THE IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

THE IDDRSI STRATEGY (2019 – 2024)

IGAD Secretariat,
Djibouti, 2019

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AfDB	African Development Bank
ASARECA	Association of Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter African Bureau of Animal Resources
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Groups of Countries
AUC	African Union Commission
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EAC	East African Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EHRR	Emergency Humanitarian Response Report
EW	Early Warning
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FTAs	Free Trade Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GKP	Global Knowledge Partnership
GEWS	Global Early Warning System
GIZ	German International Development Agency
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
HOA	Horn of Africa
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HRC	Human Rights Convention

HS	Household Survey
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral and Livestock Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development
IFSS	IGAD Food Security Strategy
IISAP	IGAD Institutional Strengthening Action Plan
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change
IPF	IGAD Partners Forum
IRAPP	IGAD Regional HIV-AIDS Partnership Programme
ISIP	IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan
ISSP	IGAD Security Sector Program
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ITK	Indigenous knowledge and technologies
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MT	Metric Tonne
MS	Member States
NBS-HS	National Bureaux of Statistics -Household survey
NDP&B	National Development Plans and Budget
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSAs	Non-State Actors
NSRs	Nutrition Survey Reports
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSSREA	Organization for Social Science Research in East and Southern Africa
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
PLMAP	Programme Logic Model for Action Plan
PIAs	Priority Intervention Areas
RBM&E	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping Resources for Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
RPP	Regional Programming Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEDT	Department of Sustainable Economic Development of the ACP Secretariat
SPS	Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Conservation to Combat Desertification

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Program of the UN
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
WTO	World Trade Organization

FOREWORD

The drought that hit the Horn of Africa region in 2010-2011 wreaked havoc and devastated the lives and livelihoods of more than 13 million people in the IGAD region. However, this disaster also became a significant turning point; it highlighted the ineffectiveness of past drought response practices; and brought to the fore the urgent need to address the catastrophic phenomenon of recurrent droughts in a more effective and sustainable manner. It provoked soul searching and self-examination and inspired a search for more effective approaches; and called for an urgent paradigm shift in the management of drought events and their impacts.

In September 2011, a Summit of the Heads of State and Government of countries in the Horn of Africa region was quickly convened in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss the crisis. This was the first time that the affected countries in the region made a collective decision to end drought emergencies; and, in unison, declared their commitment to work concertedly as a region. The Summit resolved to embark on the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), which employed a new approach aimed at building the resilience of vulnerable drought-prone communities through investing in sustainability. IDDRSI was both a blueprint and a roadmap that defined the process and direction to end drought emergencies through enhancing the resilience of communities, ecosystems and institutions. This approach was epitomized by the slogan 'Doing things differently'.

It is now just over 7 years since the IGAD region embarked on the implementation of IDDRSI; and it has now been sampled, tested and shown to be highly promising. It has emerged as a new spirit of collective political commitment and action, boosted by enhanced partnerships at national, regional and international levels; and amplified by its strong promise as a highly effective regional approach to address the threat of recurrent drought and related shocks. IDDRSI has assumed the significance of a transformative, integrative mobilization force that serves as an effective rallying call to drive the region's development agenda. It is arguably the region's most versatile development paradigm ever developed

The IDDRSI Platform mechanism, which has now been fully established and operationalized, facilitates the sharing of experiences from the region and beyond, encourages discussion on the measures needed to achieve the desired outcomes, promotes regional cohesion and enhances international cooperation. The IDDRSI Strategy has since it was launched in 2013, served to guide the implementation of IDDRSI throughout the region; it was translated by IGAD Member States into their respective Country Programming Papers (CPPs) to guide investments and direct interventions in the countries; and into the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for activities identified for execution at the regional or cross-border levels.

The tremendous response and sustained interest demonstrated by the affected countries; and the goodwill shown by development partners, is evidenced by the large amounts of resources invested in resilience-enhancing interventions. The strong recommendations on the effectiveness and continued relevance of IDDRS arising from the mid-term review and country assessment of the implementation of the IDDRSI strategy provide testament to the viability of IDDRSI; and inspiration to the on-going process of refining the IDDRSI programming frameworks to guide subsequent phases of resilience-enhancing activities.

Amb. (Eng.)Mahboub Maalim

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) is a holistic and comprehensive plan, aimed at building the resilience of vulnerable communities to the effects of recurrent droughts and achieving simultaneous growth and sustainable development in the IGAD region. This initiative was launched in 2013 as a regional undertaking, following a collective decision to end drought emergencies, which was made by a Summit of the Heads of State and Government from countries in the Horn of Africa region, Development Partners and other stakeholders, which was held in Nairobi in September 2011. The implementation of IDDRSI started immediately after this decision was taken and has progressed through different interventions on various fronts, guided by a common regional strategy, under the general leadership and coordination of the IGAD Secretariat.

The IDDRSI Strategy was developed as a 15 - year proposition for implementation in three 5-year phases, with a design feature of a review at the end of each phase to assess the status, relevance and effectiveness of implementation and inform prescriptions for subsequent phases. The first phase of the IDDRSI Strategy spanned the period 2013 – 2017; and its implementation was extensively reviewed, assessed and analysed at regional and national levels, in a broadly participatory process that generated recommendations based on which the IDDRSI Strategy for the period 2019 – 2024 has been prepared.

