

KENYA COUNTRY REPORT

Regional Workshop

**for Eastern and
Southern**

Africa –

Author's:

**UN Water Initiative on
Capacity Development
to Support National
Drought Management
policies in Addis
Ababa, Ethiopia,**

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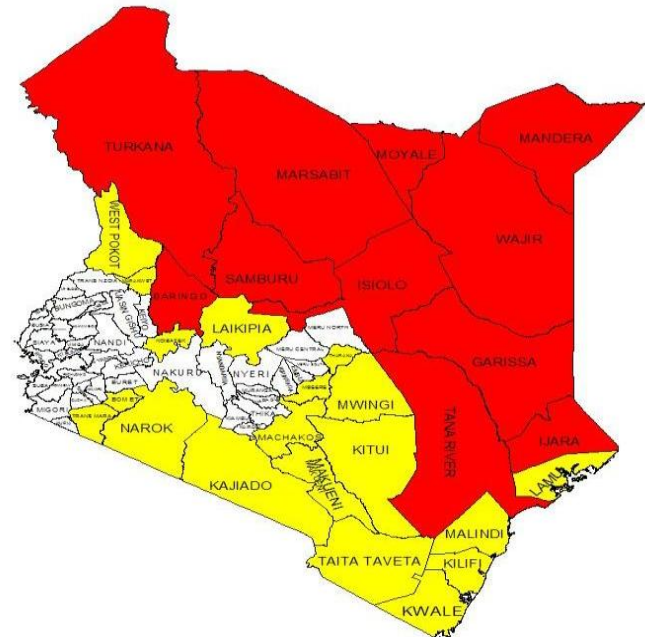
5th to 8th August 2014



Drought conditions and management strategies in KENYA



- ❑ 80% of Kenya is arid and semi-arid where annual rainfall varies from 200 to 500 mm.
- ❑ Only 20% of kenya can support rainfed farming



RED ARE ARID DISTRICTS
YELLOW ARE SEMI ARID DISTRICTS



Background



- ❑ ASALs are home to 25% of the people who depend wholly on livestock.
- ❑ Over 70% of the country's livestock and 75% of wildlife are found in the ASALs



