



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

**SECOND NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF
THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION**

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Acronyms

ASAL	-	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
BADEA	-	Arab Bank for Economic Development for Africa
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCF	-	Country Cooperation Framework
COP	-	Conference of the Parties
CST	-	Committee on Science and Technology
DADC	-	District Anti-Desertification Committee
DCTF	-	Desertification Community Trust Fund
DFSRD	-	District Focus Strategy for Rural Development
EIS	-	Environmental Information System
ELCI	-	Environment Liaison Center International
EMCA	-	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GM	-	Global Mechanism
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
IGAD	-	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IMCE	-	Inter-ministerial Committee on Environment
KRDS	-	Kenya Rural Development Strategy
LLCI	-	Local Level Community Initiatives
NAP	-	National Action Programme to Combat Desertification
NBSAP	-	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCB	-	National Coordination Body
NCCD-K	-	National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification in Kenya
NCST	-	National Council for Science and Technology
NDP	-	The Ninth National Development Plan
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Authority
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for African Development
NES	-	National Environment Secretariat
NFP	-	National Focal Point
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
OSS	-	Sudano-Sahelian Observatory
PPCSCA	-	Permanent Presidential Commission on Soil Conservation and Afforestation
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	-	Regional Action Programme
RCU	-	Regional Coordination Units
RELMA	-	Regional Land Management Unit-Sida
SADC	-	South African Development Community
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
SRAP	-	Sub-Regional Action Programme
SSF	-	Sub-Regional Support Facility
UN	-	United Nations

UNCCD	–	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIC	-	United Nations Information Center
UNSO	-	United Nations Drylands Development Center
WDCD	-	World Day to Combat Desertification
WSSD	-	World Summit for Sustainable Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Strategies and priorities within the framework of sustainable development

Over the years, the Government of Kenya (GOK) has come up with various policy and development initiatives aimed at integration of the development of ASALs into the national development priorities. The initiatives determine the current priorities of the government and therefore, provide the basis for allocation of resources.

While most of the pre-CCD initiatives fell short of the expectation, the following national frameworks recognize that proper management and utilization of natural resources and protection of environment are essential in attaining sustainable livelihoods:

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) provides for the establishment of appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment. It calls for the preparation of Environmental Action Plans from national to district levels. The Act establishes the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) whose mandate is to coordinate and ensure that prudent environmental practices are observed. In effect the Act provides the necessary legal framework for the implementation of Multi-Environmental Agreements such as the UNCCD.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was published in June 2001 with the objective of improving the economic growth and reducing poverty. Some of the strategies in the paper include increasing income generating opportunities for the poor, improving quality of life, equity and participation particularly in the pastoral communities. Considering that the focus of NAP activities is in the pastoral areas, which fall within the drylands of Kenya, PRSP creates a unique opportunity to “fine tune” NAP activities within its priority areas. This linkage greatly enhances sustainable livelihoods and food security among communities living in the drylands and hence is consistent with the objectives and obligations under the UNCCD.

The Ninth National Development Plan (NDP 2002-2008) aims at stimulating sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through effective management and implementation of prudent macro-economic policies. The plan clearly articulates NAP issues in two sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development, and Environment and Natural Resources Management. The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, being an entry point for the country’s socio-economic development, recognizes among others livestock development, beekeeping, food security and land use policy as areas of focus, in alleviating poverty and therefore combating desertification. The Environment and Natural Resources sector highlights biodiversity and ecosystem management; and desertification as priority areas. In this sector, NAP is recognized as an important tool to guide development partners, NGOs, private sector and international organizations in supporting the affected and threatened communities.

The GoK approved the establishment of the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF) in November 1999. The Fund was established in line with Article 18 of the UNCCD, which calls upon the parties to establish National Desertification Funds. The long-term objectives of DCTF are to: eradicate poverty, attain food security, conserve the environment and ensure a self-sustaining

financial base. Towards this end the GoK allocated Ksh. 8,000,000 (US\$101,126.00) in the 2001/2002 budget as seed money for its operationalization.

The Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS) reinforces the need for consistent growth, while conserving natural resources for present and future generations. Its mission is to facilitate participatory rural development through equitable and improved access to productive assets and services. The main objectives are to increase agricultural productivity, expand farm and non-farm income earnings and food security, reduce disease and ignorance and achieve sustainable natural resource management.

The Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) identifies sustainable management of drylands as a priority area. It recognizes that Kenya is largely an arid and semi arid country, which is characterized by erratic rainfall, droughts, soil erosion and a myriad of ecological disasters. It further recognizes the value of dryland resources, which include, livestock, agricultural crops, wildlife, and medicinal plants. The NBSAP calls for assessment of the status of dryland biological resources with a view to developing an inventory that will facilitate development of appropriate policies for sustainable utilization and conservation of these resources.

The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) is a regional initiative whose goals include poverty eradication, promotion of economic growth, sustainable development, and halting the marginalization of Africa in the global economy. In this initiative, Kenya identifies combating desertification as a priority in achieving sustainable development, and thus, the initiative complements activities under UNCCD efforts at the national level.

The Government has established a Land Reform Commission to collect views from the public on the review and harmonization of land legislation. The commission is expected to come up with recommendations that will form the basis for review and harmonization of the land policy and legislation. This is very important especially in the drylands of Kenya where land tenure and land use laws are often conflicting and hence inadequate to guide sustainable development of these areas.

Various science and technology activities related to desertification control have been identified as priorities under NAP. These include policy formulation, capacity building, mobilizing of resources and integration of traditional knowledge among others. However, implementation of the priority areas has not commenced and thus no serious lessons have been learned. Early warning systems are continuously being improved, while benchmarks and indicators will be developed in collaboration with Sudano-Sahelian Observatory (OSS). Plans are underway to develop project proposals for implementation of the other priority areas.

2. The institutional measures taken to implement the CCD

The NCB is housed within the National Environment Secretariat (NES) with a thin, centralized and functional secretariat. The NCB collaborates well with the National Focal Point in terms of support to on-going activities including the NAP. However, the NCB is constrained in finances, transport and communication at national and local level.

The NCB through the NSC has been strengthened by expertise available from participating stakeholders. The IMCE handles issues related to implementation of the UN Conventions including synergies with UNCCD. Inadequate financial resources have constrained printing of newsletters, conducting of meetings with local communities, translation of materials into local languages and awareness creation. All lead stakeholders were involved in NAP activities through the NCB efforts. The NCB has also provided financial support for promoting local level community initiatives.

Databases of the profile of several CBOs that are either implementing or have potential to participate in NAP activities have been developed by the NCB. However, there is need to strengthen the capacity of NCB to collect and analyze land degradation data through monitoring and assessment of land degradation and the impacts of measures being taken. Communication facilities especially internet and e-mail facilities have been installed by NCB to facilitate communication with stakeholders.

Local communities have been trained and given financial support to manage LLCIs, but coordination and harmonization mechanisms have not been accomplished due to inadequate funding. Regular reports from the LLCI committees provide vital feedback mechanism through monitoring. Capacity building therefore is required to strengthen institutions at the national and local levels.

All relevant sectors of the national economy are stakeholders in the NAP. NAP is considered as a strategic framework for action because it has integrated the UNCCD principles and Government has mainstreamed it in its major economic and social development programmes and environmental protection planning systems. After the validation of NAP the way forward is to put in place effective mechanisms for implementation of the same.

Although Kenya has benefited from programmes evolving from the Sub-Regional Action Programmes, no benefit has so far been realized from the Regional Action Programme.

EMCA is a strong instrument for enforcement of environmental matters. It has adequate mechanisms for strengthening capacity of local communities and local authorities to participate in decision-making relating to combating desertification and land degradation.

