

IDDRSI COUNTRY PROGRESS SUMMARY REPORT

KENYA



IDDRSI

IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative



Photo: NDMA

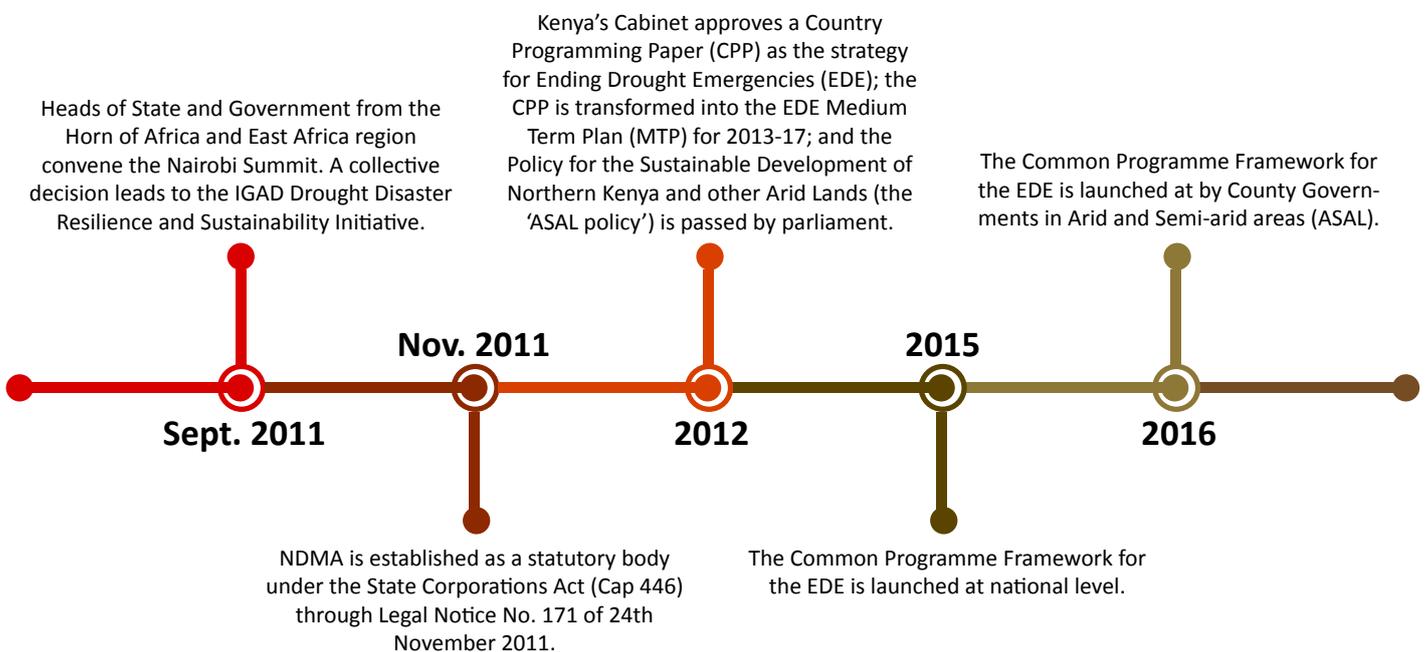
The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) strategy is a product of the Nairobi Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Horn and East Africa region held in September 2011. The Summit recognised that droughts are slow-onset phenomena which need not, and should not, lead to emergencies if they are properly monitored and managed.

INTRODUCTION

The Nairobi Summit resolved to embark on the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to end drought emergencies. After the Summit, the Government of Kenya developed its EDE Country Programming Paper (CPP), as part of IDDRSI. The EDE was adopted by the Kenyan Cabinet in December 2012 as the strategy for ending drought emergencies in Kenya by the year 2022. The EDE focused on six broad areas called 'pillars': peace and security; climate proofed infrastructure; human capital

development (health and education); sustainable livelihoods; drought risk management; and institutional development and knowledge management. The CPP was transformed into the EDE Medium Term Plan (MTP) for 2013-17, which is a sector plan within the overall Kenya Vision 2030 MTP II. This ensured that it was actualised through formal government development planning and budgeting processes, making it one of the 'foundations for national transformation' in the Kenya Vision 2030.

