

**KENYA NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD) 1999**

**NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME (NAP)
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

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Acronyms

ALDEV B	African Land Development Board
ASAL B	Arid Semi-Arid Lands
CAP B	Community Action Plan
CBO B	Community Based Organization
CCD B	Convention to Combat Desertification
CDMP B	Combat Desertification Monitoring Programme
COP B	Conference of Parties
CRI -	Community Resources Initiative
DADC B	District anti Desertification Committee
DANIDA B	Danish International Development Agency
DAP B	District Action Plan
DCTF -	Desertification Community Trust Fund
DDC B	District Development Committee
DDSP B	District Development Strategy Plan
DEO B	District Environment Officer
DEPO B	District Environment Protection Officer
DFID B	Department for International Development (UK)
DFRDS B	District Focus for Rural Development Strategy
EA B	East Africa
EIS B	Environmental Information Systems
ELCI B	Environmental Liaison Center International
FI B	Farmers Innovator
GHAI B	Greater Horn of Africa Initiatives
GOK B	Government of Kenya
IGAD -	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IGO B	Intergovernmental Organization
IMCE B	Inter-ministerial Committee for Environment
IMCE-DDB	IMCE sub-committee on desertification & drought
IO B	International Organization
MEC B	Ministry of Environmental Conservation
NAP B	National Action Programme
NCB B	National Coordinating Body
NCCD B	National NGO Coordinating Committee on Combating Desertification
NDF B	National Desertification Fund

NEAP B	National Environment Action Plan
NEMA B	National Environmental Management Authority
NES B	National Environmental Secretariat
NGA B	Non-governmental Agency
NGO B	Non-governmental Organization
NOPPO B	Nomadic Pastoralist Peoples Organization
NPEP B	National Poverty Eradication Programme
NSC B	National Steering Committee
OAU B	Organization of African Unity
PACD-	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
PES B	Practical Extension Services
PFI B	Promoting Farmer Innovator
RAP B	Regional Action Programme
SAREDP B	Semi Arid Development Programme
SDDP B	Samburu District Development Programme
SNV B	Netherlands NGO
SRAP B	Sub Regional Action Program
STODESA B	Stop Desert Association
UN B	United Nations
UNCCDB	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP B	United Nations Development Office
UNSO B	United Nations Office to Combat Desertification
UNV B	United Nations Volunteer
USAID B	United States Agency for International Development
WDCD B	World Day to Combat Desertification

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

1. The Strategies and Priorities Established within the Framework of Sustainable Development Plans and/or Policies

Over 80% of Kenya's total land surface is vulnerable to desertification. This same land supports 26-30% of the total population; 50% of the livestock sector as well as the wide variety of wildlife that form the basis of Kenya's tourism industry. At the national level, desertification and drought adversely affects 8-10 million people. It is for this reason that Kenya is fully committed to implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

A broad range of strategies to address the many problems associated with desertification and drought were already in place before the advent of the CCD. Indeed, the prevailing enabling environment in terms of political and policy guidance backed by a host of institutions provided the foundation on which many policy documents, programmes and projects were launched. These include sessional Papers on economic and natural resource management; the regular 5-year Development Plans and Programmes/Projects on soil, water and forestry management

The UNCCD however has provided Kenya an appropriate framework within which to rationalize the interventions necessary to effectively combat desertification as embodied in the spirit of popular participation, partnership building and coordination. Thus, building on the strategies evolved before the UNCCD, Kenya has recently launched a range of initiatives, which includes the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) (1993), the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) of 1999, the Environmental Management and Coordination Bill (1999) and the NAP to combat desertification.

2. THE INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CCD

The need for specific institutional arrangements and structures to facilitate a consultative and participatory Process that would include the government at all levels, local populations, communities and non-governmental organizations are still evolving in Kenya. The overall framework has been formulated and discussed at the 1st National forum. The present structures are therefore evolving towards that Framework.

The National Environment Secretariat (NES) is meanwhile the designated home of the National Coordinating Body (NCB). Although, NES was set up in 1974 to coordinate all environmental issues under a presidential directive, it still has no statutory legal status and enforcement powers of its own. It can only operate through various environmental acts.

Ideally, the NCB should operate under a land use policy framework, which is crucial to combating desertification. A land use policy would ensure proper coordination of sector issues in different ministries. Such a policy and plan is lacking in Kenya. However, the *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill,(1999)* establishes the *National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)*. NEMA thereafter will review and establish, in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, a comprehensive land use policy and guidelines. This guideline would promote land use practices that will alleviate land degradation and increase food security.

Meanwhile in its efforts to operationalize the participatory approach concepts, the NCB has established a National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC has formed various task forces to elaborate on pertinent issues in the NAP Process.

Presently, the NCB is a small three-person secretariat. The secretariat was strengthened in 1997 by UNSO in terms of basic office equipment, furniture and supplies. The NCB does not yet have a government budget line. It has no adequate communication and transport facilities necessary for efficient stakeholder coordination. However, the government provides some basic requirements such as office space

The NCB is transforming gradually so as to have inter-sectoral and multidisciplinary characteristics. At the national level, this inter-sectoral and multidisciplinary character is manifested in the NSC.

The NSC includes: relevant government ministries/departments; representatives from the local universities; the National Coordinating Committee (NGO) on Desertification-NCCD; NGOs; UN Organizations.

At the local levels, especially at the district and divisional levels, it is proposed that District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) beconstituted as subcommittees of the District Development Committees (DDC) structures., These have been constituted in four districts.The strategy is to adopt existing structures like District Environment Committees to have an adjusted composition, outlook and expanded mandate with a view to putting more emphasis and focus on desertification as a major environmental problem needing urgent solutions especially in the ASAL districts.

Historically the NSC is a successor of the formerly overwhelmingly government dominated Interministerial Committee on Environment sub-committee on Desertification and Drought (IMCE-DD). The NSC has non-the-less gained a multi-stakeholder characteristic in its composition. Gender mainstreaming even at the level of NSC is however still to be achieved. The current 1999 NAP Workplan has acomponent for proactively promoting gender balance in the NAP processes structures.

The NSC meets at least quarterly and operates under an annual work-plan. During the 1997/8 plan year, UNSO provided US\$190,000 as seed money to start up the NAP Process (Phase I). This is in addition to US\$30000, which was for the formulation of the NDF. The NAP Secretariat has put forward a budget of US\$ 8.5million for NAP Phase II.

Measures are being adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework for coherent and functionaldesertification control. This is despite the fact that one of the greatest handicaps of the NAP is inadequate access to information and lack of communication facilities. Funds are lacking for connection, operation and maintenance of such system as Internet.

The mechanisms presently available for co-ordination and harmonization of actions at all levels has been reviewed both during the NEAP Project formulation and under the NAP. The NEAP review led to the all encompassing*Environmental Management and Coordination Bill*. The NAP more specifically focused on those institutions associated with control of desertification. This led to a proposed institutional framework for the NAP

process. The National Forum discussed and adopted this institutional framework and also adopted measures to strengthen existing institutions and new structures at the local and the National level.

The main structures, whose capacity building have been looked into and which will continue to be strengthened to implement the NAP in the short and medium term, include: CBOs; DADCs; NCCD; NGOs; and NSC; as well as structures recommended to run the NDF or DCTF.

In an attempt to make the NAP coherent with other environmental strategies and planning frameworks, many analyses and reviews were done on land and natural resources management in strategic national economic and social development plans. This was done with a view to putting the UNCCD and NAP in the context of proper historical perspectives. The reviews led to a diagnosis of the future prospects based on the past experiences. However the NAP process can only be integrated fully in these larger National Economic and Social Development Plans after 2000, when the two can be synchronized

Meanwhile some programmes in the country have started integrating the principles of the CCD. This includes poverty eradication programme and the community wildlife conservation strategies of the Kenya Wildlife Service.

The Government's Commitment to the UNCCD is demonstrated by the support it is giving to the development of the NAP process. And at the higher levels, it is involved in finding appropriate linkages with the SRAP and RAP, which are under development.

A comprehensive assessment of the legislation on environmental statutes has been done with a view to developing a coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework. The reviews have indicated that the legal provision for the protection and management of the environment and natural resources are scattered in 77 statutes governing land, water, forests and wildlife. However, Kenya's legal and institutional framework is set to rapidly change to meet the challenges of the new millenium, especially through the *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill, 1999*. The Bill was as a result of intensive reviews and analysis of existing legislation on environment and management of natural resources, carried out under the NEAP which resulted in the Environmental Policy and the Bill.

The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and natural resources including combating desertification. There is therefore high optimism that, once the Bill becomes law it will provide the framework for institutional arrangements for the implementation of the CCD.

Concurrently, a number of reviews are being undertaken on sectoral laws governing the management of the natural resources including the following: land tenure, forest act, wildlife act, and water act so as to be responsive to the prevailing conditions in the country. The greatest influence is expected from the country's constitution's review B a process that is already underway. It is expected that it will reinforce further the proper management of the country's natural resources and the environment.

3. PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP

The preparation and implementation of the NAP to combat desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought in the context of the UN CCD calls for concerted efforts and effective participation of key actors involved in defining NAP process and priorities. This needs a strategy.

The key actors/stakeholders in the strategy include the following: Government and its various entities; NGOs working on aspects of combating desertification; CBOs working at the ground level to address the issue of desertification; private sector within or outside the communities who benefit from prudently managed environment; donor community; academia; and individual community members i.e. youth, women and men.

A strategy for communication and public awareness was developed by the NCB taking into account the main characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of the stakeholders. The strategy attempted to recognize specific structures for each of the stakeholders. However due to budget constraints, more generalized awareness raising campaigns were used to mobilize and ready the stakeholders for desired activities.

The inventory of the stakeholders was done first followed by an NGO/CBO needs assessment and capacity building study. The result of this needs assessment were presented and discussed at the NCCD National NGO

Workshop in order to arrive at a national consensus before being translated into a capacity building action plan

After the inventory of stakeholders, six regional stakeholder workshops were organized in the Western, Eastern, North Eastern, Central, Coastal and Nairobi regions organized by NAP secretariat, in collaboration with NCCD, development agencies and government departments working in ASALs. A number of issues and concerns were identified during the workshop, which needed consensus and ratification so that they could be included in the NAP process at the 1st national forum.

Task Forces comprising specialists from specialized agencies, government departments and NGOs were also constituted to consult widely, deliberate and prepare issue notes on various topics for discussion at the 1st National Forum. The NAP Process was launched during the 1st national forum in October 1998.

A general evaluation of Phase I of the NAP Process was also discussed at length during the 1st National Forum and recommendation made for improvements in the *WAY FORWARD* for Phase II, based on experiences from the six stakeholder workshops; deliberations at the Forum; and the experiences gained from the seven Community Action Plans (CAPs).

During the process of defining the NAP priorities, it became obvious that there was gender imbalance in the representation of the stakeholders that were defining the priorities. However, there were more women from CBOs than any other grouping of stakeholders but their ability to effectively articulate their views was unfortunately low in many ways. It is from this experience that a component has been included in the 1999 Workplan with the objective of proactively promoting gender mainstreaming in structures and programmes through capacity building of various institutions.

The National Steering Committee (NSC) has formed various task forces to ensure continuous consultations, effective and timely execution of actions as required in the implementation of the NAP and reporting their progress during the steering committee meetings for discussion, adoption and recommendations on the way forward.

The establishment of district focal points - District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) was conceived after the workshop for community extension workers held in Eastern Kenya (Embu) in 1995. The objective of the workshop was to effectively carry out consultations with local communities with a view to influence decision-making at the district and national level. The result of this has been very positive in Phase I of the NAP in that a number of community initiatives have been supported in Samburu, Marsabit, Mwingi Makueni and Kitui, where some of the DADCs have been established.

