are taking place. This will include social checks like documentation of the attendance list of these public consultation meetings, signage at project signs, media or radio adverts and posters in strategic places. A simple questionnaire will be conducted on

the public about the awareness of the project activities and proposed community health mitigation measures. This will include The monitoring team will assess the potential exposure of local population to the desert locust control activities, which will be done through indirect assessments that include: (i) analysis of pesticides residues on pastures, crops and local surface and ground water sources; (ii) verification of buffer zones and withholding periods; and (iii) observations of potential livestock, wildlife and birds mortalities. And any medical problems or diseases including respiratory that may have been caused by the pesticides.

- iv. **Waste Management:** The monitoring team will assess the management of the waste containers including drums that used for holding the pesticides; the waste management should be as per the mitigation measures on approved subproject level IPMP. These can be monitored and sampled mainly during spraying and after spraying.
- v. **Field Visits and Assessment:** The monitoring team is expected to undertake regular and ad hoc field visits to the areas impacted by the desert locust and where control activities have taken place or are ongoing to interact with the local populations and undertake the necessary assessment on soils, flora and fauna
- vi. **Residue Sampling of pesticides residues:** The team will collect soils samples and other relevant samples to analyze the pesticides residue concentrations, establish if the concentrations legal allowed limits or are within the acceptable environmentally safe levels. The team will also look into any grievances raised in relation to non-target poisoning. Sampling will be done on soils, surface and ground water if possible.
- vii. **Recommend appropriate mitigation/corrective measures:** During the field assessments, the monitoring team will identify and document gaps on managing environmental, health and safety risks, advise the control teams and the MoALFC of appropriate corrective measures to avoid recurrence and document lessons learnt for future control activities.

3. Expected deliverable

The monitoring is expected to undertake regular and ad hoc field visits to the 15 Counties that are undergoing desert locust control activities. The monitoring is expected to prepare monthly

operational reports which will be submitted to the project by the 10th of every month or as need may arise with findings and recommendations.

4. MoALFC Support and Facilitation:

The Ministry will facilitate the monitoring team with the following:

- Transport logistics to and from the field
- Relevant documentation (including project IPMP, ESMF, etc.) to inform the design of the monitoring activities
- Access to project sites
- Relevant equipment and materials to undertake effective environmental and human health monitoring of the desert locust control activities. This includes PPE for each of the technical team members.
- Any other resources that include allowances as per the approved job grades

Annex I0: Locust Command Centre

i) Composition

- Head- Plant Protection Services Division
- Plant Protection Officers deployed at PPSD who are experts in aerial and ground control operations
- Scientists who are experts in Entomology, GIS and Biometrician and /or socio economist
- ICT experts / Data managers
- Drivers
- Accountants / Procurement officers

ii) TOR

- To manage the day- to- day emergency desert locust control operations
- To take lead in surveillance and monitoring of the DL
- To enhance logistical coordination of DL management operations in the counties
- To undertake training needs assessment of persons operating at DL control bases and at county level.
- To represent the country in regional meetings and forum on DL
- To develop activity-based budgets and work plans for DL operations
- To develop procurement requisition
- To keep updated pesticides stocks and equipment inventory
- To liaise with DL control bases and compile consolidated regular reports
- To undertake additional resources mobilization from other development partners

Annex I1: Locust Control Base

i) Composition

- Base Manager, Pilots, Security officers, Health care providers, Spray service providers, Locust scouts, GIS experts, Drivers, Stores

ii) TOR

- To undertake DL surveillance in the region
- To undertake DL control in the region in collaboration with the county government and LCC
- To prepare activity budgets
- To prepare procurement requirements
- To enhance coordination with county government and LCC
- To maintain an updated inventory of pesticides and equipment disbursed to the base.
- To compile and disseminate timely reports
- To backstop county teams in stakeholder engagement and community mobilization and sensitization.

Annex 12: Beneficiary Selection Criteria

1. Name/Contact/GPS
2. Household Type
 - i) Male Headed
 - ii) Female Headed (women who are divorced or deserted or widow or abandoned or who have disabled husband or do not have an earning member or do not have any source of income)
 - iii) Male Headed-Female Managed
 - iv) Child Headed
3. Youth and women will be targeted as VMGs (to include differently abled persons, IPs families, beneficiaries and foster inclusion)
4. Beneficiaries' needs
5. Households with excessive food insecurity, i.e. household members who are not able to afford three meals per day.
6. Real landless households i.e. households that do not have any land or have less than 0.15-acre land.
7. Household that have lost crop & livestock (All, Some, None)
8. Household related support by other stakeholders
9. Only one beneficiary will be selected from one household

Annex I3: Micro-project Proposal Format

Project Background

Project

Title:

.....

.....

Project duration: Start: End.....

No. of beneficiaries: Male..... Female.....

Direct beneficiaries: Male Female

Indirect beneficiaries: Male Female

Vulnerable beneficiaries (poor, widows/widowers, orphans, physically challenged, elderly, HIV/AIDs affected/infected:Male Female

Location of the project (coordinates):

Project Identification

How was the project identified?

Who was involved?

.....

Why was the project prioritized?

.....

.....

What events took place in developing the project idea?

.....

.....

Project Framework

What is/are the expected *results* post-implementation (increased house-hold income, capacity building, up-scaling, building a revolving fund etc.)

What is/are the *objective(s)* of the project?

.....

 What problems does the project aim at addressing at the community level?

Activities to be carried out:

No.	Activity	Who will provide advice & training (institution or person):	Time
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Note: Attach a separate sheet if space is not enough

List the collaborators you will work with

No	Collaborator	Area of collaboration
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Monitoring of Progress

Who will be involved in monitoring?

