Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: NAI - WFP - Lake Turkana (23-0002113)

Id	23-0002113
Date	31-10-2023
SAP application number	4000007216

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	NAI - WFP - Lake Turkana
Contract party	WFP - World Food Programme Nairobi (30021967)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	10526315 USD
Amount EUR	10000000
Start date	01-11-2023
End date	31-10-2029
Full name	Sustainably Unlocking the Economic Potential of Lake Turkana
Summary	Turkana and Marsabit are counties located in the Arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya. ASALs have been marginalised since colonial times. This makes these counties and its people particularly vulnerable to external shocks, like the impacts of climate change. Unlocking the economic potential of Lake Turkana, with a focus on the fish value chain, food and nutrition security, sustainable management of the lake ecosystem, will build on and strengthen economic opportunities, reduce inequalities, provide more resilient livelihoods and promote stability. The programme will consist of three pillars. Results will include a better understanding- and management of the ecosystem, improved income and employment in the fisheries sector with specific focus on women and youths and improved nutritional status of people around the lake and beyond. Key target group are the 500,000 people involved in the fisheries sector. A systems approach is applied in the project design and implementation.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	06-10-2023
Proposal’s reference number	n.a.
Budget holder	Nairobi Embassy (8221NAI)
Limit access	No
Related activity	RANGE programme - Mercy Corps

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007216
Funds center	NAI KE Food security grants (1702U01010030)

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Kenya
Location type	Province
Specific location	Turkana and Marsabit
CRS code	31320 Fishery development
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Principal
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Decentralization	Significant
Disaster Risk Reduction	Significant
Food security	Principal
Integrated water management	Significant
Private sector development	Significant
Youth employment	Significant
Explain your choices	This programme is aiming to assist creating more resilient livelihoods, particularly withstanding the climatic shocks and the dynamics of Lake Turkana and providing an alternative to livestock keeping. Fresh and dried fish form a yet underutilised protein that is important for largely food insecure people in the arid and semi arid lands of Kenya and beyond. Focus on the ecosystem and its protection, will have benefits for biodiversity and will avoid fisheries related issues affecting other rift valley lakes. Some climate mitigation benefits might occur from focusing on renewable energy for cold storage and cool chain logistics. Desertification is not directly targeted but overall IWRM measures might benefit this topic. Youth and Women are prioritised as beneficiaries, particularly promoting their opportunities in the fish value chain, but also access to basic services. This programmes strengthens the county governments for its devolved role in the agriculture and fisheries sector.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

Policy relevance from the Kenyan perspective

Kenya's vision 2030 is the long term policy anchor for this initiative. The economic pillar of vision 2030 includes strong reference to the fisheries sector, including in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs), as a source of food security, poverty reduction and employment creation. The social pillar aims to foster an inclusive society and has special provisions for marginalised communities. This ties in well with the objectives of the programme and the geographic focus.

The current government has prioritised several value chains for economic growth in its '**bottom up economic transformation agenda' (BETA)**. Included is the Blue Economy value chain which includes focus on the rift valley lakes.

The strategic importance of the fishery sector is anchored in the **Fourth Medium-Term Plan** (2023-2027), confirming Kenya's commitment to leveraging emerging opportunities in the Blue Economy. Recently, the State Department of Blue Economy, under the Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy, and Maritime Affairs has been established, which reflects Kenya's intention in developing a holistic, sustainable economy around its waters, including fisheries. The 2016 **Fisheries Management and Development Act** (FMDA) enacted key regulatory and policy changes, and Kenya has become a leading country in Africa in promoting sustainable blue economic development.

This programme is rooted in the aspirations of both Turkana and Marsabit county governments to develop its economies, by tapping into the potential that Lake Turkana offers in terms of the fisheries sector. In fact a request from the Turkana Governor to EKN for support to the fisheries sector fromed the starting point of this programme. Based on this request EKN commissioned a study (La Rive / Lattice Aqua), which identified the economic potential of the fresh fish value chain. Via a series of consultations with county governments, Council of Governors and State Department of Blue Economy, the outline of the Lake Turkana programme were further determined. Both counties have signed a joint communique to that effect. The fisheries sector is a key priority in the **County Integrated Development Plans** (CIDPs 2023-2026) of both counties. Marsabit County's CIDP III priorities in the Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Development Sector Programs include the objective to improve fish production, marketing, and resource management. The sub programmes resonate closely with those of Turkana County: domestication of the national fisheries policies and regulations; improved fish productivity by use of modern boats by fisherfolk, adoption of appropriate fishing technology; improved management if fisheries resources (BMUs trained, fisheries resources surveys conducted); focus on marketing and trade (e.g. new fish outlets established); Post-harvest management (e.g. fish storage facilities rehabilitated & cold chain facilities); enhanced utilization of fish & fish products (e.g. use of local campaigns); fisheries extension service; fish quality and hygiene handling; and, coordination of fisheries programme. The CIDPs of both counties also prioritise climate change resilience and stability.

The Water Act 2016, guides both access to water and sanitation and integrated water resource management (IWRM). This programme refers to both, but gravitates towards IWRM, as this is considered a key factor, both from an institutional perspective (e.g. strengthening basin management, water resource user associations and beach managment units) and from the perspective of knowledge development. Lake Turkana is the least researched lake in the rift valley and better understanding its hydro geological dynamics will go a long way in boosting the fisheries sector and making it more resilient.