The nature and scope of information, education and communications actions has been taking the form of regional, national and local consultative workshops where information is imparted and the exchange of experiences is done. This includes the effective use of the commemoration of the World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD). Kenya has been commemorating the WDCD every June 17th since 1995. This is an important occasion when the whole country is focused on the problems of desertification and on the stakeholders=rededication to solve the problems.

The mode of designation of the representatives of the various categories to the local and national level forums is not well defined. This is the prerogative of the nominating organization/agency.

The extent of uptake of local concerns at the national level and results of the national consultations at the local level has been good considering the consultative process followed up to the 1st National Forum.

4. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP AND THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTNERS AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES

The degree of support and active participation of international partners in the preparation and implementation of the NAP in the context of the CCD has been low in Kenya probably due to certain aspects of their foreign aid policies. Thus programmes like combating desertification, under the UNCCD, although in principal accepted and ratified by both parties, are subjected to further conditionalities.

In addition, global economic recession has commonly also been used before to deny affected parties from getting new and additional funding beyond traditional sources.

In spite of all these drawbacks, the NAP secretariat has endeavored to involve the donor community. This has included presentation of a NAP proposal to the donor coordination committee for funding considerations. The members of this committee were also invited to participate in the 1st. National Forum, but only a few attended.

A few development partners, however, are actively involved in the NAP process. These include UNSO and UNDP. They have actively participated in all the stages of the process. The NAP also has had some financial and technical support from the Australian and The Netherlands Governments since 1997.

This is however not to say that there are not many development partners who have development programmes in the country in the area of combating desertification. Many of these programmes started before the advent of the CCD. However, not all embrace the principles of the CCD.

The NAP secretariat has also endeavored to take steps to establish informal consultative and harmonization mechanisms for actions between partner countries for effective support and cooperation from international partners.

There presently exists a Donors Coordination Committee on Environment. The formation of this Committee was prompted by the ever-increasing pressure on land and degradation of the environment over the years in Kenya, and the need to address these environmental issues in an integrated manner. It coordinates donor aid and interventions on environment and conservation in general. This consultative forum was established for the donor aid partners at the national level. The committee is supposed to meet quarterly but so far it has been irregularly.

However, the committee is not specific for the CCD. Thus the 1st National Forum suggested the formation of a similar forum to specifically address itself to land degradation issues and specifically in ASALs at the National level considering the magnitude of the issue in Kenya. The proposal to

formalize a donor consultative group was presented, discussed and adopted at the First National Forum. Its terms of reference were also presented.

At the district level, the 1st National Forum also recommended the establishment of the District Anti- Desertification Committee (DADC) that would comprise all stakeholders operating at that level including donors. Presently only three DADCs have been formed. Since many donors implement their country programmes at the district level it is hoped that this is where the donors will most actively and effectively be involved.

5 MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAP, INCLUDING MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES, TO IMPROVE INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION, TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE OF DESERTIFICATION AND TO MONITOR AND ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

In the past, a number of activities have been undertaken in the field of combating desertification. Attempts have been made to diagnose and evaluate these activities and review past experiences in Kenya of drylands programmes and institutional arrangements with a view to using the experience to formulate appropriate actions in the NAP process. A particularly useful one was a *Review of Existing Dryland Programmes in the Context of the National Action Programme Process in Kenya, For the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification*,[@] done by the NAP process in 1995 with assistance from the *Australian Government*

In June 1998, the NCCD and the NES contracted a consultant to undertake a needs assessment survey, based on existing and past situations in the NGOs and CBOs, with the objectives of: (1) identifying the capacity building needs of NGOs and CBOs for the implementation of the CCD; (2) identifying the NGOs/CBOs that will be involved in the implementation of the CCD; and (3) developing a program of action for the capacity building of selected CBOs/NGOs. The result of this exercise was the document, *Engaging NGOs and CBOs in the National Action Programme*[@]

Further, EcoNews Africa and Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI) and the NCCD in July-August 1998, undertook comprehensive survey of key districts most affected by drought and desertification. All the

major stakeholders were involved in the survey. The result of the survey was used in designing and publishing a guidebook for local communities to facilitate the implementation of the CCD. The guide in Kiswahili language, ***AKUKABILI KUENEA KWA JANGWA B Kitabu Cha Maongozi Kwa Jamii Za Afrika Mashariki***

These diagnoses were all used in making specific recommendations for the formulation of the NAP plus additional ones that were independently raised during the 1st National Forum.

Establishment of technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification is in progress. This has started with an inventory and review of ongoing projects involving natural resource management and in particular, combating desertification to assess their integration of the CCD concerns. The most comprehensive inventory of on-going projects involving natural resources management and in particular desertification is just being completed by UNDP. This review includes who is doing what and where, in other words the geographical spread and contents of these projects and programmes.

The ASAL projects funded by The Royal Netherlands Government have been reviewed to assess their integration with most of the principles of the CCD. ETC East Africa BV was commissioned to do this review. The results of this review have led to the reformulation of the ASAL Programmes to include principles of the CCD.

There are also a number of proposals for the integration of several ongoing projects into the NAP framework. *Promoting Farmer Innovations (PFI)* project in Mwingi is a good example. The primary objective of the PFI is promotion of sustainable community based natural resources management engendered through the participation of *Farmer Innovators (FI)*, researchers and extension agents, for developing and disseminating improved strategies of resource management. The PFI project in fact addresses several areas of the CCD especially ***Articles 16, 17 and 18 on Information collection, analysis and exchange, Research and development, and Transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of technology***

A number of sectoral proposals have been made to integrate ongoing projects into the NAP process. These were made at the national forum. They

encompassed sectoral and cross-sectoral areas and included poverty alleviation and involvement of the tourism sector.

Community initiated projects are currently the only ones being implemented on the ground under the NAP process. The projects that were muted during the 1st National Forum are still in their formulation stage.

Priority has been given to strengthen the capacities of existing decision-making structures at the local level. This has been done through collaboration between the NAP Secretariat and NCCD. At the selected pilot district level, District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) have been established to facilitate liaison between the local and national level. Further strengthening of local capacities to combat desertification is being done through fundraising. The NCCD in conjunction with the NAP Secretariat have fundraised for some catalytic funds to support pilot community projects which could then be more widely replicated. This support has been slow in coming and to date has been provided by UNSO/UNDP, Australian and The Netherlands governments as well as through the Combat Desertification and Mobilization Programme (CDMP) of EcoNews Africa to the Kenyan NCCD.

In Phase I of the NAP process the framework has been set for the elaboration and implementation of the priority action programmes identified during the consultative process and also set out in the convention. Progress is however extremely slow due to lack of financial resources. The support for community initiatives and the establishment of DCTF are however the most advanced priority programmes.

Information gained during the process of defining the NAP priorities and that of the NGO/CBO needs assessment, together with the experience gained in the pilot community projects, confirmed that there is lack of effective management and lobbying capacities in CBOs and especially with women-folk.

In recognition of these inadequacies and to be able to work effectively with affected grassroots communities, Phase II of NAP process will deliberately attempt to strengthen and enhance capacity building activities for women through the local NGOs/CBOs structures. Meanwhile training done for individual pilot CBOs have been very encouraging.

The convention emphasizes the virtues of partnership building. This is in order to avoid duplication and competition and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the limited resources. In the seven pilot community based projects the NAP secretariat has been cooperating with locally based NGOs and government technical departments to provide the technical support to the CBOs as well as providing the monitoring and evaluation services on behalf of the NAP secretariat. Such cooperation agreements have been drawn for each CBO with the communities, NGOs, development partners and donors.

6. Financial Allocations From National Budgets in Support of Implementation as Well as Financial Assistance and Technical Cooperation Received and Needed, Identifying and Prioritizing Requirements.

Development planning in Kenya has over the years been influenced heavily by the need to address the twin problems of desertification and drought. This is indeed justifiable given the negative impacts of desertification on the social, environmental as well as the economic fabric of the Kenyan society. The planning has been on a sectoral basis as guided by sector specific policies in place. Similarly, financial obligations of the activities have been administered on a sectoral approach.

Implementation of the activities to combat desertification has been the domain of a wide range of stakeholders ranging from the government line ministries, NGOs, CBOs to the donors. To finance the activities a wide range of mechanisms has been adopted. These include government contribution through national budgetary allocations; direct funding by NGOs; the self-help (harambee) movement; cost sharing between donors and project beneficiaries as well as financial arrangements at the bilateral and multi-lateral levels.

Financing the NAP process in Kenya is being undertaken through collaborative efforts by the government, donors, and the affected communities. Phase I was implemented with contribution by UNSO.UNDP (US\$230,000); Government of Australia (US\$10,000) and the Netherlands (US\$5,000).

The Kenya Government provided office space for the NAP Secretariat as well as salaries and emoluments for the officers manning the NCB.

Implementation of Phase II has been initiated using residual funds from Phase I.

Accessing adequate and assured funding for the NAP process poses a major constraint. To ameliorate the situation, donor financial assistance will be essential to enable operationalization of the proposed desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF) (US\$40,000); expand support to community initiatives (US\$6 million; mainstreaming gender issues into the NAP process (US\$50,000) and elaboration of the sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes US\$40,000.

7. REVIEW OF THE BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILIZED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND AN ASSESSMENT THEREOF

A comprehensive paper was prepared, presented and discussed on the need for and role of a national environmental information system in combating desertification in Kenya. It identified many facets and sets of data that are needed for the diagnosis and effective control of desertification. These sets of data are scattered in many organizations, in government, international organizations and other private institutions. All are in different forms and formats and of varying qualities. It was proposed to strengthen the important and crucial institutions so as to improve their data sets and have the capacities to network and facilitate the exchange of the data and information.

An operational mechanism for the EIS was proposed and adopted by the Forum. The proposal is being elaborated for funding.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE NAP PROCESS IN KENYA AND CONTEXT OF THE REPORT

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The origins of the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification and mitigate the effects of Drought (UNCCD) can be traced to the devastating drought in the sudano-sahelian region 1968 - 1974 which led to the birth of UNSO in the UN. However, the real turning point came during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, when the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) recommended to the UN General Assembly the need for negotiations to commence on the UNCCD.

Kenya participated fully in the UNCCD's negotiations that began in early 1993. The negotiations were finalized in six two-week sessions held in the cities of Nairobi, Geneva, New York and Paris. The Convention was opened for signature in June 1994. It entered into force on 26th December 1996 after the required fifty ratifications were deposited. As part of her commitment to address the problems of desertification under the CCD, the Kenya government signed the convention in October 1994 and ratified it in June 1997. Kenya participated in the first conference of the parties (COP) held in Rome October/November 1997. Over 129 countries had ratified the convention by the second CoP, held in Dakar, Senegal, November/December 1998.

The CCD defines Desertification as land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. The convention calls for the implementation of activities aimed at prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land and reclamation of lands already desertified. The scourge affects 70% of 5.2 billion hectares of the world's and drylands which carries about 1 billion people in over 100 countries. In Africa; 73% of its 1.4 billion hectares are affected. It is closely interrelated to other UN environmental conventions like *Climate Change*, *Biodiversity*, *Ozone Layer and Forest Framework*. For these reasons and others makes desertification a truly global issue.

Globally, there have been many different attempts to combat desertification. The first major international effort was the 1977 Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (PACD) formulated in Nairobi. PACD and other interventions have had minimal impact on desertification, because of various reasons. Past efforts, which were mostly top-down programmatic processes, have for instance, lacked the ability to institute the measures and mobilize sufficient resources required for sustainable development. The search for an alternative strategy culminated in the CCD that came as a recommendation of UNCED in June 1992.

The CCD, although a global agreement, was an African initiative that pushed for adoption of a convention whose activities and programmes will be people centered and demand driven through people's participation in consultative processes and actual implementation as a central strategy to implement the CCD. This would include poverty alleviation activities that address the root causes of desertification. The CCD particularly emphasizes the cultivation of a spirit of international solidarity, partnership, cooperation, coordination, as well as adherence to the principle of bottom-up and participatory approach at all levels. This is in order to endear better focus on financial, human, organizational, and technical resources where they are needed most. In particular the affected country parties should ensure popular participation of the populations and local communities in decision making on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification.