.....

How frequent will the progress report be submitted?

.....

Who will be responsible for reporting?

.....

How will the report reach the community members?

.....

How will the proposed project assist in achieving the Project Development Objective (PDO) which is “ *to prevent and respond to the threat to livelihoods posed by the Desert Locust outbreak and to strengthen Kenya’s system for preparedness*”

.....

How will you measure your success in planning, implementing and managing your projects in a sustainable and socially inclusive manner?

.....

How will you ensure sustainability of the project?

.....

.....

.....

How will you manage the benefits that will accrue from the project?

.....

.....

.....

Detailed Budget

Project cost including community contribution (the budget items to include but not limited to: inputs, equipment, training cost, labour, materials, transport, stationery, administrative and supervision cost)

No .	Activity	Budget item	unit of measurement	Target No.	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Community Contribution	ELRP Grant	Total Amount
1.									
2.									
...									
...									
...									
30.									
	TOTAL PROJECT COST:								
	COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION:								
	TOTAL ELRP GRANT APPLIED FOR:								

List the in-kind contribution that the group will provide:

A. Labour (man-days & value)

.....
.....

B. Materials (type, quantity & value)

.....
.....

We certify that the preceding information is true.

Chairperson:

NameID..... Signature Date

Secretary:

Name:ID..... Signature Date

Group member:

NameID..... Signature Date

(For official use only)

Comments by the Community Driven Development Committee CDDC:

.....

.....

Recommended: Yes No Date of meeting:

(Attach minutes)

Comments by the County Steering Group (CSG):

.....

.....

Endorsed: Yes No Date of meeting:

(Attach minutes)

Chairman Name: signature:

Forwarded to County Project Coordinating Unit (CPCU) by CDDC Secretary

Name:.....Signature:

Date: Official rubber stamp:

ATTACHMENT I – Group membership list

No	Name	ID No	Gender M/F	Age	Contact (Mobile phone)	Signature
1.						
.						
.						
30.						

Annex I4: Producer Organizations Concept Note Template

S/N o	Area	
	Name of Producer Organization..... Value Chain of interest.....	
	County/Sub county/Ward/Location/Area.....	
	Membership of the PO TotalMale.....Female..... Number of CIGS..... Number of VMG.....	
	Proposed Interventions (What they want to do)..... Background Information (status description, Key challenges and opportunities (one paragraph) Justification (Why the intervention is necessary and envisaged Impacts) (one paragraph) Objectives of the interventions (in bullets maximum three (3)	

	Target group/Beneficiaries..... Key activities and partners..... Estimated Cost..... Period/Duration (How long the intervention period..... Expected benefit to the PO and its members (one paragraph)..... Sustainability mechanism (how the benefits can the prolonged) (one paragraph) Potential Risks and how to Manage them.....
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Annex 15: Sub Project County Proposal Format

Basic information	
Proposed Project Title	
Implementing County	
Implementing County Department and Partners	
Project location (ward and sub county)	
Public Participation Forum in Identification of the project	
Project description (Background, problem statement, justification and contribution to County Integrated Development Plan) Component 1: Component 2: Component 3:	
Project Goal	
Specific Objectives	
Project description	
Project activities, expected outputs and outcomes	Attach detailed Work plan
M&E plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Indicate how and when to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities to determine project's progress and outcome · State which methods will be used to monitor and evaluate the project · Identify who will carry out the project evaluation.

Project Risks and mitigation measures	
Targeted beneficiaries	Examples: No. Male, females, VMGs, CIGs etc.
Estimate Budget (KSh.)	ELRP contribution (KSh) County contribution (KSh.) Community contribution (KSh.)
Project Time Frame	

Annex 16. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)

MATERIAL MEASURES AND ACTIONS		TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY/AU
Monitoring and Reporting			
A	REGULAR REPORTING: Prepare and submit to the Association regular monitoring progress reports on the environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) performance of the Project, including but not limited to, the implementation of the ESCP, status of preparation and implementation of E&S documents required under the ESCP, stakeholder engagement activities, and the functioning of the grievance mechanism.	Quarterly and Annually throughout the Project Implementation Period	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
B	INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS: Promptly notify the Association of any incident or accident related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers <i>including</i> child abuse, gender based violence, pesticide spills or misuse, diversion of pesticides or any dispute between local communities and the National Youth Service assigned to carry out locust control operations under the Project. Provide sufficient detail regarding the incident or accident, indicating immediate measures taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, and any information provided by any contractor and supervising entity, as appropriate. Subsequently, as per the Association's request, prepare a report on the incident or accident and propose any measures to prevent its recurrence.	Notification of the Bank within 48 hours. Root-cause analysis, after the Association's request for such an analysis, along with measures to prevent recurrence to be provided within fifteen days.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESSI Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts			
1.1	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Overall Coordination of the Project will be by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative (MoALFC) and their counterparts in the respective locust affected Counties. For Component 1 and 2 the MoALFC shall maintain an organizational structure with qualified staff and resources to support management of	The PIU shall be fully established before disbursement for the relevant components and maintained throughout project implementation.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