Policy relevance from the Netherlands perspective

BHOS and Africa Policy. Objectives of the Lake Turkana Programme revolve around poverty reduction, food security and climate resilience. The ASAL areas are hardest hit by the impacts of climate change and the Lake Turkana basin is conflict prone. A stronger fisheries sector helps to diversify livelihoods (next to the climate vulnerable livestock livelihood) increase employment and income. The programme has conflict sensitivy and conflict mitigation as a cross cutting theme, recognising it as an important pre-condition for socio-economic development. The programme will also make use of the Netherlands added value (doing what we do best) in water water resources management to ensure the Lake Turkana ecosystem and its transboundary basin are better understood and well managed, with the aim to sustainably unlock the economic potential through fisheries. Strengthening of capacity of key sub national public actors is also a key element of this programme, doing justice to the devolution process in Kenya. Opportunities will also be investigated to combine development, trade and investments, notably in cold storage, cool chain logistics and related renewable energy. This, and applying a PADEO approach does justice to Kenya being labelled a ' combi-country'. In relation to this programme references can also be made to the BHOS Policy Document for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (BHOS): "Do what we do best" and identified specific ways of working for more effective programming. For the Lake Turkana, 'listening to young people' (key stakeholders) and a 'long term commitment' (10 years) apply.

Feminist Foreign Policy. In relation to the fisheries sector around Lake Turkana, women will be supported to stransform their position in the value chain, and they will be included in decision making. Women also play a key role in ensuring a better nutritional status of the household. The programme builds on earlier conducted gender analysis by WFP.

Food Security. Following the Food Systems Summit and Cop 27. The Netherlands is actively supporting application of systems approaches to food security (*Letter to parliament: Stappenplan-ter-verbetering-van-mondiale-voedselzekerheid*

(overheid.nl). This programme will be a front runner in applying such an approach at sub national level. In that regard it will act as an example in Kenya, but also internationally.

Multi Annual Country Strategy (MACS). This programme is integrated in nature and contributes to two specific objectives of the MACS 2023-2026:

1. Stability in Kenya improved, as shown by enhanced (climate) resilience, reduced inequality, deepened devolution, and decreased threat of radicalization and violent extremism.
2. Trade and investment between the Netherlands and Kenya strengthened and economic cooperation expanded through facilitating dedicated bilateral platforms of structural dialogue and joint partnerships for inclusive, sustainable and innovative/digital solutions in the sectors of agriculture, logistics, health, water and the energy transition.

For both objectives partnerships are forged between the food security, water and climate team and the humanitarian and migration team (humanitarian/development nexus) and also with the trade and investment and LNV teams (top sector water, renewable energy, cold storage/cool chain logistics). The Lake Turkana programme will live upt to the combi-country status of Kenya and will apply the PADEO approach.

Rationale

Turkana and Marsabit, as part of the northern ASALs have been historically marginalised, and impacts of climate change are hard hitting its economy (largely pastoralist livestock), exacerbating conflict over natural resources and affecting the population, who suffer from lack of alternative livelihoods and food insecurity.

At the same time the potential of Lake Turkana in terms of fisheries (fresh and dried) remains largely untapped. It provides a livelihood for 500,000 people and has the potential to grow, create alternative employment, contribute to the economic growth of the two counties and and contribute to food and nutrition security.

This programme, will apply a broad systems approach to sustainably unlock the economic potential of Lake Turkana. In that regard it is different from previous interventions (see also lessons learned), that had a (too) narrow focus on the value chain only and were not conflict sensitive enough and did not take into consideration the specific eco system dynamics of the Lake Turkana basin. The complex context requires to include the food supply system as a whole and both socio-economic and environmental drivers. In terms of the Theory of Change this will mean:

Theory of Change

" If the understanding of the Lake Turkana ecosystem and its management is improved and there is increased access to climate resilient livelihoods by strengthening the fish value chain, while ensuring sustainable fishing practices and an adaptive, conflict sensitive approach. And when knowledge on-and adoption of the benefits of fish among food insecure populations is improved. Then this will lead to improved food security, more resilient livelihoods and stronger social cohesion, in a well managed landscape, contributing to economic and social prosperity in Turkana and Marsabit" . (see also attached image in the section on results).

A 10 month inception phase (Nov 2023 - Sept 2024), will be utilised to undertake further participatory systems analysis, unpacking the fish value chain and private sector opportunities, impacts on food security, the impact of the dynamic ecosystem on the fish value chain and also stability and security factors. In addition further stakeholder analysis, including capacity (gaps) will be done. This will lead to further validation and finalising of the ToC, key assumptions and will inform final decisions on the programme interventions, geographic focus, partnerships and budgetairy allocations. This will be captured in the inception report. The systems analysis work will build on the Foresight for Food (FoSTR) and PADEO initiatives and WFPs own food systems approach.

Target Group

The programme will primarily target actors in the fish value chain, with strong focus on fishing communities and food insecure popultations in the Lake Turkana region.

Other main stakeholders

The programme is broad as it applies a systems approach. Per pillar different stakeholders are identified, including county government institutions (e.g. Livestock and fisheries), private sector (fisheries value chain but also renewable energy, cold storage and cool chain logistics), and other entities such as the Beach Management Units and Cooperatives. National and trans boundary level entities such as KMFRI, African Centre for Aquatic Research and Education (ACARE) and academic institutions will be involved to ensure sustainable knowledge transfer.

Involvement of stakeholders

The run up to the programme has been long and highly participatory. Demand from the county governments was the starting point for this initiative. In the political dialogues on the ASALs and the impact of the drought (2021-22), EKN was requested to assist in unlocking the economic potential of Lake Turkana. This resulted in a study on the fresh fish value chain (see also above). This formed the basis for developing the programme. Since that time several consultations have taken place with County Government stakeholders and relevant national and county level government authorities such as State Department of Blue Economy, Kenya Marine Authority and Kenya Fisheries Athority. Focus group discussions have also been held during field visits, which included community members and key actors in relation to water management, peace and security and the fisheries value chain, including

consumers. A round table meeting was held bringing together a further 80 people, including representatives from the community to validate the project concept. The process to date has been praised for its participatory, co-creation approach, something that will be continued in the inception phase.
The inception phase (10 months) will further deepen the engagement of stakeholders as more in depth analysis will be undertaken to validate the ToC and to further refine the key areas of intervention.

Geographic location

The ecosystem of Lake Turkana is put at the heart of this intervention, as this distinguishes this initiative from other interventions related to fisheries in the past. In relation to integrated water resource management focus will be on the basin, which includes the Omo river in Ethiopia. The fisheries sector gravitates around Turkana and Marsabit Counties, exact locations will be identified but are likely to incude fishing hubs like Kalokol and Loyangalani. Efforts on market access and consumption of fish will also focus on these counties but can extend county boundaries, as there is a vibrant and growing fish trade to neighboring counties and countries. In the inception phase an assessment will also be made about the extent to which Samburu county needs to be involved, as this is the third county sharing (a very small part of) the lake shore.

Added value

Key added value of the Dutch government and other Dutch actors is the reputation on Integrated Water Resource Management. As indicated this aspect forms the heart of the intervention and it will draw on expert insitutions in this field. The Netherlands has also built up a network in the ASALs at political level via a series of dialogues with ASAL county Governors. WFP is implementing partner given their expertise, trackrecord and capacity in working on resilient livelihoods (incl. fish) in the complex setting of Turkana and Marsabit. Local authorities are identified as key target groups. Norway and EU have engaged in the fisheries sector before but their programme has been largely unsuccesful. Bergen University is engaged, particularly for its historical perspective on past interventions in the fisheries sector in Lake Turkana, and related lessons. Particpation of recipients has been strong from the start. During the inception phase their contributions to the interventions will be further detailed.

Lessons learned

Donor engagement on the fisheries sector in Lake Turkana date back to the 1980s. And continued until now. Most interventions however have not been sustainable. Resulting in 'white elephants', like the Norwegian fish factory in Kalokol (non functional), the Fish Factory in Loyangalani (flooded) and non functional cold storage (EU) along the lake front. The key lessons from these past experiences are:

- The need to better understand the dynamics of Lake Turkana (lake levels and fish stocks) in relation to fisheries. Fisheries has been proven to be highly influenced by this, resulting in 'boom and bust' periods.
- Stronger conflict sensitivity and factor in conflict mitigation measures.
- Take into consideration that culturally the local populations (Except for the El Molo) do not have a long history in fishing and knowledge and awarness and skills needs to be strengthened.
- Apply a broader systems approach in stead of a purely value chain approach.

There are also lessons from other Rift Valley Lakes. Overfishing and biodiversity loss has to be avoided, hence, putting the ecosystem at the heart of the intervention to ensure opportunities for sustainable fisheries.

Durability/Sustainability

- Financial: Advocating for co-funding commitments at County Level
- Financial: Forging Strategic Partnerships especially with the involvement of local and private sector partners, academia.
- Financial: Uptake of transformative models, such as sustainable business models like the farmers' service centres model that will be applied to the fisheries sector.
- Institutional: Effective capacity strenthening activities with context based content as needed, using innovative peer-learning and ToT models to cascade knowledge including using social media and digital learning tools.
- Social: Ensure ownership, by involving key stakeholders at all steps of the programme design and implementation and with specific focus on youths and women.
- Environmental: Putting the ecosystem at the heart of the programme will improve understanding of the Lake, its basin, the impacts on fisheries in terms of maximum sustainable yield and the management of the water resource by mandated actors.
- Technical: sustainability will be ensured by promoting and applying context specific technologies that meet the demand of the users.

Gender-Women and Youths

- The programme aims to be gender and youth transformative. Employment and income opportunities will help improve the position for women and youths. Women and youth will also be included in key decisionmaking processess.
- The programme builds on WFPs resilient livelihood programme, which already addressess the fish value chain and has identified women and youths as important target groups.