Since signing, the Kenya Government has been making various efforts with a view to implementing the provisions of the convention. In this respect the National Action Programme (NAP) is the tool for implementing the provision of the CCD. This will only be possible through concerted efforts under efficient coordination, cooperation and partnership building with focused but differentiated roles for the different stakeholders. Thus, although there were, and still there are a number of efforts addressing desertification, there is need for fresh and concerted efforts from all stakeholders (the government, the donor community, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and the populations) in order to be more effective. The main objectives would be to expand financial sources, reduce duplication of efforts, reduce development conflicts and competition, and increase resource use efficiency and effectiveness. For example, the CCD recognizes that

financing the anti-desertification activities should not be the responsibility of the government alone.

In this Context, in July 1997, **UNSO** provided catalytic support to Kenya to prepare and initiate a **National Action Programme (NAP)** process for combating Desertification. Under the agreement, UNSO provided a grant of US\$190,000 to support the initiation of NAP activities. The **Ministry of Environmental Conservation (MEC)** through the **National Environmental Secretariat (NES)** is responsible for overseeing this NAP process. In an earlier agreement, **UNSO** had also advanced Kenya another US\$30,000 for formulating a proposal for establishing a **National Desertification Fund (NDF)**.

JUSTIFICATION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF THE CCD IN KENYA:

Desertification is a major environmental and socio-economic problem, affecting about 80% of Kenyans land area. A total of 8-10 million inhabitants residing in this area suffer from widespread and acute poverty and other adverse effects of very frequent droughts. Consequently, Kenya has no option but to undertake necessary anti-desertification measures. High pressure on natural resources from the rapidly increasing human population in Kenya's drylands makes it imperative that necessary intervention be urgently instituted.

Previous Government efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought as in the global situation, have fallen short of desired impacts because of different reasons. These include sectoral approach in the implementation of measures; weak institutional linkages and coordination; wastage and inefficient use of resources due to duplication of efforts; budgetary constraints - both in terms of the amount of funds allocated and the sustainability of such funds; and, lack of project ownership by the beneficiaries.

OBJECTIVES OF THE NAP PROCESS IN KENYA:

Overall long-term developmental objective is to achieve sustainable development in the drylands of Kenya through strategies for:

❑ Poverty Alleviation

- Food Security, and**
- Environmental Conservation.**

In order to address previous shortcomings, there is felt urgent need to put in place the necessary structures and enabling environment to facilitate the effective elaboration and implementation of the NAP in Kenya. Interventions will include desirable measures to address these previous shortcomings.

Therefore, the specific objectives of the NAP process will, inter alia, be to:

- Create an enabling environment and facilitation for active participation of the local communities in the NAP;
- Strengthen the spirit of partnership among cooperating institutions and other stakeholders including the donor community;
- Strengthen coordination by putting in place the relevant legal and institutional framework;
- Ensure sufficient and sustainable financial resources and efficient mechanisms;
- Integrate the NAP into existing major initiatives, and frameworks e.g. NEAP;
- Identify, elaborate and implement Action Programmes in an iterative planning.

PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL REPORT:

This report is a communication to the COP3 through the CCD Secretariat. The report is a requirement of the CoP in accordance to the Article 26 para.1 of the CCD and in line with decision 11/CoP.1 on the procedures for information and review of implementation adopted by CoP1 in Rome in December 1997. The report follows the outline provided in the Help Guide prepared by the CCD secretariat with the assistance and contributions from UNITAR, OSS, UNEP, UNDP, CILSS, IGAD, SADC and UMA.

The purpose of these national reports to the CoP as summarized by the Help Guide is to:

- To inform the Parties to the Convention on the situation of each country Party with regard to measures taken for the implementation of the UNCCD;

- ❑ Enable the CoP to review the implementation of the Convention and the functioning of its institutional arrangements in the light of the experiences gained at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and on the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge;
- ❑ Provide an assessment of the progress towards achieving the objectives of the CCD and to enable the CoP to make appropriate recommendations to further those objectives;
- ❑ Contribute to strengthen the institutional and human capacities of national focal points to improve their ability to coordinate and motivate the further steps required for effective implementation of the CCD in the perspective of gradually building a sustainable development;
- ❑ Highlight achievements obtained as well as the difficulties encountered in implementing the CCD for the benefit of all relevant actors and stakeholders in the NAP process; and
- ❑ Inform in a concise and comparable manner, on progress in the implementation of the CCD and therefore, the most relevant information is on policy measures and institutional developments.

This report therefore is an appraisal of what Kenya has been able to achieve in this short time of just over one year in an environment of great economic and financial constraints. It is our hope that particularly our developed partners will address pertinent issues that stands out in the report.

1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/OR POLICIES

1.1 Introduction

In Kenya, desertification is a serious environmental as well as developmental problem. Over 80% of Kenya's total land surface is classified as arid, semi-arid (ASAL) and dry sub-humid lands, all of which is vulnerable to desertification (see Map. 1). It supports 26-30% of Kenya's population and over half of the livestock production. The majority of the populations in these lands are pastoralists, although semi-pastoral and farming communities have increased due to migration and sub-division of marginal lands.

Both desertification and drought adversely affect about the 8-10 million people in the country. The same population is also afflicted by widespread acute poverty. Furthermore, poverty is recognized as an important factor that reinforces the process of desertification and vice versa. It is for this reason that Kenya is fully committed to implementing the provisions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

1.2 Pre-UNCCD strategies

In Kenya, a lot of activities to address issues of land degradation and drought were already in place long before the advent of the Convention. An enabling environment in terms of political and policy guidance backed by a host of institutions have encouraged a wide range of projects and programmes.

Activities in this regard include the establishment of the African Land Development Board (ALDEV) as early as 1946. ALDEV's primary function was to improve basic infrastructure as well as intensify agriculture. Through the Swynerton Plan (1955-60) ALDEV introduced land consolidation as well as soil and water conservation activities with a lot of emphasis on the high potential and dry sub-humid lands. During the pre-independence period the arid-semi arid lands (ASAL) development was focused on wildlife conservation, livestock production and marketing of livestock for white settlers. This was despite the fact that the government had realized that the special designated native reserves were degrading rapidly due to high increase and confinement of both human and livestock populations. For a long period in pre-independence era, the Government's principle policy in

the native lands was forced de-stocking in order to alleviate overstocking, overgrazing and land degradation in those native reserves.

The need to change development strategies became necessary over time in a bid to address social equity for pastoralists who constituted the bulk of Kenya's population that occupied the ASALs. At independence in 1963, the **Department of Range Management** was created. The Department's major activities included training, water development and range rehabilitation. Some other major developments also included creating group ranches in the southern rangelands and grazing blocks in the north with baseline range monitoring arrangements between 1966 and 1974 put in place. During the period 1968- 72, the Rural Development Programme was started and culminated with the launch and implementation in 1983 of the "*District Focus for Rural Development Strategy*" (DFRDS).

The DFRDS was basically a policy of the *bottom-up approach* in national development planning and implementation, which the CCD advocates. However, its potential effectiveness was not fully realized because of various reasons; including ownership of projects/programmes, limited resource allocation, structural adjustment programmes and national emphasis on other new programmes such as the *Agricultural Sector Development Programme*.

The publication of both the *Development Policy for the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL)*, (1992) and the *National Environmental Action Plan for the ASAL* (1992) provide important orientation for the implementation of the CCD. Also the inclusion into the 8-4-4-school curriculum of environmental education is an important initiative of the Government to address CCD at all levels.

Other policy documents that have been guiding management of Kenya's dry lands include the following **SESSIONAL PAPERS** that are relevant to the CCD:

- ❑ *Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on "Economic Management for Renewed Growth"*
- ❑ *Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 on "Recovery & Sustainable Development to the year 2010"*

- ❑ *Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on "African Socialism & its Application to Planning in Kenya"*
- ❑ *Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 on **Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020***[@]

These Sessional Papers above are complimented to a range of sectoral policy documents and programmes such as:

<p>National Soil and Water Conservation Programme (1974-95)</p>	<p>❑ This programme tentatively extended its scope into grazing lands since 1983. It is being reviewed in relation to movement into the non-agricultural ASAL. It is the principle programme in land management</p>
<p>Water Resources Assessment Programme (WRAP) (1988-95)</p>	<p>❑ In this programme, an integrated approach has been adapted where other relevant sectors are included in planning of water development programmes.</p>
<p>Kenya Water Master Plan and Policy (1992)</p>	<p>❑ The Master Plan projects water requirements for agriculture and urban areas in Kenya.</p>
<p>Forestry Policy and the Forest Master Plan (1994)</p>	<p>❑ The master plan is comprehensive and relevant for Afforestation programmes in ASAL areas..</p>
<p>Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery Programme B DPIRP(1995)</p>	<p>❑ The programme has a bias towards social and physical infra-structural development in the drylands..</p>

National Agricultural Research Programme (1995-present)	<input type="checkbox"/> The programme components include technology development for drylands, research in water resource management and soil conservation, crops and livestock, pastures and rangeland management farming systems and socio-economic issues..
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Others include:

- A Frame Work for the Management of District Integrated Development Programme in ASALs (1993)**
- National Food Security Strategy (1981)**
- National Energy Policy and Investment Plan (1987)**
- Kenya Wildlife Management Policy and Act (1986)**

The regular National 5-year Development Plans also constitute policy instruments relevant to combating desertification. Since the mid-1960s, every development plan has recognized the need for environmental management for example

Development Plan	Theme
1974-78	Manage the environment for ecological, Socio-cultural and economic development@
1994-96	"Resource Mobilization for Sustainable Development"
1997-2001	Industrialization Transformation to the year 2020@

1.3 Post UNCCD strategies

Despite the existence of the host of strategies and plans to combat desertification highlighted above, the problem still persists in Kenya. It is within this policy environment that Kenya has embraced the provisions of the CCD. The Convention provides the appropriate framework that has critical elements, which were missing in the sectoral policies i.e. the need for partnership building; bottom-up approach and rational utilization of the resources available to all stakeholders.

Kenya's commitment to the CCD was clearly manifested through active participation during the long and arduous process of evolving its elements as well as the early arrangements made to sign and ratify it. Kenya signed the CCD in 1994 and ratified it in 1997. Accompanying these measures was the drawing up of other strategies and plans within the sustainable development framework, which complemented its implementation.

The *National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)* which was elaborated in 1993 provides a good reference point for CCD implementation in Kenya. It addresses environmental issues in a sectoral and integrated manner covering economic challenges, the physical environment, water resources, bio-diversity, agriculture and food security, desertification and drought, pollution control and waste management, human settlements and urbanization, public participation and environmental education, environmental information systems and institutional and legal framework.

Also related to the CCD is the *National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP)* which was developed in 1998 and launched in 1999 with the sole objective of eradication of poverty by the year 2015. This addresses one of the principle cases of desertification-poverty relationships.

CCD implementation in Kenya will be facilitated further when the proposed *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill (1999)* is approved by Parliament. Once approved, the Bill will become an Act of Parliament, which through the proposed *National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)* will enforce the implementation of environmental policies, objectives, institutional framework guidelines and administrative procedures.

Other relevant acts which are lined up for revision and amendments in Parliament include *the Forestry Act, Water Act and Wildlife Act*

2. THE INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CCD

2.1. Introduction

During the negotiations of the UNCCD it was recognized that each region had its own particular conditions. This would facilitate a consultative and participatory process that would include the government at all levels, local populations, communities and non-governmental organizations who would all provide guidance on the strategic planning for NAP. Bilateral and multilateral assistance agencies are also to be part of this process.

An institutional framework to take care of all these concerns has been drafted and discussed at the 1st National Forum. The present structure in Kenya is still evolving towards that Framework.

2.2 Establishment of a Functional National Coordinating Body (NCB)

2.2.1 Legal Status

The Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) provides, under Article 9 of the annex, that parties shall designate an appropriate National Coordinating Body (NCB) to function as a catalyst in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of its NAP.

