



DROUGHT DISASTER ASSESSMENTS AND RESPONSE EXPERIENCE FROM KENYA

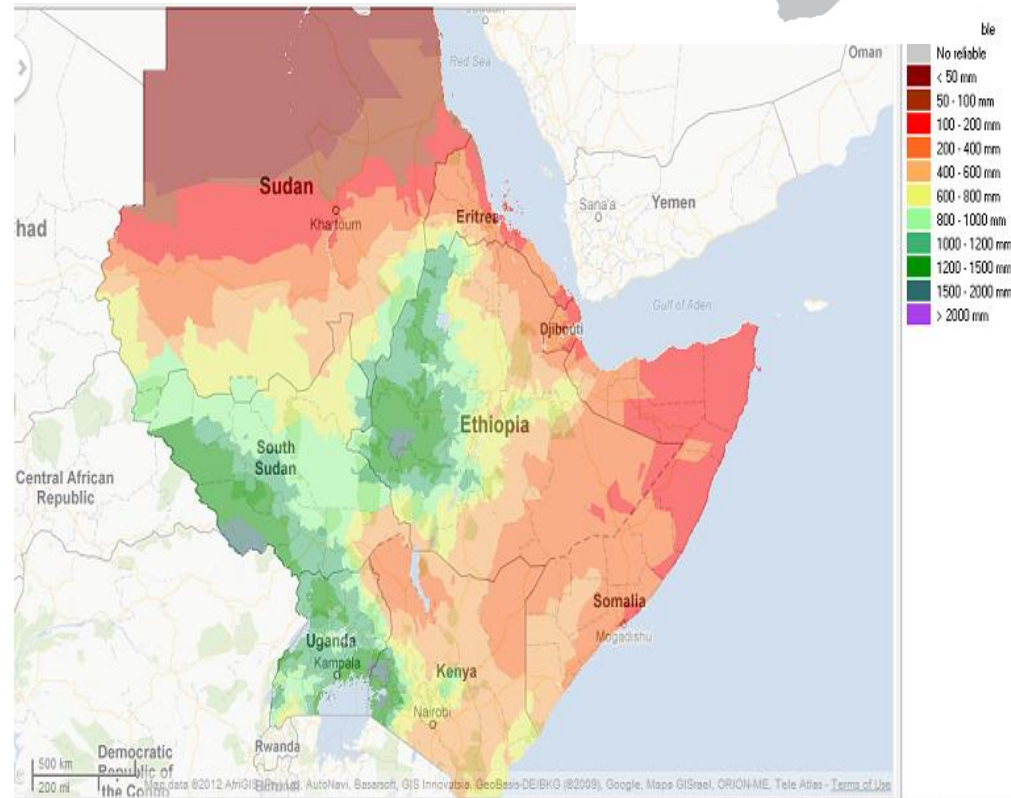
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Where is Kenya?



- Kenya is part of the IGAD region that comprises eight Countries,
- 60% of the land mass in IGAD is Arid and Semi Arid (ASAL),
- 80% of land Mass in Kenya IS ASAL
- Pastoralism is the dominant livelihoods in the ASALs
- More tan 30% of the 226 million human population live ASALs, out which Kenya 41 million with 20% living in ASAL areas.
- Characterised by Recurrent drought



Hazards Situation In Kenya

- Among the Serious Disasters that occur in Kenya are:
 - Drought
 - Floods and Land Slides
 - Fire Outbreaks
 - Construction Accidents
 - Disease Outbreaks (both livestock and Human)
- Of these drought has in the past progressed to disaster level causing most effects