- A fish value chain analysis commissioned by WFP in 2022 found that youth have limited opportunities, capital and information on the input sector, especially in the agricultural inputs and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) segment of value chains. They also have limited opportunities to access significant working capital. The analysis recommended future investments to promote agricultural inputs business models as an option for youth, additional financial or credit access options, and diversify/ supplement fishing with other income generating activities.
- Marginalized women and youth need to be organized into units that can take advantage of economies of scale including fisherfolks' cooperatives/groups and fisher folks service centers (FSCs) etc. This will ensure that they can pull resources, aggregate demand of inputs and services required, and entice the offtake market to engage. This would also entail building strong champions in the marginalized areas for proper targeting and ensuring equal spread of benefits. A deliberate effort to shorten the link between the women and youth at the extreme ends of the value chain (Fishermen and women at landing sites and women and youth retailing dried/ fried fish at markets in urban centres) will increase incomes and profit margins.
- The programme also recognises and builds on the key role women play in the nutritional status of children and their households.
- A further gender analysis will be part of the inception phase to identify more specific interests and needs of both women and girls and young people.
- In addition women and youths will be included in further stakeholder analysis that is also part of the inception phase.

Climate change

WFP has been active in Turkana and Marsabit for a long time. The programme can therefore draw on existing analysis of the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and food security in the ASALs. Pillar one of the programme will look in depth at the hydro geological dynamics on the Lake Turkana basin which is also affected by climate change impacts. This work will inform both the fisheries interventions to ensure that fisheries will be better able to adapt to the 'boom-bust' nature of this sector, which is induced by lake levels. It will also assist in determining the sustainable yields. In addition this work will look into climate impacts on available fresh water sources, which are important for peoples lives and livelihoods.
Mitigation interventions include application and promotion of renewable energy sources for cold storage and access to water, building on existing initiatives both by public and private sector.
Given the vulnerability of the area for the impacts of climate change, the programme includes anticipatory action and support to improving early warning systems. This will be done in close collaboration with the County Governments.
A key assumption will also be further tested during the inception phase, which is that fisheries can be a viable alternative livelihood to pastoralist livestock keeping. Diversification of livelihoods is key in adapting to climate change and livestock has been proven to be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, more specifically increased drought. 'Drop out' pastoralists are seen to settle along the lake but to what extent fisheries is a realistic alternative needs to be investigated.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

The programme aligns to government of Kenya policy and processess. Most notably the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). No funding will flow directly via government entities given finance and governance concerns. WFP, in cooperation with county government, however develops annual plans for its collaboration which includes financial commitment from county governments on complementary contributions. These annual plans are aligned to the CIDPs.
Implementation will be via WFP and UNESCO. This links well to the UN efforts on joint programming. Working via the UN system is a key asset to the programme, given their presence and expertise in the project area, but also their convening power. It is envisaged that this will assist in mobilising co-funding. A programmatic approach will be applied, which means that synergies will be persued between the new programme and on-going work by other actors active Turkana and Marsabit. The various stakeholder meetings, held in Turkana, Marsabit and Nairobi, over the last two years, have already identified complementary programmes and stakeholders that have committed to active engagement (see image below (The result of the mapping of engagement during the round table meeting held in September 2023, which drew over 80 participants). The project proposal includes a long list of stakeholders and potential partners. During the inception phase the stakeholder mapping will be further detailed.
The programme is complementary to funding that WFP receives from MasterCard Foundation. With this funding WFP implements the resilient livelihood programme, that includes adressing fisheries and food security and private sector development in Marsabit and Turkana.
Both UNICEF and WB are investing heavily in the Northern ASALs in relation to ground water research and basic water services (Horn of Africa, regional ground water resilience programme). UNESCO will build on this. The Netherlands and WB are already partnering in the Financing Locally Led Climate Adaptation Programme (FLLoCA). Given the expected strong engagement on resilience building and adaptation with communities as well as local government, the programme can provide an interesting pipeline for county level financing for climate adaptation. Linkages will also be further developed within the EKN

portfolio between the new Range programme and the Think and Do Tank. These programmes have the same geographic focus. The (ground) water component of the Lake Turkana programme has an obvious link to livestock (Range - Mercy Corps) as the water resources are shared between both fishing communities and pastoralists. This is in fact an identified source of conflict, that will be adressed. The think and do tank, once operational can provide a broker role, bringing together private sector players, county government and knowledge partners. In addition collaboration is already identified with the centrally funded Water Peace and Security Programme that is active in Turkana and will expand to Marsabit. On water, the programme will furthermore tap into expertise of IHE-Delft that is available via the centrally funded DUPC programme. Lastly as part of building up the humanitarian and development nexus, linkages have already been established between WFP, ILO, UNHCR, IFC and UNICEF under the Prospects programme. In that regard Kakuma is considered as an important market for fresh fish that can be stimulated through both programmes.

Digitalisation

WFP and partners will support digitalization along the fish value chain. In this context, WFP will support the mapping of stakeholders/ locations through GIS tools and promote knowledge and skills sharing on sustainable fishing methods through digital platforms. WFP will also support business to business linkages through digital tools to strengthen partnerships and collaborations among actors, both at local and national level. Important opportunities include support to e-commerce platforms to sell and market fish products, leading to more sales, competitive pricing, and quality services in the value chain. Digitalization will be fostered to enhance traceability from first to last mile in the fish value chain, leading to efficiency of time, resources, and cost of production. Finally, WFP will also explore opportunities to support youth via innovation centres, building on successful experiences in other locations.

