

Reducing flood impacts through forecast-based action

Entry points for social protection systems in Kenya



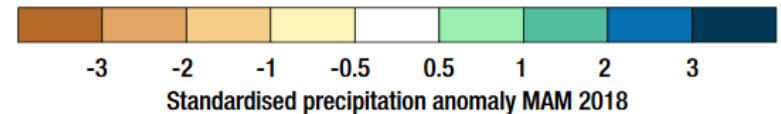
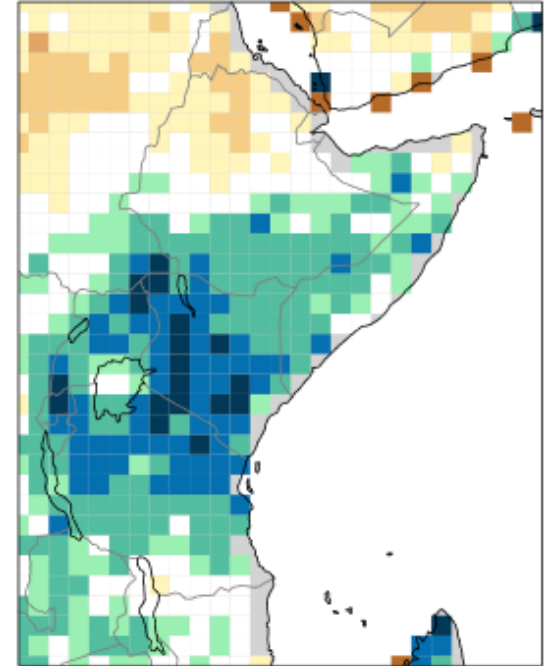
Climate
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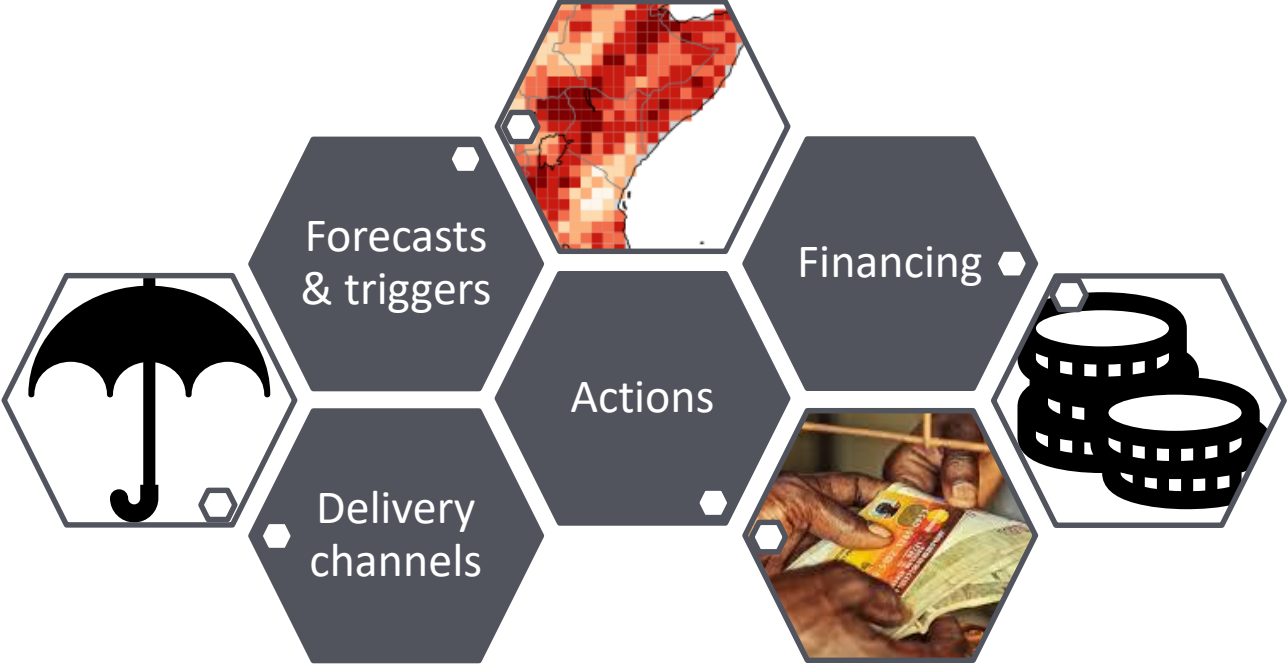