	environment and social risks; including expedite the hiring and deployment of an additional qualified and experienced Environmental Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist and GBV expert to support the NPCU on this operation to complement the staff at post.	The GBV Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist and Environment Specialist shall be hired /deployed prior to effectiveness of the Financing Agreement.	
I.2	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT/ MANAGEMENT PLANS AND INSTRUMENTS/ CONTRACTORS</p> <p>i. Component I. Assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed Project activities, including consideration of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and individuals, including the Traditional Local Communities, to ensure they have access to development benefits resulting from the Project; in accordance with the ESSs and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The Ministry will update, consult upon and disclose the ESMF prepared for Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) to meet the requirements of the ESSs. The updated ESMF will include an Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) and related Waste Management Plan, a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Plan, Labor Management Procedures (LMP), monitoring requirements and templates to screen any proposed subprojects. The ESMF will also screen and identify the risks related to contracting and/or utilizing the National Youth Service to undertake desert locust control activities supported under the project. In doing so, the environmental and social assessment will be guided by the principles of proportionality and relevant Good International Industry Practice, and by applicable law, in relation to engaging the National Youth Services, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring.</p> <p>ii. Carry out environmental monitoring of the desert locust control activities with focus on environmental impact, occupational health and safety and pesticides residue, the environmental monitoring will</p>	<p>i. Develop an ESMF for component 1,3 & 4 consult upon and disclosed prior to the disbursement for Component 1.</p> <p>ii. Prepare the ToRs for monitoring environmental impacts prior to the disbursement for Component 1.</p> <p>iii. The ESMF for component 2 shall be developed, consulted upon and disclosed prior to the disbursement for Component 2.</p> <p>iv. Throughout project implementation</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

	<p>involve a multi-disciplinary technical team of lead agencies such as Kenya Wildlife Service, Water Resources Authority, National Environment Management Authority, Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety Services, Pest Control Products Boards e.t.c</p> <p>iii. Component 2. Assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of the proposed Project activities, including consideration of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups and individuals, including the Traditional Local Communities, to ensure they have access to development benefits resulting from the Project; in accordance with the ESSs and the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The Ministry will prepare an ESMF, which is consulted upon and publicly disclosed and will include a description of the targeting mechanism, a social assessment or indigenous people plan in line with ESS7, a GBV Action Plan, LMP, Security Management Plan (SMP) , monitoring requirements and templates to screen any proposed subprojects.</p> <p>iv. Component 3 and 4. Terms of Reference and plans developed by the Recipient shall follow the ESSs and detailed considerations in this ESCP.</p> <p>v. Screen any proposed subprojects under the different components in accordance with the respective ESMF.</p> <p>vi. Prepare, consult, publicly disclose and implement any environmental and social management plans or other instruments, as required for the respective Project activities, based on the assessment process in accordance with the ESSs and the ESMF in a manner acceptable to the Association.</p> <p>vii. Incorporate the relevant aspects of this ESCP, including, inter alia, any ESMPs or other instruments, ESS2 requirements, ESS7 requirements (where relevant) and any other required ESHS measures, into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors (if any) and supervising firms. Thereafter ensure that</p>	<p>v. Before subproject implementation</p> <p>vi. Before subproject implementation</p> <p>vii. Before launching the procurement process for the relevant activities and thereafter throughout undertaking such activities.</p> <p>viii. Throughout project implementation.</p> <p>ix. Throughout project implementation.</p>	
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	<p>the contractors and supervising firms comply with the ESHS specifications of their respective contracts.</p> <p>viii. Update environmental and social management plans or other instruments based on updated guidance by FAO.</p> <p>ix. Assess any unforeseen impacts, including those identified via the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and implement respective corrective measures, including compensation, where appropriate.</p>		
1.4	<p>EXCLUSIONS: Exclude the following types of activities as ineligible for financing under the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that may cause long term, permanent and/or irreversible (e.g. loss of major natural habitat) impacts. • Activities that have a high probability of causing serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment, other than associated with spraying to control desert locust. • Activities that may have significant adverse social impacts and/ or may give rise to significant social conflict. • Activities that may affect lands or rights of Traditional Local Communities or other vulnerable and marginalized groups. • Activities that may involve involuntary resettlement or land acquisition or impacts on cultural heritage • Any other excluded activities as set out in the ESMF for the Project. 	Throughout project implementation as part of the assessment process conducted under action 1.2 above.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperative
ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions			
2.1	Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, under action 1.2 above.	Throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperative
2.2	LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: The Project shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements of ESS2, in a manner acceptable to the Association, including through, inter alia, implementing adequate occupational health and safety measures (including emergency preparedness and response measures and testing	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperative

	for acetylcholinesterase before, during and after the spraying campaign), training of workers, establishing grievance mechanisms for Project workers, signing a code of conduct noted under [2.3].and incorporating labor requirements into the ESHS specifications of the procurement documents and contracts with contractors and supervising firms.		
2.3	The Recipient shall ensure a non-discriminatory, decent work environment; including ensuring that all direct and contracted workers adhere to the professional code of conduct developed as part of the LMP.	Throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
2.4	The Recipient shall establish a system adequate to prevent and address Sexual Harassment in the workforce for Component 1 and 2, including the integration of provisions into the code of conduct noted under [2.3].	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
2.5	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS) MEASURES: The Recipient shall prepare and implement adequate occupational health and safety measures for workers (including emergency preparedness and response measures) in line with the ESMF/IPMP and FAO health and safety procedural guidelines proportional to the different activities under Component 1 and Component 2.	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
2.6	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT: The Project shall establish a labor grievance mechanism and assignment of focal points to address these grievances within MoALFC.	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management			
3.1	RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT: The Recipient shall prepare, consult on, adopt and publicly disclose an: a. Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), including emergency response measures b. Waste Management Plan as part of the IPMP	Prior to disbursement for Component 1	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