Serving as a common framework, based on which the national and regional programmes will be designed to enhance drought resilience and build sustainability in the IGAD region, the features of the strategy are reflected in each Country Programming Paper (CPP) and Regional Programming Paper.

The strategy, by design, recognises that while drought-prone communities face common challenges and are often interconnected through shared natural resources and regional trade and trans-boundary human and animal movements, individual IGAD member states may have their own specificities and areas of emphasis.

The IDDRSI Strategy (2019 – 2024) shares most of the features covered in the previous phase; but notably, the new phase has 8 instead of the previous 7 priority intervention areas (PIAs), the new PIA being on Human Capital, Gender and Social Development. For added emphasis and affirmation, the new PIA cover aspects, such as social services, previously covered in PIA3 in the previous phase; gender, which was regarded a cross-cutting issue; as well as emerging issues, such as migration. PIA 3, previously on Livelihoods Support and Basic Social Services, now covers livelihoods only and emphasizes enhanced production and diversification as important ingredients for resilience-building. The IDDRSI strategy underscores the importance of effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of IDDRSI. The identified 8 priority intervention areas highlight and prioritize the region's food security and other development challenges in relation to the objective of achieving drought resilience

The Strategy will guide and inform the process of implementing the drought resilience initiative at the national, regional and international levels united and harmonised under the overall coordination and leadership of the IGAD Secretariat. The implementation of IDDRSI in cross-border areas accentuates its appeal as an effective framework for inter-state cooperation to pioneer the concept of ecological zone development and power regional integration.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional economic community (REC) that forms one of the building blocks of the African Union; and is comprised of 8 Member States, namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, which face inter-linked challenges and share the common objective of advancing their development and achieving regional integration.

The IGAD Region

Located in the Horn of Africa, the IGAD region covers an area of 5.2 million km^2, has a population of more than 240 million people and is endowed with a considerable range of natural resources, with a huge potential for a variety of possibilities in wealth and progress. Despite this great potential, however, IGAD Member States are struggling to cope with the vagaries of its harsh and worsening ecological circumstances. 70% of the IGAD region comprises areas, commonly known as arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which receive less than 600mm in annual rainfall (see Figure 1); and are characterized by recurrent droughts.
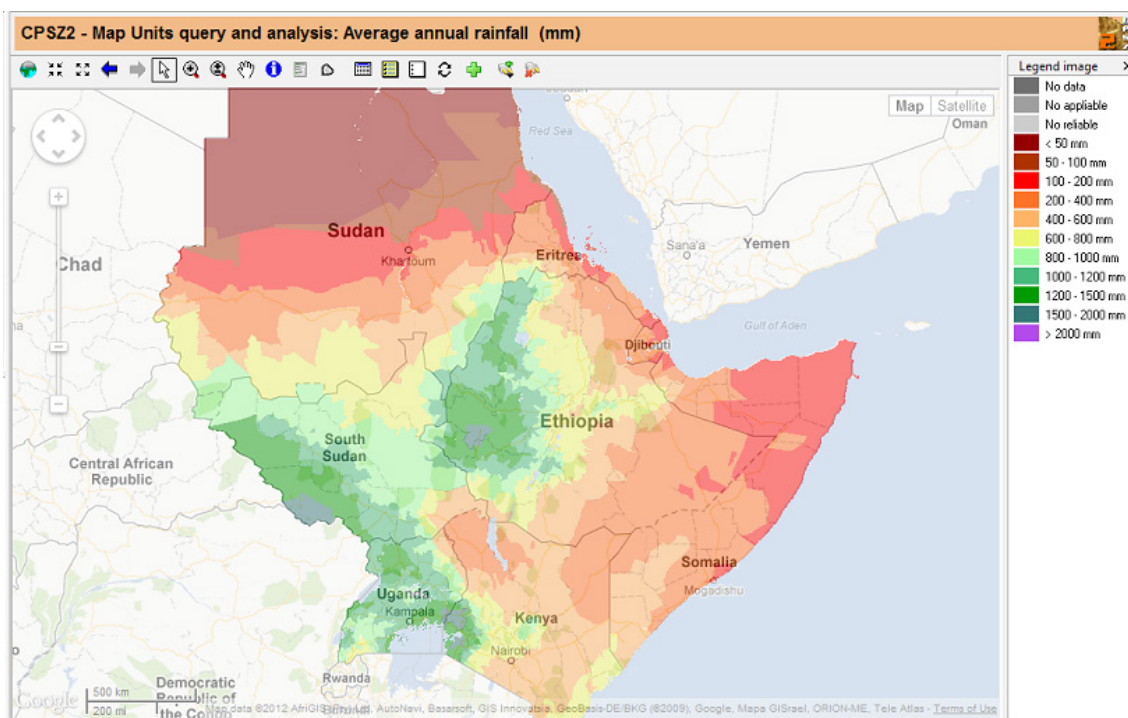

Figure 1: Map of the IGAD countries, showing rainfall distribution patterns, with Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) receiving less than 600mm rainfall annually(Disclaimer: The country borders shown on the map are only indicative and do not represent the official position of IGAD).