March – May 2018 rainy season

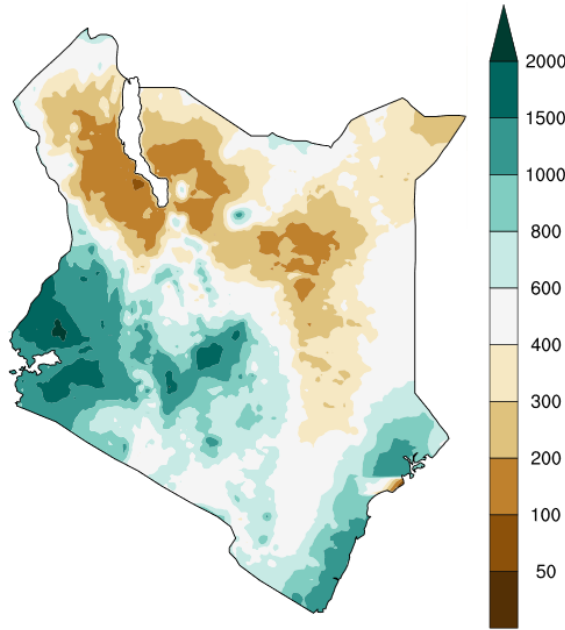
- Heavy rains over most of the country
- Not predicted in seasonal forecasts
- Short term advisories issued by KMD
- Main negative impacts:
 - Almost 200 lives lost
 - 300,000 people displaced
 - 19,000 livestock killed & farmland affected
- Other impacts: expected 44% increase in maize & wheat production, recharging water for power and domestic use