3 Participatory process in support of preparation and implementation of action programme

Kenya initiated her NAP in 1997 through a consultative and participatory process using regional workshops for stakeholders among other ways. NAP has been elaborated, formulated, validated and will be implemented by key stakeholders including GoK agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, development partners, academic and research institutions. The National Coordination Body (NCB) has continued to build the capacity of the affected communities in terms of funding the on-going projects, coordinating training and creating awareness on UNCCD. However, some projects have not made significant impact due to limited funds. The NCB is making efforts to solicit more funds in this respect.

The trend in the participatory process has involved a lot of activities. Among these is support to the local level community initiatives that started in 1998 and has so far benefited 6 ASALs districts. This has been a joint effort of the GoK, UNDP/UNSO, NGOs, and development agencies. The main purpose of this activity is capacity building, with funds disbursed directly to the community projects. However, in 2001, activities slowed down due to inadequate funds. The situation expected to improve with the operationalization of DCTF.

Commemoration of WDCD has been a good avenue for creation of awareness on desertification issues among the communities in the drylands. It has also been giving the development partners an opportunity to identify areas of collaboration with the affected communities. Notable direct support has been realized from the private sector to the community projects. The NCB has embarked on making audio and video documentaries on this event for information dissemination.

To make the issue of desertification understood locally, the NCB has offered technical support to the National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification in Kenya (NCCD-K) to facilitate translation of a community guidebook into local languages. Moreover, in collaboration with the UNDP/GoK Capacity 21 Project, NCB has embarked on conducting training of trainers at the national and district levels. This has been done to build sustainable capacity at the local level by imparting participatory methodology skills.

In order to sustain the participatory process at the national level, NCB has established task forces comprising members drawn from specialized agencies. The task forces ensure continuous consultation as well as effective and timely execution of actions required for implementation of NAP. Participation in various national, sub-regional and international fora has added value to the implementation of the UNCCD.

During the formulation and elaboration of NAP, gender imbalance was noted. In this regard, NCB is making efforts to sensitize stakeholders on the importance of mainstreaming gender in all activities. The criteria used for selecting various actors in national priority identification process were geographical distribution, legal standing and power to execute NAP activities, representation based on thematic areas, professional and sectoral specialization.

The application of traditional knowledge systems in dissemination of information has not been fully utilised. Some of the avenues utilized are dances, drama and songs during the WDCD. The need to use traditional knowledge for information dissemination has been identified as a priority area in the NAP.

Information has been flowing among stakeholders through fora such as NGOs/CBOs consultative workshops, NCB meetings, donor coordinating committee meetings and District Anti-Desertification Committees (DADCs) follow-up reporting. Other methods include newsletters, documentaries, reports, e-mails and internet. The concerns of national consultations at the local level have been incorporated into the NAP.

4. The consultative process in the national action programmes

Support by international partners towards the preparation and implementation of NAP is hampered by various protocols and conditionalities that have made it difficult to undertake activities effectively. The government has made efforts to involve donor communities in various fora with a view to increasing their participation in the NAP process. It is noted that UNDP/UNSO has participated in all stages of the process and that there are continuing efforts to ensure active participation by international partners. Activities are organised into a calendar for easy management. Additional mechanisms utilised by the government to involve international partners include partnership building workshops, information exchange and participation in national and local fora among others.

Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonisation process between partner countries has been through the Donor Coordinating Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. The composition and roles of the members of the committee are outlined. Given the wide mandate of the committee a request for support from the UNCCD to establish a bilateral and multilateral partnership committee on desertification has been made.

5. Measures for implementation of the national action programme

Adequate diagnosis of past experience has formed a strong basis for the strategies of NAP. Various on-going projects have integrated the principles of the UNCCD in their activities. Some of the projects singled out include Arid Lands Resource Management that integrates traditional early warning knowledge at local level, East Africa Cross border that is enhancing community capacity to reduce loss of biodiversity and the Natural Resource Management project by Plan International for improving water harvesting techniques.

The need for a comprehensive inventory for projects and programmes that are addressing issues on combating desertification is noted as a priority area under the NAP. Integration of relevant projects into NAP has been mainly through sustained partnerships and no new methods for integration have been developed since the first national report of May 1999. It is noted that a lot more needs to be done to strengthen national capacity to combat desertification especially in building scientific and technical capacity. Areas of action include demand driven research, capacity for transfer of appropriate technologies, integration of traditional knowledge into research and involvement of all stakeholders.

Improvement of the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty as set out in Article 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa has been met with a number of constraints. They include among others a comprehensive assessment of the relationship between poverty and environment and inadequate capacity for management of resources. This issue has been identified as a priority and the relevant actions proposed under the NAP. Poverty eradication is recognised as a cross cutting issue and therefore is given prominence in all the socio-economic development sectors. It also ranks very high in priority in a number of policy and legal frameworks.

Indicators to ensure that the above activities address the underlying cause of desertification include the level of awareness among stakeholders, empowerment of affected communities, access to credit and the level of integration of traditional knowledge in the implementation process.

Linkages achieved with Sub-regional programmes include IGAD, the Drought Monitoring Centre of Kenya Meteorological Department and the Nile Initiative 2000. The Regional Action Programme has not had any significant impact on the national implementation of programmes of desertification. It is subsequently proposed that resources be channeled directly to the NAP or through SRAP for efficiency.

Investment by the Government on training, awareness creation and empowerment of communities has significantly improved their capacity to make informed decisions and manage their resources. No formal internal partnership agreement exists. However, some support has been received from the private sector in kind. The only international partnership agreement existing is GoK/UNDP Country Cooperation Framework through which NAP activities are funded. It is however envisaged that the completion of the NAP report will open up more opportunities for such agreements.

6. Financial support and technical co-operation

Measures to facilitate access to funds by the local actors include the establishment of the Desertification Community Trust Fund, the National Environment Trust Fund, and the National Environment Restoration Fund. None of the funds is operational but it is envisaged that the DCTF will be supplemented by the other two funds.

Investment in dryland development has been mainly through direct funding to local communities. This mode of support has proved significantly successful as demonstrated by the Morulem Irrigation scheme of Turkana District. Support to this project helped avert the need for famine relief within the Morulem community. The Majengo Irrigation Scheme of Taita-Taveta benefited through the sale of horticultural produce while support to the Kimu Community of Mwingi District has enhanced food security.

GoK, development partners, private sector and NGOs have financed NAP activities. GoK provided resources for drafting and compiling the NAP document. It has also allocated US\$ 100,000 to the operationalization of DCTF during the financial year 2001/2002. The UNCCD Secretariat gave financial support of US \$ 10, 000 for the national validation workshop. Funding from the UNDP/GoK CCF is being used to increase farmer innovation and community based technology adoption for food security and desertification, among other objectives. The Global Mechanism (GM) supported the IGAD Sub-Regional workshop on strengthening capacity for resource mobilisation. Sub-regional Support Facility was established whereby the GM pledged seed money amounting to US\$ 350,000 for the Sub-Region. The WDCD has proved to be a useful forum for mobilising support to community activities. Support by the private sector has improved significantly during the reporting period.

Very little technical support has been received towards NAP activities. Only one United Nations Volunteer was attached to NAP through the CCF. Six Kenyans benefited from training on remote sensing techniques sponsored by Arab Bank for Economic Development for Africa. The National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) has received support from International Atomic Energy Agency for assessing ground water potential and agricultural development. IGAD has supported the establishment of the Drought Monitoring Centre.

Priority needs for technical assistance that have been identified include development of an environmental information system, formulation of comprehensive relevant policies, partnership building, capacity building and development of resource mobilisation strategies among others.

7. Benchmarks and Indicators

Benchmarks and indicators for progress in the implementation of NAP will be elaborated in individual priority programmes and projects. Impacts of the interventions of NAP and other related programmes will be measured through a well thought environmental monitoring programme. To this end, there are initiatives to establish an Environmental Information System (EIS) that incorporates many stakeholders in Kenya. This will essentially be a network of closely collaborating national and international institutions that will efficiently give results in terms of simple indicators of combating desertification.

Some of these institutions have the historical advantage of having started the monitoring process long before the ratification of UNCCD. These include DRSRS and Range Management Division of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which was established, over 30 years ago. In addition Observatory Sudano-Sahelian (OSS) has recently established a station in Kenya for the same purpose.

The network will have an institutional structure to ensure coherence, exchange of information and experiences, harmonization and propagation of acceptable standards and procedures for data collection, analysis and dissemination. This will ensure compatibility and complementarity in the long term.

CHAPTER 1

STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.1 National Plans and Strategies Available in other Socio-economic areas

Over the years, the Government of Kenya (GOK) has come up with various policy and development initiatives aimed at integration of the development of ASALs into the national development priorities. While most of the pre-CCD initiatives fell short of the expectation, the current national frameworks provide appropriate mechanisms for the integration of NAP activities into the national programmes.

Since the submission of the First National Report in May 1999 the Government of Kenya has initiated key strategic frameworks and plans that are very relevant to the efforts of combating desertification and further support sustainable development of the drylands of Kenya. These national policy frameworks were developed during and after the preparation of the first national report: These include:

- Environmental Management and Coordination Act N0.8 1999
- NPEP
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP, 2001-2004).
- The Ninth National Development Plan (2002-2008)
- Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)
- Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)
- Land Legislation Reform

All the above frameworks recognize that proper management and utilization of natural resources and protection of environment are essential in attaining sustainable livelihoods. They largely determine the current priorities of the government and therefore, provide the basis for the allocation of the national resources both from external and domestic sources. The following section describes some of the major policy reform and frameworks that have been developed since the first national report was prepared.

1.1.1 Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999)

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment. The Act enshrines the principle of public participation and provides the necessary mechanisms for implementation of programmes. In this regard, it establishes the Provincial and District Environmental Committees. It also calls for the preparation of Environmental Action Plans from national to the district levels. This Act, in effect addresses the problems previously experienced before the framework law was put in place.

The Act establishes the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) whose mandate is to coordinate and ensure that prudent environmental practices are observed in the country. NEMA will further ensure that measures towards controlling or mitigation of environmental degradation are not only implemented but also enforced.

The Act under section 124(1b) requires the Authority to identify appropriate measures necessary for the national implementation of Conventions such as the UNCCD. This includes the initiation of legislative proposals to enable the Country meet her obligations.

1.1.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP, 2001-2004)

The PRSP was published in June 2001 with the main objective being to improve economic growth and reduce poverty. Some of the strategies in the paper include increasing income generating opportunities for the poor, improving quality of life, equity and participation.

The preparation of PRSP was highly participatory and consultative involving nation wide consultations. Among the key stakeholders were pastoralists, who are the most affected communities in Kenya.

Recognizing the potential of livestock resource base in ASALs, the PRSP indicates that the Government intends to mobilizes resources at the tune of KSh.4.3 billion (US \$ 53,750,000) in the next 3 years, on drought related emergencies facing the affected communities. The paper further proposes long-term intervention measures for participatory conflict management and resolution among the pastoral communities.

Considering that the focus of NAP activities is in the pastoral areas, which fall within the drylands of Kenya, PRSP creates a unique opportunity to “fine tune” NAP within its priority areas. This linkage is especially beneficial for the enhancement of sustainable livelihoods and food security among communities in drylands. The linkage is consistent with the objectives and obligations under the UNCCD.

Linking NAP priority areas with PRSP easily justifies financing of NAP activities that are geared towards meeting the short-term and long-term priority targets for sustainable development in the drylands.

1.1.3 The Ninth National Development Plan (2002-2008)

The key objective of the plan is to stimulate sustained economic growth through effective management and implementation of prudent macro-economic policies. Based on the theme “*effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction*” the plan focuses on the measures needed to achieve accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction by the end of the plan period.

The Ninth National Development Plan (NDP) has some elements of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD) of 1983. The DFSRD is a government strategy that aims at decentralizing the decision making process on rural development to district level through the

District Development Committees. A number of major policies, plans and programmes have therefore continued to recognize the importance of involving local communities in the national development process.

The plan focuses on the following key areas:

- Agricultural and rural development;
- Tourism, trade and industry;
- Human resources development;
- Physical infrastructure services;
- Public administration;
- Public safety, law and order;
- Information and communication technologies;
- Environment and natural resources management; and
- Monitoring and evaluation.

It is on the basis of the above areas that all government resources (domestic and external) are allocated, depending on the priorities in each sector and the availability of resources.

The NDP clearly articulates NAP issues in two sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development, and Environment and Natural Resources Management. The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, being an entry point for the country's socio-economic development, recognizes among others livestock development, beekeeping, food security and land use policy as areas of focus, aimed at alleviating poverty and therefore combating desertification.

The Environment and Natural Resources sector highlights biodiversity and ecosystem management and desertification as priority areas. In this sector, NAP is clearly mentioned as an important tool to guide development partners including NGOs, private sector and international organizations in supporting the affected and threatened communities. Further, the NDP calls for operationalization of Desertification Community Trust Fund. Therefore, NAP has been mainstreamed in the national development planning process.

In view of the foregoing, the plan clearly demonstrates that, for the first time issues of desertification are put high on the agenda of national priorities. This means that NAP can now access the national resources for its implementation. While this is by no means adequate to support full implementation of the NAP, it is expected that external assistance will supplement government efforts. Further, this implies that integration of NAP within the various sectors is critical for achieving sustainable development in drylands.

1.1.4 Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)

The DCTF is the National Desertification Fund that was approved by the government in November 1999. The fund was established in line with Article 18 of the UNCCD.

The long-term objectives of DCTF are to contribute to:

- Eradication of poverty
- Attainment of food security

- Conservation of the environment
- Ensuring of a self-sustaining financial base

Immediate objectives are to:

- Contribute to the mobilization of resources from different possible sources
- Channel the resources rapidly and efficiently to the local level to support anti-desertification activities
- Promote equity within communities
- Enhance sustainable development through country-driven desertification control initiatives and policies that support local community activities
- Build the capacity of local communities for planning and management of resources
- Strengthen partnership among stakeholders
- Facilitate local communities' participation in decision making and implementation of projects and programmes
- Catalyze development and widespread adoption of successful models of land management

The Government of Kenya (GoK) allocated Ksh. 8,000,000 (US\$101,126.00) in the 2001/2002 budget for its operationalisation. A multi-stakeholder Task Force was established with a view to expediting the process. A strategy that will lead to the launching of DCTF is already in place.

1.1.5 Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS)

Kenya Rural Development Strategy whose theme is “*Sustainable Livelihoods for All*” reinforces the need for consistent growth, while conserving natural resources for present and future generations. Its mission is to facilitate participatory rural development through equitable and improved access to productive assets and services. The main objectives are to:

- Increase agricultural productivity
- Expand farm and non-farm income earnings and food security
- Reduce disease and ignorance
- Achieve sustainable natural resource management

The Kenya Rural Development Strategy was prepared through a consultative process that involved the private sector, civil society, development partners and public sector including research and academic institutions. Since this strategy focuses on all rural areas of the country including districts in drylands, it provides another opportunity for mainstreaming NAP.

1.1.6 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

The BSAP identifies sustainable management of drylands as a priority area. It recognizes that Kenya is largely an arid and semi arid country, which is characterized by various ecological disasters including erratic rainfalls, droughts and soil erosion. It further recognizes the value of drylands resources, which include, livestock, agricultural crops, wildlife, and non-timber products. The NBSAP calls for assessment of the status of dryland biological resources with a view to developing an inventory that will facilitate the development of appropriate policies for

sustainable utilization and conservation of these resources. The NBSAP greatly supplements the objectives set in the NAP.

