



1. Project Data :
OEDID: C2460
Project ID: P001369
Project Name: Emergency Drought Recovery Project
Country: Kenya
Sector: Livestock
L/C Number: C2460
Partners involved :
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2. Project Objectives, Financing, Costs and Components :

The Emergency Drought Recovery Project (EDRP) was conceived as a two-year support program for GOK's overall Drought Recovery Program, with the **objectives** of (i) alleviating the impact of the drought that the region had experienced during 1991 and 1992 through measures that would start to regenerate the productive capacity in agriculture and livestock production for arid-land based populations, and improving water supply, basic health services and access to and within four, later increased to five, arid districts; and (ii) assisting in enhancing institutional capacity at district level to deal (over the longer term) with the effects of drought. A broad sectoral approach was taken that included support to agriculture, animal health, human health, water supply (both for livestock and people) and road infrastructure. This was in addition to enhancing central and district capability in drought management and environmental conservation. The Project, for which IDA Credit 2460-KE in the amount of SDR 16.4 million (US\$ 20.0 million equivalent) was approved on February 23, 1993, became effective on April 28, 1993. The project was **financed** using this new credit and amendments to existing credits, namely Cr. 1758-KE (Animal Health Services - US\$1.12 million), Cr. 1974-KE (Rural Services Design - US\$5.86 million) and Cr. 2199-KE (Second National Agricultural Extension - US\$3.32 million). The Mid-Term Review took place in April 1994. The credit was due to be closed on June 30, 1995, but was extended twice to a final closure date of June 30, 1997 to complete the roads rehabilitation component. On April 2, 1998, an amount of SDR 0.967 million remained undisbursed, and was canceled. Total **costs** amounted to US\$34.44 million, with the largest portions going to agriculture (47%) and infrastructure (roads and water improvements, 35%). Although the majority of activities/**components** were concentrated in the focal districts of Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana and (after the mid term review) Wajir, a total of 28 districts benefited to some extent, particularly in relation to agricultural inputs.

3. Achievement of Relevant Objectives :

The project partly achieved all of its objectives, though not all to the extent anticipated at appraisal. The project had positive and probably long-lasting impact from the smaller, more targeted components. The project fell short in the physical infrastructure work under the road component (through poor design, delayed execution, and probable corruption) and had a limited impact in helping farmers rebuild through the provision of agricultural inputs. Efforts made under the water, livestock, health and drought management components were more successful.

4. Significant Achievements :

The project's greater achievements were in **institutional development and community participation**. The project (a) set up a decentralized coordinating mechanism within the structure of Government that is capable of assuring-cross-sectoral development activities that meet community aspirations, and (b) laid the groundwork for longer-term development project in the arid zones of Kenya in the form of the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP) that became effective in 1996.

5. Significant Shortcomings :

Continuing drought was a major factor in extending the period of the input distribution component, although the matching of needs by provisions was not well done. The poor growing seasons also limited the impact of the seeds and other inputs distributed. These difficulties were exacerbated by the ponderous procedures of government tendering and procurement, which inevitably slowed delivery of urgently needed inputs.

6. Ratings:	ICR	OED Review	Reason for Disagreement /Comments
Outcome:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Institutional Dev .:	Substantial	Substantial	The worry is the unresolved corruption issue
Sustainability:	Likely	Likely	
Bank Performance:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Borrower Perf .:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Quality of ICR:		Satisfactory	

7. Lessons of Broad Applicability :

Emergency projects need to be formulated so that they meet priority needs and, as with non-emergency projects, local consultation and assessment is a necessary part of the design process. Drought preparedness is key. Detailed targeting based on needs or vulnerability needs to be in the forefront of the design of relief input distribution. Rapid disbursement is essential for emergency projects. Thus, with the time required for road improvement work, this type of activity can rarely be accommodated in a two-year project. Drought relief in pastoral areas is likely to require support for restocking, resource sharing and for keeping selected animals alive for rebuilding herds and flocks later. Encouraging cropping in drought relief is usually counter-productive. As in all situations where corruption is endemic, the Bank must be nimble in its detection and response to irregularities (as with the road and fertilizer components of this project).

8. Audit Recommended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

9. Comments on Quality of ICR :

Excellent -- objective, critical and instructive