3.2	Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, under action 1.2 above, including, inter alia, measures for: (i) adequate design of pesticide storage, handling, transport, and management facilities; (ii) management of stocks in an effective, efficient, and transparent way, (iii) improvement of the capacity of health centers in the treatment of pesticide poisoning incidents; (iv) disposal of unwanted or surplus pesticides shall follow the applicable requirements under the relevant ESSs, the EHSGs, and other relevant Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) and relevant FAO guidelines satisfactory to the Association.	Prior to disbursement for Component 1 and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
3.3	The Recipient will establish appropriate environmental monitoring procedures for the implementation of environmental risk management measures; as (i) designing an appropriate environmental and social management plan in the context of regular project monitoring, (ii) on pesticide application quality, control efficacy and the reporting of incidents, integrated into the IPMP in more detail.	Prior to disbursement for Component 1 and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESS4 Community Health and Safety			
4.1	COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY: Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, under action 1.2 above.	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively and throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
4.2	The Recipient shall develop and implement measures to assess and manage health and safety risks and impacts to the community arising from Project activities, including, inter alia, risks to livestock, crop, fodder, and humans associated with inappropriate use of pesticides during spraying; risks of labor misconduct; related sexual exploitation and abuse; risks of security personnel (if any), etc. and include these measures in the ESMPs to be prepared in accordance with the ESMF, in a manner acceptable to the Association.	Develop the measures and include them in the ESMF prior to disbursement for Component 1 and implementation of the requirements including those reflected in relevant ESMPs	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

		throughout project implementation	
4.3	Under Component 1, the Recipient will implement emergency preparedness measures in case of significant chemical spills or other health and safety related incidents.	As required, throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
4.4	Conduct training for the community to heighten awareness of risks associated with spraying and to mitigate impacts specified in the IPMP prior to the commencement of activities.	Throughout project implementation.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
4.5	TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY: The Recipient shall adopt and implement measures and actions to assess and manage traffic and road safety risks to workers and the community resulting from movement of vehicles mounted pesticide sprayers, transporting pesticides, etc. as outlined in the IPMP and ESMPs	Adoption of measures and actions prior to disbursement for Component 1 and implementation of such measures and actions throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
4.6	GBV AND SEA RISKS: The Recipient shall prepare and implement a Gender-Based Violence Action Plan (GBV Action Plans), to assess and manage the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) for both components. For Component 1 the GBV Action Plan shall specifically address potential risks deriving from the use of the NYS in spraying. For Component 2 the GBV Action Plan shall specifically address potential risks deriving from SEA associated with livelihood protection and recovery activities and the provision of project benefits to individual households.	Preparation of plans prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively and implementation of the plans throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
4.7	CONFLICT: The Recipient will implement activities in communal areas under Component 2 in a culturally sensitive manner, avoiding any aggravation of local communal conflicts, different communities / individuals using the same land.	Throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

4.8	SECURITY: The Recipient will ensure that National Youth Service engaged in the desert locust control activities under the project will follow established rules of engagement, code of conduct, and avoid any escalation. The Recipient will review these requirements and strengthen them, where necessary as advised by the Association, to ensure that the use of the NYS in project activities will not result in adverse consequences to community health and safety, including in matters relating to GBV and SEA/SH.	Throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement			
5.1	Not relevant for this Project		
ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources			
6.1	BIODIVERSITY RISKS AND IMPACTS: Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, under action 1.2 above. To ensure identification of all areas that are ecologically and ergonomically important, or particularly sensitive areas that have limited resistance to impacts of pesticides (including National parks; nature reserves; internationally protected areas; important (inland) fisheries areas; forests; important fruit-growing areas; beekeeping areas; areas with export crop or livestock production and areas with organic farming) to identify appropriate desert locust control techniques.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities			
7.1	The project shall be implemented in Counties where Traditional Local Communities are present (who meet the requirements of ESS7). The Recipient shall ensure that these communities are appropriately informed and can share in the project benefits in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner with provisions included in the SEP.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
7.2	Component I: a social assessment shall determine any specific risks resulting from the interaction between local social structures (culture, traditional institutions, habits) and livelihood systems with locust control measures and outline in a social development plan appropriate ways of	The social assessment/social development plan for Component I shall be prepared as part of the ESMF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

	<p>engaging with local communities and establish further measures as necessary.</p> <p>Component 2: a social assessment shall assess specific risks resulting from the interaction between local social structures (culture, traditional institutions, habits) and livelihood systems with livelihood interventions and outline in a social development plan appropriate ways of engaging with Traditional Local Communities, ensure equal access to project benefits including for vulnerable households, avoid elite capture, and avoid any increase of social tensions in or between communities (with a focus on communal pastures). Based on this assessment a Traditional Local Communities Plan (TLCP) will be prepared</p>	<p>under [1.2.i] above and implemented throughout the project</p> <p>Social Assessment and TLCP will be prepared prior to undertaking activities in areas where Traditional Local Communities are present and implemented throughout the project.</p>	
7.3	The Recipient shall ensure that such communities are appropriately informed about project activities in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner with provisions included in the SEP as well as the social development plans noted above.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
7.4	The Recipient shall ensure that such communities can share in the benefits of the project in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner with provisions included in the social development plans noted above.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
7.5	If the Recipient intends to develop and use community owned and developed biopesticides for the locust invasion response, a due process of consultation should be held including obtaining consent and defining benefit sharing prior to its development.	Consent obtained prior to development and use of biopesticides, and continuous engagement throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
7.6	The project will exclude any activities which would require Free Prior and Informed Consent.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

