

Resilience Evidence Forum James Oduor, CEO, NDMA



EDE: evolution

By 2008

 GoK recognised need for new solutions for drylands built around (i) equitable development; (ii) institutional reform

2010

 Wider reform process culminated in new Constitution: rights-based; devolution of powers and resources

2008-11 drought

 Highlighted need for permanent, not project-based, institutional capacity

2013

- EDE becomes part of national development plan
- County governments established

2012

- Parliament passed arid & semiarid lands (ASAL) policy
- Cabinet approved EDE
- ASAL donor group established

2011

- Kenya developed EDE paper and hosted Horn of Africa Summit (IGAD tasked with regional leadership)
- NDMA established

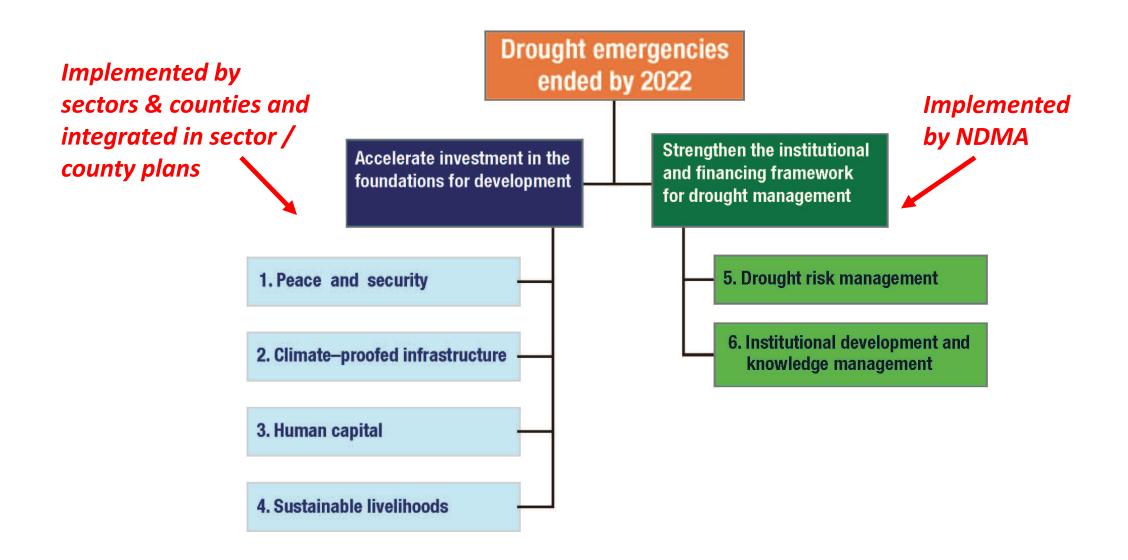
2015

Common Programme
 Framework (CPF) launched
 jointly by national government,
 county governments and
 development partners

2017

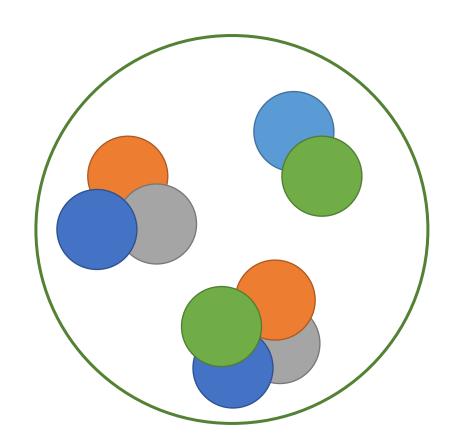
Cabinet sub-committee adopts
 CPF as Kenya's drought
 management strategy

EDE: programme framework



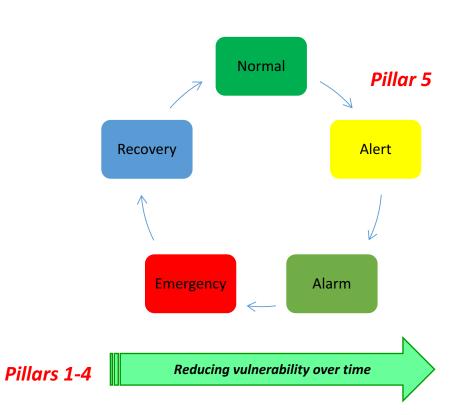
Common programming: collaboration and complementarity

Over space:
Projects look for synergies with others and contribute to a single results framework



Over time:

Long-term investments to reduce drought risk run concurrently with short-term management of drought cycle



Progress

- GoK adoption of EDE is progressively deepening & broadening
- Institutional framework is in place to manage and coordinate multiple constituencies at multiple levels
- Strong donor commitment / donor self-organisation
- Openness to new ideas and innovation by all parties

Challenges

- Accountability: agreeing a common strategy is relatively easy; implementing it is much harder
- Impact of crisis: easy to lose focus on long-term goals
- Finding workable mechanisms to involve private sector
- Steering long-term strategy through transitions in government