The droughts have been increasing in severity and frequency over the years and their negative impacts are exacerbated by floods, advancing desertification, land degradation, global warming and aggravated climate change phenomena. These conditions have been linked to diminished productivity, persistent food insecurity, extreme poverty and chronic vulnerability, which have severely affected the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities that inhabit the region. Indeed the Horn of Africa is known to be one of the most serious hotspots of structural food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger in the world. Thus the strategic priorities of the IGAD Member States

reflect the region's greatest single defining imperative – the urgent need to build the resilience of the communities to the region's environmental and socio-economic shocks, through investing in sustainable development and optimizing the productivity of the region's resources.

The predominant livelihood system in the ASALs is pastoral and agro-pastoral production. These include livestock production and rain-fed crop agriculture as well as practices of exploiting non-wood forest products, all of which continue to bear the brunt of climate extremes and harsh environmental circumstances. The ASALs remain constrained by the poor resources allocation from the public sector. The pastoralists are constantly on the move within and outside their national boundaries, in search of pasture and freshwater resources. The movement of people and their animals often causes conflicts and frequently necessitates regional intervention to resolve conflicts or prevent their reccurence. Drought displaces a large number of communities that lose their traditional means of livelihood (pastoralism, crop farming or fishing) and creates a generation of "climate refugees", often resulting in conflicts between communities, within and across borders. There are examples of development and environmental management strategies that were employed in the past by affected rural populations in the ASALs region, which enhanced the abilities of affected communities to cope with drought and its effects and enabled them to survive cycles of drought. While some of these strategies are still used, the modern rural communities in the ASALs face multiple threats and challenges, including demographic changes, resources scarcity, land degradation, overgrazing, deforestation, governance failures, civil strife, market fluctuations, climate change effects and other challenges, which add pressure to their fragile environment and tend to undermine their ability to survive recurrent cycles of drought. Moreover, drought is not the only danger. The projected rising sea levels threaten coastal settlements, especially in Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia, and Djibouti. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has predicted between 18 and 59 cm sea level rise by 2100. Mombasa, on the Kenyan coast, could lose 17% of its area with a 30 cm sea level rise. With the majority of its population around the capital Djibouti City, the country is in danger of rising sea levels polluting its aquifers and leading to salinization.

The increase in climate variability and extremes continue to play a significant role in the declining trend in per capita food production growth. Conflict, violence and diminished productivity in several parts of the IGAD region, which often cause migration and displacement, are also key contributors to hunger and food insecurity. The IGAD region is one of the main producers and hosts of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world; the region continues to face recurrent climatic shocks that will require emergency responses; and continues to suffer from some of the most protracted humanitarian crises worldwide. The IGAD region demographic structure is characterised by a high population growth rate of 2.5 to 3.5%, with over 60% of the estimated 250 million people in the region being youth. If properly harnessed, this represents a significant demographic dividend to the region. Indeed a generation of young, energetic and inter-connected citizens is increasingly working together to create better prospects for the region. The advanced mobile money and telecommunication systems, the globalized Diaspora and the widespread entrepreneurship are potentials that could be converted into assets, in capable of contributing to positive change and to sustainable development in the region. However, only 30% of the 250 million people live in the ASALs, which makes up between 60 - 70% of the overall land area in the IGAD region. In spite of the wide geographic coverage area, ASALs, which are sparsely populated, have always been regarded as a wasteland; and, have therefore received little or no public or private investment, resulting in the deterioration of productivity, worsening impacts of drought, increasing poverty, food insecurity and other livelihood vulnerabilities. Thus, over the years, the ASALs in the region have become synonymous with human emergencies, economic hardships, suffering and catastrophies, as the affected countries and international community

struggled to respond to drought emergences with relief aid and humanitarian interventions. Over time, these fire-fighting approaches were rendered ineffective by the increasing drought frequency and the increasing large number of people affected in each event.

The Drought of 2010 – 2011 and Launching of IDDRSI

The devastating drought that hit the IGAD region in 2010-2011 affected more than 13 million people and exacerbated food insecurity to famine levels in many areas of the region. The severity of this crisis brought to the fore the catastrophic impact of recurrent droughts and their dire humanitarian, environmental and productivity consequences. Simultaneously the 2011 drought underpinned the ineffectiveness of past drought response approaches, prompted questions on the causes of vulnerability and called for more enduring solutions. There was general understanding that while droughts are unavoidable natural phenomena in the Horn of Africa, their impacts can be mitigated by taking appropriate action, to avoid the occurrence of famine and other drought emergencies.

Figure 2:Scenes from the 2011 drought

Seeking to address the catastrophic phenomenon of recurrent droughts and related worsening environmental concerns in a sustainable manner, the Heads of State and Government of countries in the Horn of Africa region convened a Summit in Nairobi in September 2011 to discuss the crisis. The summit discussed the growing problem and worsening effects of droughts in the region and examined the urgent need to tackle the related problems of chronic food insecurity, diminished productivity, increasing poverty and vulnerability, in a sustainable manner. Recognizing the need to do things differently, the Nairobi Summit resolved to embark on an **IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)** to end drought emergencies. Within the framework of this historic collective decision, the summit called for the urgent introduction of innovative sustainable development strategies, policies and programs at Member States', cross-border and regional levels, aimed at building resilience to future climatic and economic shocks. Further, observing that achieving the objective of the newly formed initiative would entail dedicated and coordinated actions; and require enhanced partnerships at national, regional and international levels, the Summit tasked the IGAD Secretariat with the responsibility of leading and coordinating the implementation of the Initiative and appealed to development partners to align their support as appropriate.