An established and functional NCB's main preoccupation would be to coordinate all relevant activities within all government ministries and other actors/stakeholders, from the center, down to the local community level. The function of the NCB would also be to actualize a participatory approach concept in the use of land and natural resources management.

The National Environment Secretariat (NES) is meanwhile the designated home of the National Coordinating Body (NCB). NES is a department in the Ministry of Environmental Conservation (MEC).

The functions of the MEC include:

- Control of Hazardous Waste
- Control of Air Pollution
- Environmental Protection
- National Environment Secretariat
- National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)

Although, NES was set up in 1974 to coordinate all environmental issues under a presidential directive, it still has no legal status and enforcement powers. However, it can only operate through various environmental acts such as the Agriculture Act. During and after the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 NES became the focal point for the Environmental Conventions agreed upon in Rio de Janeiro, viz. Biodiversity, climate change, ozone layer and combating desertification.

Desertification is about land and land degradation. A land-use policy and plan would therefore greatly enhance efforts to combat desertification. A land use policy and plan would ensure proper coordination of sector issues in different ministries. Such a policy and plan is lacking in Kenya.

However, the NCB, does not have the mandate to initiate a land use policy even though such a policy is crucial to combating desertification. In the proposed draft *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill, (1999)* the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) will be established. It will thereafter review and establish, in consultation with the relevant lead agencies a comprehensive land use guideline. This guideline would promote land use practices that will alleviate land degradation and increase food security.

Meanwhile in its efforts of operationalize the *participatory approach* concept as recommended in Article 9 of the CCD, the NCB has put into place a National Steering Committee (NSC). This committee is a successor to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment for Drought and Desertification. (IMCE-DD). The NSC has formed various task forces to elaborate on pertinent issues in the NAP Process (see section 3.2.3)

To be effective, in meeting the obligations of the CCD, the NCB, therefore, should ideally be a body that is legally established or operate under a legal instrument. This will give it authority to coordinate activities of relevant stakeholders to ensure that the convention is implemented in their areas of

intervention. This would probably be possible through the Environmental management and Coordination Bill for the NCB to have the mandate, financial autonomy and institutional framework to effectively coordinate and implement the commitments made to the CCD

2.2.2 Resources

Presently, the NCB comprises a three-person NAP Secretariat (Desertification Unit of MEC); viz.

- ❑ NAP Coordinator - seconded from Ministry of Planning & National Development**
- ❑ UNCCD Desk Officer - an environment officer of the National Environment Secretariat**
- ❑ National UNV - seconded to NES by UNSO/UNDP for technical backstopping.**

The government provides basic requirements such as office space and transport.

The NAP Secretariat was strengthened in 1997 by UNSO in terms of purchase of basic office equipment, furniture and office supplies. The NCB does not have a government budget line. Presently, it also has no communication and transport facilities necessary for efficient stakeholder coordination.

2.2.3 Inter-sectoral and Multidisciplinary Characteristics

The NAP Secretariat is implementing the CCD using the recommended *participatory approach*. Through this approach the NAP Secretariat managed to fully involve the affected people right from the initial stages.

Since November 1997 when the process was put into place a sense of ownership of the projects by the affected people during planning and implementation process has been positively demonstrated. Through this process too the NAP Secretariat and the stakeholders have been able to identify constraints and obstacles in implementing projects to combat desertification.

At the national level, the inter-sectoral and multidisciplinary character of the NAP for combating desertification is manifested in the NSC.

The NSC includes:

- relevant government ministries/departments
- representatives from the local universities
- the National Coordinating Committee (NGO) on Desertification-NCCD
- NGOs
- UN Organizations.

The mandate of the NSC is to:

- maintain links between the national CCD implementation organs and the Government on technical and other policy matters;
- give direction on long term policy matters, strategic plans and the activities of the NCB on combating desertification;
- consider and approve the general structure and organization of the consultative process as may be recommended by the NCB; and
- Consider and recommend the community action plans (CAPs) and national action plans (NAPs) to the NCB.

Networks and mechanisms are being formed or strengthened for the various stakeholders to allow for their full participation. At the local levels especially at the district and divisional levels it is proposed that District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) be constituted as subcommittees of the District Development Committees (DDC) structures, with the District Environment Protection Officer (DEPO) as the secretary to the DADCs. These have been constituted already in four districts. The strategy is to adopt existing structures like District Environment Committees to have an adjusted composition, outlook and expanded mandate with a view to putting more emphasis and focus on desertification as a major environmental problem needing urgent solutions especially in the ASAL districts.

In Kenya, the Government is linked to the local communities through the DDC in development matters. The DDC comprises several specialized subcommittees including the District Environmental Committee-DEC. District Environment Protection Officers (DEPOs) have been appointed in each district. They will become effective and functional once the *Environment Management & Coordination Bill* becomes law which will

establish the *District Environmental Committees* as competent authorities to manage land degradation.

2.2.4 Composition and Mode of Operation

The NSC is a successor of the formerly overwhelmingly government dominated IMCE-DD. It presently comprises of the organizations in 2.2.3 above.

It is proposed to include CBOs and private sector representatives in the future. Individual members are nominated by their organizations into the committee. However, the Government numerically still dominates the committee. The NSC has non-the-less gained a multi-stakeholder characteristic in its composition.

Gender mainstreaming even at the level of the national steering committee (NSC) is a problem. Women are fewer in the NSC than in many structures at the grassroots level! The current 1999 NAP Workplan has a component for proactively promoting gender balance in the NAP processes structures.

The NSC from January 1999 increased its frequency of meetings to at least quarterly. Since November 1997, the NAP Secretariat operated the NAP Process under an annual Workplan. Within the Workplan there is a moderate budget for NAP Secretariat operations and activities on a yearly basis. These include financial support for the CBOs, travel and accommodation for NAP Secretariat during supervision and evaluation field missions and administrative support for maintenance of office equipment and supplies.

During 1997/98 UNSO gave US\$190,000 as seed money to start up the NAP Process Phase I. The NAP Secretariat has put forward a budget of US\$ 8.5million for NAP Phase II.

2.2.5. Status of Information data

One of the greatest handicaps of the NAP is inadequate access to information and lack of communication facilities. It is only recently that the Internet for internal and external networking has been liberalized

or: government offices, however, funds are lacking for connection, operation and maintenance of such a system.

At the NCB level there is lack of a database on environmental issues. There is need for establishing and installing a database and resource center that can benefit from Infoterra, RIOD and other EIS networks.

2.3 Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control.

2.3.1 Measures adopted to adjust or strengthen the institutional framework

The mechanism presently available for co-ordination and harmonization of actions at all levels has been reviewed both during the NEAP Project formulation and under the NAP. The NEAP review led to the all encompassing *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill*.

The NAP more specifically focused on those institutions associated with control of desertification. This led to a proposed institutional framework which, hopefully, will be strengthened before adoption and implementation by the Government.

2.3.2. Measures adopted to strengthen existing institutions at the local and the National level.

Capacity building of community based organizations through participatory planning and group dynamics including financial management of their projects have been adopted within the existing institutional framework to promote the NAP process.

The main structures, which have been strengthened to implement the NAP in the short and medium term, include:

- CBOs.** B Community Based Organizations
- DADCs** B District Anti-Desertification Committees

- **NCCD B** National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification
- **NGOs B** Non Governmental Organizations
- **NSC B** National Steering Committee

The National Forum discussed and adopted an institutional framework for the NAP process. Some of the new structures under consideration presently include those that will run the National Desertification Fund (NDF) and civil society especially at grassroots if the DCTF has to be effective.

2.4. NAP as part of the national economic and social development plan

2.4.1. Making the NAP coherent with other environmental strategies and planning frameworks.

Many analyses have been done on land and natural resources management in strategic national economic social development. The NAP process was for example initiated in 1995 with the review of programmes and institutional framework that have existed in Kenya so as to bring into perspective historical context of the UNCCD and the NAP. This was carried out by two consultants with the support of the Australian Government. It led to a diagnosis of the future prospects based on the past experiences. An expanded version of this review was presented for discussion at the 1st National Forum.

NAP is therefore increasingly being considered as a strategic framework for action in the national context which is under development and which will be complementary to the larger development frameworks. However, the Kenyan NAP is not yet fully developed and ratification of the plan is proposed for the first quarter of the year 2000.

The principle of UNCCD e.g. *participation, bottom-up approach and partnership programme planning and implementation* may not always be directly acknowledged but they are now integrated in most new strategies in the country. Such strategies include those of poverty eradication programme and community conservation programme under the Kenya Wildlife Service. Full appreciation and integration of these principles will be realized when the present NAP process is fully developed and on course.

2.4.2 Linkages of NAP with National, inter-regional and local approaches

Kenya's National Economic and Social Development Plans are developed every 5 years. The present one is due for revision in the year 2000. The NAP process can only be integrated fully in the plan after 2000. However, it should be noted that land degradation and environment in general, is always considered in the plans as mentioned in section 1.0 above.

2.4.3 Linkages of NAP with SRAP and RAP

Linkages with the IGAD's Sub Regional Action Plans (SRAP) are under development. Some of the activities that are being undertaken include information dissemination and exchange especially in early warning systems.

2.4.4. Government's Agreement/Commitment

The NAP is being developed with the support of the Government of Kenya and other relevant stakeholders. It is expected that the NAP will be adopted in the year 2000 after full development of the process which began effectively in late 1997. Activities included support to various community-based projects who are implementing projects aimed at mitigating the effects of drought and combating desertification.

2.5 Development of a coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework

2.5.1 Assessment of the analysis of legislation on environmental related fields

Legal issues pertaining to the implementation of the CCD are in several sectoral laws governing land, water, forests and wildlife. Other Acts, which regulate aspects of combating desertification, include the Agricultural Act. These essentially colonial era laws had different purposes other than environmental management. They concentrated in prohibitions and failed to provide remedies or confer rights on private citizens as individuals or as groups.

However, Kenya's legal and institutional framework is rapidly being adjusted to meet the challenges of the new millennium, e.g., the *Environmental Management and Coordination Bill, 1999*, (see section 2.2.1). The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and natural resources. It takes into account the fact that there should be an improved legal and administrative coordination of the diverse sectoral instruments and initiatives in order to improve the national capacity for the management of the environment and natural resources. The Bill was as a result of intensive reviews and analysis of existing legislation on environment and management of natural resources, carried out under the NEAP which resulted in the Environmental policy and the Bill. Several reviews indicate that the legal provision for the protection and management of the environment and natural resources are scattered in 77 statutes.

The establishment of the NEMA from this Bill will facilitate:

- coordination of the various environmental management activities being undertaken by the lead agencies,
- promotion of the integration of environmental policies, plans, programmes and projects with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources on a sustainable yield basis for the improvement of the quality of life of the people.

The Bill also provides that the responsible Minister will appoint Provincial and District Environmental Committees of the Authority in respect of every Administrative Province and District that may exist in Kenya from time to time (See Map 1). This will ensure and enhance rural focus and local community participation in environmental management.

Further, the Bill provides that the Authority shall initiate legislative proposals for purposes of enabling Kenya to perform her obligations or exercise her rights whenever Kenya is a party to an international treaty, convention or agreement concerning the management of the environment or natural resources. There is therefore high optimism that, once the Bill becomes law it will provide the framework for institutional arrangements for the implementation of the CCD.

2.5.2 Measures to adapt current legislation or introduce new enactment

There are presently a number of reviews of Kenyan laws governing the management of the natural resources including land tenure reform, governance and decentralization of decision-making process, natural resources and environment (also see section 1.3). The greatest influence is expected from the country's constitution's review B a process that is already underway. It is expected that it will reinforce further the proper management of the country's natural resources and the environment.

3. PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP

3.1 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the NAP to combat desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought in the context of the UN CCD calls for concerted efforts and effective participation of key actors involved in defining NAP process and priorities. This underscores the need for:

- Participatory and bottom-up approach;
- Partnership building and co-operation among all stakeholders;
- Capacity building particularly at the community level; and
- Adequate resources and efficient mechanisms of funding.

This section, therefore, addresses and explores the methods of participation and representatives of various actors in defining the NAP process and priorities in Kenya.

The key actors/stakeholders as identified during the NAP process include:

- Government and its various entities
- NGOs working on aspects of combating desertification
- CBOs working at the ground level to address the issue of desertification
- Private Sector within or outside the communities who benefit from prudently managed environment
- Donor community
- Academia

- Individual community members i.e. Youth, Women and Men.

3.2 The participatory approach for effective involvement of all actors in defining the NAP process priorities

3.2.1 Methods of participation of various actors

The Strategy:

In 1995/96 a strategy for communication and public awareness was developed by the NCB. This strategy took into account the main characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of the stakeholders. From these attributes a compromise and appropriate strategy for awareness raising for stakeholder groups was developed. The general criteria used to characterize the main stakeholder groups, among others, included:

- Educational levels
- Geographical spread
- Legal standing and powers to execute certain relevant activities.
- Numerical numbers
- Poverty levels
- Professionalism or specialization
- Sectoral specialization

The strategy attempted to recognize specific structures for each of the stakeholders. However, due to lack of adequate funding, detailed specific action and strategies were abandoned in favour of more generalized awareness raising campaigns. This included the fact that translation of important documents was not done for certain categories of actors.

Awareness Campaigns and Stakeholders involvement in NAP process: In summary the awareness raising strategies used to reach the stakeholders included:

- The regional and national workshops for a large mix of stakeholders;

- CBO meetings especially those that the NAP process was directly supporting;
- Mass media especially the electronic and print media;
- Distribution of posters and printed materials on CCD and NAP at various forums; and
- Formal meetings, for the specialized groups, e.g. Donor community, Government officials .

Awareness creation on CCD is not an end in itself. The awareness raising was used to mobilize and ready the stakeholders for desired activities. The objective was therefore to translate this awareness raising into some practical actions, which yield results beneficial to the affected communities. To effectively achieve this objective a process of inventorying, awareness raising and consultations with the affected communities in the pilot CBO projects was undertaken by NAP Secretariat in collaboration with NCCD.

The *Inventory of the Stakeholders* was done first followed by an *NGO/CBO Needs Assessment and Capacity Building Study*. The result of this needs assessment were presented and discussed at the *NCCD National NGO Workshop* in order to arrive at a national consensus before being translated into a capacity building action plan. Briefly the process was as follows:

i. Stakeholders Inventory

NAP in collaboration with key actors carried out an inventory of key government agencies, NGOs, CBOs, International Organizations (IOs) and Agencies and Donors with an aim of:

- Identifying potential stakeholders for the sensitization and consultation process;
- Assessing and identifying their capacities and their needs;
- Formulating a sensitization and consultation process for the stakeholders.

i. Regional Stakeholder Workshops

After the inventory of stakeholders, six regional stakeholder workshops were organized in the Western, Eastern, North Eastern, Central, Coastal and Nairobi regions (see Table 1). These workshops were organized by NAP secretariat, in collaboration with NCCD, development agencies and government departments working in ASALs. The main aim was to create awareness and mobilize the main stakeholders into the NAP process.

The specific objectives of these workshops were:

1. To effectively involve stakeholders in defining the NAP process through:

- Raising awareness among different stakeholders on the CCD and NAP;
- Consulting stakeholders on their roles, effective participation, concerns, constraints etc. in the NAP Process. (These constituted the preliminary findings for presentation at the 1st. National Forum.)

2. To involve stakeholders in defining the institutional arrangements for effectively steering the NAP Process, through:

- Developing mechanisms for stakeholders= consultations and participation in the formulation, elaboration and implementation of action programmes in the context of the CCD.
- Developing mechanisms for CBOs decision-making in the management of their resources and community action plans (CAPs).
- Establishing mechanisms at middle regional levels (e.g. DADCs) to coordinate activities within defined areas for easier communication and exchange of information among themselves and ultimately upwards to the national, regional and global level.

3. To Mobilize Stakeholders for a Common Cause through:

- Mobilizing and preparing the main stakeholders for participation in the 1st National Forum;
- Providing a forum for the stakeholders to discuss, build and arrive at common regional consensus on their problems, concerns and needs in readiness for presentation and discussion at the 1st National Forum

i. Analysis of special programme areas and preparation of issue notes on various topics

Concurrently at the National level, special *Task Forces* comprising specialists were constituted to consult widely, deliberate and prepare issue notes on various topics for discussion at the 1st National Forum. The *Task Forces* comprised of members from specialized agencies, government departments and NGOs.

iv. 1ST National Forum

After the Regional Stakeholder Workshops were held around the country, the NAP Process was launched during the 1st. national forum in October 1998. During these workshops, a number of issues and concerns were identified which needed consensus and ratification at the 1st. National Forum so that they could be included in the NAP process. These included a consensus on the objectives, scope, content and implementation modalities of the NAP process.

The main issues discussed at 1st. National Forum were:

- ❑ Priority Programmes for the NAP Process
- ❑ Implementation Arrangements for the NAP Process
- ❑ Operationalization of the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)
- ❑ Strategies for supporting community initiatives
- ❑ Consolidating and furthering the NAP Process

A general evaluation of Phase I of the NAP Process was also discussed at length during the 1st. National Forum. In this respect experiences of NAP Phase I was critically reviewed during the Forum and recommendation made for improvement in the *WAY FORWARD* for Phase II based on experiences from the six stakeholder workshops; deliberations at the 1st National Forum; and the experiences gained from the seven Community action Plans (CAPs). It was observed that Phase I did not address the issues affecting some social and institutional categories effectively and hence recommendations were made to expand activities to include the following:

- Schools
- Forest Officers
- Politicians (for political good will)
- Strengthen networks of NGOs/CBOs in ASAL and high potential areas,
- Strengthen collaboration with secretariats of other environmental conventions.

3.2.2 Gender balances of actors involved in defining NAP priorities

During the process of defining the NAP priorities, it became obvious that there was gender imbalance in the representation of the stakeholders that were defining the priorities.

The NAP Secretariat however, had no control over who represents various stakeholders at various forums. It was definitely obvious that there were more women from CBOs than any other grouping of stakeholders but their ability to effectively articulate their views was unfortunately low in many ways, given the setting under which the workshops were being held. It is from this experience that a component has been included in the 1999 Workplan with the objective of proactively promoting gender mainstreaming in structures and programmes through capacity building of various institutions, especially CBOs, NGOs and Government Departments involved in the NAP process.

3.2.3 Representativeness of various actors in the national priorities identification process at local and national forums

Consultation mechanisms among key actors

As discussed above the MEC hosts the NSC B the multi-stakeholder mechanism for steering the NAP process (see section 2.2.3). It has formed provisional *Task Forces* dealing with specific areas of concern. These areas include:

- Desertification Community Trust Fund -DCTF working group.
- Sectoral and Cross-Sectoral Programme Development working group

- Community Based Initiatives working group
- Institutional/Legal Implementation Arrangements working group
- World Day to combat Desertification Commemoration working group
- COP preparations working group.
- NAP Process Strengthening Activities Working Group

The above *Task Forces* will ensure continuous consultation, effective and timely execution of actions as required in the implementation of the NAP. The *Task Forces* will be reporting their progress during the steering committee meetings for discussion, adoption and recommendations on the way forward. This consultative mechanism will ensure smooth exchange and circulation of information and other benefits among the actors/stakeholders at the national level.

Formation of District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs)

The formation of DADCs was conceived after the first NCCD awareness creation workshop for community extension workers held in Eastern Kenya (Embu) in 1995. The outcome of the Embu workshop recommended the establishment of district focal points with an objective of carrying out consultations with local communities with a view to influence decision-making at the district and national level. Similar recommendations were advanced during the subsequent regional workshops and at the 1st national forum.

NCCD involvement in NAP process

Realizing the importance of all stakeholders in implementation of NAP Process, NAP secretariat works closely with NCCD and DADCs so as to involve local NGOs working with communities at the grass-root level to support the implementation of community action plans. The NCCD steering committee is composed of both male and female members drawn from National NGOs, CBOs, and International NGOs. Community groups are able to submit their requests to NAP and donors for support through NCCD. The requests are further discussed in steering committee meetings, and with Donors especially UNDP/UNSO for assistance. The result of this has been very positive in Phase I of the NAP in that a number of community

initiatives have been supported in Samburu, Marsabit, Mwingi Makueni and Kitui.

3.2.4 Nature and scope of information, education and communications actions

Systems for exchange, circulation and transfer of information:

The DADCs are considered very important linkages and entry points of NAP/NCCD at the district level for the simple reason that they know best themselves, the people, and the environment of their jurisdiction.

Development Agencies (DAs) in most of the districts in ASAL areas have their own *District Development Strategic Plans (DDSP)* drawn with an aim of improving their level of effectiveness in the district. The DDSPs are usually ratified by the DDC. Given the diverse activities of the DAs within a district, it was thought prudent to establish a more focused committee on desertification whose mandate will be to build on the important work already put in place by DAs in the district.

Hence it was recommended that there be established DADCs with common objectives, to include the following; to:

- Further develop a District Action Plan (DAP) for community consultation and participation in implementation of desertification convention;
- Initiate awareness raising activities at community level on issues of desertification, causes and possible solution;
- Establish adequate reporting and information exchange mechanisms especially establishment of resource centers where information will be compiled and made available to all contributors and communities concerned. The resource centers are also expected to translate materials on desertification into local languages preferably Swahili; and
- Maintain regular communication with the NCCD and NAP secretariat.

DADC should meet regularly to deliberate on issues related to desertification within the district and draw up DAPs, conduct community consultations and implement activities to combat desertification and mitigation of effects of drought. The plan also includes building consultative mechanisms at the district level aimed upwards to the national level and downwards to the communities to ensure participation of local people.

Mechanisms adopted to ensure actors are involved in the process to provide information:

The nature and scope of information, education and communications actions has been taking the form of consultative workshops where information is imparted and the exchange of experiences is done. A summary of some of these include the following:

i. Collaboration between National and Regional Stakeholders:

Regional and National Workshops were organized to bring together stakeholders to discuss experiences, constraints and progress made in their respective geographical areas. Published materials pertinent to desertification were distributed.

ii. National NGO/CBO Consultative Workshops:

The 1ST.National NGO/CBO Workshop was organized by the NCCD in Embu in October 1995, with the financial support of the DFID of the United Kingdom for awareness raising and mobilization of the NGOs and CBOs to implement the CCD.

The objective of this workshop was to:

- Assess the progress made in the implementation of CCD
- Narrow the gap between the policy makers and communities combating desertification
- Emphasize the role of NGOs in implementation of CCD
- Draw up a plan of action to accelerate the implementation of the CCD

The second workshop was also organized by NCCD through the support from NAP in July 1998 for NGOs and CBOs to come together to:

- Review activities of NCCD since inception

- Draw a plan of Action
- Review NCCD collaboration with NAP
- Strengthen the NCCD through a more robust constitution and structure
- Raise awareness on the NAP and the CCD

iii East African Regional NCCDs Consultative Workshop:

In September 1998 a three-day E.A Regional Workshop was organized through the support of SNV Kenya. This forum brought together the NCCDs from the three countries to exchange their experiences on the implementation of CCD in their respective countries. It also discussed modalities for fund raising for the implementation of the NAPs.

iv. Exchange and Consultative Meetings in the East African Countries:

NCCD Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have benefited from each other by exchange visits during their respective workshops and meetings. These visits have benefited NCCD members and NAP Coordinators in the region in executing and implementing activities and policies related to the CCD.

v. World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD):

Kenya has been commemorating the WDCD every June 17th since 1995. This is an important occasion when the whole country is focused on the problems of desertification and on the stakeholders=rededication to solve the problems. Every year the commemoration takes a different theme with various activities at different rural sites and involves a cross-section of stakeholders.