On Integrated Water Resource Management UNESCO will work closely with partners such as The Fisheries department and fisherfolk to support local fish catch assessment procedures, including digitally based ones. The project will also leverage UNESCO's work with the Kenyan Water Resources Authority (WRA) concerning data governance. Specifically, it has been proposed to work together with WRA to produce up-to-date data collection protocols, improve or even replace WRA's Relational Database Management System (RDBMS), and help in simplifying all data transaction processes, making it easier and more cost-efficient to access data and inform evidence based decision-making by combining remote sensed with in situ data and incorporating the knowledge of experts, opinions of the stakeholders, and experiences of communities. Specific technology transfer and capacity building activities will also include innovative surface water quality monitoring and lake dynamics using satellite Earth Observation; Capacity building on Mapping of Potential Groundwater Contamination.

The inception phase will further validate the local relevance and sustainability of the identified opportunities and will ensure avoiding duplication of efforts.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Inception Phase

The inception phase will be dedicated to a further in depth systems analysis to determine the key pressure points the programme will be focussing on. This process will lead to further refinement of the ToC , including the related key assumptions, risks, deliverables, a comprehensive results framework (for programme MEL) indicators, targets and related baselines. It will also include a final choice of geographic focus and partners to work with. In addition the inception report will include Selection of the specific DGIS results indicators and targets for application the the RBM system. The three DGIS results frameworks have been shared with the implementing consortium. The final results framework will specify gender specific indicators and targets. The DGIS indicators will be disaggregated by male/female, as per the requirement.

The following provisional deliverables of the programme can be shared at this stage:

Multi year programme delivery revolves around Three Pillers:

1. Integrated Water Resource Management.
2. Resilient Livelihoods and Fish Value Chain Development.
3. Access to an promotion of nutritious and safe food.

These pillars are supported by cross cutting interventions on: conflict, stability, community particpation, governance and inclusion. And a supporting component dedicated to monitoring, accountability and learning. The draft ToC is included as an image below.

Outputs Pillar 1: Integrated Water Resource Management

This pillar aims to close the knowledge gap on Lake Turkana, the least researched Rift Valley Lake. The dynamics of the lake ecosystem, influenced by trans boundary activities in the basin and climate change have an enormous effect on the fisheries sector. Yet knowledge about these dynamics are very limited. This pillars' aims are therefore threefold. Improving the knowledge base on the Lake Turkana Ecosystem, establishment of a monitoring system on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and capacity strengthening and knowledge transfer. Outputs include:

- Improved understanding of the dynamics (surface and ground water, minimum ecosystem flows, water balance) of the lake ecosystem and implications for Integrated Water Resource Management.
- Development of a fish productivity model based on Lake Turkana Dynamics and environmental factors.
- Ensuring availability of information for monitoring of the Lake and decision making on fisheries
    - A water quality portal for Lake Turkana
    - Establishment of a decisional support system on IWRM, linked to fisheries sector.
- Communication, training and transfer of knowledge to key actors ranging from community, county, national and international actors.

Outputs Pillar 2: Resillient livelihoods and development of fish value chain

The focus of this pillar will be increased access to climate-resilient livelihoods and market opportunities for fisher folks and other actors along the fish value chain while promoting healthy ecosystems and using a conflict-sensitive programming approach. Outputs include:

Promote climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable fish value chain

- Promote and introduce sustainable fishing practices.
- Strengthened capacity of communities and government on water governance to reduce conflict.
- Improved access to livelihood assets, by working closely with private sector and finance institutions.
- Improved business skills among fishers, youth groups and drop-out pastoralist groups.

Market linkages and value chain development

- Improved understanding among key stakeholders of the fresh and dried fish value chains and potential gaps.
- Incentivized predictable demand (market)
- Scaled up and strengthened sustainable Beach Management Services and cooperatives.
- Improved doing business skills of key stakeholder groups.
- Improved access to finance (up- and down stream).
- More reliable and quality supply of fish, via cold storage and reduction of post harvest loss.
- Enhanced use of waste and by-products of fish value chain.
- Increased capacity of relevant authorities on animal safety and health protocols.
- More conducive policy and regulatory framework at county level.

Mechanisms for early warning and anticipatory action in response to recurrent drought situations and food insecurity in Marsabit and Turkana

- Early warning and anticipatory action mechanisms established and integrated in county government frameworks.

Outputs Pillar 3:

This pillar aims to ensure improved income and access to fish benefits the nutritional status of food insecure people around the lake and in communities down the value chain.

Increasing the demand for fish and other nutritious food by local populations

- Improved uptake of fish in healthy diets by promotion of consumption of fish among population, as part of school feeding and in refugee camps

Measures to reduce post-harvest loss, improve food safety, and maintain nutritional value

- Appropriate hygiene, fish handling, processing, and value addition practices promoted to enhance food safety and quality.
- Centres/mini labs establish to ensure the safety and quality of fish and fish products and develop policies guiding quality standards.
- Cold storage infrastructure and icing stations scaled up using green energy (solar, wind) to power them (linked to pillar 2).
- Access to safe water sources enhanced for improved hygienic handling and storage (linked to pillar 1).
- Capacity strengthened on nutrition-sensitive processing techniques that preserve the nutritional value of fish and other nutrient-dense food items.

