



muticon limited

sarit centre
p.o. box 14333 nairobi, kenya
telephone: 747010/746644
telefax: 740524

TITLE: DROUGHT RECOVERY PROGRAMME FOR KENYA

SUB-PROJECT: DROUGHT MANAGEMENT/FAMINE RELIEF CAPACITY BUILDING

OBJECTIVE: To convert and build up existing famine relief capacity into national district and local drought management capacity.

DURATION: 18 months

MANAGING AGENCY: UNDP

**EXECUTING/
IMPLEMENTING/
COOPERATING
AGENCIES:** UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, WFP, HABITAT, UNV, GTZ, EC, RNE, DANIDA, BELGIUM, UK-EADD.

IMPLEMENTATION: 1 February, 1993.

TOTAL GOK INPUTS:	US\$ 4,601,000	77%
TOTAL DONOR INPUTS:	<u>US\$ 1,359,000</u>	<u>23%</u>
TOTAL INPUTS:	US\$ 5,960,000	100%

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

The programme would extend and convert GOK Famine Relief activities into Drought Management activities as part and parcel of the wider Drought Recovery Programme. Extension will be by building capacity for projecting food production and generating necessary food security policy options at national, district and community level.

Implementation and cooperation is sought from all the key GOK agencies with agricultural, livestock, weather, water, health, district development planning and coordination, and environmental responsibilities as well as donor agencies with programmes in the 16 districts hit by drought in the past two years.

Financing coordination and supervision will be the responsibility of the UNDP Country Office. Investment will concentrate on food security data collection, analysis and generation of policy and operational intervention, funded separately as part of the Recovery Programme and other programmes, at the national, district and community level.

A. CONTEXT:

1. Drought Data

Since 1980, Kenya has been hit by three serious droughts which evolved into famines. These were in 1981, 1984 and 1992. During these droughts, the GOK has put into place very elaborate and effective mechanisms for managing Famine Relief over and above its normal institutions which handle agriculture, livestock, national statistics and weather data. However, in the inter-drought years, systematic food security data collection, analysis, correlation and policy generation on drought, environmental conditions, local economic transactions, crop and livestock yields and prices, nutritional status of human and animal populations, and responses to them by local populations and government has been lacking. Data is collected by agencies with specific sector responsibilities but it is not correlated and used to develop food security policy and operations. Therefore, when famine sets, Government re-activates mechanisms for managing famine relief which do not have solid long term field data. Targeting and financing relief food is done under crisis management with the usual attendant problems.

2. Famine Relief

During the three droughts, Famine Relief management has been under the Office of the President nationally. The temporary units re-created concentrate on procuring supplies either from GOK resources or from donors and managing the distribution of the food procured. They set up distribution networks based on ad hoc data generated at the district level. Such data is not based on long term assessment

of the food security and development needs of the districts.

At the District Level, Famine Relief Committees are activated to deal with famine emergencies under the Chairmanship of the DC. These are supposed to be replicated at the Divisional Level and the Locational level under District Officers and Chiefs. The committees supposed to get technical data on food security from the operating line ministries in the districts. Yet, other than in the case of Turkana District, and this is a totally donor financed project, at the district level and below, no officers have been designated to collect and analyze food security data, which is much more than crop yields data, for use at the district level or for national policy aggregation. The Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Food Security Committee, both of the Ministry of Planning and National Development, collect survey data occasionally.

Under famine emergencies, again with the exception of Turkana, the various DCs are requested to submit food requests to OP. They, in practice, generate some kind of data from the ad hoc mechanisms, which among others involve technical officers and provincial administration. This situation is so unsatisfactory that, during the current drought, OP has found it necessary to send teams of its officers and donor representatives to the districts to verify the food requests emanating from this process.

3. Drought Management

A Drought management system seeks to prevent a drought situation from becoming a famine. For such a system to be effective, it must continuously collect, analyze and generate food security policy and operational options. This is the process of drought contingency planning.

When a drought hits, there must be specific designed on shelf interventions for the national, district and community levels to assure that populations do not sink into famine. These have to be pre-designed so as to increase the effectiveness of the food, and other resources used to combat the drought both at the governmental and population levels. Depending on the quality of the drought intervention mechanisms, the impacts of a drought can be prevented from becoming a famine, and, its attendant death of human and livestock populations, whose effects are to de-capitalise the country. Drought interventions must primarily be geared to assuring food security.