8.1	Relevant aspects of this standard shall be considered, as needed, in the ESMF as outlined under action 1.2 above.	Prior to disbursement for Components 1 and 2 respectively	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
ESS9 Financial Intermediaries			
	Not relevant		
ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure			
10.1	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN: The Project shall implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) consistent with ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Association.	Throughout project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
10.2	<p>UPDATE SEP: The Recipient has updated and implemented the SEP prior to project appraisal defining further details on the operational steps consistent with ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Association.</p> <p>For Component 1, the SEP will be updated to include appropriate community consultation mechanisms to avoid any unintended consequences by desert locust control measures. It will thereby be important that all community members, including Traditional Local Communities are appropriately informed and that behavior change messages also allow for the protection of children.</p> <p>For Component 2, the SEP will be updated to include additionally appropriate community consultation mechanisms to support an adequate targeting mechanism and to establish appropriate livelihood interventions on communal assets (see also ESS7).</p>	<p>The SEP for Component 1 shall be updated prior to disbursements for Component 1</p> <p>The SEP for Component 2 shall be updated prior to disbursements for Component 2</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
10.3	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE: Implement the SEP(s) consistent with ESS10, including the use of different, culturally appropriate communication approaches to ensure communication also with the most vulnerable, including illiterate and people with disabilities.	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
10.4	GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Accessible grievance arrangements shall be made publicly available to receive and facilitate resolution of	Throughout Project implementation	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

	concerns and grievances in relation to the Project, consistent with ESS10, in a manner acceptable to the Association.		
10.5	The Recipient shall ensure that Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be used to address GBV-related issues and mechanisms to ensure confidentiality and anonymity in reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV issues. Further, the GRM shall immediately notify both the MAAIF and the Association of any GBV complaints, with the consent of the survivor.	Throughout Project implementation.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative
10.6	The Recipient shall ensure that project-level GRM accept grievances related to security and the use of paramilitary personnel as is required for any other complaint, and community concerns related to paramilitary personnel shall be addressed promptly.	Throughout Project implementation.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Cooperative

Annex 17: COMMUNITY STRUCTURERS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

17a. Community Driven Development Committee (CDDC)

The CDDC will be democratically elected by the respective communities and will work closely with ELRP, and other Stakeholders.

Membership:

The CDDC should be composed of at least 13 members, out of which at least 4 will be women. It shall be managed by a democratically elected Executive Committee, which will comprise of a Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and 2 committee members. It should be representative of the micro-project committees of the Locations within the target ward. It must be duly registered with the relevant GoK authorities and must operate a functional Bank Account.

County Officers, all GoK frontline Staff, Chiefs and Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) can only serve as ex-officio members, and cannot be elected as office bearers of this committee.

Roles and Responsibilities:

The CDDC will:

- i. Act as liaison between community and ELRP and guarantee that the terms and conditions contained in the MoU are fulfilled;
- ii. Be responsible for planning, designing, implementation, operation and maintenance and evaluation of micro-projects at the community level;
- iii. Support communities in proposal writing.
- iv. Be responsible for managing financial and procurement systems of all micro-projects; and be accountable to both the community and ELRP/GoK and Partners; Be responsible for submitting regular progress reports on project activities to the CPCU and provide feedback to the community;
- v. Be responsible for resolving all conflicts that may arise within the communities and be committed to participate in other general conflict resolutions by other Stakeholders;
- vi. Monitor the implementation of community micro projects.
- vii. Build capacity of community in leadership skills, Conflict resolution techniques, environmental and other natural resources management.
- viii. Work closely with the CPCU.

Selection Criteria

Community members should consider the following attributes when electing CDDC members:

- i. Understands the CDP of his/her community.
- ii. Must be someone trusted and respected in the community or ward
- iii. Be someone identified with successful activities, projects or campaigns in their community in past
- iv. In a position of “positive” influence within his/her community
- v. Be able to mobilize resources from their communities for CDD projects

- vi. Be willing to volunteer and commit their time to the project without expecting to be paid any money/allowances
- vii. Willing to be trained at any time to build his/her capacity to implement CDD activities.
- viii. Able to communicate in the vernacular and one other language – Kiswahili or English
- ix. Have community mobilization skills.
- x. Community members should avoid electing the following people into the CDDC:
- xi. Former elected politicians, current and aspiring politicians
- xii. Those in formal/active employment or retired public servants who are still actively involved
- xiii. People involved in past fraud in any community project or venture

Communities implementing CDDC activities will constitute sub-committees which will be in-charge of specific tasks and will be answerable to the CDDC

The process of selecting the sub-committee members must be gender sensitive; that is, it should give equal opportunity to both men and women irrespective of their social-cultural background or ethnicity.

The members of the sub-committee should be well-respected members of the community, honest and willing to undertake the responsibility. They should not be related to the chairperson, secretary or treasurer of the CDDC.

All the sub-committee members are answerable to the CDDC through the chairperson.

The CDDC is responsible to ensure that the names of all CDDC members, and the names of the members of each sub-committee, are posted publicly in the community, submitted to the CPCU, and posted on the project website. This information should be updated on a quarterly basis.

17b.Common Investment Groups (CIGs)

A common investment group (CIG) is a collection of community members who have like interest in this case Locust invasion and come together to share information

CIG includes women groups, youth groups, self-help groups, etc.

The CIG will in collaboration with the CDDC write proposals for funding of community micro-projects. Each CIG will form a management committee (the PMC) for its micro-project.

17c.Project Management Committees (PMCs)

The PMC will be responsible for the daily management of the micro-project and liaise with CDDC.

It will be responsible for carrying out micro-project implementation through:

- i. Project supervision, together with management of supplies;
- ii. Raising requisitions for the supplies needed in carrying out project implementation;
- iii. Receipt and control of procured goods/services from the procurement sub-committee

- iv. The PMC shall be guided by written down and clear guidelines on roles, responsibilities and accountability.
- v. The PMC shall work in close consultation with other line sub-committees and it is answerable to the CDDC.

i. Procurement Sub-Committee (PSC)

The Procurement Sub-Committee will consist of 5 members as nominated by the CDDC. The chairman of the procurement sub-committee will be a member of the CDDC At least one third of the members shall be women.