- In 1996 theme of the WDCD was, *ABridging the Gaps@* This gap was between the affected communities and the policy makers. The venue was Norfolk Hotel and Kitui District.**
- In 1997 the theme was *ABuilding Sustainable Partnership to implement the CCD@*. This theme recognised the need for strong partnership at all levels in order to implement the CCD. The venue was in Maralal, Samburu District**

- ❑ **In 1998, the focus was in Marsabit District. The theme was *ACommunities Combat Desertification*@ The venue was in Ngurunit, Marsabit**
- ❑ **In 1999, the focus will be in Morulem Community in Turkana District. The theme will be *Imparting Skills Now for Combating Desertification*@ The venue will be in Morulem, Turkana District.**

3.2.5 Extent of Uptake of local concerns at the national level and results of the national consultations at the local level

The mode of designation of the representatives of the various categories to the local and national level forums is not well defined. The normal procedure is for the organizers to request for representation at a forum. The requested organization then follows its own procedures or discretion to send a representative.

The extent of uptake of local concerns at the national level and results of the national consultations at the local level has been good considering the consultative process followed up to the 1st National Forum. The concerns of all actors were taken up at the forum and are being followed closely in the elaboration of action programmes.

4. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP AND THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTNERS AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES

4.1 Effective Support From International Partners for Cooperation : Degree of Participation of International Parties

The degree of active participation of international partners in the preparation and implementation of the NAP has been mixed, low and cautious. Some donors clearly view the NAP with sympathy but can do little due to certain aspects of their foreign aid policies.

The international partners and the Government of Kenya relate to each other through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. These are subject to conventional protocols and ethics. The relations are also subject to political and socio-economic conditions. Thus programmes like combating desertification, under the UNCCD, although in principle accepted and ratified by both parties, are further subjected to further conditionalities. Such recent conditionalities to aid have included such common phrases as: Structural adjustments, good governance, devolution of powers, democracy, responsibility, transparency, clear priority settings in the national development programming and resource allocation, accountability, sustainability, eradication of corruption, equity, and efficiency in the use of limited resources.

In addition, global economic recession is also commonly used to deny affected parties from getting new and additional funding beyond traditional sources.

In spite of all these drawbacks, the NAP secretariat has endeavored to involve the donor community. For example in October 1998, at the donors coordination committee on environment, a NAP proposal was presented for funding consideration for programmes with an estimated initial request for a sum of US \$8.5 Million. The bulk of the money would be for:

- Operationalizing the DCTF
- support to community development initiatives
- elaboration of sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes
- strengthening the NAP process through various activities
- institutional strengthening.

The members of this committee were also invited to participate in the 1st. National Forum, only a few attended. A few development partners however are actively involved in the NAP process. These include UNSO and UNDP. They have actively participated in all the stages of the process. The NAP also has had some financial and technical support from the Australian and The Netherlands Governments since 1997.

This is however not to say that there are not many development partners who have development programmes in the country in the area of combating

desertification. Many of these programmes started before the advent of the CCD. However, not all embrace the principles of the CCD.

The Netherlands Government recently in the month of April 1999 sent a mission to assess their level of active involvement in programmes to combat desertification in the country. There has not been much follow-up from the other donor partners that the NAP Secretariat is aware of.

Meanwhile, the NAP secretariat has revised its work plan for the year 1999, for presentation to the donor community for consideration and funding.

4.2 Effective Support From International Partners for Cooperation:

Establishment of an informal consultative and harmonization process for actions between partner countries:

The NCB, having realized the importance of cooperation and partnership building, and the impact the donor partners could have on the NAP process, has proposed, on behalf of the Government, the formalization of a donor consultative group. This was presented, discussed and adopted at the First National Forum. Terms of reference were also proposed.

The establishment of a donors consultative mechanism forum specifically for combating desertification would be an ideal situation.

The forum would comprise:

- donor countries represented at the national level;
- international NGOs funding related activities in Kenya; and
- United Nations agencies
- representatives of financing mechanisms, e.g. NDF and private sector foundations

The **responsibilities** of such a donor-s community consultative forum would be:

- Coordinating and rationalizing resource allocation so as to avoid duplication of efforts, harmonize interventions and maximize impact of assistance;

- Responding to specific assistance needs in order to facilitate NAPs implementation;
- Identifying appropriate funding mechanisms in collaboration with the NCB,
- Reviewing their overall impact in efforts to combat desertification and drought mitigation;
- Identifying a *chef-de-file* or lead agency to liaise with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other stakeholder bodies. They may designate different *chefs-de-files* to work with each sector or chose to use cycles.
- Participating in and advising the NCB and other stakeholders, upon request.

The Role of the Donor Community Consultative Forum

The main contribution by the donor community will be the provision of supplementary financial resources and technical assistance. These additional resource mobilization for the NAPs and the rational use of existing resources are important to the achievement of the objectives of the CCD. The 1ST National Forum defined the role of the donor community in the NAP process as:

- source of finance and other material resources
- provision of resources from both external and national resources;
- source of technical cooperation arrangements;
- source of information sharing and exchange;
- supporting capacity building programmes and arrangements at all levels;
- supporting research and development arrangements;
- financing networking arrangements;
- supporting partnerships, coordination and cooperation arrangements with other stakeholder; and
- reporting their support to the Conference of the Parties (COP) and CCD.

For even better efficiency in donor cooperation and resource mobilization the donor consultative mechanism could comprise two levels, apart from a *chefBdes-files*. The donors could establish a technical development committee at one level comprising the development agencies and UN bodies to address technical and implementation issues, while the ambassadorial

level could deal with policy matters. The chef-de-file would link all. These are at the proposal stage.

However, it should be noted that there presently exists a *Donors Coordination Committee on Environment*. The ever-increasing pressure on land and degradation of the environment over the years in Kenya, and the need to address these environmental issues in an integrated manner led to the formation of this Committee. It coordinates donor aid and interventions on environment and conservation in general.

This consultative forum was established for the donor aid partners at the national level. However, it is not specific for the CCD. The 1st National Forum suggested the formation of a similar forum to specifically deal with land degradation in ASALs at the National level considering the magnitude of the issue. in Kenya. At the district level the *1st National Forum* recommended the establishment of the DADC that would comprise of all stakeholders operating at that level including donors. Presently only three DADCs have been formed viz. Marsabit, Samburu & Mwingi.

Since many donors implement their country programmes at the district level it is hoped that this is where the donors will most actively be involved in project/programme implementation and needs assessments.

The NAP operates from the MEC and therefore attends the donor coordination committee as an interested member from the ministry. However, the DADCs, being subordinates of the NSC, will report their cooperation activities to this body including the donor consultative group through the NCB. In certain other respects they will be answerable to the donor group or DCTF (when it becomes operational) and when vetting and monitoring local projects /programmes funded by either the donor group or the DCTF.

The functions of the DADCs would include the following:

- Provide advice to the NCB or local projects/ programmes;
- identify, formulate and prioritize area specific action plans;
- discuss and approve/recommend modalities for implementation of action plans;
- suggest to the NSC strategic plans/actions/measures to combat desertification;

Presently, the *Donor Coordinating Committee on Environment* is supposed to meet quarterly but so far it has been irregularly. Further, the DADCs are supposed to elaborate their own programmes and activities and therefore will have to fix the regularity of their meetings.

The share of responsibilities, roles and tasks among the partners in the coordination committee is not very clear. Presently, the *Donor Coordinating Committee* is co-chaired by The Royal Netherlands Embassy and the Ministry of Environmental Conservation. The ministry also provides the secretariat

5. MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NAP, INCLUDING MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES, TO IMPROVE INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION, TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE OF DESERTIFICATION AND TO MONITOR AND ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT

5.1 Adequacy of the diagnosis of past experiences

In the past, a number of activities have been undertaken in the field of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in Kenya. These activities have led to a number of experiences. Attempts have been made to diagnose and evaluate these activities and experiences in the realm of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. For example in 1995 NES through the Australian Government contracted two consultants to review past experiences in Kenya of drylands programmes and institutional arrangements with a view to using the experience to formulate appropriate actions in the NAP process.

The analysis looked into projects and programmes undertaken by both the government and civil society projects/ programmes in the past and ongoing aimed at combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The consultants reviewed documents and consulted a wide range of stakeholders and relevant development organizations. The resultant report was latter synthesized and supplemented with in-depth revision by a task force

constituted by the NSC. This report *A Review of Existing Dryland Programmes in the Context of the National Action Programme Process in Kenya, For the Implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification*,[@] by Tony O'Brien and Jesse Njoka was made possible through the financial and technical assistance from the *Australian Government*

In June 1998 the NCCD and the NES contracted a consultant to undertake a Needs Assessment Survey with the following objectives:

- ❑ Identify the capacity building needs of NGOs and CBOs for the implementation of the CCD
- ❑ Identify the NGOs/CBOs that will be involved in the implementation of the CCD
- ❑ Develop a program of action for the capacity building of selected CBOs/NGOs.

The result of this exercise was the document, *Engaging NGOs and CBOs in the National Action Programme*[@] by Ojijo Odhiambo. This report was made possible through financial assistance from the NAP procured UNSO Funds and was coordinated by NCCD.

A general evaluation of activities of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought was also undertaken nationally during scheduled regional consultative forums, viz. Table 1

Table 1. Schedule of Regional Workshops for Stakeholders

Regions					
Southern	Western	Central	Coast	N/Eastern	Nairobi
Kajiado	Baringo	Isiolo	Kilifi	Garissa	CBOs
Kitui	Keiyo	Laikipia	Kwale	Mandera	Donors
Machakos	Koibatek	Meru	Lamu	Marsabit	GOK
Makueni	Marakwet	Nyamben	Malindi	Moyale	IOs
Mwingi	Nakuru	e	Mombasa	Tana	NGOs
Narok	Turkana	Nyeri	Taita	River	Private

Transmara	W-Pokot	Samburu T/Nithi	Taveta	Wajir	Sector
Venues of the Regional Stakeholder Workshops during 1998					
Bulls Eye Hotel	Assis Hotel	Bomen Hotel	Kanamai Center	Garissa FTC	Methodi st GH
25-27 February	4-6 March	15- 17April	20-22 May	7-9 June	28-30 July

All the major stakeholders involved in the regional consultative workshops included the affected communities, CBOs, NGOs, private sector, government and quasi-government departments and the donor community.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to CCD implementation in the NAP process were identified. Strategies were elaborated and recommendations made for the formulation of the NAP. The issues that came out of these regional consultations were also raised and discussed during the 1st. National Forum. Further, EcoNews Africa and Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI) and the NCCD in July-August 1998, undertook comprehensive survey of key districts most affected by drought and desertification.

The survey was meant to assess and evaluate:

- past and ongoing efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought
- the level of involvement of affected communities in the project cycle
- the success or failure of these efforts at the local level
- information needs of affected communities in implementing the CCD.

All the major stakeholders were involved in the survey. The result of the survey was used in designing and publishing a guidebook for local communities to facilitate the implementation of the CCD. The guide in Kiswahili language, *AKUKABILI KUENEA KWA JANGWA B Kitabu Cha Maongozi Kwa Jamii Za Afrika Mashariki* by Naftali Onchere and Sineheya Guturo and published by ELCI/NCCD/Eco News-Africa, was therefore critical towards the preparations and hosting of the Regional

Stakeholder Workshops and the 1st National Forum in the context of the elaboration of NAPs in Kenya.

These diagnoses were all used in making specific recommendations for the formulation of the NAP plus additional ones that were independently raised during the 1st National Forum.

5.2 Establishment of technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification

5.2.1 Inventory, Adaptation and Integration of Projects Underway within the NAP Process

Ongoing projects involving natural resource management and in particular, combating desertification have been reviewed to assess their integration of the CCD concerns. The most comprehensive inventory of on-going projects involving natural resources management and in particular desertification is just being completed by UNDP. This review includes who is doing what and where, in other words the geographical spread and contents of these projects and programmes.