Drought recovery interventions have to be anticipated and focused on stopping relief activities and switching to community production activities. Food relief resources must be carefully managed for if kept too long, they induce changes in local production and create dependency over and above stopping or slowing local production. Systematic data, fed to a high profile national institution to make the necessary decisions, is needed for effective national drought

management, which must continue whether there is a drought or not. Given that 82% of the country is drought prone, and, the sixteen districts are found in this part of the country, it is important that the capacity to manage drought must be put in place.

4. National Institutional Framework

GOK has recognised the need for an institutional framework for drought management to assure national food security. Its sentiments are found in many documents which make a case for a Drought Management system within the GOK administrative framework. The key documents are: 1. The National Drought Contingency Action Plan, March 1992. 2. Development Policy for the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, September 1992. 3. Drought Recovery Programme, October 1992. 4. Environmental Action Plan for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya, September, 1992, to only document the publicly available documents.

Over and above the GOK generated documents cited above, government has through its development partners developed strategy documents to address the issue. The WFP/EC and Royal Netherlands Embassy Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery in Arid And Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya Formulation Mission of July 1992 is such a document. It called expansion of the Turkana Drought Contingency Planning system, with modifications, to another four districts beginning in 1993 and for complete coverage of all ASAL districts, which include the 16 districts, with a Drought management system in twenty years. The current extreme famine conditions in most of the ASAL districts and the attendant influx of refugees into these districts, which speeded up of the faminisation process, has led to the Kenya Government position that a drought management system in the 16 ASAL districts should be implemented now and not await the gradualist twenty year timeframe.

The UNDP led Drought Recovery Programme for Kenya, under appraisal, which incorporates many donors, is another response to the new urgency. So is the UNICEF Emergency Programme in Drought Affected Areas of Kenya. Other donors, for example, DANIDA in Kitui, GTZ in Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir, Belgium in Garissa, DGIS in West Pokot and so on, have begun to adjust their programmes to incorporate aspects of drought management. The World Bank ASAL Development Programme, set to start in 1994, has also started thinking of incorporating a drought management component in their development documents.

All these documents recognise the need for creating one national locus for generation of drought policy and management of operational interventions to assure national food security. Effectively this could be conversion and addition of the capacities existing in the Office of the President as the Secretariat on Famine Relief and District Focus Management Unit.

5. District Level Institutional Framework

In the inter-drought years, Famine Relief Committees exist in name and practically with no capacities in the Arid and Semi-arid districts. In the absence of a regional or national famine, many are inactive. The experience of Turkana Drought Contingency Planning, over the past seven years, and historical research on famines in Kenya, shows that there are many times that drought and famines exist in districts, threatening food security of significant numbers of households, without their becoming regional and national and thereby coming to the attention of policy makers in the highest levels of government for reactive crisis management. Consequently, it is imperative that there be created at the district level and institutional framework which is responsible for monitoring drought within their districts and to generate drought interventions and drought recovery activities within the framework of District Focus.

It is proposed that the District and sub district Famine Relief Committees be converted to District Drought Management Committees, divisional Drought Management Committees and Locational Drought Management Committees to supervise Drought Contingency Planning, Drought Interventions and Drought Recovery in their areas of responsibility. It is further proposed that this sub-project train members on their roles. Further, a district secretariat, with data gathering and handling capacity, made of seconded GOK staff essentially from Livestock, Agriculture, MOH nutritionists, and Central Bureau of Statistics be created. It will draw Divisional and Field Monitors from the existing GOK field staff from the same ministries depending on whether a district is strictly pastoral or has some cropping.

6. Community Basis of Drought Management

In the ASALs, communities have historic drought coping mechanisms which are not widely known and which have thus not been brought into the policy making streams. Some of them have to do with dispersal of both human and livestock resources. Others have to do with change of production systems, reversion to gathering traditional natural foods and so on. Given natural population pressure and refugee population influx, it is not clear how the traditional drought coping mechanisms are operating currently in the overloaded physical and social environments. Information on them, and especially on household movements, will need to be established given the abnormal movements over the last two years with a view to rationalising service delivery plans.