The members of this committee are answerable to the CDDC

For any business to be conducted at least two thirds of the total members should be present and a representative of the PMC for which the procurement is to be done.

Responsibility of the Procurement Sub-Committee (PSC):

- i. Assist the CDDC in the procurement of materials, goods and services for micro-projects as per their procurement plan
- ii. Prepare plans so as to guide procurement activities within the context of the work plan.
- iii. Carry out procurement in line with the principles of value for money, efficiency, equal opportunity, and transparency.
- iv. Ensure that all the procured goods, supplies and works will be handed over to the Project Management Committee (PMC) for micro-project implementation
- v. Keep all the procurement related records
- vi. Follow up on the guarantees or complaints etc. on the procured items.
- vii. Report the details of procurement to CDDC
- viii. Enter all the items procured in the stock register

ii. Finance Sub-Committee

Communities will form a finance sub-committee to assist the CDDC Treasurer in financial activities. The sub-committee will have 3 members and will be chaired by the Treasurer.

Responsibilities of Finance Sub-Committee

- i. Prepare all books of accounts including the community contribution book (annex 10a), cash book (annex 10b) and budget control summaries.
- ii. Keep all financial records including payment vouchers, bank statement and reports, receipt books.
- iii. Make payments with CDDC approval.
- iv. Report all financial transactions to the CDDC
- v. Prepare financial progress reports

- vi. Display all financial information on the display board
- vii. Provide all accounts and records to the Social Audit and Integrity sub-committee for auditing
- viii. The Finance Sub-Committee members will be trained on financial management
- ix. Social Audit and Integrity Committee (SAIC)

iii. Social Audit and Integrity Sub-Committee to be responsible for social audit of CDD activities in the community.

Members of the committee will be persons:

- i. Known for their integrity, honesty and commitment to community development.
- ii. Not members of any other committee in the community,
- iii. Not close relatives of CDDC or community sub-committee members

Responsibilities

- i. Ensure that the CDDC and community sub-committees constantly follow the agreed upon guidelines, rules and procedures in all their operations
- ii. Verify the quality and quantity of the items procured by PSC.
- iii. Verify CDDC books of account and procurement records
- iv. Report any financial and procurement irregularities with suggestions for corrections to the CDDC
- v. Recommend applications for each tranche of micro-project grants after verifying the status of completed project activities.
- vi. Collect more information about complaints, conflicts and other issues when called upon by the CDDC or the ELRP project.
- vii. Present their reports on the operations of the CDDC and community sub-committees to the entire community.
- viii. Suggest ways of correcting the errors and deviations in the functioning of the community committees.

19. Contingency Planning

A contingency planning is a workable program document that guides the locust unit on its preparedness and preparations in overall Desert Locust management and mainly focuses on the activities which are indicated below. The CP includes programs and activities which will be implemented in short, medium and long terms. In addition, the CP must be updated quarterly, half year or annually depending on the Desert Locust situations and developments, the implemented activities and future needs. Below are some of the activities the contingency plan will focus on:

1. Preparation of staff for ground and aerial survey operations at national, County and Sub-County levels
2. Need for short and long term training for PPDS staff, county staff and locals for sustainable management of Desert Locusts infestations;
3. Early warning and forecast activities performed through trained personnel at national, County and Sub-County levels and implementation of sensitization programs for farmers and community at large;
4. Preparedness mainly in possible invasion locations in terms personnel, insecticides and all the needed ground and aerial logistics
5. Need of collaborative ground survey with regional/international bodies
6. Participation of national, regional and international staff to support PPDS in survey and control operations
7. Need for equipment, vehicles, fuel and
8. insecticide etc.. during control operations

These activities have to be implemented for the following outputs to be achieved:

OUTPUT 1: CONDUCT EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY CONTROL OPERATION DESERT LOCUST CONTROL OFFICERS			
Activity	Achievements	Responsibility/ Cooperation	Time
<i>1.1 Quality local trainees</i>	<i>Number (X) of selected trainees trained</i>	<i>PPSD</i>	
1.1.1 Nominate trainees	List of nominated master trainers	PPSD	
1.1.2 Convene on training curriculum	Training program developed	PPSD	

I.1.3 Select co-trainers	Selected co-trainers and training subjects	PPSD	
I.1.4 Select training venue		PPSD	
I.1.5 Prepare training venue	All necessary material in place	PPDS	
I.1.6 Prepare training material and handouts	All necessary material at hand	PPSD	
I.1.7 Conduct training	Training done	PPSD	
I.2 Conduct impact surveys			
I.2.1 Make use of the eLocust3 and eLocust3m	eLocust3 and eLocust3m regularly filled after each control operation	PPSD	
I.2.2 Carry out randomized crop damage assessment	Reports written after every assessment	PPSD	
I.2.3 Carry out randomized follow up assessment on survey and control teams	Deficiencies of survey and control teams are known and steps for improvement instituted	PPSD	
I.2.4 Conduct refresher training when need be on selected topics	Capacity building of DL control personnel is constantly improved and new staff trained	PPSD	
I.2.5 Conduct blood testing (control)	Qualified MoH personnel on Cholinesterase activity testing recruited	PPSD	
I.3 Conduct campaign evaluation workshops	Strengths, weaknesses, obstacles and concepts for improvements are known	PPSD	

OUTPUT 2: EFFICIENT SURVEY AND CONTROL OPERATIONS BY PASTORALISTS AND FARMERS OPERATIONS

2.1 In at least 50 % of all cases farmers and pastoralists contributed to detection of Desert Locust occurrence

2.2 In up to 50 % of all cases farmers and nomads contributed to control operations as flagmen, mixer, guides, etc.

OUTPUT 3: OPERATIONAL REPORTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM IN PLACE