NGOs and CBOs who have been involved in the process of NAP elaboration have also attempted to undertake self-evaluation exercises. This has been mainly due to the amount of awareness about the CCD that has been created and the pace and ease of civil society to adapt to changing development paradigms.

The ASAL projects funded by The Royal Netherlands Government have been reviewed to assess their integration with most of the principles of the CCD at the behest of the Governments of Kenya and the Netherlands. ETC East Africa BV was commissioned to do this review. The results of this review have led to the reformulation of the ASAL Programmes include principles of the CCD.

These principles include:

- bottom-up planning,

- ❑ participation of affected local populations in project identification, design, planning and evaluation, capacity building of the potentials of the local affected populations
- ❑ institutional strengthening of pastoralists organizations and land-user groups
- ❑ a clearer and affirmative support for women and youth.

The Dutch ASAL programmes have now been renamed *Semi-Arid Development Programme (SARDEP)*. Other significant ASAL programmes are those being implemented in other drylands districts by GTZ and DANIDA

There are a number of proposals for the integration of several ongoing projects into the NAP framework. *Promoting Farmer Innovations (PFI)* project in Mwingi is a good example. The primary objective of the PFI is promotion of sustainable community based natural resources management engendered through the participation of *Farmer Innovators (FI)*, researchers and extension agents, for developing and disseminating improved strategies of resource management. The PFI project in fact addresses several areas of the CCD especially *Articles 16, 17 and 18 on Information collection, analysis and exchange, Research and development, and Transfer, acquisition, adaptation and development of technology* respectively.

So far the PFI process has recruited forty farmers utilizing indigenous knowledge for natural resource management and food security efforts. These farmers are being used to train other farmers on the way to effectively utilize the local indigenous knowledge for sustainable development. Evaluation thus far of the process indicates that the method is self-accelerating in terms of adoption and utilization of the knowledge for food production and combating desertification. Further, the project demonstrates the impact of cooperation and partnership building for efficiency and maximization of benefits to the community.

These proposals in general include reaffirmation of the fact that the MEC should continue to coordinate efforts of all stakeholders and the NAP process. The NAP should aim at identifying on-going community priority activities, which support CCD. There is also an urgent need to clearly state the co-operation with other conventions to avoid duplication. In the context of the Kenyan NAP, it is proposed to use a new acronym (NGA) for *Non Governmental Agency*. NGAs will include NGOs, CBOs and others

stakeholder groups outside the Government that could coordinate their activities

5.2.2 Identification of new actions and planned measures

A number of sectoral proposals have been made to integrate ongoing projects into the NAP process. These include:

Agricultural/ Pasture Lands

It is proposed to include other stakeholders with information and/or experience in rangelands on issues related to national policy planning within the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and National Development, NGOs and CBOs. The enforcement and implementation of some current agricultural policies within current legal frameworks is many times a constraint and not effective to combat desertification. Communities need to be mobilized to act against negative actions that lead to desertification.

Capacity Building

Affected local communities need to be involved in the whole process of local capacity building. Capacity building priorities need to be set by the affected communities. They need to raise-up problems and ideas on the management of resources and consider the use of other communities both upstream and or down stream of the resources. The hydroelectric development of the Tana and Athi Rivers for instance has not considered the beneficiary communities both upstream and downstream.

Water Resources

The Ministry of Water Resources should coordinate stakeholders in the preservation, conservation and protection of water resources. Inadequate coordination of stakeholders in the use of water has brought a lot of conflicts related to this resource. Planned and existing national projects to take consideration of communities within the project area. The Water Act to be principal act in all water issues. There is need to strengthen the enforcement of the Water Act and harmonize it with other Acts related to it. There is need to have a policing body, which ensures enforcement and adherence to the rules related to water resources. The body should also enforce all environmental laws and ensure harmonization of all Acts.

NAP is needed to harmonize and accelerate this process of transfer of what belongs to each Ministry. In this quest, there is need to clarify the community involvement in water resources management.

Tourism

It is proposed that tourism be a sector in NAP because hotels and lodges use a lot of resources i.e. firewood, water heating and road network for tourists. These reduce grazing land available to local communities affected by desertification. These communities do not usually fully benefit from tourism. Ecotourism should be encouraged so as to provide alternative resources of revenue for these communities.

Poverty alleviation

During the 1st. National Forum it was unanimously agreed that poverty in affected communities are caused by destruction of land resources to survive and maintain their families. The causes of poverty include:

- Poor access to educational facilities that leads to high illiteracy rates
- Poor infrastructure development
- Imbalance between population increase and support resource base
- Collapsed marketing of products from Arid areas, especially livestock products

- ❑ Lack of alternative sources of income
- ❑ Lack of processing facilities for livestock products within the local areas thus forcing livestock to be transported at high cost to Nairobi and other urban markets.

It was recommended by the participants at the 1st National Forum that the local management of resources be strengthened and that there be a quota system of sharing of development resources to the ASALs, and also that there should be equity in developing infrastructure between all the regions.

Broad project concepts have been developed for the design of well-adapted training and scientific-and technical programmes. These are being elaborated at the time of reporting. In these projects, priority has been given to strengthen capacities at the local community level. This process has benefited from the experiences of the seven ongoing pilot local community catalytic projects.

The prioritization of these seven projects is supported by recommendations from the Regional Stakeholder Workshops, the NGO/CBO Needs Assessment Report, commissioned by NCCD and the surveys undertaken by EcoNews-Africa, ELCI and NCCD.

5.2.3 Specific actions to strengthen the National Capacity to Combat Desertification in particular at the local level.

Community initiated projects are currently the only ones being implemented on the ground under the NAP process. The projects that were muted during the 1st National Forum are still in their formulation stage.

For the period under review, a number of activities are proposed to strengthen the NAP process in the short term. These include:

- ❑ Support and further strengthening of community initiatives
- ❑ Raising awareness and lobbying of the parliamentarians and policy makers on CCD
- ❑ proactively mainstream gender issues into the NAP process
- ❑ establishing and operationalizing the DCTF
- ❑ To ensure long term sustainability of the NAP Process

Priority has been given to strengthen the capacities of existing decision-making structures at the local level. This has been done through collaboration between the NAP Secretariat and NCCD. At the selected pilot district level, District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) have been established to facilitate liaison between the local and national level.

The NCCD serves all NGOs and CBOs dedicated to activities addressing CCD concerns. The NCCD's capacity has been strengthened through the NAP and the Netherlands Development Agency (SNV) since 1997.

The key responsibilities of the NCCD are:

- To be responsible for the day to day running of the NCCD Secretariat and coordinating the network.
- To fundraise for the activities of the NCCD.
- To provide liaison with the NAP to combat desertification and other subregional, regional and international organizations and programmes.
- To provide support to DADCs.
- To initiate or strengthen catalytic local community level projects in the context of the CCD.

The NCCD in conjunction with the NAP Secretariat have fund raised for some catalytic funds to support pilot community projects which could then be more widely replicated. This support has been slow in coming and to date has been provided by UNSO/UNDP, Australian and The Netherlands governments as well as through the Combat Desertification and Mobilization Programme (CDMP) of EcoNews Africa to the Kenyan NCCDs.

Negotiations are underway for further support to strengthening the capacities at the local level in the context of the CCD from the USAID GHAI (Greater Horn of Africa Initiative) PACT Programme through a local international NGO, Perimart International.

5.3 Action programmes implemented in compliance with priority areas set out in the CCD

In Phase I of the NAP process the framework has been set for the elaboration and implementation of the priority action programmes identified during the consultative process and also set out in the convention. Progress is however

extremely slow due to lack of financial resources. The support for community initiatives and the establishment of DCTF are however the most advanced priority programmes.

5.4 Linkage achieved with SRAP and RAP

Linkages with SRAP are not yet very strong but is more advanced in the information and early warning systems sectors especially on climate and drought monitoring. The Regional Action Programmes (RAP) is under development presently. Seven thematic workshops for the development of RAP were planned for by CCD Secretariat and until April 1999, six had been held. In this connection Kenya had the privilege of hosting the regional workshop for defining one of the core regional programme areas. This was *The Promotion of a Network on Ecological Monitoring, Natural Resources Mapping, remote Sensing, and Early Warning Systems in Africa in the Context of the Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in Africa* 5-8 May 1998. The NAP secretariat personnel fully participated in the workshop.

Apparently the teething problem are not only financial but also inability to put in place appropriate coordination mechanisms, legality and transparency.

5.5 Effectiveness of measures in local capacity buildingCapacity building:

During the process of defining the NAP priorities, it became obvious that there was gender imbalances in the representation of the actors that were defining the priorities. Though it was obvious that there were more women numerically from the CBOs, their lobbying capacities were low, given the setting under which the consultations were being held. This also has been the experience in the pilot community projects being supported by the NAP process. The NGO/CBO Needs Assessment carried out early in the programme confirmed the same, i.e. Lack of effective management and lobbying capacities for women-folk!

In recognition of these inadequacies and to be able to work effectively with affected grassroots communities, Phase II of NAP process will deliberately attempt to strengthen and enhance capacity building activities for women through the local NGOs/CBOs structures.

This training will aim at enabling women to develop and perfect their:

- financial management skills
- fund raising methodologies and skills
- leadership skills
- lobbying skills
- problem and project identification skills
- project proposal writing skills

The course contents will be sensitive to balancing gender issues and stakeholder background in accordance to the mix of participants.

This will be in addition to pending programmes from Phase I including sensitization of key personnel from other relevant sectors including:

- Judiciary
- Local Authorities, including councilors and chief officers
- Parliamentarians
- Policy Makers
- Private Sector
- Provincial administration

Support to Community Initiatives:

The support to community initiatives is an on-going activity of the NAP on a pilot basis, while the DCTF is yet to be operationalized. Currently seven communities have benefited from the support to community initiatives and another 25 Community-s are expected to benefit within the Phase II of the NAP.

A comprehensive plan of action to carry out these activities has been already drawn up by NAP Secretariat in collaboration with other stakeholders to support and further strengthen the community initiatives.

These will include activities to:

- sustain and enhance the implementation of seven (7) ongoing CBO;
- support six (6) more community projects to combat desertification;

- mobilize resources for support to 25 additional CBO projects in three new districts;
- use the World day to combat desertification to promote and support a community initiative while creating awareness of the CCD.

Justification:

The experience and benefits that the NAP and the affected communities have witnessed thus far in using the above strategy are the following:

- bottom-up approach is made a reality in project planning and formulation of CAP
- with minimal financial in-put to a community the impact is positive and greater;
- it gives communities skills to use their own initiative in combating Desertification
- resources go directly to the beneficiaries and
- the affected communities are empowered to identify, plan, implement and monitor their own priority projects.

The participatory training, planning and project designs were done at the specific community sites with the affected communities.

Since the initiation of the NAP process and direct funding to community projects on a trial basis their are lessons learnt. These are that when little financial and material resources are directed to the community it is observed that it makes an enormous difference. If well planned and managed by the community the impact is long lasting. This is because the community will not use lots of resources trying out research findings and hypothesis. B *They know where it itches and they go right there.*

This strategy has proven as a good facilitating tool for identifying partners in the NAP implementation process at grassroots level. Also through this strategy it was realized that co-funding of community action plans works.