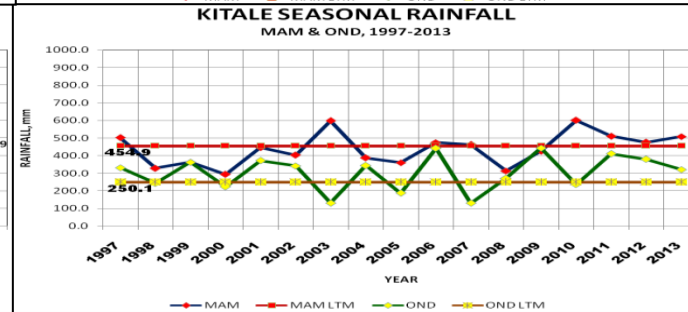
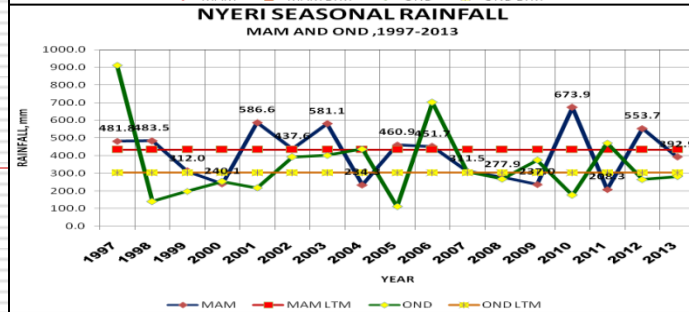
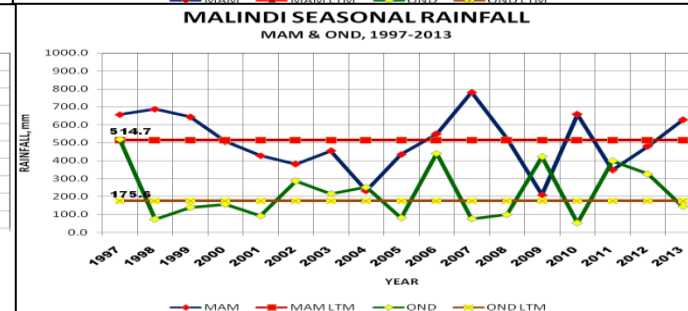
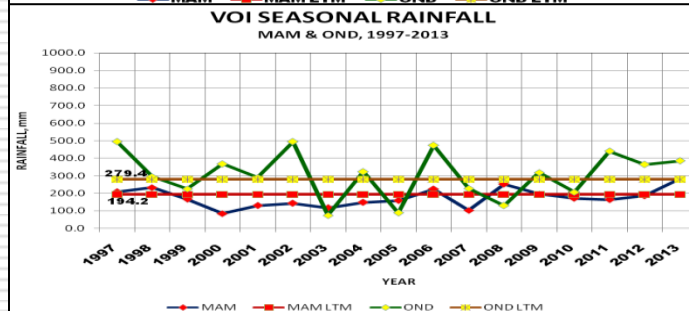
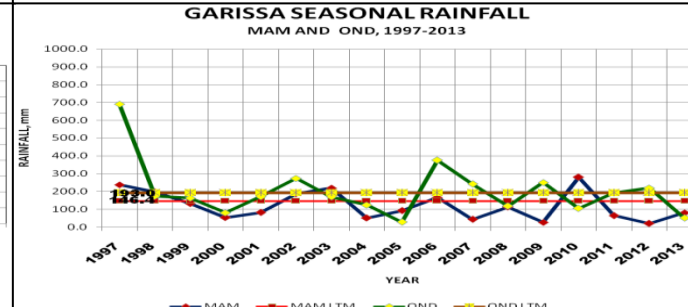
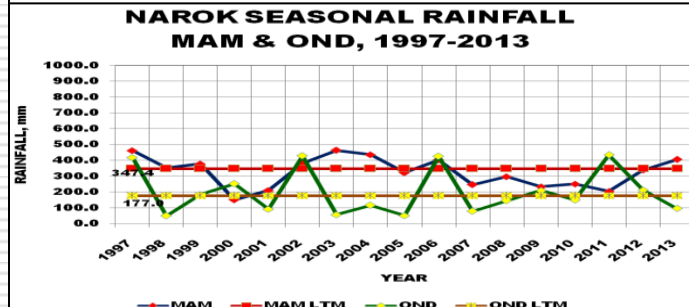
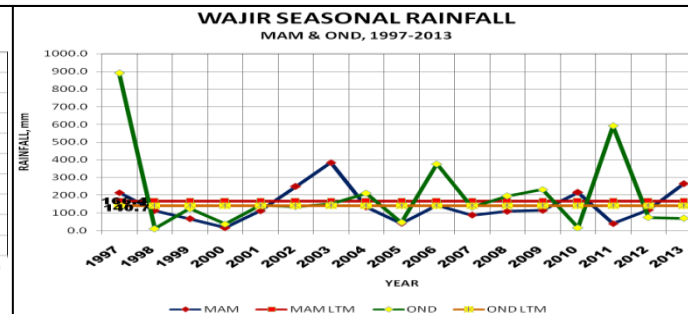
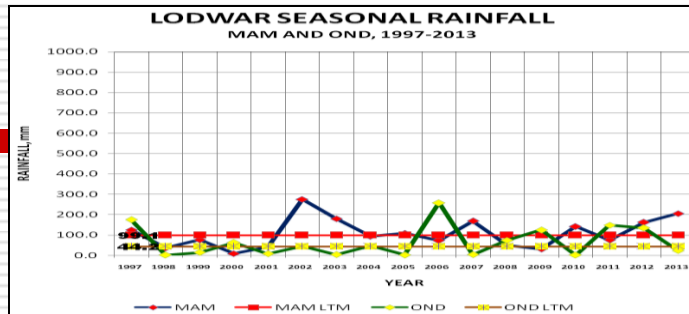
Recent years of Droughts associated with food crises



- ☐ **1997:** 2 m people;
- ☐ **2000:** 4 m people affected
- ☐ **2004:** the long rains (March–June) failed and the subsequent crop failure left more than 2.3 million hungry
- ☐ **2010/2011:** worst drought in 60 years. affected 13.3m people
- ☐ **2005:** 2.5 m people in northern Kenya affected;



Time series rainfall charts compared with the long term mean - LTM



Vulnerability

- ❑ The charts clearly indicate the poor rainfall performance during the 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2010/11 droughts
- ❑ The most affected sectors of the economy in being livestock (particularly among pastoralists), agriculture (crop farming), water and social sectors



Emergency Relief and Drought Response



Food relief, human disease control and treatment, animal feed and supplements, water for human and livestock, cash transfer, food/cash for work/assets, livestock disease control, shelter, debt relief, destocking, restocking, distribution of seed



Policy Response to Drought Management

Kenya is signatory to international conventions;

- ❑ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- ❑ National Action Programmes (NAPs) being aligned to UNCCD Ten Years Strategy (2008-2018)
- ❑ Kenya Vision 2030, and MTPs
- ❑ African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism
- ❑ National Drought Management Authority (coordinate matters related to drought management)



Need for Knowledge and Skills on Drought Management

- ❑ *There is an urgent need for attitude change towards early warning information.*
- ❑ Need to close the gap between drought management plans and funding of those plans.
- ❑ Improve access to meteorological information at the local level
- ❑ Ensuring accuracy & common understanding of EWS data
- ❑ Balancing resource allocation to main livelihoods and alternative livelihoods
- ❑ Increase the availability of improved technologies to harness scarce and renewable resources like water, solar energy and wind