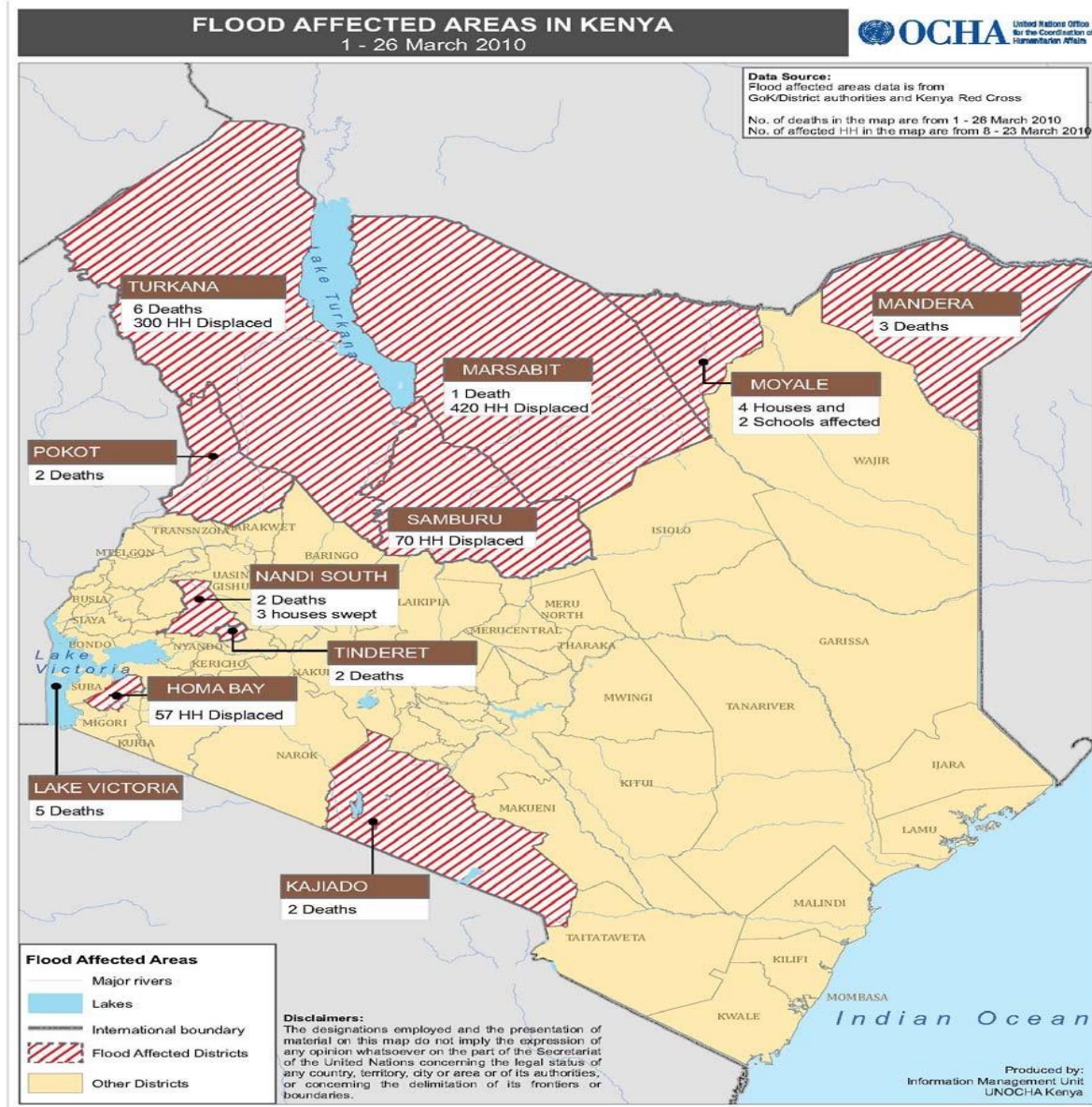
Assessments in Kenya

- Drought assessments done as routine assessments done on a biannual basis under the coordination of the National drought Management Authority.
- Participating stakeholders include UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and International NGOs.
- Incidental hazard assessments
- PDNA ;

Results of Biennial Drought Assessments

- The assessments produce an overview of :
- Season rains performance in drought prone areas
- Comparative food security situation relative to the norm
- Pastoralist access to forage and water as compared to the normal, including livestock body condition, prices , livestock migration and the risk of conflict increasing.
- Crop performance situation reports
- Population in need of food assistance
- Human health status
- Detailed assessment reports for each sector analysed that affect food security
- Recommendations on quantified mitigation measures to be undertaken

Floods 2010



Floods and Fires

- Floods and mudslides occurred in 2011,
- Effects not quantified but included deaths(20), damage to roads and water pans; **diseases outbreaks (cholera and human acute watery diarrhoea have affecting 17 districts since January 2010 with over of 1,088 cases with case fatality rate of CFR of 1.01%**
- **Managed by the then Crisis Response Centre under then Office Of Prime Minister**
- **Fire outbreak; at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport**

Post Disaster Assessments

- In 2011 Kenya undertook the first Post disaster needs assessment (KPDNA).
- The assessment determined the effects of the drought and the recovery and DRR needs for each sector of the economy at risk.
- Formed basis for recovery and DRR interventions developed

PDNA Process

- Request by Ministry of Finance to World Bank
- Constitution of lead assessment team using appropriate tools:
 - HRNA –FAO
 - DALA –World Bank
- Training of assessment team from relevant sectors including: Crop, Agro-Industry, Livestock Water and Sanitation, Health, Nutrition, Energy, Fisheries Tourism, Forestry, Wildlife and Environment, Education, Gender, Disaster Risk Reduction
Field data collection and analysis including secondary sources
- Launch of report not done but recommendations taken up participating sectors.
- Supporting institutions; development partners (including WB, JICA, UN Agencies etc)

Background to the KPDNA

- A drought occurred from 2008 to 2011 in Kenya with varying durations and intensities across different regions.
- From 2008-2011, Kenya experienced;
 - a meteorological drought with lower- than-normal precipitation duration and intensities at various times;
 - an agricultural drought with inadequate soil moisture to meet the needs of various crops in the country;
 - a hydrological drought with deficiencies in the availability of surface and groundwater supplies over periods of time; and a socio-economic drought with physical water shortages affecting the health, well-being, and quality of life of communities across the country.

Impact of the 2008-2011 Drought

- Overall impact was estimated at Ksh 968.6 billion (US\$12.1 billion). This includes Ksh 64.4 billion (US\$805.6 million) for the destruction of physical and durable assets, and Ksh 904.1 billion (US\$11.3 billion) for losses in the flows of the economy.
- The most affected sector was livestock (Ksh 699.3 billion), followed by agriculture (Ksh 121.1 billion).
- The highest values of per capita damage and losses occurred in provinces where the Human Development Index is lowest.
- The economic impact of the drought is estimated to have slowed down the growth of the country's economy by an average of 2.8 percent per year.

Estimate of Needs For Recovery And Reconstruction

- The total needs for recovery and reconstruction amount to Ksh 156.2 billion (US\$1.7 billion).
- Towards greater resilience building, an additional Ksh 184.8 billion (US\$2.1 billion) has been identified as disaster risk reduction needs.
- The assessment has identified recovery needs at Ksh 86.9 billion (US\$990 million), and reconstruction at Ksh 69.2 billion (US\$788.4 million).
- The major share of needs were found to be consistent with impacts and concentrated in livestock, water and sanitation, and agriculture.
- All needs identified were based on existing sector priorities with some perhaps already planned or ongoing as part of programming.

Policy integration of KPDNA

- The PDNA findings were found to echo the country's development blue print - Kenya Vision 2030.
- In order to fully integrate the recommendations Kenya actors had to evaluate how existing programming could be scaled and new programs fast-tracked, while exploring innovative approaches for implementation and service delivery.
- Responsibilities for full institutionalization were vested in the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Drought Contingency Fund (NDCF) that has a central

Implementation of the KPDNA recommendations

- In the IGAD region a regional strategy- the IGAD Drought Disaster Response Initiative (IDDRSI) was formulated
- IDDRISI was cascaded in each of the IGAD countries through development of country specific policies. e.g Kenya developed the Ending Drought Emergency policy from which several frameworks were formulated.

IDDRSI –Development

- Countries prepared Programming Paper (these guide country and development partners investment)
- Regional Projects initiated – RPLRP, DRLSP, CSAP under preparation
- Investment started in most countries: \$1 billion raised by Dec 2016 by 6 countries:
- Examples of Ongoing Pastoral Resilience Projects since 2013
 1. Ethiopia – 192 million (8 Projects)
 2. Sudan – 687 million (19 Projects)
 3. Uganda – 1.65 billion (65 Projects)
 4. Kenya – 1.80 billion (96 Projects)

The Seven Pillars of IDDRSI

PIA 1:
*Environment and
Natural Resource
Management*

PIA 2:
*Market Access, Trade
and Financial
Services*

PIA 3:
*Livelihood
Support and Basic
Social Services*

PIA 7:
*Coordination, institutional
strengthening, partnerships and
resource mobilisation*

IDDRSI

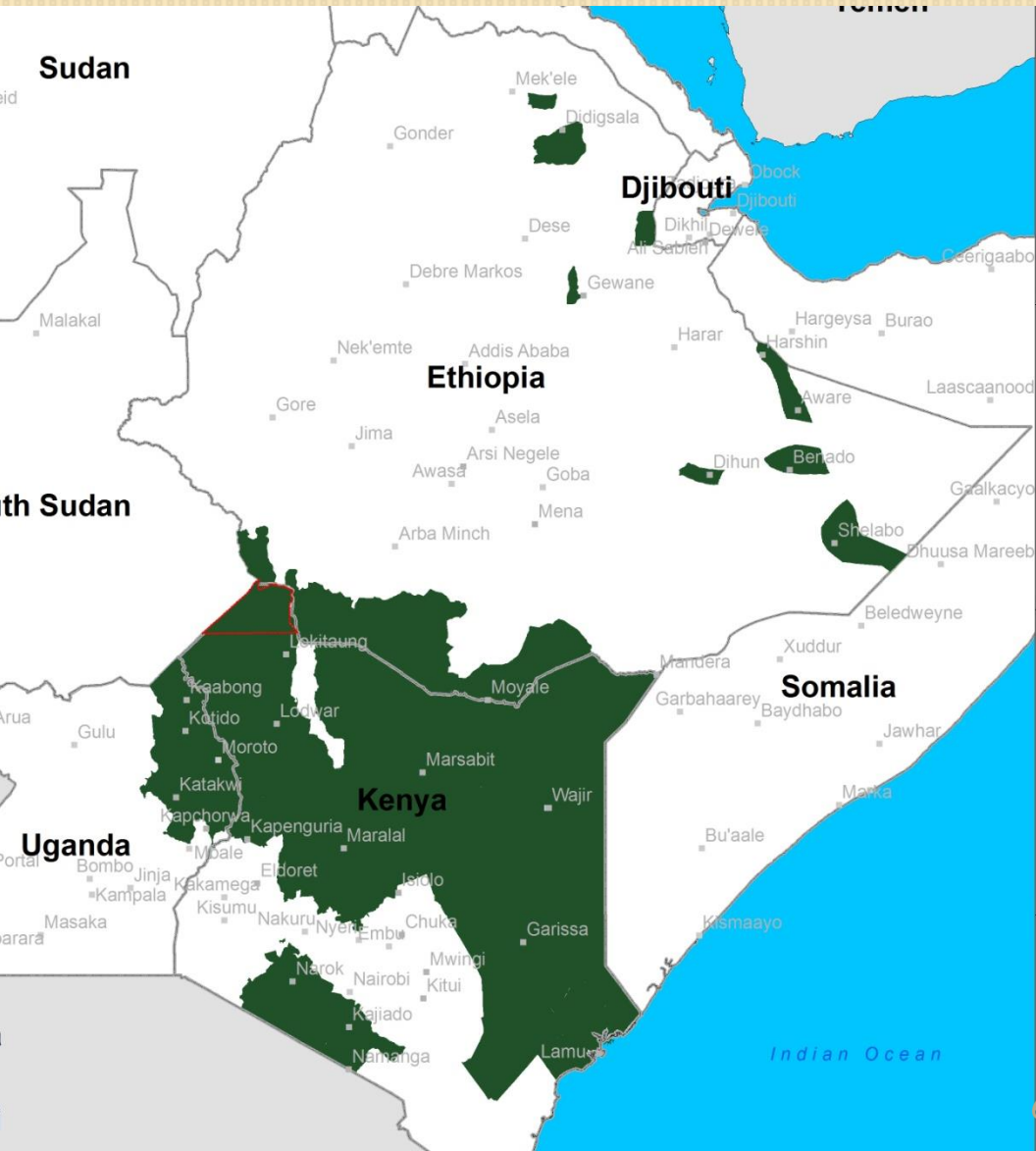
PIA 4
*Disaster Risk
Management,
Preparedness and
Response*

PIA 6:
*Conflict Prevention,
Resolution and Peace
building*

PIA 5:
*Research and Knowledge
Management and
Technology Transfer*



Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project



Ethiopia: USD 75 Million

Kenya: USD 77 Million

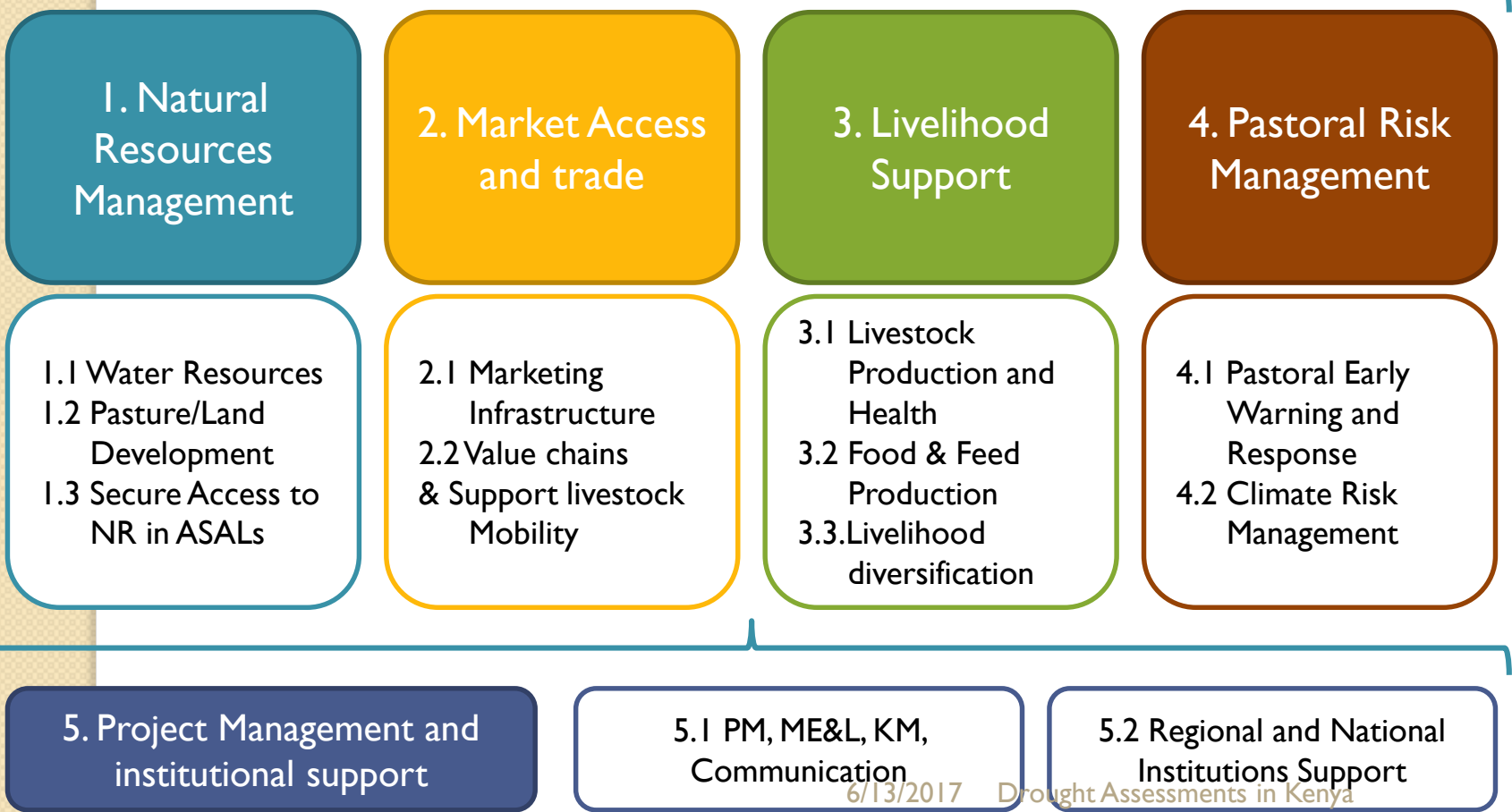
Uganda: USD 40 million

Objective : To Enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas of the Greater Horn of Africa; Countries of Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Sudan and South Sudan





Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project Components





Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project cluster areas



Legend
RPLRP clusters category

- Cluster 1
- Cluster 2
- Cluster 3

Lessons learnt

- Policy framework necessary for Recovery and DRR both at Regional and National levels
- Coordination of recovery and DRR best when vested in an office with authority e.g CEO of the country
- Development outputs realised faster under recovery and reconstruction framework than normal development framework
- Cause-needs relationship provides better commitments to DRR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- WORLD BANK
- IGAD
- GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
- WRC3 CONGRESS ORGANIZERS



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING