El Niño 2015
Response Strategy:
Enhancing No-Regrets Actions

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Climate Risk Management
UNDP
Topics

- Zooming out (Vision)
- Climate Risk Management
- Enhancing Actions for El Nino
Zooming Out

VISION: A future where people overcome disaster and climate change risks in the pursuit of opportunities for prosperity

RESILIENCE: “The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner” - UNISDR.
Climate Risk Management (CRM)

CLIMATE ANALYSIS → RISKS AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION
→ DECISION ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT → INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY RESEARCH → CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
CRM Examples: Uganda
Uganda continued
CRM in Kenya
Kenya continued
Are we ‘El Niño ready?’
Enhancing Actions

- **Information Management:**
  - Improving Weather Forecast;
  - Enhancing Risk Assessment/Analysis;
  - Strengthening Early Warning Systems;

- **Coordination:**
  - Establishment of regional mechanisms for sharing weather information/risk analysis;
  - Facilitation of inter-institutional and inter-sectorial coordination;

- **Technical support:**
  - Support to preparedness actions/contingency planning;
  - Capacity building in assessment/recovery planning;
  - Strengthen institutional/policy systems for disaster and climate risk reduction;
Regional Support (examples)

- Map regional existing organisations/mechanisms engaged in monitoring and/or preparedness activities on El Niño;
- Establish and/or reinforce a regional support mechanism for the delivery of timely climate risk information and coordination of interventions (including UN and all regional relevant organisations);
- Provide technical (sector-based support) for the design of regional impact scenarios;
- Assess the functioning of existing regional Early Warning Systems (EWS) and provide advice/technical support to strengthen these systems and promote inter-change across countries;
- Provide technical support for the analysis of linkages of El Niño with socio-economic factors, including regional implications;
- Collect best practices/experiences on past El Niño and climate risk management knowledge products and disseminate;
- Regional financing mechanisms - feasibility/discussion for risk financing;
- Analyze existing regional projects/programmes and suggest revisions to address potential impact of the El Niño and better assist the El Nino preparedness/response efforts;
National Support (examples)

- Pre-identify technical experts who could be deployed to support national governments/country offices;
- Map national and sectorial institutional capacities for preparedness/response to El Niño and design interventions to strengthen the institutional capacity to address these gaps;
- Facilitate the establishment of a mechanism for coordination and articulation of roles and responsibilities at national, sub-national and local level (depending on individual countries’ administrative set-up); including inter-sectorial coordination and information exchange - including private sector;
- Assess the functioning of existing EWS and make recommendations for strengthening them, Support the preparation of impact scenarios by sector at national and sub-national level, and on such basis, prepare:
  - Preparedness actions/contingency plans (national and sub-national level);
  - Plan for recovery interventions, including capacity building for recovery assessments (PDNA);
  - Prepare a national communication campaign;
National Contingency Plans

THE NATIONAL EL NIÑO PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management

7th October 2015

OCTOBER 2015
### Table 3: Livestock sector interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forecasted needs</th>
<th>Targeted Areas</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Supporting Agencies</th>
<th>Available resources</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control and surveillance of emerging livestock diseases: RVF and others.</td>
<td>Tana River, Marsabit / North Horr, Turkana, Mandera, Elwak, Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Wajir, Malindi</td>
<td>Director Dept Of veterinary services</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>GoK/NGOs technical staff Logistics - operations</td>
<td>There exists ongoing projects on the drought. The sentinel herds to be set in place in the locations one month prior to the beginning of the short rains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishing RVF sentinel herds</td>
<td>Sentinel herds to be established in Lagdera, Kwale, Naivasha &amp; Tana river</td>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector and endo - parasites control</td>
<td>Tana River, Marsabit / North Horr, Turkana, Mandera, Elwak, Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Wajir, Malindi</td>
<td>Director Dept of Vet. Services</td>
<td>National Government Dept. NYS</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Targeting 40,000 HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of seeds for fodder production</td>
<td>Mandera, Garissa, Tana River, Kajiado, Turkana, West Pokot</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>Targeting 30,000 HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restocking / redistribution (Livestock market)</td>
<td>Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Chalbi</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>Targeting 7,500 HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative livelihood support</td>
<td>County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation and hygiene through proper disposal of dead carcasses</td>
<td>Garissa, Mandera, Elwak, Chalbi</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>FAO, VSF &amp; other NGOs, Mold, MoNK &amp; AL.</td>
<td>10,000 carcasses to be disposed hygienically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of dams, pans and shallow wells</td>
<td>Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Chalbi</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics in terms of vehicles and Govt staff</td>
<td>Counties of intervention</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>Additional vehicles needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Agricultural Sector Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forecasted Needs</th>
<th>Targeted Area</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water harvesting (rehabilitation of water pans and dams)</td>
<td>22 Marginal Agricultural counties.</td>
<td>Number of water harvesting structures to be in place before the onset of rains</td>
<td>To be achieved through Cash/Food/Vouchers for work activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community based Construction and maintenance of flood control structures</td>
<td>Flood prone river basins of Nzola, Nyando, Yala and Galaa</td>
<td>5-6 Flood prone areas targeted</td>
<td>To be achieved through Cash/Food/Vouchers for work activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of subsidized planting and top-dressing fertilizer to 100,000 households. (10,000 MT)</td>
<td>As above and other areas that are expected to receive good rains.</td>
<td>National government to release subsidized fertilizer</td>
<td>This will assist in stabilization of market prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of certified seeds: Provision of orphaned and high value crops</td>
<td>22 Sub Counties in Marginal Agricultural and High potential areas</td>
<td>National Government to assist counties in provision of subsidized seeds.</td>
<td>This will enhance food security in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm input vouchers programme.</td>
<td>Kilungu, Kathiani, Mwala, kitu west, Igembe, East, Tigania, Meru South, Maara, Machakos, Embu East, Embu West Kangundo, Nzaiaux, Nyeri South, Mukuruweini, Kirinyaga East, Kirinyaga South, Murang’a East, Kangema, Murang’a West, Kandara, Transmara East, Transmara West, Sotik, Chapalungu, Ololtokitok, Bura, Galole and Taveta.</td>
<td>Crop production and storage campaigns</td>
<td>Construction of post-harvest storage structures at households level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subnational level (examples)

• Preparation/update of community contingency plans;
• Conduct public education and community based awareness campaigns;
• Prepare community risk management plans.

Journalists Training on Disaster Reporting

Journalists and Editor’s training on Disaster Reporting sponsored by UNDP Kenya - Climate Risk Management Project
Thank you!
Challenges

• Funding streams → Project timeframes → always need to be “urgently” supplemented
• High turnover rate of national and local government
• Coordination across ministries / sectors
• Sustaining efforts long-term