Differences between IDDRSI and Previous Interventions Against Drought

In the past, the approaches used or advocated by governments, development partners and humanitarian agencies, to respond to drought and related emergencies, were in the form of reactive humanitarian relief interventions, usually based on the action of individual Member States or international agencies.

(a) IDDRSI advocates a coherent architecture of international action that involves the enhanced cooperation of all IGAD Member States working concertedly, in a coordinated manner, as a region. This method of work emphasises the need for coordination; as well as shared programming, which also highlights the need for simultaneous action

(b) The emphasis is on building resilience and sustainability with a focus on the vulnerable communities in the ASALs; it is about managing risk as opposed to dealing with emergencies

(c) IDDRSI requires that interventions against drought and related emergencies employ approaches that are pre-emptive, rather than reactive, holistic rather than independent, long-term instead of short-term and combining relief with development interventions.

(d) Cross-border cooperation is one of the features of IDDRSI. In addition to the agreement to work concertedly through enhanced coordination mechanisms, the Summit that launched IDDRSI also identified the need for cross-border cooperation: *"As we pursue the above strategies in our respective countries, we are cognizant of the fact that the arid lands of the Horn of Africa extends across national boundaries. Indeed, much of the countries in the HOA are under the same climatic zone, and when drought occurs, it affects most, if not all, of these countries concurrently. Thus, it is abundantly clear that close collaboration among the countries in the region will be of essence, if we are to succeed in our shared goal of ending drought emergencies now and in the future".*

Pioneering the Implementation of the Decision on IDDRSI

In order for the initiative to achieve its goals, it was agreed that IDDRSI would be implemented simultaneously in each country throughout the region, ensuring that no community or country is left behind. Although each government would be responsible for the implementation of IDDRSI and related interventions in each country, the task of ensuring that the objectives and impact of IDDRSI are achieved is the shared obligation of all stakeholders in the region. The IGAD Secretariat was, by virtue of its comparative advantage as a Regional Economic Community, assigned the role of leading and coordinating the implementation of IDDRSI. It is the regional character of IDDRSI, involving the concerted action of many countries, sectors, partners and stakeholders, all requiring coordination, that define and underscore the necessity of the role being played by the IGAD Secretariat. The role of leading and coordinating the implementation of the IDDRSI, which was assigned to the IGAD Secretariat is fully harmonised with its mandate and matched to its experience in dealing with other regional challenges, including conflicts, food and nutrition insecurity, climate variability and change, violent extremism and terrorism, piracy, refugees, migration and displacement.

(a) *Establishment and operationalisation of the IDDRSI Platform*

Within the framework of its mandate to lead and coordinate the implementation of the IDDRSI,

the IGAD Secretariat convened a series of regional and international consultative meetings that culminated in a consensus to form an IGAD Regional Drought Resilience and Sustainability Platform (IDDRSI Platform) as the mechanism to coordinate the implementation of the initiative. The Platform brings together all stakeholders in the drought resilience initiative, including Member States, IGAD Secretariat, Development Partners, UN agencies, Civil Society and specialized research and training institutions. All international development and humanitarian partners welcomed this strategy, reaffirmed their commitment to support country and regional efforts and undertook to consider aligning their investments, as appropriate, to support the region's new initiative. The Drought Resilience Platform provides the opportunity and mechanism through which the needs and support for the region's priorities for intervention in the drought resilience initiative can be discussed by affected countries and interested development partners.

