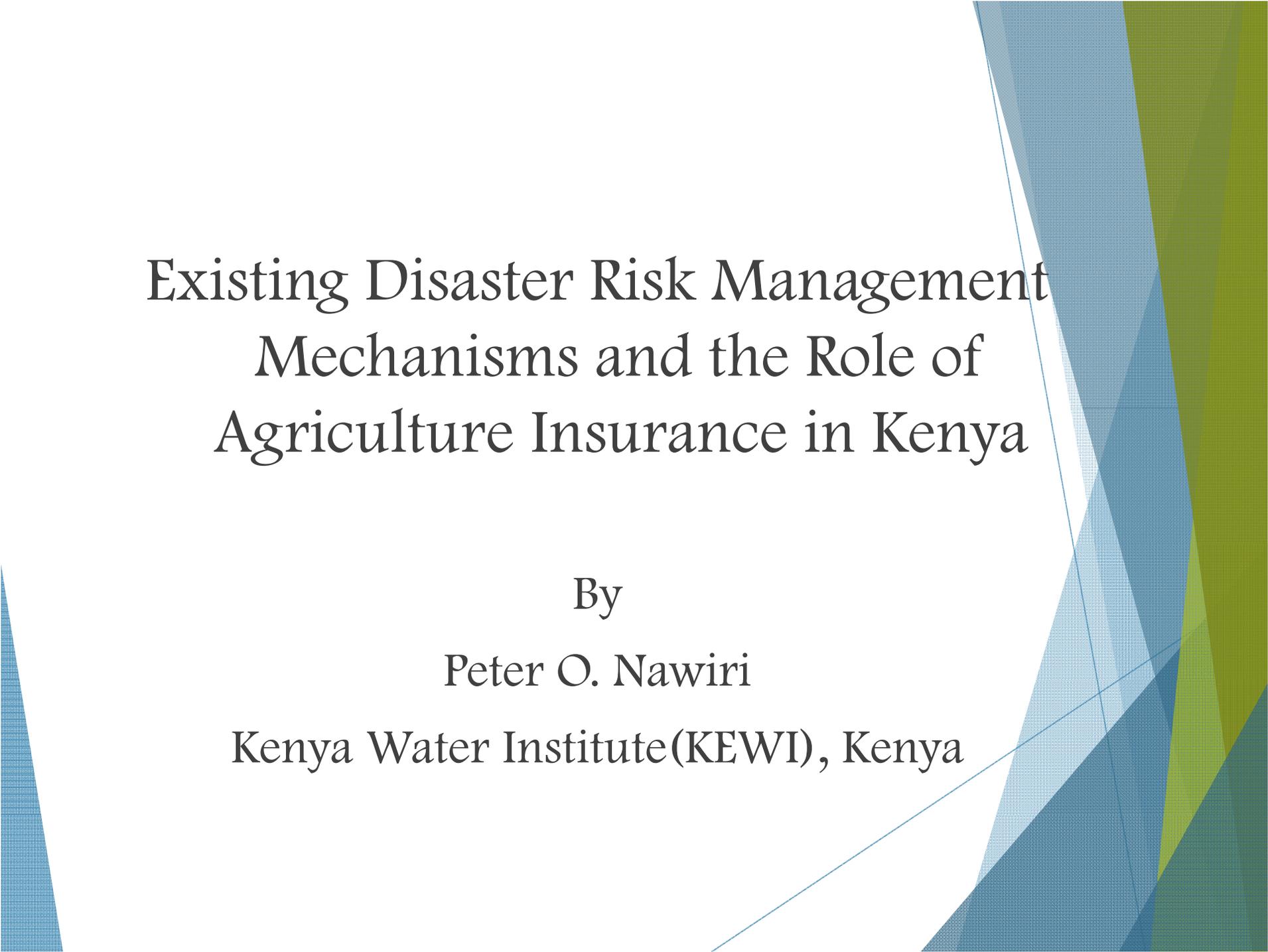


# AFRICA~ASIA CONCLAVE ON LOSS AND DAMAGE DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Instituting a global agricultural insurance programme  
as a risk-sharing and transfer mechanism for  
developing countries

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# Existing Disaster Risk Management Mechanisms and the Role of Agriculture Insurance in Kenya

By

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# Content

Introduction

Disaster Risk Management Mechanisms,  
systems and policies

Role of agricultural insurance in building  
resilience and DRR work in Kenya

Conclusion

# Introduction- Overview of Impacts of Climate Change on Crops and Livestock in Kenya

Climate change affects the four components of food security ~ food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food system Stability.