1.1.7 New Partnership for African Development

The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) is a regional initiative whose goals include poverty eradication, promotion of economic growth, sustainable development, and halting the marginalization of Africa in the global economy. In this initiative, Kenya identifies combating desertification as a priority in achieving sustainable development, and thus, the initiative complements the UNCCD efforts, which are mainly directed to Africa's goals. It recognizes that the implementation of NAP, including operationalisation of the Desertification Community Trust Fund, strengthening of early warning systems, mechanisms for monitoring of food security and the environment as some of the mechanisms that will assist the poor rural communities in Kenya as they strive to achieve sustainable development.

1.1.8 Land Legislation Reform

The Government has established a Land Reform Commission to collect views from the public on the review and harmonization of land legislation. The commission has been organizing public hearings at district level including districts in drylands. The commission is expected to come up with recommendations that will form the basis for review and harmonisation of the land policy and legislation.

1.2 Scientific and Technical Desertification Control Activities

The following science and technology activities related to desertification control and drought mitigation have been identified under the NAP:

- Formulation of a policy that integrates application of science and technology.
- Enhancement of institutional and human capacity in the area of science and technology.
- Mobilisation of adequate financial resources for the application of science and technology.
- Strengthening of mechanisms that promote prioritization and coordination of projects and programmes.
- Building of capacities of local communities and private sector in the application of technology.
- Integration of traditional knowledge in project and programmes.
- Development of indicators for effective screening and transfer of appropriate technologies in matters related to desertification.

The above-mentioned activities were identified and adopted by all national stakeholders at regional and national fora for formulation of NAP. The NAP was validated in February 2002. In this regard, implementation of the activities has not commenced. Consultation mechanisms among the scientific and technical community have therefore not commenced.

1.3 Implementation of the Recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology

The following recommendations of CST have been identified as priority areas in the NAP:

- Benchmarks and indicators
- Traditional knowledge
- Early warning systems
- Training and field studies to identify pilot sites.

However, implementation of the priority areas has not commenced and thus no serious lessons have been learned. Early warning systems are continuously being improved, while benchmarks and indicators will be developed in collaboration with Sudano- Sahelian Observatory (OSS). Plans are underway to develop project proposals for implementation of the other priority areas.

Although Kenya is represented in the roster of independent experts the representation is weak due to: -

- Poor representation of gender and civil society
- Imbalance in professional disciplines

Kenya has therefore, embarked on nomination of experts to ensure that the aforesaid weakness is addressed.

CHAPTER 2

THE INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE UNCCD

2.1 Established and Functional National Coordination Body (NCB)

2.1.1 Legal Status and Resources

The National Coordination Body (NCB) is a functional unit within the National Environment Secretariat (NES). It acts as the secretariat for the National Steering Committee (NSC) and works on fulltime basis. The NCB is influential on matters of the implementation of the environmental policy and legislation. The NCB is relatively thin and centralized. But for operation at the national and local levels, it is supported by NES in terms of financial, material and human resources. However, the National Focal Point (NFP) who is currently the Director, NES of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, is autonomous in terms of resources and decision-making and this has assisted in smooth planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the on-going activities at the national and local levels.

The NCB is constrained in the area of finances, transport and communication both at the national and local level. In order to improve implementation of the planned activities the NCB requires increased capacity in these areas. There is therefore need to improve resource allocation to enable the NCB execute its programmes including the NAP.

The NCB has the potential and mandate to catalyze the preparation, implementation and evaluation of NAP through the expertise available in the country and within the membership of the National Steering Committee.

2.1.2 Cross-cutting and Multi-disciplinary Characters

The NCB has been strengthened through collaboration with the relevant Government Departments and Ministries, NGOs, research and the academic institutions that have increased the pool of expertise available in the National Steering Committee.

The Government has established an Inter-ministerial Committee on Environment (IMCE) with several technical sub-committees on various thematic areas including implementation of the conventions. The NCB is the secretariat of the technical sub-committee on desertification and drought (IMCE-D), which is synonymous to the National Steering Committee for NAP. In this regard, matters of the UNCCD are linked to other convention through the IMCE.

The linkages between the NCB members and the groups they represent are through regular meetings of the National Steering Committee. However, serious matters that require seminars and workshops have been limited by inadequate financial resources. Inadequate funding has also been a constraint to the achievement of the following:

- Printing of newsletters to update the stakeholders on emerging issues

- Conducting meetings with the local communities to sensitize them and deliberate on matters of concern
- Translation of material into local languages to enable the local communities effectively access information from national and international sources
- Awareness creation through print and electronic media

In conclusion, the ways and means of communication or networking among members of the NCB and the stakeholders are not fully effective and efficient hence the need to solicit financial resources to enable the NCB to procure and install modern equipment and train staff on networking skills and methods.

2.1.3 Composition and Mode of Operation

In NAP, the roles of all stakeholders are clearly spelled out. In the formulation of NAP, all the key stakeholders were involved through regional and national workshops and awareness creation. The roles of different stakeholders were formulated and agreed upon in these fora. In addition, the NCB has provided financial support for the promotion of local level community initiatives, which address desertification issues.

In order to strengthen the NCB, stakeholders are often requested to nominate their members to the National Steering Committee. In all cases the stakeholders have nominated relevant experts who have provided satisfactory professional guidance.

2.1.4 Status of Information Data

The National Coordination Body has developed databases of the profile for several community-based organisations that are either implementing or have potential to participate in NAP activities. The NCB also keeps a register of all stakeholders participating in the NAP process. However, there is need to build the capacity of the NCB to collect, collate and analyse land degradation information, through monitoring and assessment of land degradation, its impacts and effectiveness of the measures being undertaken to address it.

The NCB has installed Internet and e-mail facilities. This has facilitated both internal and external communication especially between the NCB and UNCCD Secretariat, IGAD and the National Steering Committee members.

To enhance the capacity of the NCB to organize and manage information NAP has identified the establishment of an Environmental Information System as a priority area.

2.2 Institutional Framework for Coherent and Functional Desertification Control

2.2.1 Strengthen the Institutional Framework

Several review and analysis have been carried out and has assisted in identifying the needs of the local communities in some districts. Training and financial support have been provided to enable the local communities to manage Local Level Community Initiatives (LLCI) to combat

desertification. However, co-ordination and harmonisation mechanisms have not been put in place due to inadequate funding. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999), further provides for the district and provincial environment committees that will form pillars at which, land and desertification issues will be addressed.

Feedback mechanism has been established through regular monitoring by the Local Level Community Initiatives committee, which receives frequent reports on LLCI. It has been observed from the activities of most local communities that, their contribution to the initiatives includes among others, labour, local resources and management skills. However, limited funding has been the major constraint and this needs to be strengthened.

Existing coordination and harmonization mechanisms for combating land degradation at the national and local levels need to be strengthened in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency on coordination and implementation of on going programmes.

Concerted efforts to strengthen capacity in institutions are required in this area. The NAP has identified capacity building as one of the priority areas.

2.3 NAP as part of the National Economic and Social Development and Environmental Protection Plans

The NAP is a strategic framework for action as it has been mainstreamed in the current socio-economic development policy frameworks. Furthermore, all relevant sectors of the national economy are key stakeholders and have been involved in NAP formulation and are aware of their roles.

The NAP has been included in environmental protection plans of other sectors through the submissions from the stakeholders involved in the NAP process. In this regard the NAP is considered as a strategic framework for action. Various priority action areas have been identified and included in the NAP for sectoral and cross-sectoral implementation.

The UNCCD principles of participation, partnerships and programme approach, etc. have been integrated in other environmental plans. More importantly, environmental protection plans have been given emphasis in the Ninth National Development Plan (2002 – 2008). It is a very vital gesture, for the Government, to support and prioritize environmental protection programmes in the country for the current and by implication future plans.