The pillar deliverables contribute to the following programme outcomes:

1. Enhanced management of Lake Turkana through improved integrated water resource management (Including trans boundary).
2. Increased access to climate resilient livelihoods and market opportunities for fishing folks, and other value chain actors.
3. Improved knowledge on the benefits of fish, and adoption of safe handling, preservation and cooking among food insecure people around Lake Turkana and along the value chain.

Above set of outputs and outcomes are aiming to lead to enhanced performance of the fish value chain, originating from Lake Turkana. Improved food security and improved social cohesion among communities around Lake Turkana.

Linkages with DGIS results frameworks

This programme has a broad systems focus and contributes to three DGIS results frameworks and tentatively to the following related indicators :

Food Nutrition Security (IGG)

- A.1. Number of people with a more diverse and adequate diet
- B.1.a Number of small scale food producers who progressively realise a living income.
- B.2. Number of small scale food producers whose livelihood became more resilient to shocks
- 1.2 Number of FNS-relevant knowledge and extension institutions reached with interventions that aim to strengthen their capacity
- Enabler: 1.3 Share of supported international partnerships* with participation of Dutch knowledge institutions *aimed at transformation of food systems.
- Enabler: 2.1 Number of reforms / improvements in major5 (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations

Water Resource Management (IGG)

- a. # of people benefiting from improved river basin management and safe deltas.
- b. Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-10)
- Enabler: e) Education/knowledge/research

Private Sector Development (DDE)

- F. Number of direct jobs supported in MSMEs.
- Enabler: L. Number of strengthened organisations that contribute to a sustainable local business climate
- Enabler: P. Number of individuals that obtain financial services.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

Based on the decision tree the following reporting information is required, given the adequate capacity of the implementing partner, the financial scope (>5 Mln EUR) and the relative high/moderate risk profile: An audit opinion, report of findings and additional measures as part of performance assessment.

Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal and more importantly the inception report. Reporting timelines aligned with WFP financial year (calendar years, reporting after 6 months, month of June).

Report type	Period covered	Submission date	Remarks
Inception Report	*Nov 1 2023 - Aug 31 2024*	*Sept 31 2024*	*See below on detailed requirements for report.*
Activity workplan and budget	*Nov 1 2023 - 31 Dec 2024* *Jan 1 2025 - 31 Dec 2025* *Jan 1 2026 - 31 Dec 2026* *Jan 1 2027 - 31 Dec 2027* *Jan 1 2028 - 31 Dec 2028*	*Oct 19 2023* *Sept 31 2024* *Sept 31 2025* *Sept 31 2026* *Sept 31 2027*	*Activity workplan and budget for year one is included in the project proposal (inception phase).*
Narrative and financial reports	*Nov 1 2023 - 31 Dec 2024* *Jan 1 2025 - 31 Dec 2025* *Jan 1 2026 - 31 Dec 2026* *Jan 1 2027 - 31 Dec 2027* *Jan 1 2028 - 31 Dec 2028*	*June 30 2025* *June 30 2026* *June 30 2027* *June 30 2028* *June 30 2029*	*The June 2029 report will constitute final financial and narrative report.*
Annual Audit report	*Nov 1 2023 - 31 Dec 2024* *Jan 1 2025 - 31 Dec 2025* *Jan 1 2026 - 31 Dec 2026* *Jan 1 2027 - 31 Dec 2027* *Jan 1 2028 - 31 Dec 2028*	*June 30 2025* *June 30 2026* *June 30 2027* *June 30 2028* *June 30 2029*	
Mid Term Evaluation Report	*Nov 1 2023 - Jun 30 2025*	*Nov 30 2025*	*Independent, commisioned by WFP*
End Term evaluation Report	*Nov 1 2023 - Dec 31 2027*	*Mar 31 2028*	*Independent, commissioned by EKN*

In addition to the reporting requirements the following monitoring activities will be undertaken:

- Monitoring visits (min. 1x per annum) (EKN policy and CU staff with reporting back to WFP). Specific monitoring visit to validate inception report before approval (Oct 2024).
- Annual round table stakeholder meeting (WFP with participation of EKN policy and CU staff) with implementing partners. Including discussion on progress but also on relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis. (July each calendar year with annual report as basis)

WFP as implementing partner applies qualitative and quantitative, participatory monitoring tools including outcome monitoring. WFP will also use third party monitoring and will report on DGIS specific indicators. The latter will be determined during the inception phase, together with the final ToC, M&E framework, indicators, targets and baseline.
WFP is compliant to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).
The Inception report represents a crucial element in the programme delivery. As indicated in Policy and Results section, it will be the culmination of the in depth systems analysis (including on gender and climate risks) and will inform the programme delivery in detail. The Inception report will provide the following key information:

- Summary of all analytical work (see overview inception phase) and inparticular the participatory systems analysis and key conclusions in relation to the programme. (all study reports need to be available for review).
- A final Theory of Change (ToC) including key assumptions and risks.
- A validation of the 3 pillars and key intervention areas (pressure points) to be addressed by the programme.
- A results framework with indicators and targets, including relevant DGIS indicators.
- A plan for the baseline study (to be finalised before end of 2024).
- A final choice of geographic areas to engage in.
- A presentation and justification of key partners to work with during implementation phase.
- A final (revised) budget. per outcome and output areas, per year.