The implementation of IDDRSI involves different ministries, sectors, partners, actors, stakeholders and intervention scenarios, with different methodologies and support frameworks in all IGAD Member States; and therefore requires coordination to help identify gaps, avoid possible duplication, while enhancing cooperation and synergy and facilitating concerted action. IDDRSI advocates a coherent architecture of international collaboration that involves the enhanced coordination of the strategic links between and among all actors at all levels, practically reading from the same page.
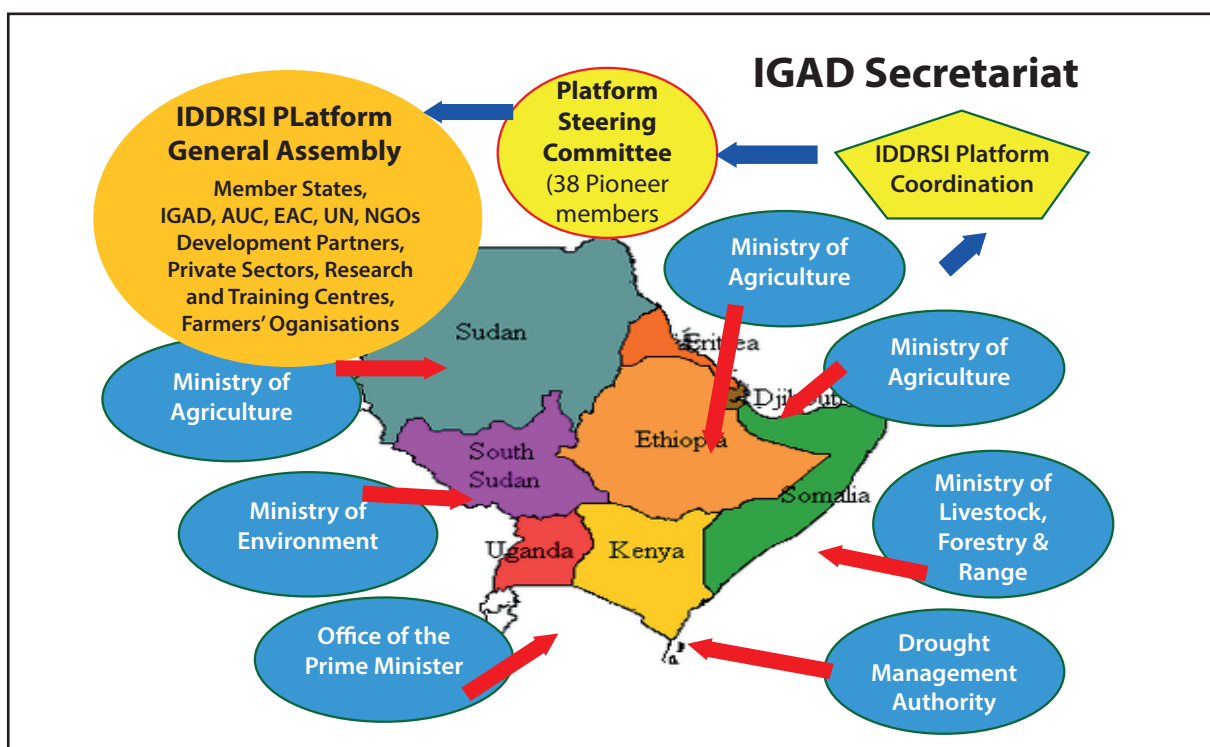

Figure 3: *Components of the IDDRSI Platform*

Inter-connected coordination mechanisms, at local, national and regional levels, that are required for the harmonized implementation of the drought resilience initiative have been established in all the IGAD Member States, in accordance with agreements reached within the framework of the IDDRSI Platform. This concerted, coordinated approach has created a strong political momentum which promises to generate greater commitment in the affected countries, attract more responses from development partners and facilitate increased investments to support activities aimed at building drought resilience. The coordination mechanisms currently in use to mobilise, organise

and harmonize activities that contribute to the implementation of IDDRSI in the IGAD region are continuously being reviewed and refined to include all stakeholders and ensure alignment with all sectors as would be demanded by IDDRSI, as a holistic initiative.

The IGAD Secretariat, working with IGAD Member States, Development Partners, has taken steps to operationalize the Drought Resilience Platform and has put in place the strategic and institutional mechanisms needed for the effective implementation of the drought resilience initiative; and developed the institutional arrangements, regulations and management structure of the Platform. The IDDRSI Platform is coordinated by a **Platform Coordination Unit,** overseen by a **Platform Steering Committee** and reports to a **Platform General Assembly.** Coordination mechanisms, at national and regional levels, required for the effective implementation of the drought resilience initiative have been established, the details of which appear in the section on implementation arrangements.

(b) *Development of the IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017)*

IDDRSI is based on the understanding behind the definition of *resilience,* as 'the capacity to manage, adapt to, cope with, or recover from stresses, shocks and disasters; or the ability of a system to remain stable or adapt to a new situation without undergoing catastrophic changes in its basic functioning. Thus, *drought disaster resilience* may be defined as the ability of individuals, households, communities and countries, to survive the effects of drought shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term living standards through appropriate management of their livelihoods and ecosystems. IDDRSI was conceived as a regional initiative to drive a regional agenda for developing and harmonizing policies, strategies and systems throughout the IGAD region, involving efforts aimed at ending drought emergencies, based on the understanding, as stated by the September 2011 Summit, that *"droughts need not, and should not, lead to famine and other disasters, in the region.*

Within the framework of its assigned role to lead and coordinate the implementation of the IDDRSI, the IGAD Secretariat initiated and coordinated the process of preparing the IDDRSI Strategy. The preparation of the IDDRSI Strategy was an inclusive and participatory process that involved experts from IGAD Member States, staff of the IGAD Secretariat and IGAD specialized institutions as well as public and non-state actors in member states. The Strategy was further informed by consultations with other stakeholders commonly affected by drought or involved in responding to its effects, including UN agencies and development partners. The process of developing the Strategy was guided by the IGAD Strategy 2011 - 2015 and defined, in scope, rationale and justification, by consideration of the region's SWOT and PESTLE analyses. The Strategy defined its vision, mission and overall goal, envisioning a region with communities free from vulnerabilities to drought emergencies; and proposed operational and institutional implementation arrangements as well as a monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of projects activities in the implementation of the initiative. The IDDRSI Strategy was launched in 2013 as regional agreement, plan and prescription of what needs to be done in the IGAD region to achieve the collective objective of ending drought emergencies.

The IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017) recognises the need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to combating chronic food and nutrition insecurity and addresses the deep-seated poverty and environmental degradation to build the resilience of communities and households to the effects of droughts and other shocks in the region. The Strategy identified 7 priority intervention areas, where the necessary investment and action will help build resilience through reducing the

vulnerability of target communities to climatic and economic shocks. These priority intervention areas include ensuring equitable access and sustainable use of natural resources, while improving environmental management; enhancing market access, facilitating trade and availing versatile financial services; providing equitable access to livelihood support and basic social services; improving disaster risk management capabilities and preparedness for effective response; enhancing the generation and use of research, knowledge, technology and innovations in the IGAD region; promoting conflict prevention and resolution and peace building; strengthening coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements for more organised, collaborative and synergistic action as well as improving partnerships to increase the commitment and support necessary to execute the objectives of the initiative.

(c) *Development of the IDDRSI Country Programming Papers & Regional Programming Paper*

The IDDRSI Strategy, by design, recognises that while drought-prone communities face common challenges and are often interconnected through shared natural resources and regional trade and trans-boundary human and animal movements, individual IGAD Member States may have their own specificities and areas of emphasis. The IGAD Member States developed their respective CPPs in a coordinated, concerted manner, using the common architecture of the regional IDDRSI Strategy to describe their specific priorities and define their strategies and institutional arrangements necessary to achieve the objectives of IDDRSI, i.e. to end drought emergencies. The Regional IDDRSI Strategy was thus interpreted by the different IGAD Member States into their respective Country Programming Papers (CPPs) for actions at the national level and a Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for interventions to be undertaken in a regional or cross-boundary context. Interventions are considered regional if, they are undertaken across political boundaries within the same activity framework; or are undertaken at the same time in more than one country; or beneficiaries in more than one country are simultaneously affected by the same intervention; or the intervention is concerned with resources that are shared across political boundaries. The RPP includes criteria for prioritizing and supporting cross-border initiatives and generally provides principles that cover rationalizing resilience interventions at national where cross-border cooperation with other countries is required or simultaneous action is necessary for a particular intervention.

The IDDRSI Strategy, CPPs and the RPP provide the necessary strategic direction and form the operational framework upon which the formulation of resilience-enhancing policies and investments in the IGAD region. At the national level, Member States identified prospective multi-sectoral areas for interventions and investments as well as the need to implement adequate national coordination mechanisms to organise and consolidate efforts aimed at building drought resilience. The identified priority intervention areas were outlined by each of the IGAD Member States in their respective Country Programming Paper (CPP) including a results-based M&E framework to be used for monitoring progress towards agreed and expected results The CPP of each IGAD Member State articulates its overall IDDRSI priorities to build drought disaster resilience and identifies the relevant regional aspects for inclusion in the RPP. At the regional level, the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) is both a mechanism and a framework to guide the process of implementing and monitoring the drought resilience initiative at a regional level. The RPP is intended to operationalise the IDDRSI at the regional level under the general supervision of the IGAD Secretariat. Development Partners agreed to re-align their support with the principles of the IDDRSI Strategy and have reaffirmed their commitment to support country and regional efforts based on the prescriptions in the IDDRSI Strategy, CPPs and RPP.

(d) *Implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017)*

The IDDRSI Strategy has served as a common framework for developing national and regional programmes to guide the formulation and implementation of intervention designs to enhance drought resilience through building sustainability in the IGAD region, under the leadership and coordination of the IGAD Secretariat. Throughout its implementation ever since it was launched, IDDRSI called for the introduction of innovative sustainable development strategies, policies, programmes and projects at IGAD Member States' and regional levels, aimed at building the resilience of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to climatic and economic shocks. The countries used the CPPs as a basis for developing their investment plans and project proposals, which, in turn were used to mobilise funding. The overall implementation of the Country Programming Paper (CPP) and Regional Programming Paper (RPP) varies from one IGAD Member State to another; and is affected by the institutional & technical arrangements available for the implementation of the initiative. IGAD Member States have been active in the development and funding of field programs aimed at building drought resilience.

In all IGAD Member States, a number of projects aimed at building resilience and sustainable livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought-prone areas have been initiated, including the following: Drought Resilience & Sustainability Program DRSLP (Phases I, II & III, implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan) funded by the African Development Bank, including support to the IGAD Secretariat for coordination; the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods & Resilience Project (RPLRP) funded by the World Bank in implemented in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda; Bi-lateral & regional technical cooperation funded by Germany(BMZ) and implemented in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda; Dryland Project funded by the Islamic Development Bank in Djibouti; IDDRSI Cross-border resilience and Migration funded by the European Union in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan; Jonglei Food Security Program (JFSP) funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in South Sudan. Since 2013, at least 1 billion US Dollars have been raised and invested in the execution of IDDRSI projects in different countries, covering different priority areas.

While IGAD Member States have been active in the development and funding of field programmes aimed at building drought resilience, the IGAD Secretariat has been playing its leadership and coordination roles to good effect. With inputs from IGAD Member States and support from various development partners, IGAD's capacity to optimally perform its assigned leadership and coordination functions in the implementation of IDDRSI has been enhanced; the IDDRSI Platform has been established and operationalised; and the IDDRSI national coordination mechanisms are functional; and IDDRSI is becoming consolidated as an effective framework through which to drive the region's development agenda. Being a long-term strategy, IDDRSI commits all stakeholders to be forward looking, seeking to build on past efforts, through improved interventions to sustain the progress in building drought resilience.

