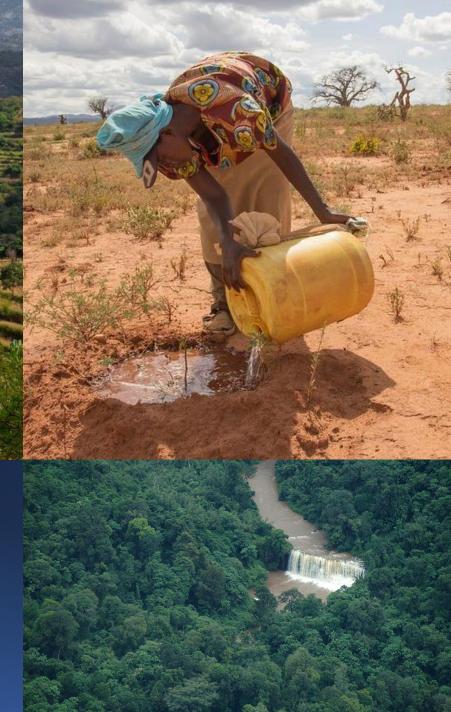


(PforR)





Kenya is a high-risk, lowreadiness country with respect to climate change

Kenya ranks 148 out of 182 countries in the 2019 ND-GAIN Country Index of climate change vulnerability

35th among countries least prepared for climate change.

80 percent of Kenya's land area is Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs)

36 percent of the population, households and businesses depend primarily on climatesensitive activities.

## Warming over Kenya and rest of continental Africa projected to be greater than global mean (2.8° C) over 21st century.

In Kenya Drought cycles are getting shorter! From 10 yrs to 5 yrs and now it's every 2-3 yrs



Each drought event affects 4.8 million people on average



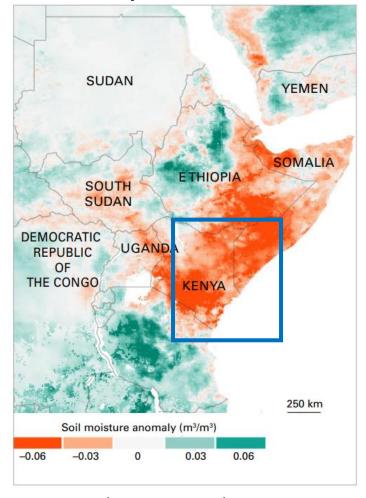
**3.4 million** Kenyan were rendered food insecure in 2017



Enormous impact on agricultural production and farmers. 98% of agriculture is rainfed.



Kenya has lost 2.5 million head of livestock and that the remaining 10 million head in the drylands are suffering without pasture and water



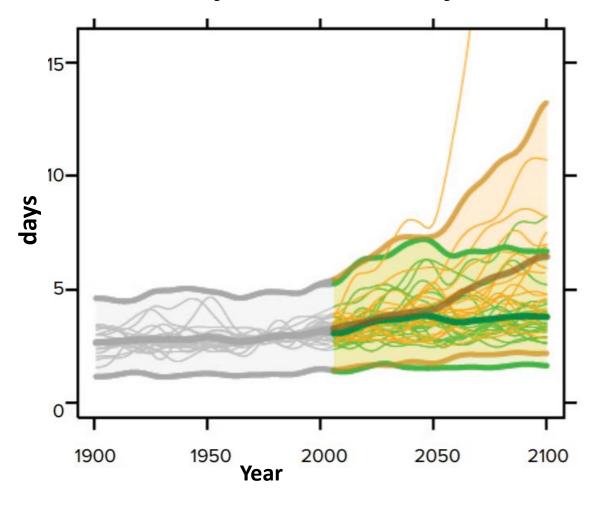
Soil moisture anomaly map in April 2019. Areas in green had more moisture in the upper layers of soil than the average for April, while areas in red had less. Source: NASA Earth Observatory, United States