Potential for FbA for floods and links with social protection



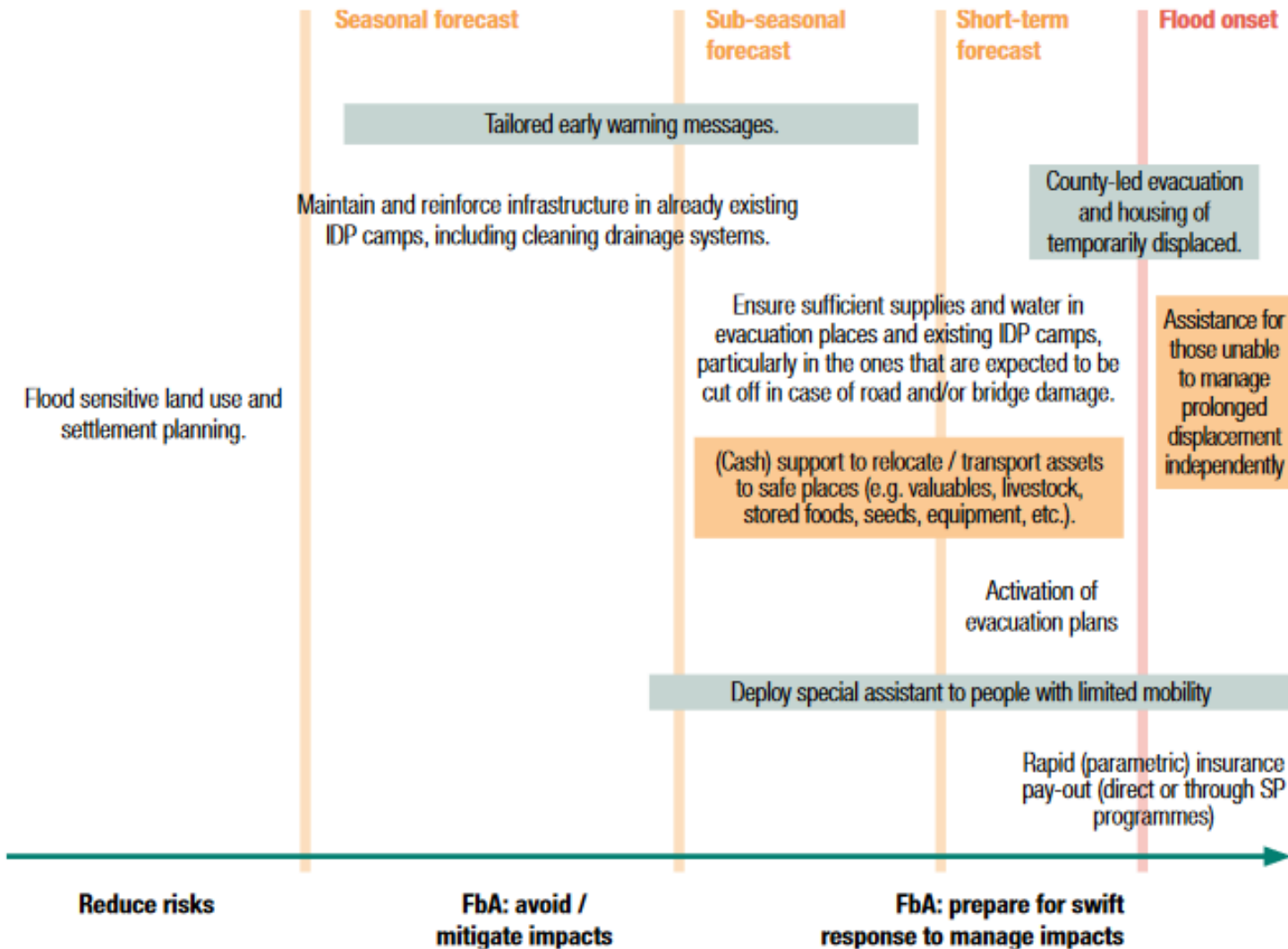
1. Forecasts and triggers: What is possible at which lead time?



Current and foreseeable flood forecasting in Kenya with potential FbA applicability for:

- short lead times of a few days;
- intra-seasonal timescales out to around a two-week lead time; and
- seasonal lead times for the ‘short rains’ season (October–December)

Work in progress; Flood risk data and historical impact data remain challenges



2. Actions: What early action can current SP systems support?

3. Delivery channels: Potential delivery through social protection?

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience with adaptive social protection, emergency transfers and capacity to scale through HSNP (NDMA)• Moving towards Single Registry and harmonising targeting across cash transfer programmes (SPS & SAU)• Devolution (County Governments)• Relatively fast operationalisation and opportunity to test what works (KRCS)• Enhancements in forecasting and data (KMD, WRA, supported by projects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographic coverage (HSNP in ASALs)• Lack of experience with scalable systems or situation based payments through other social protection programmes• Speed of delivery• Flood vulnerability, targeting and need for data upkeep• Spatial spread of floods across counties and unequal capacities / differing interpretation of mandates• Mandates, responsibility and coordination in flood risk management / FbA for floods