3.1. Timely Forwarding of Field Reports

Activity	Achievements	Responsibility / Cooperation	Time
3.1.1 Nominate information / reporting officers	2 information officers are appointed at HQ's level, and X reporting officers on County level	PPSD	
3.1.2 Draft job description and ToRs for HQs and County reporting offices	Job description and ToR ready;	PPSD	
3.1.3 Avail necessary equipment	Comprehensive list of items ready Necessary items in place	PPSD	
3.1.4 Assess training needs of reporting officers at HQs and County level	Minimum requirement check list prepared, questionnaire developed	PPSD	
3.1.5 Train reporting and information officers at the HQs	Training on computer, eLocust3 and eLocust3m conducted.	PPSD	
3.1.6 Train County reporting officers	Computer training, eLocust3 eLocust3m reporting.	PPSD	
3.1.7 Design reporting scheme and schedules	Reporting scheme ready	PPSD	
3.1.8 Assess reporting system	As part of the Step III workshop in _____	PPSD	

OUTPUT 4: CONTINGENCY AND RAPID DEPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PLACE AND ARE REGULAR PART OF THE DESERT LOCUST MANAGEMENT

4.1 Regular campaign planning sessions at HQs level conducted

Activity	Achievements	Responsibility/ Cooperation	Time	
4.1.1 Conduct workshop on design of adapted contingency plan	Workshops conducted	PPSD, Information Officer		Wo
4.1.2 Draft contingency plan	Draft outline for contingency plan and is ready	PPSD		
4.1.3 Adopt contingency plan		PPSD		
4.1.4 Assess contingency plan during the forthcoming campaign at all levels	Questionnaires prepared and filled	PPSD		Cri • • • •
4.1.5 Revise and improve contingency plan		PPSD		
4.1.6 Introduce CP procedures as regular decision making tool at the PPSD	Contingency plans are an important part of regular campaign preparation and organization from 2020 onwards	PPSD		

Annex I8: Cost Tables

Annex I8 (a) Consolidated Cost Table

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
	Component 1: DL Surveillance & Control		
		2020/21	2020/22
1.1	Equipments for survey and control	67,500,000.00	85,500,000.00
1.2	Acquisition of pesticides	52,500,000.00	66,500,000.00
1.3	Ground survey	7,000,000.00	8,866,666.67
1.4	Ground spraying	13,350,000.00	16,910,000.00
1.5	Aerial survey	9,000,000.00	11,400,000.00
1.6	Aerial spraying	42,000,000.00	53,200,000.00
1.7	Post-spray field checks	7,700,000.00	9,753,333.33
1.8	Transportation of pesticides/equipments to affected counties	10,950,000.00	13,870,000.00
	Sub Total	210,000,000.00	266,000,000.00
	Component 2: Livelihood Protection and Rehabilitation		
		2020/2021	2021/2022
2.1	Capital Grants to Other Levels of Government	600,000,000.00	800,000,000.00
	Component 3: Coordination of Early Warning & Prepared		
		2020/2021	2021/2022
3.1	Establishment and strengthening of National Locust Control Unit (LCU)	19,300,000.00	23,000,000.00
3.2	Purchase and maintenance of NLCU & CPLU with vehicle mounted with VHF radios	184,950,000.00	9,000,000.00
3.3	Establishing of ICT centre at NLCU office	16,300,000.00	48,000,000.00
3.4	Establish early awareness and preparedness/response management system/network DL/Migratory connected to regional system	2,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3.5	stakeholder consultations	5,000,000.00	12,000,000.00

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
3.6	Development of Desert Locust/migratory pest management strategy	2,810,000.00	18,000,000.00
3.7	Operationalization of Desert Locust/migratory pest management strategy	-	20,000,000.00
3.8	Establish and equip DL control unit at county levels- Office refurbishment, ICT Networking and Communication Equipment - ICT, GIS Equipment, Radios	58,890,000.00	105,000,000.00
3.9	Establish and strengthen DL control Unit at ward levels - equipment		45,000,000.00
3.10	Facilitate wards with transport - motor bikes procured	25,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
3.11	Establish linkages with national, regional and international institutions - international, regional, national meetings/platforms/conferences	4,586,000.00	43,000,000.00
3.12	MITT - monitoring activities - meetings and field visits	3,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
3.13	Develop SOP and Contingency plan for DL management	3,073,000.00	10,000,000.00
3.14	Regional collaborations - Experiential Learning & Sharing on DL Control Operations & Emerging Issues	2,770,000.00	24,000,000.00
3.15	Development/research and promotion of bio pesticides to control DL	3,400,000.00	6,000,000.00
3.16	Capacity building on DL surveillance and control operations - PPSD,LCU, ICT UNIT, Bases, CLCUs	11,639,000.00	27,000,000.00
3.17	Technical backstopping & support - of county activities	1,972,500.00	24,600,000.00
3.18	Communication and awareness enhancement- through media, print materials	7,007,000.00	8,000,000.00
3.19	Establish regional notification services	100,000.00	4,800,000.00
	Sub Total	351,797,500.00	484,400,000.00
	Component 4: Project Coordination and Management		
		KES 2020/21	KES 2021/22
4.1	Oversight and Policy guidance by the National project coordination structures supported -NPSC and NTAC	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
4.2	Preparation and validation of project documents	50,000,000.00	