Given the importance of this report it has to be validated by key stakeholders and approved by EKN and by relevant Thematic Departments (particularly on the DGIS indicators and targets), before further implementation. A satisfactory inception report (covering the above key deliverables) is conditional for approval of payment of year two and for implementation to commence. In that regard the report consitutes a go-no-go in the programme.

Evaluation

A mid term and end evaluation have been planned:

- Mid term: End of 2025, commisioned by WFP
- Final evaluation: informing phase II (available Q1 2028) commissioned by EKN

Finance

Budget breakdown (USD)

The multi annual budget is broken down by year, project components (pillars), indirect and direct support costs, programme coordination (programme staff) and a breakdown for Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (M@E).

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Programme staff	544,284	589,884	589,884	589,884	589,884	2,903,820
Inception phase	1,040,374					1,040,374
Pillar 1 - water resouces		587,750	587,750	587,750	587,750	2,351,000
Pillar 2 - Fisheries livelihoods	47,280	521,031	729,444	521,032	312,619	2,131,406
Pillar 3 - Food Nutrition security	47,280	223,235	312,529	223,235	133,941	940,220
Conflict /Stability activities		113,750	113,750	113,750	113,750	455,000
M&E	51,096	102,192	153,288	102,192	102,192	510,959
Sub total	**1,730,314**	**2,137,842**	**2,486,645**	**2,137,842**	**1,840,136**	**10,332,779**
Sub total including Direct Support Costs (3.2% WFP/ 250,000 UNESCO)						10,783,054
Sub total including Indirect Support Costs (6.5% WFP/7% UNESCO)						11,505,573
TOTAL including 1% pass						**11,620,629**
Available budget*						10,447,368
Uncovered Balance						1,173,261

* Available budget in USD (using 0.95 exchange rate) after EUR 75,000 retained by EKN for end line evaluation.

In addition the budget includes a detailed breakdown of year one (inception phase and activities that will be implemented as part of the inception phase, ANNEX 7).

Pillar	Item	Component	Methodology	Lead	Timeframe	Budget (USD)
All	Deskstudy	Local Organisation capacity assessment (scoping potential local partners)	UN portal, assessment using WFP existing tools.	WFP	Nov 23 - Jan 24	10,526

All	Workshop	Inception Multistakeholder forum in Marsabit	Human Centered design (FoSTR)/Padeo	WFP/FoSTR	March 24	10,526
All	Workshop	Inception Multistakeholder forum in Turkana	Human Centrered Design (FoSTR/Padeo)	WFP/FoSTR	March 24	10,526
All	Staff Time FoSTR	Scenario Analysis, ToC development, facilitation and training of trainers	Human Centered Design, FoSTR/Padeo	WFP/FoSTR/RVO	Feb-April 24	105,263
Community Conflict	Study Assessment	Community based consultations in Turkana using conflict lens (SLP+CBPP market focus+ travel and facilitation)	Human centered design and participatory appraisal	WFP and County Govt and Community representatives	March -May 24	16,842
Community Conflict	Study Assessment	Community based consultations in Marsabit using conflict lens (SLP+CBPP market focus+ travel and facilitation)	Human centered design and participatory appraisal	WFP and County Govt and Community representatives	March -May 24	16,842
All	Workshop	Round table with private sector dev. partners	Stakeholder forum	EKN WFP UNESCO	Jan 24	10,526

1, 2	Study Assessment	Expand on RVO Wageningen KMFRI WUR Fisheries Baseline	Experimental fishing and Pelagic acoustic survey	UNESCO WUR Bergen Uni KMFRI	Covering fishing seasons Sep 24 first report Feb 24	183,000
1	Study Assessment	Transboundary data collection IWRM	Desk Review, remote sensing consultations	UNESCO IHE Delft	Jan - Jun 24	105,000
1	Study assessment	Capacity assessment of key actors for IWRM and monitoring	Primary data collection	UNESCO IHE Delft	Jan - Jun 24	31,000
1	Study assessment	Baseline household individual water insecurity HWISE IWISE	Interdiciplinary approach and longitudinal M&E	UNESCO IHE Delft	Jan June 24	70,000
1	Study Assessment	Context analysis and stakeholder mapping		UNESCO IHE Delft	Jan - Jun 24	90,000
2	Study assessment	Fish value chain analysis for dry and fresh fish and market surveys	Assessment using WFP and KMFRI existing tools	WFP and partner (TBC)	Jan April 24	94,737
2	Study Assessment	Capacity assessment of Value chain segments - BMU fish cooperatives	WFP and KMFRI to develop tailored digital tools	WFP and partner (TBC)	April 24	40,000
3	Study Assessment	Fish consumption patterns and behaviours Turkana and Marsabit, Refugee camps and urban areas	Primary data collection, FGD's and desk study	WFP and partner (GAIN, WUR ?)	Jan April 24	42,105