KEY NATIONAL IDDRSI EVENTS



COUNTRY CONTEXT

Arid and Semi-arid lands of Kenya (ASALs) make up 89% of the country. Arid counties alone cover 70% and are home to 38% of the population and 70% of the national livestock herd and 90% of the wild game that supports the country's tourism industry. One of the main characteristics of ASALs is that they have the lowest development indicators and the highest incidence of poverty in Kenya. The area is drought-prone, which leaves communities living in these areas very vulnerable. Droughts affect between 1.5 and 3.5 million Kenyans during each episode and leave in their wake huge economic losses. The 2008-2011 drought is estimated to have caused losses and damages amounting to USD 12.1 billion (about Kshs. 969 billion then) which is well over half of Kenya's 2015/16 budget.

Kenya registered depressed GDP growth rate of 4.4% in 2011. This was as a result of effects of drought during the year. The growth rate however registered an upward trend up to 2013 after which there was a slight drop in 2014. The GDP recovered and has maintained growth momentum for the third consecutive year to expand at 5.8% in 2016. However, persistent drought hampered growth in the fourth quarter of 2016 impacting negatively on agriculture and electricity supply.

POLICY FRAMEWORK

While the challenges in ASALs are evident, their potential has often been obscured. Adequate attention to the region, proper understanding of its needs, potential and addressing political commitment is defined in Sessional Paper No 8 of 2012 on The National Policy for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands which was passed by Parliament on 6 December 2012.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) was established as a statutory body under the State Corporations Act (Cap 446) through Legal Notice No. 171 of 24 November 2011. The National Drought Management Authority Act (2016) further strengthened its mandate to exercise overall coordination over all matters relating to drought risk management and establish mechanisms, either on its own or with stakeholders, that will end drought emergencies in Kenya.

Creation of NDMA is also underpinned by Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2012 on the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (the 'ASAL policy'),

Through the Common Programme Framework (CPF), stronger alignment and coordination of investment and harmonisation of programming is ensured, in line with the objectives of the Kenya External Resources Policy of October 2013. This policy spells out the need for country ownership and leadership, mutual accountability, managing for development results, and stronger alignment and coordination.



Disclaimer: The country borders shown on the map are only indicative and do not represent the position of IGAD.

NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISM

The comprehensive EDE coordination structure is led by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The coordination structure strengthens synergy between sectors and agencies at the national and devolved levels and increases accountability to drought-affected communities.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM: Apex body, chaired by the President and attended by governors from drought-prone counties. It provides political direction to the EDE within the framework of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE: Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary with responsibility for drought management in Kenya and attended by Cabinet Secretaries from the National Government and governors from ASAL counties.

NATIONAL EDE STEERING COMMITTEE: Chaired by NDMA. Its members include the Government chair and donor co-chair of each pillar, as well as other co-opted members. The Government chairs ensure links to the relevant sectors and ministries.

EDE PILLAR GROUPS: Chaired by the Government and co-chaired by a development partner. Pillar groups draw membership from all organisations, state and non-state, that have interest in the pillar/sector activities.

COUNTY STEERING GROUP: Chaired by the Governor, with NDMA as the secretariat. It draws membership from all state and non-state actors handling EDE issues at the county level.

EDE SECRETARIAT: Located in NDMA, which is the focal point in Government for the EDE and is the secretariat for various EDE structures.

ASAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS GROUP: Brings together all development partners operating in the ASALs and is responsible for coordinating all their issues and ensuring they align their investments to the CPF for EDE.