- ❑ On Crops- Production shocks such as drought, pests and diseases as well as floods cause challenge to farmers and the Government
- ❑ For livestock, drought represents single greatest cause of livestock mortality in Northern Arid and Semi-Arid areas in Kenya

## Consequences

- ❑ The livelihood of farmers is negatively impacted upon
- ❑ Contribution to global food security is curtailed
- ❑ Risks associated with these shocks diminish banks' desire to lend to farmers to improve their farming productivity and investing in smart farming technology.
- ❑ production processes to help break the poverty cycle of low investment and low returns is affected

# Existing Disaster Risk Reduction Mechanism, systems and policies in Kenya

- ❑ *Before 2010, lack of a comprehensive disaster preparedness policy meant response to high-risk events such as droughts, floods, epidemics and major accidents tends to be slow, poorly coordinated and unnecessarily expensive..... specialists.*
- ❑ *As a result of the policy gap, most disaster response initiatives tended to be ad-hoc and short term, mainly comprising emergency response..... National Disaster Operation Centre*
- ❑ *Based on climate trends affecting Kenya, the government recognized the need to establish an institutional, policy and legal framework to effectively manage disaster risk and preparedness.... Kenya Meteorological Department*

# National Disaster Risk Management Policy

Kenya has put in place a draft National Disaster Risk Management Policy.

- ❑ The overall goal is to establish and maintain an efficient, effective and coordinated system for managing disasters, in order to minimize loss of life, resulting disruptions on population, economy and environment
- ❑ DRM Policy has adopted a multi-sectoral, multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary approach

# NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY

The strategy's goals are to

1. Provide the legal and policy framework for disaster management
2. Mandate and support a focal point to serve as the Nations centre for emergency management, information and expertise
3. Reduce loss of lives, livelihoods and property

## NATIONAL DRR STRATEGY Cont'd

4. Establish a focal point to provide information and advice to individuals and government.
5. Minimise suffering and disruption caused by disasters.
6. Reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

# MECHANISMS FOR DRR EFFECTIVE

- ❑ Community based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
- ❑ National resource Data Base
- ❑ Mainstreaming DRR in Ministerial Planning Process
- ❑ Kenya Food security Structure
- ❑ Educational Programmes Related to Disaster Risk Reduction in Public Schools
- ❑ County Government DRR committees

# National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)

- ❑ In response to challenges and opportunities posed by climate change, The republic of Kenya launched the National Climate Change response strategy (NCCRS) in 2010
- ❑ The NCCRS's primary focus is ensuring that adaptation and mitigation measures are integrated in all government planning and development objectives

## NCCRS Cont'd

- ❑ Collaborative and joint action with all stakeholders in tackling the impacts of climate Change and variability.
- ❑ The emphasis is to prioritize and address measures for addressing Climate Change with regard to the most vulnerable sectors of the economy while simultaneously defining criteria to track effectiveness of the measures

# Kenya National Climate Change Action plan 2013-2017

Following NCCRS-2010, a National Climate Change Action Plan was developed for an efficient, focused and dynamic implementation framework and a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.



Role of agricultural insurance in  
building resilience and disaster risk  
reduction work in Kenya

# Role of agricultural insurance

In 2016 Gok launched the Kenya National Agricultural Insurance and Risk Management Program,

- ❑ designed as a partnership with the private sector, and
- ❑ developed with assistance from the World Bank-led by the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP)

# Role of agricultural insurance

One program line focuses on livestock insurance, while another on maize and wheat insurance

- ❑ aims at improving farmers' financial resilience to shocks such as floods, drought, pests and diseases
- ❑ Will enable farmers adopt improved production processes.

## Role of agricultural insurance (Cont'd)

- ❑ Through the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP), the government will purchase drought insurance from insurance companies on behalf of vulnerable pastoralists.
- ❑ KLIP was introduced in October 2015 for 5,000 pastoralists in Turkana and Wajir and is envisaged to be scaled across the region by 2017.

## Arrangement.....

- ❑ For Livestock~Satellite data is used to estimate the availability of pasture on the ground and triggers payouts to pastoralists when availability falls.
- ❑ For maize and wheat~ The Program addresses these challenges through an “area yield” approach: Farming areas are divided up into insurance units – if average production in one of the units falls below a threshold, all insured farmers in the unit receive a payout

## Role of agricultural insurance as an instrument to build resilience

- ▶ Agricultural Insurance such as this program will also help the Government of Kenya reduce the financial burden of natural disasters. From 2005 to 2011, the government estimates that it spent on average more than Kshs 7 billion per year on disaster relief

# Role of agricultural insurance as an instrument to build resilience

- ▶ By enabling better financial protection for the most vulnerable, the government hopes to reduce its need to provide financial support following natural disasters.

*THANK YOU*