Community conflict	Study assessment	Climate Security conflict and gender analysis	Participatory approach and research	WFP, CGIAR, local organisations.	Jan April 24	40,000
All	Workshop	Validation and integration meeting. Programme launch Marsabit	Human Design and FoSTR	WFP	June 24	10,526
All	Workshop	Validation and integration meeting. Programme launch Turkana	Human Design and FoSTR	WFP	June 24	10,526
All	Project activity	Implementation Design workshop	Workshop	EKN UNESCO WFP	July Aug 24	10,526
Pillar 2,3 Conflict	Project activity	Participant targeting and registration Turkana	WFP corporate tools	WFP	Sept Oct 24	12,752
Pillar 2,3 Conflict	Project activity	Participant targeting and registration Marsabit	WFP corporate tools	WFP	Sept Oct 24	12,752
Pillar 2, 3 conflict	Study Assessment	Food Security, livelihoods, social cohesion baseline for Turkana and Marsabit	Primary data collection survey WFP and EKN M&E frameworks	WFP	Nov Dec 24	138,004
Total Budget						**1,040,374**

The proposal also includes a breakdown of the overall budget by programme pillars and sub pillars. For clarity budget is also broken down by implementing agent (WFP and UNESCO), for the programme period. Upon completion of the inception phase the budget for further years will be detailed and adjusted where needed, in line with the results framework (outcome/output level) and will include budget for selected sub grantees. (for a detailed breakdown of the inception phase budget, see image below)

Programme staff (majority of which will be locally recruited)

- ***Nairobi***
  - Programme manager - Climate resilience and food systems expertise (full time)
  - Integrated Water Management expert (full time)
  - Agribusiness Economist (half time)
  - Nutritionist (half time)
- ***Turkana***
  - Programme coordinator (full time)

- Field monitoring assistant (full time)

- ***Marsabit***
  - Programme coordinator (full time)
  - Field monitoring assistant (full time)

As discussed during the ORIA meeting, the programme will draw on WFP Nairobi office capacity in the area of M&E, water and land management and climate resilient agriculture. This is further complemented by synergies between the Lake Turkana programme and the on-going Master Card Foundation programme on resilient livelihoods.
Direct Support Costs (DSC - 3.2%) covers the essential support costs associated with operating the Country Office. It includes management costs related to finance, procurement, security, etc)
Indirect support Costs (ISC - Is a charge applied by WFP and UNESCO HG, which is deducted from the total constribution received from Donors. It includes HQ costs associated with Country programme activities. For WFP this is 6.4%, for UNESCO it is 7%, as per board decisions.
A **1% levy (Pass through)** is applied as the partnership between WFP and UNESCO will be following the joint programming arrangement. The 1% is used for administrative responsibilities taken up by WFP to administer the partnership.
WFP at the ORIA meeting has committed to apply a conservative approach to DSA and allowance policy.
The budget provided by WFP/UNESCO in the proposal is arithmatically correct.

Earmarking
N.a.

Prepayments
Based on the prepayment decision tree payments need to be entered as prepayments as this activity pertains a contribution to an intermediary organisation.
Based on the capacity of WFP (see implementing organisation) and the risk profile of the activity, annual pre payments are applicable. The capacity and risk profile also indicate that the following reporting obligations are required to close the prepayments: annual audit opinion, report of findings and additional measures to assess deliverables, annual financial and narrative reports

Available resources

	Foreign currency USD*	**EUR**
Implementing organisation's own contribution	n.a.	n.a
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	n.a	n.a
Dutch contribution	10,526,315	10,000,000
End Line Evaluation**	78,947	75,000
Total available resources	10,447,368	9,925,000
Budget needed	11,620,629	11,039,598
Still to be financed	1,173,261	1,114,598
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	n.a	n.a
Uncovered balance	1,173,261	1,114,598

* Corporate exchange rate of 0.95 (2023)
** EUR retained by EKN for End Line Evaluation
As indicated above there is an uncovered balance of USD 1,173,261. A resource mobilisation strategy is included in the programme to off-set this gap during implementation. There are good opportunitie for mobilising support from other donors. In addition there are expected complementary contributions via RVO/PSD/PADEO, the FoSTR programme and the centrally funded Water Peace and Security programme and DUPC/IHE Delft programme. These will be concretised during inception phase and can contribute to off-setting the funding shortfall.
The inception phase will also be used to mobilise other stakeholders and budgets, a resource mobilisation strategy will be developed in the early stages of the inception phase.
Approval of the inception report is conditional for commencing implementation and advance payment for year two.

Payment Schedule

Date	**Contribution (USD, incl 1% pass through levy)**	**Remarks**

November 1, 2023	1,500,000	DGIS corporate rate of 0.95
30 September, 2024	2,300,000	
30 September, 2025	2,500,000	
30 September, 2026	2,200,000	
30 September, 2027	1,400,000	
30, September, 2029	547,368	Final contribution (5%).
TOTAL	**10,447,368**	

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

N.a.

Audit opinions

An audit opinion is required as it is relatively high risk and has a scope above EUR5mln. An annual auditors report should look specifically look into the risks identified above. An annual audit report is part of the agreed reporting requirements.