Projected increase in Rainfall in Kenya and rest of East Africa including

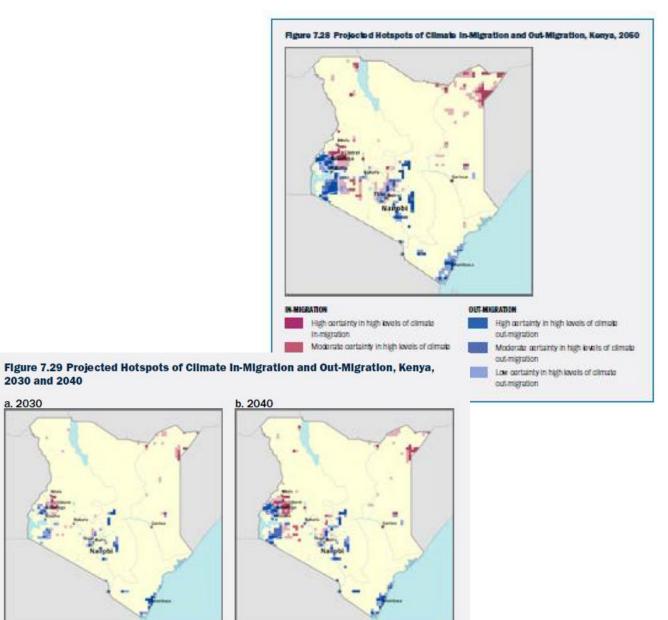
2030 and 2040

a. 2030

intensity and variability



Days with extreme rainfall (flood risk)



# Kenya needs buffering capacity to deal with the shock effects of too much rain: FLOODS

- **Flooding shocks undo** years of investments in infrastructure, socio-economic activities, and growth.
- 43 flood disasters between 1990 and 2015: 68,000 people/event affected with devastating effects.
- Floods of 1997-98 caused damages in transport infrastructure of US \$777 million (World Bank 2004).
- Given the **projected increases in rainfall**, the **severity** and **frequency** of **floods** might **increase**.



The effects of climate change are being exacerbated by unsustainable land use practices in Kenya that further deforestation, land degradation, and biodiversity loss.



Natural resources base is under threat from unsustainable practices (poor land use, deforestation etc)



Three-quarters of Kenya's renewable surface water comes from forested land



critical watersheds are degrading rapidly due to poor land-use practices, deforestation, and encroachment on riparian land