4. Financing: What is the potential for funding FbA through SP?

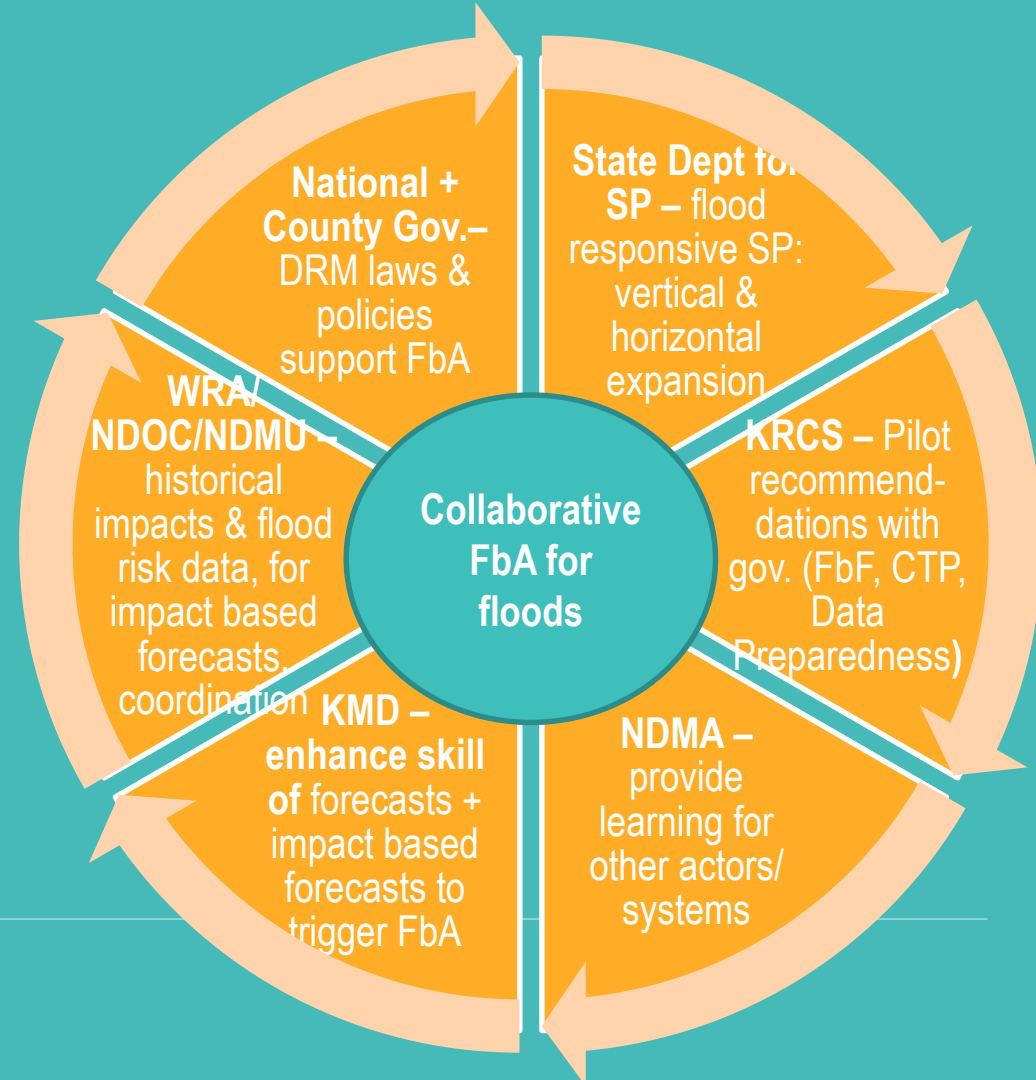
- Increasing ownership and harmonisation across government cash transfer programmes; phasing out of donor funding
- DRM Policy (2017) and Disaster Risk Financing Strategy 2018–2022, include:
 - Contingency funds and contingent credit lines
 - National Drought Emergency Fund and County Emergency Funds
 - Explore financing instruments for flood preparedness
- Limited willingness to release money in advance (uncertainty, accountability, political implications)

Ways forward

1. Improve flood risk data for targeting and impact based forecasting
2. Further enhance flood forecasting
3. Conduct in-depth assessment of need for cash / other early actions
4. Explore the potential of public works programmes for reducing flood impacts
5. Clarify mandates and collaboration in flood risk management and SP for FbA
6. Link national SP programmes with County Governments to target action
7. Identify and establish adequate financing instruments for flood FbA

What next?

- **ForPAC:** forecasting and information platforms
- **KRCS:** taking FbA forward, established technical working groups (including gov. DRM, social protection and hydro-met agencies, humanitarian & development partners, ...)





Evidence.
Ideas.
Change.

Thank you for your attention!

Any questions or comments?

Please get in touch:

Lena Weingärtner (l.weingartner@odi.org.uk) and
Emily Wilkinson (e.wilkinson@odi.org.uk)