The NAP has been validated by the stakeholders at the National and Local levels. The way forward is vigorous integration and implementation of the NAP components that are in the national economic and social development and environmental protection planning systems at the local and national levels. In this respect, it is recognized that, most of the work at the local level will be planned and executed by the district environment committees.

Although Kenya has benefited from sub-regional programmes such as the Nile Initiative and Drought Monitoring Center, no benefits have so far been enjoyed from the regional action programmes.

The Government of Kenya is in the process of initiating the implementation of the NAP and consequently a budget is under preparation to finance some activities of the NAP. It is anticipated that more activities shall be formulated for external support, within the NAP framework.

2.4 Coherent and Functional Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 provides an overall legislation that guides environmental management in the country. An institutional framework has been put in place to implement the provisions of the Act.

Local populations and local authorities have been given mandate to participate in decision making that is relevant to combat land degradation by getting involved in the environmental committees. Capacity building and strengthening will be undertaken by NEMA to ensure sustainability of the conservation programmes at the local level.

The UNDP/GoK Capacity 21's project in collaboration with the NCB has been carrying out PRAs and training in some pilot districts affected by land degradation. The training is basically for the community leaders who in turn are expected to train their members and the communities within their localities.

The NAP has been identifying community groups to be supported while Capacity 21 embarks on conducting PRAs and training of the identified groups to enable them prepare Community Action Plans. The communities are then supported to initiate local level community activities.

Commemoration of the World Day to Combat Desertification is an annual event in Kenya. An affected or threatened community normally hosts the event. This has been a successful platform for awareness creation. The host community is supported through NCB to initiate local level community activities. In order to close the gap between the local and national level coordination, some members of the District Anti-Desertification Committee and others have been trained in participatory methodologies with a view to building their capacity to conduct PRAs, train and monitor community-based activities.

CHAPTER 3

PARTICIPATORY PROCESS IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME

3.1 Introduction

Kenya initiated the preparation of the National Action Programme (NAP) in 1997 through a consultative and participatory process, which culminated in the First National Forum. A Task Force of experts from various government ministries, NGOs and academia, synthesized various views of the stakeholders into a draft NAP report. The NAP was then presented to National Stakeholders for validation and adoption. The validation workshop was held in late February 2002. Some activities however, continued to be implemented even in the absence of a validated NAP.

Now that the NAP report is finalized and submitted to the UNCCD Secretariat, this section of the report reviews activities Kenya was undertaking prior to the adoption of NAP.

The key stakeholders in the process have been:

- Government and its various entities at all levels
- NGOs working on aspects of combating desertification
- CBOs working at the ground level to address the issue of desertification
- Private Sector
- Development partners
- Academic and research institutions
- Individual community members i.e. Youth, Women and Men.

3.2 Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities

3.2.1 Methods of participation of various actors

Elaboration, formulation and implementation of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification used the bottom-up approach and involved all stakeholders. Several regional workshops were held with a view to building the capacity of the affected and threatened communities to enable them to make informed decisions in the elaboration and formulation of NAP. The capacity built facilitated the stakeholders to effectively deliberate in the identification of priority areas and transparent validation of the NAP.

Communities have continued to offer material and labour in support of the NAP processes. NCB has continued to offer capacity building in terms of funding of on-going projects, coordinating training, awareness creation. NCB has also continued to facilitate the commemoration of the World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD). Over and above projects that were on going before the NAP validation, new ones have continued to be initiated. Although there has been enthusiasm on the part of the stakeholders and strong partnership with NCB, some projects have not made a serious impact due to limited funds. Efforts are being made to solicit more funds to

ensure that all projects have a positive impact.

3.2.2. Trends in the participatory process

3.2.2.1. Support to Community initiatives

Support to community initiatives, which started in 1998 continued as a major activity during the period under current review. Community initiatives supported so far include those in Marsabit, Kitui, Taita-Taveta, Turkana, Samburu, and Mwingi Districts that are within the Arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Normally this has been in collaboration with UNDP/UNSO, Government agencies, NGOs and other Development Agencies. Some community needs are generally small and range between KShs. 100,000 (US \$ 1500) to KShs 200,000 (US\$3000 per community of approximately 20 households). The funds are disbursed directly to the communities. This is viewed as one way of building capacity of the communities to own the programmes and feel responsible hence sustainability of their activities is guaranteed. However, in 2001, activities slowed down due to inadequate funds. The situation is expected to improve with the operationalization of DCTF. The support to community initiatives is viewed as also a strategy for poverty alleviation and to address food security initiatives. On this, Permanent Presidential Commission on Soil Conservation and Afforestation (PPCSCA) collaborates with NCB in supporting the communities in Turkana District in food security and soil conservation programmes.

3.2.2.2 World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD)

NCB in collaboration with other government agencies, the National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification in Kenya (NCCD-K) and UNDP/UNSO has been instrumental in organizing the World Day to Combat Desertification since 1996. This occasion has been used to create awareness on desertification issues among the communities in the ASAL areas in Kenya. The occasions has also been viewed as a way of offering hands-on experience to development partners and gives them opportunity to identify the areas of collaboration to support community initiatives in the implementation of the convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effect of drought. The occasion has been very successful and acts as an entry point to the district or to a particular community. For example in the year 2000's WDCD in Taita-Taveta district where development partners, UN Agencies, Government departments, private sector and media fraternity were invited. Reuters came back to support the community with 2000 Sterling Pounds towards improvement of their irrigation canals.

3.2.2.3 Audio-visual Materials

Information dissemination is one of the areas NCB has been engaged in as a way of creating awareness. In this spirit NCB in partnership with other major players, has been involved in the recording and making documentaries of the process of the implementation of the UNCCD. The documentaries include "Facing Challenges, Series 1-3". In this respect, support has been received from UNEP, UN Information Center and Environment Liaison Center International.

3.2.2.4 Community Guidebook

NCCD-Kenya and EcoNews Africa received support from NCB to embark on the review of the Community guidebook with a view to simplifying the language for ease of understanding the strategies for implementation of NAP.

3.2.2.5 Participation in Meetings

Stakeholders have been actively participating in the Sub-regional, regional and international meetings including:

- IGAD/UNCCD Meeting on Land Degradation in Kampala Uganda in November 2001
- IGAD/SADC Sub-Regional Action Programmes Meeting in Mombasa, Kenya in December 2001
- Regular National Steering Committee meetings
- National NGO/CBO consultative meetings
- World Summit for Sustainable Development preparatory meetings
- Conference of the Parties

3.2.2.6 Private Sector involvement

The partnership between the NCB and the private sector has been improving over the years. The private sector has actively participated in the NAP activities including supporting WDCD commemoration, LLCI and awareness creation workshops.

3.2.2.7 Capacity-building

The NCB in collaboration with Capacity 21 has been conducting training of trainers' courses at national and district levels, to impart skills on participatory methodologies. This enhanced human capacity at local level will enable communities to design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate their activities. The training is conducted for stakeholders at the district level.

3.2.2.8 Sustaining participatory process

Concurrently at the National level, special task forces comprising specialists have been constituted to consult widely and deliberate on specific tasks as identified from time to time by the National Steering Committee. The Task Forces comprised of members from specialized agencies, government departments and NGOs. These includes task forces for:

- Operationalization of the Desertification Community Trust Fund (DCTF)
- The World Day to Combat Desertification
- Strategies for supporting community initiatives
- Sectoral and Cross-Sectoral Programme Development Working Group
- Institutional/Legal Implementation Arrangements working group
- Conference of the Parties (COP) preparations working group.
- NAP Process Strengthening Activities working group

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

3.2.3 Gender balance of actors involved in defining NAP priorities

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

Unfortunately, the NCB, despite the efforts and determination it has put on gender issues, has no control over who represents various stakeholders at various fora. The reason for this is that the stakeholders' institutions determine their representation. As usual, there has been good representation of women from CBOs than any other grouping of stakeholders, but their ability to effectively articulate their views have been unfortunately low in many ways, given the setting under which the workshops and meetings have been organized. This concern was well discussed during formulation and validation of NAP and way forward suggested to strengthen capacity building of women in decision making at all levels.