Erosion hotspots now cover about half of the land area in river basins

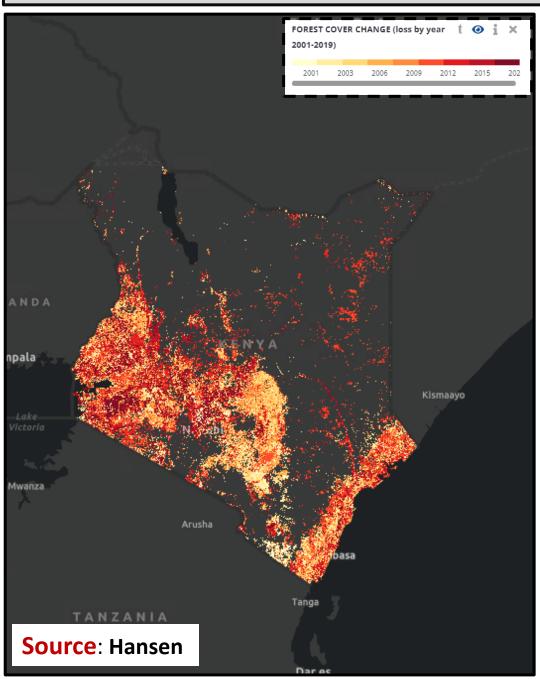


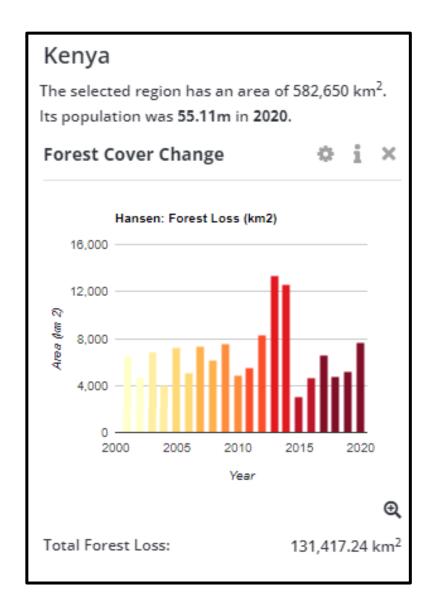
Productivity and livelihoods lost



Climate change makes things worse

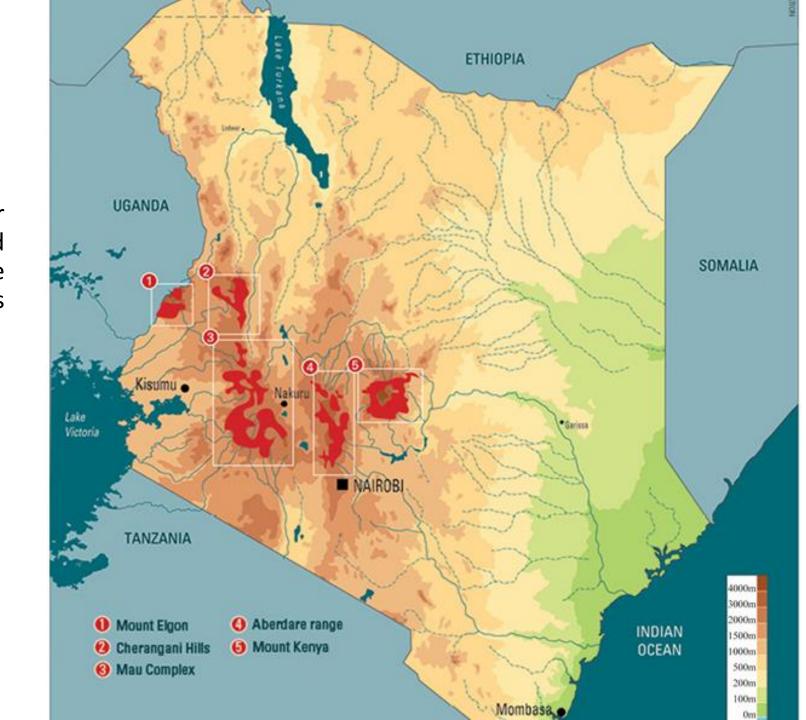
## Forest Cover Change (loss by year 2001-2019)





### Kenya's Water Towers

- Kenya's natural renewable water resources mainly rely on little and fragile catchments covered by the montane forests in the country's highland areas with a humid climate
- Provide critical ecosystem services
- Underpin major economic sectors



Many strategies and commitments on reforestation, implementation lacking

Constitution Article 69 (1)(b)

NDC (2020)

National Strategy for landscape and ecosystem restoration (2023)

Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management 2017 – 2027 (2016)

National Forest Programme 2016–2030 (2016)

Fourth Draft National Forest Policy (2021)

ongoing REDD+ strategy process

international commitments under AFR100/Bonn Challenge

## The opportunity for Kenya investing in watershed management



Natural resources underpin Kenya's productive sectors



Primary source of livelihoods for 80 percent of the population.



Restoring and maintaining a sustainable natural resources balance not only builds resilience but also puts money in people's pockets

## WB Response: Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Program (KEWASIP)

Building resilience by restoring landscapes, transforming agriculture, and augmenting water security.

A whole-of-government, large-scale, long-term engagement is sought to reverse degradation

### **Principles of the Program**

- Maximize the livelihood benefits
- Watershed as the unit of management
- Strengthen the revenue streams of selected watershed institutions;
- Leverage private sector capital for restoration investments

The Program Development Objective (PDO) is to improve landscape management for livelihoods and conservation in the program areas.

**Outcomes** 

Results Area 1.
Strengthened watershed planning, governance, and monitoring

**Prior Results** 

Watershed services and landscape restoration (private/community

Results Area 3.

Public land governance and restoration (public/gazetted lands)

	Activities	Outputs	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	
(	Basin water resources committee registered/established: DLI 1	Approved landscape level, water resources management strategy established			Increased Carbon Sequestration	
N	IIS systems enhanced	Integrated watershed and landscape monitoring system established	Comprehensive and coordinated response to the management of natural resources: DLI 2	Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices implemented in production landscapes: DLI 4	Reduced land degradation	
В	BWRCs operationalized  County level NRM planning	Tripartite (WRUA, water Authority, and County) MoUs prescribed by Water			Increase in tree cover	
		Resources regulations 2021			Resilient and sustainable livelihoods	
C		County Government Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) developed and approved			Access to and distribution of benefits:	
W	rd level NRM planning	Approved livelihood activities			DLI 5	
		(private and communal land)		Degraded areas restored	Improved Ecosystem	
	PES schemes approved and implemented  National agencies (KFS, KWS, KWTA, and others) undertake participatory planning exercises with counties, communities, CSOs and private sector on management of public lands DNRM planning: DLI 7	Approved Ward - level action plans developed in a participatory manner (in priority areas first): DLI 3	Inclusive and participatory planning of landscape and livelihood actions	Management of existing protected areas enhanced: DLI 9	<ul> <li>Services:</li> <li>Reduced flooding risks</li> <li>Enhanced water provision</li> <li>Ecological corridors enhanced</li> <li>DLI 8</li> </ul>	
				Protected area network expanded		
K		Performance-based incentive schemes designed and approved		Livelihood interventions implemented		
C		Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) approved and budgeted	within project timeline.	A1. Data collection and monitoring infrastructure is ready or can be established within project timeline.		
		Natural resource	A2.Coordination and cooperation by key institutions ensured by MoECCF. A3. County capacity is sufficient to make effective their SLM and climate change			

i mandates.

A4. Effective and timely update of a public land records registry.

A5. Priority setting and financing are aligned

management plans of

and approved: DLI 6

SLM implementation in

public land

various agencies reviewed

Sep-24 **Decision Meeting** Sep-24 **Appraisal** Oct-24 Negotiation Nov-24 **Approval** 

## **Instruments Comparison**

**DPF IPF** Purpose Supports projects with defined set of ring-Supports a set of policy and institutional Supports a slice of a government program focusing on a range of results (institutional fenced activities, development objectives, actions with defined development and results. objectives and results. strengthening, outputs and outcomes). **Disbursement Mechanism** ☐ Disbursement is based on ☐ Once all prior policy/ institutional ☐ On achievement of DLIs. actions are met, disbursement is to the No tracing of Bank financing for specific reimbursements of eligible expenditures. activities as funds support overall general budget program of expenditures Macroeconomic, Fiduciary, Environmental and Social **☐** Macroeconomic framework not required. Requires adequate macroeconomic ☐ Consistency with sustainable fiscal **□** Bank procurement and environmental policy framework. framework. Attention to fiduciary and and social policies apply. Integrated program fiduciary assessment environmental, forestry and other (proc. & FM) natural resources aspects and social and ☐ Assessment of program's Environmental poverty impacts. & Social systems.

## Program-for-Results (PforR) Supports Programs

**PforRs** support **government program** of expenditures (sector/sub-sector, national/sub-national) with defined objectives and results that can be new or ongoing. Usually 4-5 years, leveraging a larger government program.

#### **Disbursement Mechanism**

- Against achievement of agreed and verified program results (Disbursement Linked Indicators; DLIs)
- □ No tracing of Bank financing for specific activities as resources intended for overall program of expenditures.

#### **Macroeconomic, Fiduciary and Environment and Social**

- ☐ Assessment of fiscal sustainability of program.
- ☐ Assessment of the Program in terms of technical, fiduciary, and Environmental & Social systems.
- ☐ Program Action Plan or DLIs may include actions to strengthen these areas.
- □ P*for*R excludes activities that are judged to have significant adverse impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented on the environment and/or affected people.
- High-value contracts are normally not eligible for financing, and are excluded from the Program, but exemptions can be made.

#### **Standard PforR**

Institutional capacity strengthening and/or systems improvement activities are financed with PforR resources. *Vietnam* (*P127435*)

#### **PforR with IPF Technical Assistance**

Institutional capacity strengthening and/or systems improvement activities are financed through IPF component. *Bihar-India* (P132665)

6/13/2024

## PforR finances a program of expenditures

The Government program \$\$ **Environment & Social Systems Assessment** Technical Assessment → Expenditure Framework

Overall sector strategy



Activities/expenditures needed to achieve the Project Development Objective



World Bank financing (avg. 50 percent of program)

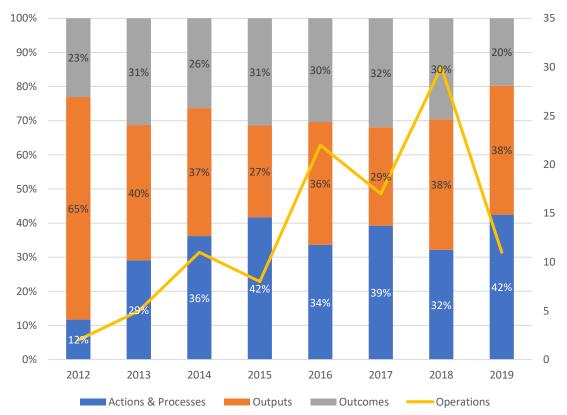
**Fiduciary Systems Assessment** 

16

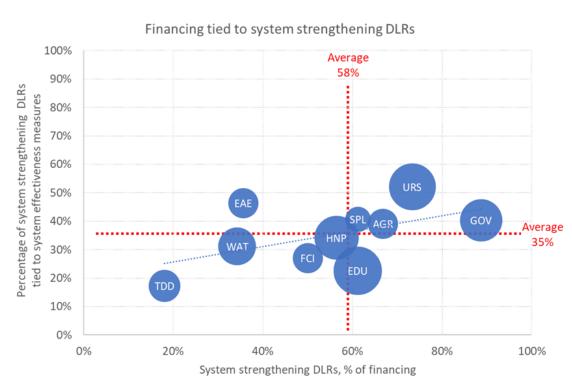
## PforRs disburse against results and strengthen systems

PforRs disburse against a blend of actions, outputs, and outcomes:

Funding tied to results by results chain position



They also strengthen results-based, fiduciary and risk management systems:



Note: All operations are weighted equally (independent of financial volume). Bubble size = number of closed operations per global practice.

Operations from the POV (N=1) and ENV (N=2) global practices are excluded due their small number.