Of major importance will be the need to map the herding groups of many of the ASAL communities so as to establish a baseline for future data gathering and intervention activities. It is the movement of these community groups which signal the progression from drought to famine. It will be important to identify community

informants as well as recruiting local level monitors at from the specific communities.

Further, food security transactions data to include among others food prices at different communities level, livestock prices, structure and status of commercial trade outlets and local food supply and distribution networks and availability as well as national food sourcing and pricing will be the first task of the district secretariats.

7. Linkage with Long term Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Development

Since 1979, Kenya Government has been committed to the development of the ASAL areas of the country which form more than 82% of the land mass. Historical development has spilled from the high potential areas to the semi arid lands which are in close proximity. It is the government position that development of the arid districts should not be left to trickle processes. It therefore has negotiated with many donors the possibility of getting district specific development programmes in some of these areas. However, many of the 16 districts have no donor development projects.

Among the ones with are GTZ activities in Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir and EC livestock related activities in 10 of the 16 districts. ODA is also in Embu, Tharaka-Nithi, Meru and Isiolo. WFP has had a school feeding programme in all the districts. DGIS has had a drought contingency planning programme in Turkana. Belgium Government has done feasibility study of starting development activities in Garissa. In the past, there have been a Norwegian Programme in Turkana, an EC Programme in Machakos, a USAID project in Kitui where currently DANIDA has a programme. The World Bank had a project in Baringo. UNICEF has had development programmes in Kitui and Baringo. Currently UNICEF has an emergency programme in most of the 16 districts.

In general the bulk of the development activities have been sector specific and not integrated. Some of the key areas for long term development which have not had donors are infrastructural. In the UNDP Recovery Programme, under appraisal, the water, agriculture, livestock, roads sectors will get significant funding. However, the funds under discussion are for basic recovery operations. It is expected that the World Bank Financed ASAL Development Project, which is to come on stream in 1994, will address some of the long term integrated development issues of the region.

This sub-project therefore seeks to address food security issues now so as to facilitate their incorporation into the long term development activities of the 16 districts for GOK and donors are aware that given the influx of refugees into the districts and the continuing drought threat, there is need to address the long term

development of these districts in an integrated fashion.

8. Government of Kenya Participation

Participation of the Government of Kenya is cardinal for the success of a Drought Management system. Key decisions will have to be made. Among these are:

a. Constitution of and decision on the location of a National Drought Management/Famine Relief Unit.

This is essentially a matter internal to the GOK. What is needed is authority to coordinate the data from its various agencies and capacity to generate policy options to be acted upon by the highest organs of state.

b. Constitution of District, Divisional and Locational Drought Management/Famine Relief Committees.

The District Focus system is managed from the OP. They have the mandate to supervise the District Development Committees which in turn will have to set up these and give them the new functions.

c. Secondment of 7 Senior Staff to the National Drought Management Secretariat.

The staff should include a Senior Administrator, with extensive experience in policy generation as Head, a Nutrition-Health Specialist, an Economist-Statistician, a Sociologist-Demographer, a Livestock-Range Specialist, a Planner-Logistics Specialist and Environmental Meteorologist.

The emphasis in selection should be on multi-discipline complementarity for effective drought management does not easily lend itself to one discipline.

All the officers should have or be trained in data processing and computing.

d. Secondment of 48 staff to the 16 District Drought Management/Famine Relief Secretariats.

Each district secretariat would have:

A Drought Management/Famine Relief Officer as the Officer in charge and responsible for supervising the unit's activities and liaison to communities and public and private organisations.

A Drought Planning Officer who will be the assistant and primarily responsible for planning data collection and

interventions.

A Drought Data Officer whose primary responsibility will be data analysis, publication and distribution.

The three officers will be drawn from existing civil service list and are not additions to the service. However, officers should be staff with long experience in the districts and able to use the local language for drought management activity will involve interactions with communities and leaders without national languages facility.

e. Secondment of 80 Divisional Drought Monitors.

These monitors should be staff with vast experience in the various districts. They, even more than the district staff, should be totally familiar with the local culture(s) and languages and able to interact with base communities. Five are planned for each district.

f. Secondment of 400 Drought management Field Monitors

There will be need for field monitors to stay and work in the essentially pastoral communities and to collect their food security data. These can be recruited from the ranks of the lower levels of the staff of both the Ministries of livestock development and agriculture. They must be from the districts they are to work or totally familiar with the culture(s), languages and the production systems of the particular district. Five are planned per division and thus twenty five per district.

g. Collection of herding groups data and mobilisation of the same to supply drought data to the monitors.

It is important that field based staff collect the basic data on herding groups, their leadership and movement patterns for use in the delivery of services in the arid districts' pastoral communities, the majority of the 16 districts, since it is not existent. It cannot be assumed that delivery of services to these communities will be through differentiated community organisations which exist in the semi-arid districts. This inventory can initially be done through the line ministries field staff under supervision of Provincial Administration.

h. Collection of district wide basic food prices and economic baseline data.

Through its normal district based representatives of Line Ministries, GOK should initially collect district wide data on prices of food commodities, changes in them, and how the

recovery programme is affecting prices.

i. Creation of district Drought contingency funds.

Out of the Turkana experience, it has become clear that there is need for keeping funds aside in each district to facilitate carrying out some designed interventions when a drought hits. It is important to provide these funds for localised droughts for regional and national droughts get special funds flowing in from the national level. These funds could be used at district level for localised drought interventions, for example, planning of food for recovery, including food for work, work for livestock, community based livestock redistribution, improvements in road communication, food storage facilities, other labour intensive public works for purposes of income generation in affected communities and so on.

j. Absorption of the Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit (TDCPU) Staff into GOK Permanent Staff.

The TDCPU has existed as a donor project. Most staff are not GOK permanent staff. Given its experience and its potential in training other units, their status should be regularised.

B. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Problem to be Addressed

Community institutions will be mobilised to give a framework for managing specific drought management activities like food for work, livestock for work, selection households to be restocked and verification of ecological and economic data collected by drought monitors.

All 16 Districts which have been affected by serious drought during the past two years, are to get capacity in Drought Management over and above the emergency Famine Relief management capacity put in place recently.

District secretariats for collecting, analyzing, and reporting drought management data, and, designing local interventions for the particular district will be put in place and trained.

A central unit, with a secretariat for a. coordinating drought management data from line ministries and other GOK organs and donor area based programmes, b. analyzing it and 3. making food security policy recommendations to the highest levels of Government, will be staffed, trained and enabled to process and handle relevant data, be it from districts or specialised national agencies.

This sub-project has to be seen in the context of the long term GOK/World Bank ASAL Development Project which is to come on stream in 1994 and which addresses long term structural development of the ASAL Districts.

Resources for the sub-project will be raised in the context of the Drought Recovery Programme already requested by the GOK from many donors and for which the World bank has already committed US\$ 20 million. Other donors are evaluating their contribution either as part of on going area based programmes or as new commitments.

C. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

To provide local communities, district and national government institutions with an institutional framework and systematic policy making data for managing future droughts and famines in sixteen districts which have suffered drought over the past two years and which, given their ecological circumstances, can be expected to suffer recurrent droughts.

D. PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Training of 16 District Drought Management/Famine Relief Secretariats in Drought Data Analysis.

48 participants will take part in the three week training which will first consist of familiarisation with computing and then training in computer based analysis and local publication of environmental, socio-economic, weather, crop, livestock data as well as familiarisation with GIS. The UNDP Disaster Management Training Programme and FAO Early Warning Project can take the lead in this training in conjunction with KIA Computer Training Programme.

The UNDP Disaster Management Training Programme has already held a disaster training activity in Kenya. Out of it, recommendation for spending Ksh. 13.9 yearly on disaster training was sketched out for training famine relief committees. The training, proposed above is not to be confused with this proposal or with the proposed UNDP/GTZ training of DCs in disaster management for it is functionally specific to people who will run district operations.

2. Development of EWS Indicators for Various Districts.

Essentially this should draw on the Turkana district experience and can be provided by the Staff of Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit. The strategy will be to train 3 district level staff initially so that they can act as the trainers/supervisors to the Divisional and Field monitors. 48 participants will participate in the training. The training will be conducted in the field.

3. Training of District Drought Management/Famine Relief Committees.

This should be undertaken by the National Drought Management/Famine Relief Unit and District Focus Staff of OP and with assistance from relevant Ministries staff and a donated facilitator. This training can be part and parcel of the sketched out UNDP/GTZ proposed training as recommended by the past UNDP Disaster training activity.

There will be 16 DDM/FRCs and it is estimated that each will have 10 members for a total of 160. Clearly there will therefore be need of 4 training sessions at least.

4. Training of National Drought Management/Famine Relief Unit.

This will involve a week's training in drought data management and food security policy generation by GOK staff. Essentially it will be the unit taking time out to plan its methods and procedures with assistance from resource persons external to it. It should be focused on how different data streams available in as different institutions as Central Bureau of Statistics, National Cereals and Produce Board, Ministries of RDASW, Agriculture, Livestock, Natural Resources, Planning, Transport, and Treasury can be coordinated to generate drought management policy and operational activities.

5. Training of 80 Divisional Drought Monitors.

It is estimated that there are 5 divisions each with 5 locations in each of the 16 districts. Thus a total of 80 Divisional monitors, who in turn, together with district staff, will train 400 Field Drought Monitors, will have to be trained in gathering community data, economic data, environmental data and so on. The most efficacious way for them to learn this is to give them an orientation course of for a week and to attach them to the experienced field monitors in Turkana for two weeks. The lead organisation for this training is TDCPU.

6. Training of 400 Field Monitors

This training should be done by the District and Divisional Staff after they are trained. It should be in local venues with each district being responsible for training its field staff as part and parcel of its operations.

7. Community Leaders Drought Seminars.

Each district will call community leaders to a seminar of appreciation of the importance of collecting drought data and providing information to the monitors. This training will be undertaken by the District Secretariat after it completes its training. Conceivably, during these training sessions experienced

staff from Turkana can be called in to assist in the training. Fifty Community Leaders will be trained in each district.

8. Build 80 Radio Communication Links.

One of the most serious limitations to drought operations in the 16 districts is communication. District Headquarters are on the phone but divisions, which often are hundreds of kilometres away, are not on phone. It is important to establish radio links with the divisions for purposes of reporting for field workers take days to reach the district administrative centres. These facilities can be shared by the many government officials in the divisions without communication outlets. Note that the District Headquarters Division, which is on phone, will act as central communications.

9. Creation of Data Handling Capability at District and National Level

The training programme outlined above will produce a drought management capacity within the GOK framework. This capacity has to be enabled to handle the massive data needed for the generation of appropriate food security decisions. Some data will need to be processed for generation of district drought interventions. Other data will be needed for policy and interventions at national level. It is therefore recommended that at district and national secretariats data handling and management capacity be installed.

E. BUDGET

Note 1. US\$ 1 = Ksh. 35

ACTIVITY	COST	SOURCE
----------	------	--------

1. Training of 16 District Drought Management/Famine Relief Secretariats in Data Analysis.

3 Three Week Trainings of 16 at a time in Nairobi

Participants Travel 48x500	Ksh. 24,000	
Boarding/Lodging 48x21x1500	Ksh. 1,512,000	
Training Venue	Ksh. 42,000	
Training Materials	Ksh. 60,000	
Honoraria to Facilitators	Ksh. 100,000	
Local Transport	Ksh. 45,000	
Subtotal	Ksh. 1,783,000	
	US\$ 51,000	DONOR

2. Development of EWS Indicators for Various Districts.

2 Trainings of 1 Month in Turkana

Participants travel 48x500	Ksh. 24,000	
Boarding/Lodging 55x30x200	Ksh. 330,000	
Training Venue	Ksh. 30,000	
Training Materials	Ksh. 30,000	
Local Transport Costs	Ksh. 20,000	
Seven Facilitators Honoraria	Ksh. 50,000	
Subtotal	Ksh. 484,000	
	US\$ 14,000	DONOR

3. Training of District Drought Management/Famine Relief Committees.

4 Trainings of 2 Days each in Selected Districts

Participants Travel 160x200	Ksh. 32,000	
Facilitators Travel	Ksh. 10,000	
Facilitators Allowances	Ksh. 20,000	
Training Venues	Ksh. 8,000	
Training Materials Handouts	Ksh. 20,000	
Board and Lodging	Ksh. 70,000	
Subtotal	Ksh. 160,000	
	US\$ 5,000	DONOR

4. Training of National Drought Management/Famine Relief Unit.

One Week Duration Nairobi

Board and Lodging	20x900x5	Ksh.	90,000		
Training Materials		Ksh.	20,000		
Venue		Ksh.	5,000		
Allowances		Ksh.	20,000		
Facilitators		Ksh.	50,000		
Subtotal		Ksh.	185,000		
		US\$		5,300	DONOR

5. Training of 80 Divisional Drought Monitors.

2 Trainings of 3 Weeks each in Turkana

Participants travel	80x500	Ksh.	40,000		
Boarding/Lodging	80x21x200	Ksh.	336,000		
Training Venue		Ksh.	7,000		
Training Materials		Ksh.	20,000		
Training Transport Costs		Ksh.	50,000		
Seven Facilitators Honoraria		Ksh.	50,000		
Subtotal		Ksh.	503,000		
		US\$		15,000	DONOR

6. Community Leaders Drought Seminars.

16 Trainings of 2 Days each in Districts

Participants Travel	800x100	Ksh.	8,000		
Facilitators Travel		Ksh.	16,000		
Facilitators Allowances		Ksh.	32,000		
Training Venues		Ksh.	32,000		
Training Materials Handouts		Ksh.	20,000		
Board and Lodging		Ksh.	16,000		
Subtotal		Ksh.	124,000		
		US\$		3,100	DONOR

7. Project Material Costs (Lifetime Exceeds 18 Months)

a. Computing Capacity		Ksh.	6,400,000		
32 Districts		Ksh.	1,400,000		
7 National		Ksh.	7,800,000		
Subtotal		US\$		222,900	DONOR
b. Photocopiers		Ksh.	3,200,000		
16 District		Ksh.	200,000		
1 National		Ksh.	3,400,000		
Subtotal		US\$		97,200	DONOR

c. Transport			
a. Four Wheel Drive Diesel Vehicles			
1 National	Ksh.	800,000	
16 District	Ksh.	12,800,000	
b. Motorcycles			
32 District	Ksh.	1,920,000	
80 Divisional	Ksh.	<u>4,800,000</u>	
Subtotal	Ksh.	20,320,000	
	US\$	581,000	DONOR
d. 80 Radio Communication Links			
	Ksh.	<u>8,000,000</u>	
Subtotal	Ksh.	8,000,000	
	US\$	22,900	DONOR
e. Furnished Offices			
7 National	Ksh.	4,200,000	
16 District	Ksh.	9,600,000	
80 Divisional	Ksh.	<u>8,000,000</u>	
Subtotal	Ksh.	21,800,000	
	US\$	623,000	GOK
f. Houses Furnished			
55 Senior	Ksh.	55,000,000	
80 Junior	Ksh.	<u>48,000,000</u>	
Subtotal	Ksh.	103,000,000	
	US\$	3,000,000	GOK

8. Staff Costs (18 months)

National Unit			
a. Professional Staff			
Salaries and Emoluments			
7 Staff	Ksh.	2,000,000	
Field Allowances			
7 Staff	Ksh.	600,000	
b. Secretary/Data Clerks			
Salaries			
8 Staff	Ksh.	900,000	
c. Drivers			
Salaries			
2 Staff	Ksh.	100,000	
Field Allowances			
2 Staff	Ksh.	60,000	
d. Subordinate Staff			
Salaries			
2 Staff	Ksh.	144,000	
Subtotal	Ksh.	3,804,000	
	US\$	109,000	GOK

District Units

a. District Professional Staff			
Salaries			
48 JGL Staff	Ksh.	8,000,000	
Field Allowances			
48JGL Staff	Ksh.	1,600,000	
b. Divisional Monitors			
Salaries			
80 JGH Staff	Ksh.	8,000,000	
Field Allowances			
80 JGH Staff	Ksh.	1,600,000	
c. Field Monitors			
Salaries			
400 JGD Staff	Ksh.	6,000,000	
Field Allowances			
400 JGD Staff	Ksh.	1,200,000	
d. Secretary Data Clerks			
Salaries			
32 JGE Staff	Ksh.	2,100,000	
e. Drivers			
Salaries			
16 JGE Staff	Ksh.	1,100,000	
Field Allowances			
16 JGE Staff	Ksh.	240,000	
f. Subordinate Staff			
16 JGB Staff	Ksh.	560,000	
Subtotal	Ksh.	30,400,000	
	US\$	869,000	GOK
Donor Staff			
1 Volunteer x 18 months	Ksh.	4,725,000	
	US\$	135,000	DONOR
9. Operating and Maintenance Cost (18 Months).			
Vehicles	Ksh.	2,000,000	
Motorcycles	Ksh.	600,000	
Communication	Ksh.	800,000	
Buildings	Ksh.	1,500,000	
Computers	Ksh.	500,000	
Office Supplies	Ksh.	1,000,000	
Communication	Ksh.	800,000	
Subtotal	Ksh.	7,200,000	
	US\$	206,000	DONOR

BUDGET SUMMARY

NEEDED INVESTMENT

SOURCE	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
GOK	US\$ 978,000	42%
DONORS	<u>US\$ 1,359,000</u>	<u>58%</u>
TOTAL	US\$ 2,337,000	100%

PREVIOUS CAPITAL INVESTMENT

GOK	US\$ 3,623,000	100%
DONOR	<u>US\$ 0</u>	<u>0%</u>
TOTAL	US\$ 3,623,000	100%

TOTAL INPUTS

GOK	US\$ 4,601,000	77%
DONORS	<u>US\$ 1,359,000</u>	<u>23%</u>
TOTAL	US\$ 5,960,000	100%

Annex. 1. DROUGHT AFFECTED POPULATIONS AND FOOD STORAGE CAPACITIES

District	Drought Population	Storage (Tons)
A. SEPHA APPEAL		
1. Wajir	122,800	100,000
2. Marsabit	89,000	100,000
3. Mandera	123,800	100,000
4. Garissa	124,800	140,000
5. Isiolo	34,950	100,000
6. Samburu	<u>116,050</u>	<u>100,000</u>
SUB-TOTAL	611,400	640,000
B. NEWLY GOK IDENTIFIED DISTRICTS		
1. Turkana	50,750	100,000
2. Kitui	190,276	323,000
3. Tana River	36,500	50,000
4. Makueni	44,289	
5. Machakos	105,000	655,000
6. Laikipia	100,000	250,000
7. Tharaka Nithi	127,600	
8. Meru		320,000
9. West Pokot	101,000	150,000
10. Baringo	185,813	250,000
11. Nakuru	<u>194,960</u>	<u>2,800,000</u>
SUB-TOTAL	1,136,188	4,898,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,747,588	5,538,000

SOURCES: UNDP Drought Recovery Programme Document and Ministry of Supplies and Marketing.

Annex 2. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Formulation Mission Report. Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya. Nairobi: MRDASW/EC/WFP/RNE, July 1992.

Glantz, Michael H. (ed) Drought and Hunger in Africa: Denying Famine a Future. London: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

GOK. Development Policy for the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. Nairobi: GOK, September 1992.

GOK. Drought Recovery Programme. Nairobi: OP, October, 1992.

GOK. Environmental Action Plan for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in Kenya. Nairobi: GOK, June 1992.

GOK. Organisation and Management of Famine Relief Programme. Nairobi: GOK, 1992.

GOK. Organisation and Management of the Refugee Programme. Nairobi: GOK, 1992.

GOK. The national Drought Contingency Action Plan, Draft No.2. Nairobi: GOK, March 1992

Mbithi, P.M. and Wiesner, B. Drought and Famine in Kenya: Magnitude and Attempted Solutions. Nairobi: I.D.S. Discussion Paper No. 144, 1972.

UNDP/UNWG. Drought Recovery Programme for Kenya. Nairobi: UNDP, 1992.

UNDP. Disaster Management Training Conference Recommendations. Nairobi: UNDP, 1992.

UNICEF. Emergency Programme in Drought Affected Areas of Kenya: Short Term Objectives and Strategies, November 1992-April 1993. Nairobi: UNICEF, 1992.

UNICEF. UNICEF Health and Nutrition Programme. Nairobi: UNICEF, 1992

UNICEF. Kenya Emergency Situation Reports 1-5. Nairobi: UNICEF-KCO, 1992

UNICEF. Letter of Understanding for Cooperation in Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Civilians in Kenya. Nairobi: UNICEF-KCO, 1992.

UNICEF. Statement of Capability. Nairobi: UNICEF-KCO, November, 1992

Watermark Development Group. Integrating Drought Monitoring with Emergency Operations: Proposal. Nairobi: Watermark Development Group, September 1992.

WFP. EMOP 5048-Assistance to Drought Affected Areas in Kenya. Various Monthly Allocation Reports. Nairobi: WFP, 1992.

WFP. Project 3935: Food Aid Core Activities in Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) Areas, Kenya: Plan of Operations. Nairobi: WFP, October 1990.

Annex 3. PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Luke Wasonga	UNDP
Michael O'Leary	UNDP Consultant
Karen Muller	UNDP
Don Ferguson	UNDP
W. Degefu	UNDP/WMO
B. L. Henricksen	FAO Early Warning
H. L. Morton	FAO
K. Kibera	Office of the President
M. A. Obudo	Office of the President
P. I. Chuchukuri	Office of the President
Chris Kaye	UNDP
J. C. Dumont	Belgium Embassy
D. M. Mutiso	Office of the President
S. J. M. Njoroge	Meteorology Department
Almas Gebru	UNDP
Martin Koper	RNE
P. Ceuppens	EC
P. G. McCrudden	UK - EADD
Gunnar Schuttzberg	UNDP/WB
Gajan Pathmanathan	WB
Khadija Musa	UNDP/OPS
J. D. Whaley	UNDP
J. Twyford	FAO/K
Z. Hasan	WB
V. Aalto	WHO
O. Lyse	Habitat
H. Morton	FAO
K. Saidi	GTZ
H. Tabatabai	WB-ASAL

Annex. 4. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE DROUGHT MANAGEMENT/CAPACITY BUILDING CONSULTANCY

Drought management is the capacity to prevent drought from becoming a famine. It has the following components drought contingency planning, drought intervention and drought recovery. Drought management operates at three levels, national, district (sub-district) and household levels.

Up to date there has been two studies on drought management:

1. Drought Preparedness, Interventions and Recovery in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya: July 1992 for MRDASW financed by EEC, WPF and Royal Netherlands Embassy and 2. Drought and Refugee Disasters, September 1992 supported by UNDP. In addition UNDP in collaboration with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDRO) organized a country workshop on Disaster Management 29 September - 2 October 1992.

The consultant will complete the following tasks:

A. Identify some measures (within the framework of the National Drought Contingency Action Plan) which can be taken during the Drought Recovery Programme period April 1993 - September 1994 to strength national level institutions:

1. To coordinate data from District Level Early Warning Systems (EWSs) and regional institutions such as the FAO Early Warning System and the UNDP/WMO Drought Monitoring Centre for East and Southern Africa, and,

2. To build up quick response capability, drought intervention capability and recovery capability.

These concerns will also include the question of strategic food reserves and the liberalisation of the export livestock market to enable nomadic pastoralists of the arid zones and agro-pastoralist of the semi-arid zones to fetch higher prices for their livestock while meeting the domestic demand for meat.

B. Identify some measures which can be taken during the Drought Recovery Programme period, April 1993 - September 1994, to strengthen district level institutions to establish Early Warning Systems (EWSs), and to build up quick response capability, drought intervention capability and recovery capability.

These concerns will also include the role of food aid in normal years, the building up of cereal banks at community level and controlled by the local community, district (sub-district) food storage depots, the contracting out of food transport, the organization of livestock auctions particularly when animals are in good condition towards the end of the rain seasons in order that the livestock producers build up financial resources in terms of

savings which could be used also to buy food in drought periods, commercial distribution and sale of food in drought periods, communication network from remote parts of the district to the district headquarters, district drought contingency funds etc.

C. Identify ways of involving households and communities in the process management planning to ensure that national and district level administrators incorporate drought coping strategies utilized at household and community levels into their plans.

D. Identify training needs at community, district and national levels, and studies into drought management.