A design feature of the IDDRSI Strategy is that a periodic review is made to critically assess the status and effectiveness of implementation of each phase over a period of 5 years, in order to inform prescriptions for subsequent phases. Thus IDDRSI builds on past efforts to maximize the benefits of experience and lessons learnt, improve effectiveness and ensure sustained relevance in the process of building drought resilience. The progress made in the implementation of the first phase of the IDDRSI Strategy (2013-2017) was reviewed and assessed in 2018, in a process that sought to understand what worked and what did not; identify the challenges that were encountered, in order to formulate proposals for more effective ways of implementing IDDRSI in subsequent phases. This process led to the production of 3 reports: A Mid-Term Review of

the progress in the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy; a report produced in each of 7 IGAD Member States on the results of the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of IDDRSI and each country's Country Programming Paper (CPP); and a regional report on the results of the review of the implementation of IDDRSI throughout the IGAD region, in the context of the Regional Programming Paper (RPP). In addition to the reports from reviews and assessments, there were other opportunities that provided guidance to the process of improving the IDDRSI Strategy and its implementation, including: Meetings of the IDDRSI Platform during which various recommendations for improvements in the implementation of IDDRSI were made; and observations made during monitoring and analysis of project implementation activities occasionally called attention to various operational challenges and constraints affecting project execution or related to program design.
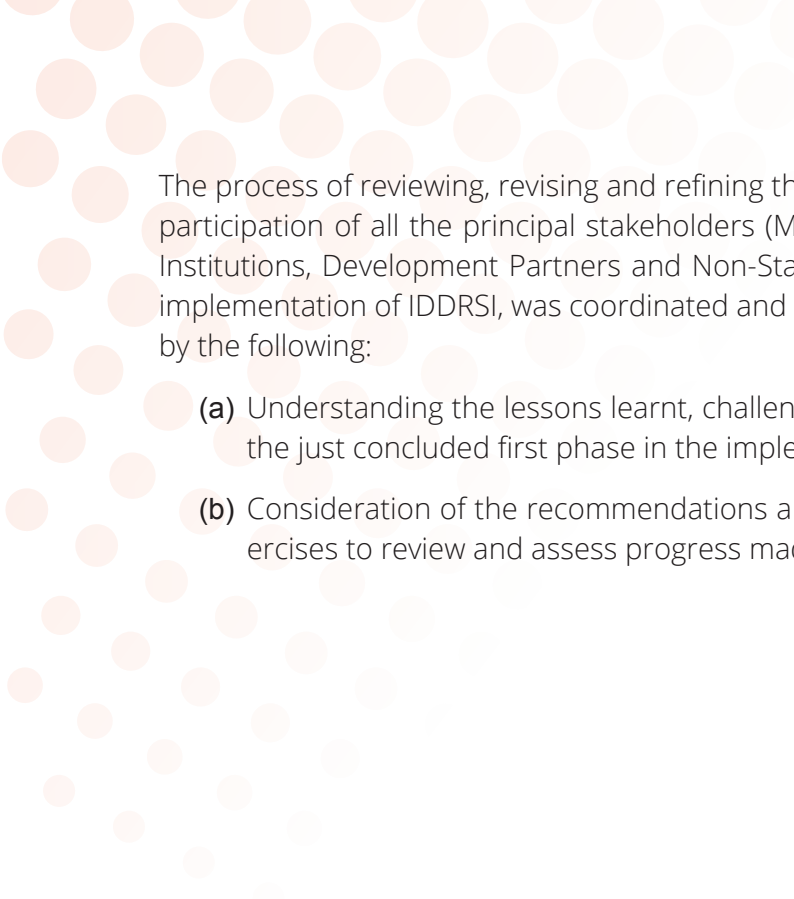

(e) *Refining the IDDRSI programming frameworks (IDDRSI Strategy, CPPs & RPP) for the next phase (2019 – 2024).*

The issues to consider in regard to the revision and improvement of the IDDRSI programming frameworks (IDDRSI Strategy, CPPs and RPP) were either derived from prescriptions inspired by observations and learning from past experience, or determined from the obligations generated by emerging issues. Given the regional nature of IDDRSI, the task of revising the IDDRSI programming frameworks was conducted throughout the region in a coordinated manner – and, as much as possible, executed in all IGAD Member States simultaneously. The main objectives of the improvements sought in the IDDRSI Strategy were to increase investments in the implementation of IDDRSI and to identify critical priority areas of gaps or omissions and emerging issues for focus. It was also aimed at increasing the effectiveness and comprehensive coverage in the implementation of IDDRSI, ensuring inclusive engagement and involvement of all categories of actors and stakeholders, with better coordination and deeper cooperation; and generate the commitment necessary to optimize the productivity and sustainable use of the region's resources.

Resilience is a multidimensional concept that is becoming increasingly utilized in development programming. It can be understood to encompass a broad-based multi-sectoral development that includes the many ways in which individuals and livelihood systems mitigate, adapt, recover, and learn from shocks and stresses, the longer-term goal being to reduce vulnerability and increase well-being. Despite the significant progress in the resilience agenda, more knowledge is needed on successful ways to document success stories in resilience building in the region. There is also need for targeted efforts to capture, share and disseminate this knowledge, and ensure comprehensive participation by all sectors and stakeholders, including integrating the gender perspective in resilience programming and policy dialogues.