INVESTMENTS IN RESILIENCE BUILDING SINCE 2011

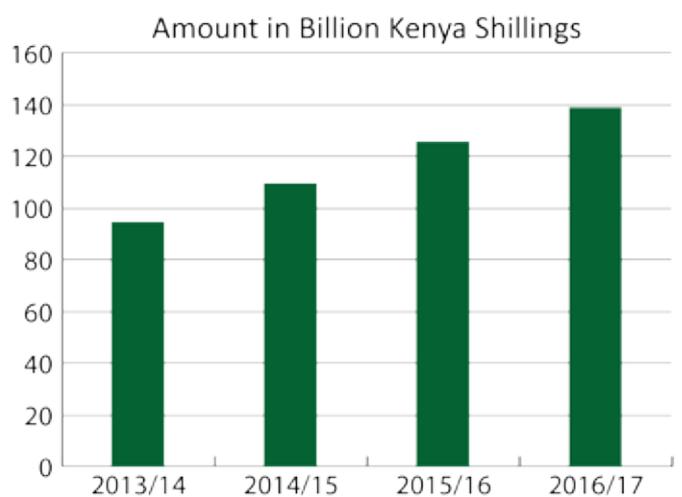
The five-year EDE MTP had a total budget of Kshs 640.89 billion and financial resources were mobilised to cover more than 80% of it. This included funding of 180 resilience projects at a cost of Kshs 250 billion from Government and 18 donors as captured in the Kenya Resilience Tracker. Kenya has benefited from some regional projects initiated through IGAD. The main ones are funded by the World Bank, Africa Development Bank and the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ).

Priority	Budget (Ksh. Million)					
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	TOTAL
Peace and security	3,978	2,762	2,033	1,580	1,220	11,573
Infrastructure	56,989	139,343	108,864	68,320	54,025	427,541
Education	11,189	11,749	12,090	4,891	5,258	45,177
Health	13,620	12,170	11,900	11,540	11,490	60,720
Livelihoods	11,561	12,075	12,595	12,698	11,973	60,902
DRM and Coordination	7,275	5,560	8,472	7,136	6,535	34,978
TOTAL	104,612	183,659	155,954	106,165	90,501	640,891

Source: EDE MTP II 2013-2017

Budget allocation to ASAL counties

Over these five years, the National Treasury funded ASAL counties to a total of Kshs 471 billion. The increased budget allocation to ASAL counties from Kshs 95.08 billion in 2013/14 to Kshs 139.07 billion in 2016/17 has enhanced the ability of counties to invest in the basic foundations for EDE.



Source: National Treasury

Private sector involvement

Private sector players such as mobile phone and financial sector service providers continue taking lead in EDE initiatives. Mobile phone-based cash transfers and risk financing are the new frontiers in improving effectiveness and efficiency in programme targeting and reducing financial risks both to state organs and local communities. Thus, Kenya is moving towards cash-based drought response to spur local markets for agro-pastoral communities in the drylands. New business opportunities such as demand for production of livestock feeds to reduce overreliance on rangeland pasture have been created within the private sector and livestock keepers. This a business opportunity estimated to be worth Kshs 12 billion per year based on 6-months dry spell targeting only 10% of the animal population in the ASALs.

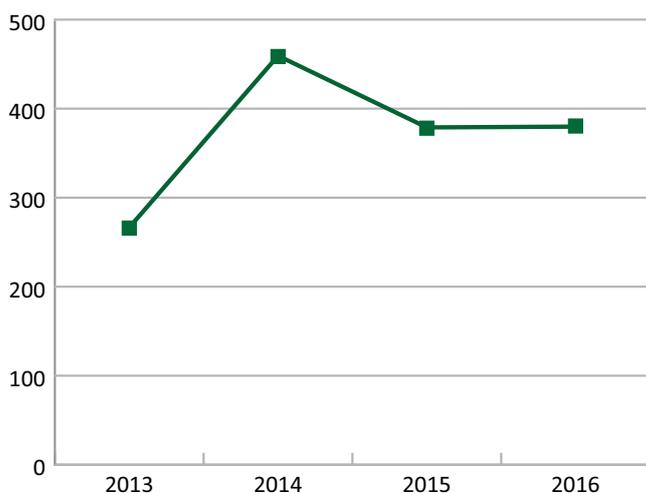
RESPONDING DIFFERENTLY TO DROUGHT

Sector reports show that Kenya is making good progress towards ending drought emergencies. Kenya has since 2013 managed all drought episodes without international appeals. The only appeal was made by the President on 10 February 2017 as a result of an exceptionally severe drought that affected the entire region with minimal options for livestock migration to dry season grazing zones. The bi-annual food security assessments estimated the number of people affected at 3.5 million. Despite the drought being very severe, the impact has not been as high as the previous less severe droughts, such as that of 2010/11. This has been attributed to a number of factors that include:

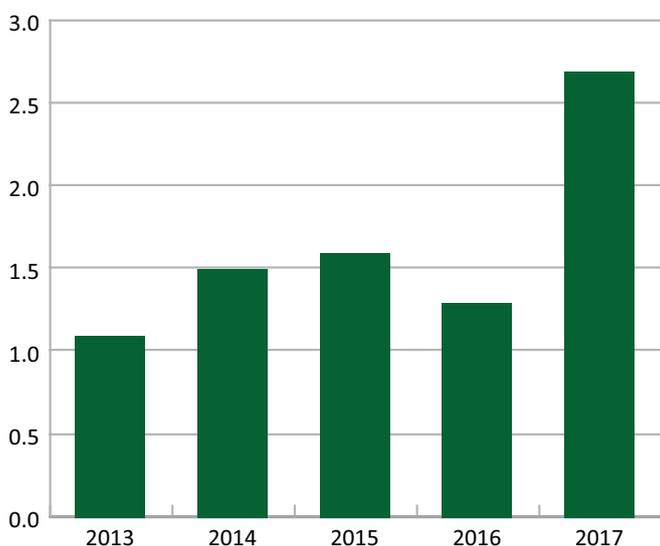
- Improved early warning system under the NDMA.
- Early response from stakeholders, with the National and County Governments releasing funds as early as November 2016 to support interventions identified in the drought response plans. The drought response need was estimated at Kshs. 21.2 billion, to be implemented in phases. During phase I of the funding (November 2016 – January 2017) the Government released Kshs. 4.2 billion. During Phase II (February – April 2017), Kshs. 7.4 billion was released from the National Treasury, with the County Government providing an additional Kshs. 2.2 billion.
- Development partners' support that enabled the Government to implement a number of projects that cushioned vulnerable households against drought: These include the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) and the Drought Contingency Fund (DCF). From the HSNP, 98,432 poor households received regular cash transfers every two months and during the drought, an additional 260,000 affected households were brought into the program to cushion them against the effects of drought. Under the DCF, the NDMA scaled up spending to Kshs. 865.35 million to fund priority response activities in the counties.
- The significant contribution of County Governments in handling the current drought: Counties set aside funds for key interventions such as water trucking, drilling/equipping of boreholes, health and nutrition, livestock off-take and provision of food relief.

Dependency on humanitarian assistance significantly reduced from USD 459.38 million in 2014 to USD 379.8 million in 2016. This is attributed to improved early warning and early response; improved coordination of players, both at the national and devolved levels; increased investment in drought mitigation and preparedness projects, including cash transfers to vulnerable households; operationalising scale up programmes when drought strikes; and institutionalisation of drought management through NDMA. Improved response to drought is also attributed to devolution, in which county governments are now the first point of response to drought.

Trends in humanitarian assistance to Kenya (2013-2016) in USD million



Trends in number of people requiring relief food in USD million



Goats scramble for water during test pump of a borehole at Napuu in Turkana County. Photo: NDMA

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Greater flexibility is required in planning and resource allocation to accommodate the inherent variability of the ASALs
- Cooperation in the cross-border issues/projects should be enhanced for greater ownership and sustainability
- Regional mechanisms on inter and intra county cross-border conflict and management; Enhance joint border management with regional governments under the IGAD framework
- Strengthening coordination of EDE at both national and county level
- Resource mobilisation, strengthening monitoring, and evaluation
- Cross-border cooperation should focus on long-term planning, preparation and implementation of interventions serving long-term needs of border areas. This can be cascaded a platform which may connect to regional long-term planning and decision making initiatives
- Undertake more cross-border and cross-boundary initiatives in order to address the effects of droughts on lives and livelihoods – Drought knows no national boundaries

Download full report:

<http://www.resilience.igad.int>

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Printed with support from:



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction