NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENHANCING DROUGHT RESILIENCE BY PROMOTING STRATEGIES FOR DROUGHT RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
KENYA ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS (ASALs)

- ASAL areas have suffered years of economic and political marginalisation together with inappropriate development policies, rendering them the most underdeveloped areas of Kenya
- In ASAL region, drought is the single most important natural hazard in terms of shattered livelihoods, hunger, deaths and nutrition-related diseases
- The impact of recurrent drought-related crises in Kenya is exacerbated by increasing vulnerability of local populations
- Levels of vulnerability are likely to increase as the impact of climate change deepens
The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is a statutory body established on November 24, 2011. The Legal Notice gives the NDMA the mandate to establish mechanisms which ensure that drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated. Its mandate is to exercise general supervision and coordination over matters relating to drought management in Kenya. The Authority shall support the national & county governments and communities to prepare for and react to drought and its impacts. The GoK is ready to establish a National Drought and Disaster Contingency Fund (NDDCF).
The Authority shall coordinate the preparation of risk reduction plans, undertake risk reduction awareness and education, and coordinate the implementation of risk reduction activities.

The Authority shall manage a drought management information, and shall operate an efficient drought early warning system.

The Authority shall establish, institutionalize and coordinate structures for drought management.

The Authority shall develop clear evidence-based criteria for both the Contingency Fund and other financial sources appropriated to deal with drought, and shall support drought-related policy formulation.

The Authority shall coordinate the preparation of contingency action plans, and shall coordinate the implementation of drought mitigation.
Addressing underlying causes of vulnerability to drought and climate change

**Ending Drought Emergency strategy:**
- 10 year programme for ending recurrent drought emergencies in Kenya
- Investing in the foundation for development of ASAL region
- Ensuring mainstreaming of DRR and CCA to enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience
• Combined approach to enhance resilience to drought and CC

Adaptive Social Protection

Climate Change Adaptation

Drought Risk Reduction

Cushion shocks and build adaptive capacity

INVESTMENTS
• Peace and security
• Infrastructure
• Livelihoods
• Human capital
• Humanitarian relief

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Economic Growth; Social Inclusion; Equity and Justice

ENHANCED RESILIENCE
SOCIAL PROTECTION TO REDUCE CLIMATE-RELATED VULNERABILITY

Adaptive Social Protection

Drought Mitigation
(tackle vulnerability to drought by supporting livelihoods)
- Scale up cash transfer to support livelihoods during drought crises
  - Drought Contingency Fund

Adaptation
(tackle vulnerability to long term climate changes)
- Cash transfers to vulnerable groups
  - Hunger Safety Nets
Building resilience to climatic changes

Mainstreaming CCA into development planning and budget allocation
(building adaptation to climate change)
- Development budget

Community-based CCA Initiatives
(Building local capacity for CCA)
- Devolved social fund

Climate Change Adaptation
DRR TO BUILD DROUGHT RESILIENCE

Drought Risk Reduction

Mainstreaming DRR into development planning and budget allocation
(building drought resilience)

Development budget

Drought Mitigation
(Support livelihoods during drought crises)

Contingency planning and funding
Weather-indexed insurance
DROUGHT CONTINGENCY FUND

- Main purpose of the fund is to support **early mitigation efforts** in order to reduce the time elapsing from the time warning of drought stress is given and when the responses at county level start.
- Activities funded are specifically designed to support **livelihoods** and promote linkages with long-term development strategies (livelihood perspective).
DROUGHT CYCLE MANAGEMENT

Drought Contingency Funds focussing on drought mitigation

ALRMP Drought Management Cycle

Mitigation Activities
- Animal Health Activities e.g. deworming
- Emergency livestock offtakes
- Stockpile Cereals in remote areas
- Human Health interventions e.g. vaccinations etc.
- Grazing reserve management

Relief Activities
- Supplementary feedings for vulnerable groups
- Dry feeding for affected population
- Rehabilitation of critical boreholes
- Human health interventions

Reconstruction Activities
- Restocking
- Rehabilitation of dams/boreholes
- Food for work activities
- Infrastructure development

Alert/Alarm Stage
- Drought monitoring

Normal Stage
- Community Development
- Community Capacity Vulnerability Analysis and contingency planning
- Capacity building of Communities and District-based agencies

Emergency Stage
- RECOVERY STAGE
- Stockpile Cereals in remote areas
- Human Health interventions etc.

Drought Preparedness
INSTITUTIONALISING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

- PILOTED IN 28 ASAL DISTRICTS USE OF COMMUNITY MANAGED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (CMDRR) APPROACH USING FEDERATION OF COMMUNITY-LEVEL PLANNING STRUCTURES TO MAINSTREAM DRR INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND TO PREPARE DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS

SOME ADVANTAGES:
- BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES AND COUNTY LEVEL INSTITUTIONS
- ENHANCED QUALITY OF CONTINGENCY PLANS IN THAT SELECTED ACTIVITIES WILL BETTER REFLECT LOCAL PRIORITIES
- ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIVITIES
- COMMUNITIES EMPOWERED TO MOBILISE LOCAL RESOURCES TO RESPOND TO EMERGING DISASTERS
- COMMUNITIES ABLE TO USE EWS INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING
Mainstreaming community DRR and CCA strategies into County Development Plans

- County Drought Manager
- County Executive/County Planning Unit
- County Assembly/County Development Committee
- Sub-county unit (district)
- Ward planning/Division unit (federation of community-level planning units)
- COMMUNITIES
Process to develop DRR plans

**PARTECIPATORY DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENTS**

| HAZARD ASSESSMENT | VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT | CAPACITY ASSESSMENT | DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT |

**DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED CONTINGENCY PLANS**

Anticipating a specific hazard based on specific events or known disaster risks at their locations, and establishing community based operational procedures for response, based on expected resource requirements and local capacity.

**DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED DRR ACTION PLANS**

Preparing community-based development plans that integrate DRR concerns and support building of drought resilience.
PROPOSED MODEL TO MAINSTREAM COMMUNITY-LEVEL CONTINGENCY PLANS INTO COUNTY RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

- Division-level planning structures undertake participatory disaster risk assessments that lead to step by step planning process for scenario building and the development of DRR and response plans.
- Response plans are integrated in the computerised contingency planning system under a specific library.
- The County NDMA and County Planning Unit access community plans through the computerised contingency planning system and consolidate them into the County Drought Contingency Plans.
- Drought Contingency Plans are funded through the NDDCF once the EWS signals a drought situation.
Example of DRR initiative identified through PDRA process

RECLAMATION OF RANGELAND IN MEISORI LOCATION (BARINGO COUNTY)

Community participation in clearing and de-stumping

Harrowing by tractor

Community members sowing Cenchrus Ciliaris

A plot rehabilitated with Cenchrus Ciliaris

Seeds are covered with soil

A plot rehabilitated with Cenchrus Ciliaris

Fattening of bulls in rehabilitated plots provides good business opportunities
PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL FEEDS FROM PROSOPIS

A Prosopis bush in Garissa District

Community members selecting Prosopis pods

A community member feeds Prosopis pods into a mill

Animal feed blocks made from Prosopis pods

The preliminary findings on the use of Prosopis show that this can be produced locally at very competitive costs and can contribute significantly as a life saver (for survival) during time of drought and scarcity.)
Integrated use of water

- Ndigiria water pan in Kilifi District demonstrates how integrated use of water can enhance resilience to drought, boost food security and diversify livelihoods.
END OF PRESENTATION

THANKS FOR LISTENING