Table 2. CBOs Supported by the NAP Process 1997-1998

Name of CBO	Location	Type of Project	Funding partners	Partners
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Lorry Self-Help Group	Ngongoni, Mwingi District	Alternative Livelihoods, Environmental Protection	UNSO/UN DP	PES GOK-Agric
Masikita Women Group	Masikita, Samburu District	Livestock de-stocking	UNSO/UN DP	SDDP. GOK Livestock
Mituki Ya Iveti & Muna WG	Munyumbani, Mwingi District	Adopting modern apiculture	Australian Fund	WN GOK-Agric
Mukumi Women Group	Waita, Mwingi District	Soil Conservation	UNSO/UN DP	WN, GOK-Agric
Namunyak Self-Help Group	Ngari, Samburu District	Land Rehabilitation	UNSO/UN DP	SDDP
Miti Mingi SHG	Masongaleni, Makueni District	Land & Soil Conservation	Australia Fund	CRI, GOK-Forest)
Ngurunit Community	Ngurunit, Marsabit District	Protection of water catchment	Royal Dutch UNDP/UNSO	WV, NOPPO, AIC

5.6 Partnership agreements signed

The convention emphasizes the virtues of partnership building in combating desertification. This is in order to avoid duplication and competition and

increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the limited resources. In the seven pilot community based projects the NAP secretariat has been cooperating with locally based NGOs and government technical departments to provide the technical support to the CBOs as well as providing the monitoring and evaluation services on behalf of the NAP secretariat. Such agreements have been drawn with the communities, NGOs, development partners and donors, (Table 2).

Six other CBOs proposals and agreements are presently in an advanced stage, (Table 3)

Table 3. New CBOs whose proposals and agreements for support are in advanced stage.

Name of CBO	Location	Type of Project	Funding partners	Implementing
Tulia CBOs	Ngongoni, Kitui District	Soil Conservation Agro-forestry	UNSO/UNDP through NAP	STODESA
Logorate	Loroki Samburu District	Well protection	UNSO/UNDP through NAP	SDDP
Mbaringon Community	LOROKI SAMBURU DISTRICT	Well protection	UNDP/ UNSO through NAP	SDDP
Morulem Water Users Assoc.	Lokori Turkana District	Irrigation scheme	UNSO/UNDP through NAP	WV
Natitio Women Group	Lonyangate n., Samburu District	Introduce poultry farming	UNSO/UNDP through NAP	SDDP
Waso Rongoi Lotori Group	Nyiro Samburu District	Improved Bee-keeping	UNSO/UNDP through NAP	SDDP

6. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGETS IN SUPPORT OF IMPLEMENTATION AS WELL AS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION RECEIVED AND NEEDED, IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITIZING REQUIREMENTS.

6.1 Introduction

Development planning in Kenya has over the years been influenced heavily by the need to address the twin problems of desertification and drought. This is indeed justifiable given the negative impacts of desertification on the social, environmental as well as the economic fabric of the Kenyan society. The achievement of development without destroying the resource base on which it depends has been the guiding spirit behind Kenya's development efforts for many years. This has been facilitated through provision of political guidance, policy elaboration and development of institutions responsible for implementing the policies. These institutions include government line ministries, NGOs as well as CBOs. At the same time, regional and international cooperation in environmental matters has been fostered with Kenya being a member of IGAD and OAU, among others. Kenya is also a signatory to many important environmental conventions and agreements.

The above policy and institutional framework has given rise to a wide range of programmes and projects, including:

- National Soil and Water Conservation Programme
- Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery Programme
- National Agricultural Research Programme
- National Poverty Eradication Programme
- Arid and Arid-Lands (ASAL) Development Programme
- District Integrated Development Programme
- Water Resources Assessment Programme
- National Land Degradation and Mapping Project

Implementation of the above programmes and projects has been on sectoral basis as guided by the sector specific policies in place. Similarly, financial obligations of the activities have been administered on a sectoral approach.

6. 2 Adopted financial mechanisms

6. 2 Adopted financial mechanisms

6. 2.1 Measures to Facilitate the Access of Local Actors to Existing Sources of Funding

Implementation of activities to combat desertification in Kenya has been the domain of a wide range of stakeholders. These include government line ministries, NGOs as well as CBOs. Equally impressive has been the wide range of donors who have been providing the necessary funds to enable the activities.

The existing financial mechanisms that enable those activities are also wide and varied in scope. As the lead agency, the Government has been consistent in catering for major components of desertification control through the national budget. It provides for financial provisions on a regular basis to enable operation of such sectors as rural development; research and technology; information and broadcasting, development of infrastructure, trade, tourism, natural resources; environmental conservation, agriculture, planning and national development; energy and the cooperative movement. It is notable however that due to the extensive coverage expected of government services, the allocated funds are generally inadequate.

Direct funding is yet another mechanism used in financing land degradation control activities in Kenya. This approach is used extensively by the plethora of non-governmental organizations involved in these activities.

The Self-Help (harambee) movement represents another mechanism that has been used widely in financing activities relevant to desertification control. This is a unique approach adapted at the grass-roots level by communities to address priority felt needs. The process ensures community participation and ownership of the respective development projects.

Contributions from project beneficiaries, combined with donor financial assistance, in a cost-sharing package, have been a popular mechanism for financing desertification control activities. Project implementation has been achieved successfully using this approach since it also ensures community involvement.

Project funding has also been accessed through bilateral and multi-lateral financing arrangements. Indeed, the bulk of project financing has been through assistance on a bilateral basis between Kenya and Donor countries. Some of the projects/programmes undertaken in this manner in the arid and semi-arid (ASAL) districts include the following ASAL District based Programmes and Projects (Table 4):

Government financing towards combating desertification in Kenya has mainly been through supporting programmes and projects being undertaken by the line ministries as indicated in the Ministry of Finance's **Development Forward Budget B Printed Estimates for 1998/99** (Table 5, below).

The Kenya Government also pays through *Recurrent Expenditure* for the maintenance and up-keep of the host of institutions implementing the programmes/projects as well as emoluments for the staff.

The financial mechanisms cited above have a major drawback in that they do not guarantee the affected communities direct access to the funds. Attempts to redress this situation culminated in the Government's adoption of the DFRDS approach in 1987. The approach leans towards decentralization of the national planning process to the district level thereby facilitating local communities by participation. However, given the large size of the district, there is need for division of district budgets into locational, divisional and district components.

Table 4. Sample of Government of Kenya Commitments to ASAL Programmes/Projects

Name of Programme	Allocation	Agency
Coast ASAL Development Programme	US\$19mill	IFAD/U NDP

Development of Appropriate Water Related Approaches in ASAL	US\$736,577	UNDP
Development of Micro-Enterprises for Women in ASAL	US\$504,104	UNDP
Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery in ASAL B 1995-97	K.pounds2.9 mill. Dfl.9.4mill .US\$3.2mill	Kenya Netherla nds WFP
Elgeyo Marakwet ASAL Development Programme 1991-94	Dfl.4.2mill.	Netherla nds
Food Aid Core Activities in ASAL 1991-96	US\$5.1mill	WFP
Garissa Rural Integrated Programme 1993-97	Kpounds10 mill.	Belgium
Kajiado ASAL Development Programme	Dfl.4.2mill.	Netherla nds
Kitui Integrated Development Programme	DKR.3mill.	Denmar k
Kwale/Kilifi District Development Programme	US\$6.5mill.	IFAD
Laikipia ASAL Development Programme	Dfl.12mill.	Netherla nds
Samburu District Development Programme	?	German y
Taita-Taveta ASAL Development Programme 1989-96	DKR.57mill.	Denmar k
West Pokot ASAL Development Programme 1991-93	Dfl.3.2mill.	Netherla nds

6.2.2 The Desertification Trust Fund: A New Method to Mobilize Internal and External Resources

In view of the inadequacy of the existing financial mechanisms to effectively bankroll desertification control activities, the need for a more innovative mechanism becomes a reality. Towards this end the process of setting up the Kenya **Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)** is at an advanced stage. In this regard, Kenya is grateful for the financial as well as technical support provided by UNSO and UNDP that enabled the DCTF Task Force finalize the detailed proposal on how to set the Fund.

6.3 NAP Financing

The NAP process in Kenya encompasses the following three broad and overlapping phases:

Phase I	Creating Awareness and an Enabling Environment
Phase I	Creating Awareness and an Enabling Environment
Phase II	Formulation and Elaboration of the NAP
Phase III	Implementation, Follow-up and Evaluation

Implementation of Phase I started in November 1997 with funding from the Government of Kenya as well as UNSO/UNDP. The Kenya Government provides office space as well as emoluments for staff at the NCB. UNSO/UNDP contributed a substantial grant (US \$ 230,000) as well as technical backstopping. The governments of Australia and Netherlands have also contributed US\$10,000 and US\$5000 respectively to the process. Beneficiary local communities have also been contributing to the budget of the community-based projects initiated during this phase.

Activities to commemorate the World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) on 17 June every year have been taken as part and parcel of the NAP to combat desertification in Kenya. See 3.2.4 (vi) Financial support for the WDCD activities have been received from the private sector; government; local communities as well as other partners in development. In 1998, Kenya benefited from financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands to enable the successful commemoration of 1998 WDCD in Ngurunit, Marsabit District.

Table 5. GOK Development Forward Budget B Printed Estimates for 1998/99 relating to CCD Table 5. GOK Development Forward Budget B Printed Estimates for 1998/99 relating to CCD

Programme /Project	Funds (Kenya Pounds)
Agriculture & Livestock Development	61,031,280
Education & Human Resource Development	40,668,750
El Nino Emergency	33,000,000
Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	32,173,190
Water Resources Development	31,816,580
Research & Technology	16,715,680
Rural Development	11,250,310
Arid Lands Resource Management	10,911,528
National Youth Service	4,930,000
Energy Development	3,125,150
Community Development	2,495,993
Cooperative Development	2,293,330
Environmental Conservation	1,853,100
Industrial Development & Promotion	1,739,890
National Council For Population &	885,000

Development	
National Drought Recovery	800,000
Resources Survey & Remote Sensing	652,500
Vocational Rehabilitation	650,000
Relief and Rehabilitation	509,900
Rural Planning	454,860
Tourism Development	442,110
Information & Broadcasting	352,760
Internal & External Trade Promotion	320,000
Land Adjudication & Settlement	300,000
Women=s Bureau	253,412
Coastal ASAL	223,170
Total (K.Pounds)	261,248,238
Total US\$ (US\$=Kshs.65)	84,200

Implementation of Phase II has been initiated using residual funds from Phase I. Accessing adequate and assured financing to enable implementation of both phases II and III of the NAP process poses a major challenge to the NAP process.

The primary focus of NAP activities in the next five years will be on the following areas (Table 6)

Furthering of the process as stipulated in the CCD

Expanding and consolidating community anti-desertification initiatives
Operationalizing the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)
Elaboration and implementation of the sectoral and cross-sectoral programme

Additional donor assistance is required specifically for the 1999 activities (Table 6).

6.4 Technical Cooperation Developed

This is an area awaiting the elaboration of the sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes.

7. REVIEW OF THE BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILIZED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND AN ASSESSMENT THEREOF

Operational Mechanisms for Monitoring and Evaluation

A comprehensive paper was prepared, presented and discussed on the need for and role of a national environmental information system in combating desertification in Kenya. It identified many facets and sets of data that are needed for the diagnosis and effective control of desertification. These sets of data are scattered in many organizations, in government, international organizations and other private institutions. All are in different forms and formats and of varying qualities. It was proposed to strengthen the important and crucial institutions so as to improve their data sets and have the capacities to network and facilitate the exchange of the data and information.

An operational mechanism for the EIS was proposed and adopted by the Forum. The proposal is being elaborated for funding.

Table 6. Additional Donor Assistance Requirements for the NAP process (1999)

Activity	Financial Input
1. enhancing the capacity of the NCB, NGOs, CBOs and communities to identify, design, capitalize and coordinate implementation of the relevant activities	US\$505,000
2. establish and operationalize the DCTF	US\$400,000
3. support to community initiatives in the NAP process through capitalization of DCTF	US\$6.03 million
4. raise awareness and lobby parliamentarians and policy makers in order for them to support relevant environmental legislation, policies and activities especially those for CCD implementation;	US\$21,000
5. proactively mainstream gender issues into the NAP process	US\$50,000
6. ensure long term sustainability of the NAP process	US\$20,000
7. elaboration of the sectoral and cross-sectoral programmes	US\$20,000