3.2.4. Representation of various actors in national priority identification process

The following criteria were used for selecting various actors in national priority identification process:

- Geographical distribution
- Legal standing and powers to execute certain relevant activities within the NAP framework
- Representation based on thematic areas
- Professionalism
- Sectoral specialization

These criteria encourages equal representation at all levels and a mechanism has been put in place to ensure contribution at all levels. This is to the NSC, District Anti-Desertification Committees and NCCD-K.

3.2.5 Nature and scope of information, education and communications actions

3.2.5.1 Traditional Knowledge Systems

Advantage has not been fully taken in the use of traditional knowledge systems in the circulation, transfer and dissemination of information. Traditional knowledge has therefore, been identified as one of the priority areas in the NAP. Awareness creation on the need for information dissemination and the role of various actors has been identified as priority areas as well. However, traditional songs and dances, poems, art and drama have been used to enhance information exchange especially during the WDCD. These have been documented in videotapes

for dissemination. There are plans to use artworks in calendar, posters and other relevant publications.

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

Mechanisms for involving various actors in the process of information sharing include consultative meetings such as the NSC, national NGO/CBO consultative workshops, donor coordinating committee on environment and natural resources, monitoring and evaluation by the DADCs and communication of the same to the NCB, WDCD, newsletter, documentaries, reports, e-mail and internet and inventory of stakeholders

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

The concern and results of the national consultations at the local level were incorporated into the NAP through consultative fora and monitoring and evaluation processes.

The mode of designation of the representatives of the various categories to the local and national level fora 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. At the national level, stakeholder groups nominate their representatives who sit at the NSC. At the local level, the stakeholders elect their representatives according to their by-laws.

The relationship among various actors is interwoven. Information for the consultative process is communicated through various channels. The following agents collect and disseminate information from the local communities and other stakeholders and relay the same to the NCB and vice versa:

- District Anti-Desertification Committees
- National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification
- National Steering Committee
- Local Level Community Initiative Task Force
- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Environment

CHAPTER 4

CONSULTATIVE PROCESS IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME

4.1 Effective Support from International Partners for Cooperation

4.1.1. Degree of participation by international partners

Involvement of international partners in the NAP process has been through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. The conventional protocols, ethics and conditionalities attached to these mechanisms have not changed to date, and this has continued to affect the implementation of NAP. The NCB has however, continued its efforts to involve the development partners, World Day to Combat Desertification, Donor Co-ordination Committee for Environment and Natural Resources and implementation of Local Level Community initiatives.

Some international partners such as UNDP/UNSO have participated in all stages of the process. To ensure active participation by international partners the government has continued to regularly invite them to partnership building fora. The government has also continued to request for support and improve the circulation of documentaries and publications to potential partners.

For ease of coordination of NAP activities, the NSC has established seven taskforces for steering specific programmes. Each of the taskforces draws a calendar that is approved by the NSC. These calendars are harmonized and reviewed regularly to accommodate emerging issues.

The government has put the following mechanisms for partnership among bilateral, multilateral and UN agencies:

- Partnership building workshops
- Donor Coordinating Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
- All the national and local fora including WDCD
- Information exchange through print and electronic media

The level of involvement of development partners who are actively participating in the desertification process has increased significantly particularly at the local level in activities that are complementing NAP. This has been especially demonstrated by UNDP/UNSO and RELMA who have continued to support Local Level Community Initiatives.

4.1.2 Establishment of an informal consultation and harmonization process for actions between partner countries

Efforts to establish an informal consultative and harmonisation mechanism for action between partner countries for effective support and co-operation from international partners have been channeled through the Donor Co-ordination Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. The schedule of meetings for this committee is once a month. The committee is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Royal Netherlands Embassy. Other members include Permanent Representatives to UNEP,

representatives of sectoral ministries, the National Focal Point, World Bank and UNDP. The committee has a wide mandate that focuses on management of environment and natural resources. Considering the wide mandate of the existing committee and the increasing poverty as a result of effect of desertification and drought, there is need to set up a sub-committee which focuses specifically on matters related to desertification. Such a mechanism will enhance speeding of implementation of NAP. Kenya therefore seeks deliberate support from the UNCCD Secretariat to establish a sustainable partnership building mechanism as proposed above.

CHAPTER 5

MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME

5.1. Adequate Diagnosis of Past Experience

During the NAP formulation process, review and analysis of the past national efforts to combat desertification was done with a view to identifying shortcomings and successes. The diagnosis formed a strong basis for the strategies spelt out in the NAP.

5.2 Established Technical Programmes and Functional Integrated Projects to Combat Desertification

5.2.1 Inventory, adaptation and integration of projects underway within the NAP process

There are several projects that have integrated the UNCCD principles in their activities. These principles include:

- Bottom-up and participatory approach
- Transparency
- Entrenchment of gender balance
- Use of traditional knowledge
- Adoption of clean technologies
- Involvement of all stakeholders

The Capacity 21 Project, which has been collaborating with NCB, was designed to build the capacity of the local communities to plan and manage their resources through participatory approach.

The Arid Lands Resource Management Project has been carrying out community-based interventions in the pastoral and group ranches with special focus on the drylands development. The project has been integrating traditional early warning knowledge at local level in its early warning system. It involves the local community in collection of data.

The East Africa Cross-Border Project is enhancing the capacity of the local communities to reduce the loss of biodiversity at specific hot spots at cross-border sites. The project has adopted the use of traditional knowledge, involvement of all stakeholders and bottom-up and participatory approaches. The project has been identified as initiating best practices in community participatory planning.

Plan International is an NGO that is assisting local communities to enhance their knowledge and technologies in Natural Resource Management (NRM) in few districts in Eastern Province. The districts particularly involved are Embu, Mbeere and Tharaka. The NGO basically contributes to improvement in water harvesting for domestic use, shelter and other activities aimed at improving the food security and welfare of the poor households and orphaned children.

The Elangata Wuas Ecosystem Management Programme (EWEMP) of the National Museums of Kenya aims at establishing a community driven approach to sustainable management of dry-land renewable resources. The programme based at Kajiado district applies participatory bottom- up approaches in order to strike a balance between conservation and development. Through capacity building, local communities are empowered to undertake micro-enterprises such as ostrich husbandry, eco-tourism, beekeeping, among other activities. Sustainable use of local resources has been further encouraged through tapping existing local knowledge, provision of basic infrastructure and introduction of appropriate technology for resource use in dry lands.

5.2.2. Identification of new actions and planned measures

There is no comprehensive inventory of projects and programme that are addressing issues on combating desertification in Kenya. Such an inventory can significantly assist in evaluating how desertification issues are tackled in the country. This has been identified as a priority area under NAP.

Mechanisms have been developed to integrate efforts of relevant projects into NAP process through sustained partnership between the implementers of the projects and the National Coordinating Body. No new methods have recently been generated since the submission of the first national report in 1999.

5.2.3 Specific actions to strengthen the national capacity to combat desertification

Although efforts have been made to build scientific and technical capacity for monitoring drought in the Kenya Meteorological Department through the Drought Monitoring Center, more is yet to be done including:

- Demand driven research
- Capacity for screening and transfer of appropriate technologies
- Integration of traditional knowledge in research and transfer of technology
- Involvement of all stakeholders particularly the affected local communities.

The aforesaid approaches have been identified as priority areas for science and technology in the NAP.

5.3. Action Programmes Implemented in Compliance with Priority Fields Set out in the Convention

5.3.1 Specific Activities

One of the priority fields set out in the Convention as proposed in article 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa is improved economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty.

A number of constraints, which have made it difficult to effectively address this field, have been identified in the NAP. They include but not limited, to comprehensive assessment of the

relationship between poverty and environment, inadequate capacity to initiate and manage alternative sources of livelihood at all levels.

Some priority areas have been proposed in the NAP to ensure that economic environment to eradicate poverty is adequately addressed. These include:

- Undertaking of comprehensive assessment of the relationship between poverty and environment.
- Promotion of indigenous knowledge and adaptive strategies
- Promotion of transfer of appropriate technologies
- Promotion of alternative source of livelihoods
- Provision of an enabling environment for trade in dryland products

5.3.2 Integration Priority Fields into other National Policies

Poverty eradication as a cross-cutting issue has been given prominence in all the socio-economic development sectors including agriculture, trade, energy, financial instruments, water, forestry, pastoralism and tourism and therefore has been identified as a priority area in NAP.

Kenya has further put in place policy and legal frameworks, which among others give poverty eradication and environmental management very high priority. These include, National Poverty Eradication Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999), Ninth National Development Plan (2002-2008) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

5.3.3 Indicators

A number of indicators have been put in place to ensure that the above-mentioned activities address the underlying cause of desertification. They include but not limited to:

- Awareness of the implications of desertification among the stakeholders mainly affected communities in arid and semi arid lands
- Empowerment of the affected communities in order to manage their local natural resources and environment effectively.
- Acquisition of credit facilities for anti-desertification projects by the local affected communities.
- Integration of traditional knowledge in enhancing appropriate technologies
- Established relationship between poverty and environment
- Transfer of appropriate technology

5.4 Linkages Achieved With Sub-Regional and Regional Action Programmes

Kenya has established strong linkages with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Besides participating fully in all technical and policy fora of IGAD, Kenya has continued to receive financial and technical support for capacity building through the Drought Monitoring Centre under the auspices of the Kenya Meteorological Department. Installation of advanced equipment, training of personnel of the Kenya Meteorological Department and students from Eastern, Southern and Central Africa are some of the key landmarks for capacity

building. Dissemination of information has been supported by a newsletter, which is made available to stakeholders by the Kenya Meteorological Department. Among the key highlights of the newsletter included forecasts on extreme weather events such as droughts in Kenya.

Kenya is a member of the Nile Initiative 2000 whose main objective is to ensure equity in the utilization and management of the waters of the Nile to improve the lives of the riparian community, the biggest percentage of which is in drylands.

The Secretariat of RAP has not had any significant impact on the national implementation of measures on desertification. It is therefore proposed that resources be channeled either directly to the National Action Programme or through the SRAP in order to ensure efficiency and avoidance of bureaucracy.

5.5 Effectiveness of Measures in Local Capacity Building

Government through NCB has invested significantly on training, awareness creation, and empowerment of the communities in terms of management of natural resources, financial support and setting up of DADCs for the co-ordination mechanism between local communities and the government. These mechanisms have facilitated the local communities to make informed decisions and manage their resources.

5.6 Partnership Agreements Applied

5.6.1 Internal partnerships

There is no existing formal internal partnership agreement. However, the private sector has supported NAP activities especially in the commemoration of World Day to Combat Desertification and LLCI.

5.6.2 Consultation and coordination process

In order to strengthen the consultation and coordination process, the government has established a Donor Coordinating Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

5.6.3 Number of international partners involved

There has been limited involvement of bilateral and multilateral partners in partnership agreements. The only prominent agreement established is between the GoK and UNDP under the country Cooperation Framework through which NAP activities are funded.

With the completion of a clear framework of NAP for partnership building it is envisaged that NCB will enter into more partnership agreements.

CHAPTER 6

FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

6.1 Adopted Financial Mechanisms

6.1.1 Measures to facilitate access of funds by local actors

The Government has approved the establishment of the Desertification Community Trust Fund. However, the Fund is not yet operational. In respect to this, the Government is putting in place modalities for operationalization of the trust fund. In addition, the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act of 1999, has established the National Environment Trust Fund. The objective of the fund is to facilitate research, intended to further the requirements of environmental management, capacity building, environmental awards, public awareness and grants.

The Act has also established the National Environment Restoration Fund as a supplementary insurance for the mitigation of environmental degradation where the perpetrator is not identifiable and where the government is required to intervene towards the control or to mitigate the environmental degradation.

It is envisaged that the Desertification Community Trust Fund will be supplemented by the two funds. However, none of these funds is operational.

A Board of Trustees, composed of representatives of public institutions, private sector, development partners, NGOs and Community Based Organizations, will manage the Desertification Community Trust Fund. The public sector, private bilateral and multilateral development partners and NGOs will participate in fundraising.

6.1.2 Investment in drylands development

Since the initiation of the National Action Programme process in Kenya, direct funding to support local level community projects has been initiated. This approach has proved most successful, as those communities affected and threatened by desertification and the effects of drought are encouraged to actively participate in efforts to improve their livelihoods.

In June 1999, the Morulem Irrigation Scheme of Lokori Division, Turkana District received support from UNDP to purchase tools for use in excavating irrigation canals with a view to enhancing agricultural activities in this arid area. The Morulem Irrigation Scheme directly supports 350 households. During the year 2000 drought that affected livelihoods of most Kenyans, the Morulem community was the only one in Turkana district that was not under famine relief. The community had enough for its consumption and surplus for sale.

The Majengo Irrigation Scheme of Taita-Taveta District received support in the year 2000 to improve its irrigation canal systems. The scheme is owned and managed by the Kitobo Water

Users Association, a Community Based Organization. The scheme has benefited from the sale of horticultural products, which have a wide market catchment in Kenya and Tanzania.

In 2001 the Kimu Community Based Organization of Mwingi District was supported in order to enable the community enhance food security. The community is enhancing food security collectively. It purchases food locally during harvesting time and has a community store for preservation. In case of drought, members of the community have access to food source at a lower price than the market rate. These are noble initiatives that need to be replicated by most of the threatened and affected communities.

The NAP has been included in the UNDP/GoK Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) under the environment and natural resources programme for supporting Local Level Community Initiatives in Turkana District as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Local Level Community Initiatives in Turkana District

Objectives	Activities	Budget (KShs)
1. Edurukoit & 2. Asikelele CBOs		
Food Security	Canal Construction	175,000
	Farm inputs	175,000
Area Rehabilitation	Tree Nursery & microcatchment	30,000
Income generation	Beekeeping	-
Facilitation (ACK)	Monitor & B/stop	30,000
TOTAL		380,000
3. Komudei CBO		
Alternative livelihood	Complete CC water	100,000
	Nursery	10,000
Facilitation (ACK)	Monitor & B/stop	30,000
TOTAL		140,000
4. Loregum Livestock Users and Marketing Association		
Alternative livelihood	Livestock marketing	100,000
Provision of Water	Tanks & piping	100,000
Capacity building	Business skills	30,000
Facilitation (CCF)	Monitor & B/stop	30,000
TOTAL		260,000
5. Turkwell Livestock Users and Marketing Group		
Alternative livelihood	Livestock marketing	100,000
Capacity building	Business skills	30,000
Facilitation (CCF)	Monitor & B/stop	30,000
TOTAL		160,000

6. Akistamun and 7. Apupokin CBOs		
Fish enterprise	Transport hire Capital for Akistamun Capital for Apupokin 120, 000 100,000 100,000	
Area rehabilitation	Nursery	30,000
Facilitation (CCF)	Monitor &B/stop	30,000
TOTAL		380,000
8. Katilu Irrigation Scheme CBO Supported by PPCSCA		
Food Security	Farm implements Farm inputs	- 115,000
Facilitation (ACK)	Monitor &B/stop	20,000
TOTAL		135,000
9. Lokwii Scheme Water Users Association		
Food security	Cultivation and canal maintenance implements	194,000
Environ. Conservation	Nursery	20,000
Facilitation (WV)	Monitor & B/stop	40,000
TOTAL		254,000
10. Elelea Scheme Water Users Association		
Food security	Cultivation and canal maintenance implements	194,000
Environ. Conservation	Nursery	20,000
Facilitation (WV)	Monitor & B/stop	40,000
TOTAL		254,000
11. Maridadi Handicraft Women Group		
Increased production	Capital, store, dye	60,000
Capacity building	Management	20,000
Facilitation (RC)	Monitor &B/stop	20,000
TOTAL		10, 000
GRAND TOTAL		2,438, 000

Exchange rate: 1US \$ is equivalent to Kshs. 78.00

Apart from the local level community based initiatives there are other large investment initiatives for dry land development that have been implemented since 1999 as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Some of the Government of Kenya supported dryland investments

Name of Programme	Allocation in Kshs.	
	2000/2001	2001/2002
Reduction of loss of Biodiversity	53,000,000	120,000,000
Rural Water supply	251,667,500	311,753,755
Arid and Semi-Arid Forestry Research	18,800,000	2,000,000
ASALs Forestry Development	1,104,950	4,084,200
Renewable Energy Development	20,000,00	60,000,000
National Drought Recovery Programme	30,000,00	6,500,000
Poverty Eradication	14,900,00	72,129,317
Relief and Rehabilitation	13,539,520,203	425,854,565
Arid Lands Resource Management	825,907,900	544,808,705
Dry Areas Small Holders Community Support	4,000,000	2,000,000
Community Development Fund	549,400,00	280,000,000
Capacity 21	18,200,000	19,000,000
Central Kenya Dry Areas Small holders and Community Services	12,571,700	4,090,000
Eastern Province Based Development	--	47,009,620
Monitoring and Management of Food Security	261,503,358	433,468,278
Range Management and Improvement	8,380,831	--
Regional Development	110,995,154	126,408,604
Rehabilitation of Degraded Areas in Turkana	1,375,000	5,000,000

Source: GoK printed estimates

6.2 Financing NAP Activities

The NAP process received support from GoK, development partners, private sector and NGOs. The Government provided financial support of KShs 500, 000 (\$ 6000) for drafting and compiling the NAP document based on the recommendations of the First National Forum. The report was adopted in the validation workshop co-financed by the GoK and UNCCD Secretariat. In this respect, the UNCCD Secretariat contributed \$ 10,000. The GoK has allocated Kshs. 8,000, 000 (\$100, 000) to the DCTF during the financial year 2001/2002.

The first UNDP/GoK Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) is being implemented in Kenya within the period 1999-2003. One of the programmes under CCF is Environment and Natural Resources. The main objective of this programme is poverty eradication. Within this programme, one of the objectives is to increase farmer innovation and community based technology adoption for food security and desertification. It is envisaged by the end of the programme 40 local level community initiatives for combating desertification will have been supported at a cost of over \$ 200, 000.

The Global Mechanism (GM) supported a sub-regional workshop in Kampala, Uganda held to strengthen capacity for resource mobilization to support NAPs and SRAPs within IGAD Sub-region. In this workshop, the GM supported establishment of sub-regional Support Facility (SSF) and pledged initial seed money amounting to \$ 350, 000.

The commemoration of World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) has continued to be undertaken annually since 1995. The support for the commemoration by the various actors has improved greatly over the years as shown in the Table 3. The involvement of the private sector in this respect has been significant.

Table 3 Stakeholder Contributions to WDCD

Institution	Type of Support
Acharya Travel Ltd.	Cash donation
Athi River Mining Co.	Cash donation and community work tools
Barclays Bank Ltd.	Cash donation
BIN Ltd.	Cash donation
Brooke Bond (K) Ltd.	Cash donation and school text books
Bunson Travel Ltd.	Gifts to the community
Catalyst Africa Marketing	Studio services for documentary editing
Crown Berger Ltd.	Gift to the community
Environment Liaison Center International	Video coverage and publication
General Motors Ltd.	Transport
Government of Kenya	Coordination, logistics and financial support
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	Broadcasting
Kenya Bus Service	Transport
Kenya Commercial Bank	Media supplement sponsorship
Kodak	Gift to the community
Lonhro Hotels	Press conference facilities
National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification in Kenya	Community mobilisation
NAS Airport Services	Provided food
Regional Land Management Unit (RELMA)	Cash donation
Total Kenya (Ltd)	Media support
UN Environment Programme	Video coverage and production
UN Information Center	Transport and information dissemination
UN Habitat	Transport/video editing studio services
UN World Food Programme	Transport

6.3 Technical Cooperation Development

6.3.1 Mobilization of Technical Cooperation

The NAP has developed a framework, which can be used as a guide for technical cooperation. However, technical support that has been realized is only one United Nations Volunteer attached to NAP through the CCF. Six Kenyans have been trained on monitoring desertification through remote sensing techniques funded by Arab Bank for Economic Development for Africa (BADEA) and the training was conducted in Damascus, Syria. The International Atomic Energy Agency has supported the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) in assessment of groundwater potential in ASALs through use of isotope technique as well as agricultural development in ASALs including drought resistant crops, post-harvest storage and disease resistant crops. IGAD has also supported Kenya through strengthening of the Drought Monitoring Center (Nairobi), which is hosted by Kenya Meteorological Department.

6.3.2 Priority needs in technical assistance

The NAP has elaborated various priority areas for technical assistance. These include:

- Development of an environmental information system
- Development of indicators of changes in land qualities
- Formulation of a comprehensive land use/tenure policy
- Partnership building
- Development of a resource mobilization strategy
- Identifying capacity building needs
- Mapping vulnerable areas
- Formulation of drought preparedness policy
- Identification of areas for research science and technology to address desertification
- Building institutional and human capacity for science and technology
- Designing economic instruments for Combating Desertification
- Training in GIS and climate change models
- Training in environmental economics
- Development of models for combating and monitoring desertification
- Managerial skills
- Negotiation skills.

CHAPTER 7

BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS

The main reason for setting out clear benchmarks and indicators is for the monitoring of progress in the implementation strategy of NAP; measuring impacts of the activities and measures undertaken; and as programme evaluation tools. Lessons learnt should then be used to consolidate the implementation strategy.

Benchmarks and indicators of progress in the implementation of NAP will be found in individual priority programmes and projects. Most are yet to be elaborated.

On the other hand, impacts of interventions of NAP and other programmes and strategies can only be discerned in the response of the environment and specifically the state of natural resources. To this end, there are initiatives to establish an Environmental Information System (EIS) that incorporates many stakeholders in Kenya. There is therefore need for strong cooperation and collaboration, since data and information on desertification is multi-sectoral and cross-cutting. The initiative of establishing EIS will incorporate all the major institutions that collect, analyze and process data in biological and natural resources, physical indicators, or the social-economics area. These include Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing, Kenya Meteorological Department, Drought Monitoring Center, Central Bureau of statistics, and Ministries in charge of agriculture, land, environment and natural resources. The use of GIS and remote sensing will be key tools in this process. All these institutions need support to upgrade their facilities to state-of-art.

All the above institutions operate their own information systems related to some aspects of desertification. They will need to agree on a functional networking system that will efficiently give results in terms of simple indicators of combating desertification.

Some of these institutions have the historical advantage of having started the monitoring process long before the advent of UNCCD. The Range Management Division and the Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing have ground plots and transects for monitoring range and land use, established over 25 years ago. These only need enhanced capacity to revive some of the range and land monitoring activities. In addition OSS has established a station in Kenya for the same.

The network will have an institutional structure to ensure coherence, exchange of information and experiences and to harmonize and propagate acceptable standards and procedures of data collection, analysis and dissemination. This will ensure compatibility and complementarity.

This process of establishing the Environmental Information System for Kenya is in its initial stages and therefore no concrete and specific system has been adopted for desertification.