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
4.3	Preparation of training modules	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
4.4	Enhancement of project visibility-project launch	12,000,000.00	
4.5	Induction of CPCUs	3,000,000.00	
4.6	Project communication-website development& maintenance, branded materials and brochures	1,510,000.00	1,000,000.00
4.7	Procurement & maintenance of project vehicles - NPCU	36,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
4.8	Procurement of utilities	10,824,000.00	10,824,000.00
4.9	Documentation of Project Interventions	4,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.10	Procurement & maintenance of Office Equipment	4,260,000.00	1,344,000.00
4.11	Annual work planning and budgeting	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.12	Support to Staff Capacity Building and operational oversight	3,600,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.13	Undertake Baseline Survey, DL Rapid & impact Assessment	11,250,000.00	
4.14	Component coordination(national) - Sensitization meetings ; ToT Training; Stakeholder consultative meetings; Technical backstopping visit	33,840,000.00	33,840,000.00
4.15	Support to ESS compliance	5,600,000.00	8,600,000.00
4.16	Consultancies	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		200,184,000.00	96,408,000.00
	Sub Total	200,184,000.00	96,408,000.00
	Grand Total		

Annex 18 (b)Component 1: DL Surveillance and Control

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
	Component 1: DL Surveillance & Control		
		2020/21	2020/22
1.1	Equipments for survey and control	67,500,000.00	85,500,000.00
1.2	Acquisition of pesticides	52,500,000.00	66,500,000.00
1.3	Ground survey	7,000,000.00	8,866,666.67
1.4	Ground spraying	13,350,000.00	16,910,000.00
1.5	Aerial survey	9,000,000.00	11,400,000.00
1.6	Aerial spraying	42,000,000.00	53,200,000.00
1.7	Post-spray field checks	7,700,000.00	9,753,333.33
1.8	Transportation of pesticides/equipments to affected counties	10,950,000.00	13,870,000.00
	Sub Total	210,000,000.00	266,000,000.00

Annex 18 (c)Component 2: Livelihood Protection and Rehabilitation

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
2.1	Capital Grants to Other Levels of Government	600,000,000.00	800,000,000.00

Annex 18 (d)Component 3: Coordination of Early Warning and Preparedness

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
	Component 3: Coordination of Early Warning & Preparedness		
		2020/2021	2021/2022
3.1	Establishment and strengthening of National Locust Control Unit (LCU)	19,300,000.00	23,000,000.00
3.2	Purchase and maintenance of NLCU & CPLU with vehicle mounted with VHF radios	184,950,000.00	9,000,000.00

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
3.3	Establishing of ICT centre at NLCU office	16,300,000.00	48,000,000.00
3.4	Establish early awareness and preparedness/response management system/network DL/Migratory connected to regional system	2,000,000.00	25,000,000.00
3.5	stakeholder consultations	5,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
3.6	Development of Desert Locust/migratory pest management strategy	2,810,000.00	18,000,000.00
3.7	Operationalization of Desert Locust/migratory pest management strategy	-	20,000,000.00
3.8	Establish and equip DL control unit at county levels- Office refurbishment, ICT Networking and Communication Equipment - ICT, GIS Equipment, Radios	58,890,000.00	105,000,000.00
3.9	Establish and strengthen DL control Unit at ward levels - equipment		45,000,000.00
3.10	Facilitate wards with transport - motor bikes procured	25,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
3.11	Establish linkages with national, regional and international institutions - international, regional, national meetings/platforms/conferences	4,586,000.00	43,000,000.00
3.12	MITT - monitoring activities - meetings and field visits	3,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
3.13	Develop SOP and Contingency plan for DL management	3,073,000.00	10,000,000.00
3.14	Regional collaborations - Experiential Learning & Sharing on DL Control Operations & Emerging Issues	2,770,000.00	24,000,000.00
3.15	Development/research and promotion of bio pesticides to control DL	3,400,000.00	6,000,000.00
3.16	Capacity building on DL surveillance and control operations - PPSD,LCU, ICT UNIT, Bases, CLCUs	11,639,000.00	27,000,000.00
3.17	Technical backstopping & support - of county activities	1,972,500.00	24,600,000.00
3.18	Communication and awareness enhancement- through media, print materials	7,007,000.00	8,000,000.00
3.19	Establish regional notification services	100,000.00	4,800,000.00
	Sub Total	351,797,500.00	484,400,000.00

Annex 18 (e)Component 4: Project Management

	Main Activity	Y1	Y2
	Component 4: Project Coordination and Management		
		KES 2020/21	KES 2021/22
4.1	Oversight and Policy guidance by the National project coordination structures supported -NPSC and NTAC	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
4.2	Preparation and validation of project documents	50,000,000.00	
4.3	Preparation of training modules	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
4.4	Enhancement of project visibility-project launch	12,000,000.00	
4.5	Induction of CPCUs	3,000,000.00	
4.6	Project communication-website development& maintenance, branded materials and brochures	1,510,000.00	1,000,000.00
4.7	Procurement & maintenance of project vehicles - NPCU	36,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
4.8	Procurement of utilities	10,824,000.00	10,824,000.00
4.9	Documentation of Project Interventions	4,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.10	Procurement & maintenance of Office Equipment	4,260,000.00	1,344,000.00
4.11	Annual work planning and budgeting	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.12	Support to Staff Capacity Building and operational oversight	3,600,000.00	6,500,000.00
4.13	Undertake Baseline Survey, DL Rapid & impact Assessment	11,250,000.00	
4.14	Component coordination(national) - Sensitization meetings ; ToT Training; Stakeholder consultative meetings; Technical backstopping visit	33,840,000.00	33,840,000.00
4.15	Support to ESS compliance	5,600,000.00	8,600,000.00
4.16	Consultancies	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		200,184,000.00	96,408,000.00
	Sub Total	200,184,000.00	96,408,000.00