The process of reviewing, revising and refining the IDDRSI programming frameworks involved the participation of all the principal stakeholders (Member States, IGAD Secretariat and Specialised Institutions, Development Partners and Non-State actors) that are involved or interested in the implementation of IDDRSI, was coordinated and supported by the IGAD Secretariat, being guided by the following:

(a) Understanding the lessons learnt, challenges encountered and opportunities identified in the just concluded first phase in the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017)

(b) Consideration of the recommendations and observations made in recently concluded exercises to review and assess progress made in the implementation of IDDRSI

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The IGAD region is characterised by a high population growth rate of 3% (with the total population doubling every 23 years) and an increasingly young population (over 60% of the estimated 242 million people in the region are youth). If properly harnessed, this represents a significant demographic dividend for the region. If neglected, it can be a catalyst for negative outcomes. However, the absolute number of poor people is increasing.

The region is drought prone and he primary livelihood system in the HOA is highly dependent on livestock production and adapted to the marginal lands of the ASALs and the constant challenges imposed by the scarcity of pasture and freshwater. This usually necessitates movement of people and livestock within and across political boundaries and sharing of available natural resources, including animal feeds, pastures and watering points and often causes resource-based conflicts and also increases disease transmission.

Notwithstanding the ecological hardships faced by the pastoralists, more than 80% of the livestock found in the IGAD region are kept in the ASALs. In addition to livestock, the IGAD region is endowed with dryland crops and natural resources; and there are traditional markets in the region and the Middle East for non-wood forest products and livestock and livestock products. With an area of 5.2 million km^2, an estimated 250 million people, a livestock population of over 336 million ruminants and an even larger population of wildlife and exotic plants, the IGAD region could easily be the engine of economic development in Africa

Despite this great potential, however, IGAD Member States are struggling to cope with floods, recurrent droughts and environmental degradation, which have exacerbated poverty and food insecurity in the region. The main economic activities in the ASALs, including livestock production, rain-fed crop agriculture and efforts to exploit non-wood forest products continue to bear the brunt of climate extremes and the harsh ecological circumstances in the region and remain severely constrained by the poor resource allocation from the public sector and the disturbances from resource conflicts. Moreover, the escalating demands for food, energy and social services arising

from the region's rapidly increasing human population lead to increasing encroachment into forest reserves, bush clearing with the associated loss of biodiversity, degraded soils, desertification and reduced food and livestock production and result in migration to towns in search of employment.

The degradation of land and deterioration of pasture production and environmental conditions are major challenges in livestock production and development in the IGAD region. The rangelands in the Horn of African are home to millions of livestock – cattle, camels, goats, sheep, etc that form the most appropriate forms of utilizing these arid and semi-arid lands in the region. It has been identified that lack of water, inadequate specific government policies and increased human population pressure have accelerated the impoverishment of these lands. The Horn of Africa region reportedly has the highest concentration of livestock in the world. Livestock production contributes significantly to the national gross domestic product in these countries and as such is a very important production sector. However, the pastoral communities in the region constitute some of the poorest people not only in the region, but globally due to poor production systems and productivity of the livestock. Consequently, a lot needs to be done to improve livestock production and productivity and raise the living standards of the pastoral populations in the region.

2.1 Status of Drought Resilience in the IGAD Region

The main challenge in the IGAD region is to reverse the growing human and social vulnerability against environmental hazards especially droughts and man-made disturbances, such as resource-based conflicts and economic crises.

In the past centuries pastoralists were well adapted and resilient enough to cope with drought events followed by floods. Today, socio-economic and ecological aspects of the pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems are under threat and losing resilience due to rapid population growth (more than 3% per annum), migration, environmental degradation, land re-allocation, fragmentation of rangelands, decreasing spatial mobility for herds and growing competition in the use of scarce pasture and water resources. As access to land and water rights is not sufficiently regulated, conflicts arise between different competing users especially amongst cross-border communities.

The combination of these adverse factors increasingly leads to accelerated environmental degradation, resource-based conflicts and migration, exacerbating socio-ecological vulnerability. When extreme hazards, like droughts occur, the whole agro-pastoral production system collapses with disastrous consequences for the affected populations. Huge financial resources are then required for humanitarian aid and even more to recover the production systems and livelihoods of the affected communities. In the long term, enormous refugee camps of despondent populations larger than the surrounding cities become the outcome norms. In addition, natural resource conflicts and adverse climatic conditions; restrictive mobility of people, goods and services; insufficient infrastructure for within and among neighboring countries; informal and illegal trade within monopolistic structures of contraband; corruption and arbitrariness, further weaken the already poor purchasing power and render the region conflictive, food insecure and perpetually dependent on food aid. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria continue to erode the economy and undermine human development due to inadequate basic infrastructure and poor access to health services, illiteracy and gender inequalities. The capacity of the affected populations to participate in policy development, planning and decision making in order to deal with these challenges is very limited. This is further exacerbated by global warming and climate change phenomena, which increase and further complicate the extent of vulnerability.

In the past efforts in ASALs were more concentrated in managing the drought disasters and related humanitarian emergencies. In 1986, seeking to combat the increasing aridity, desertification, recurrent droughts and chronic food insecurity that characterize the region, the Horn of Africa countries moved to create the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was revitalized in 1996 to form the Regional Economic Community now known as IGAD. The devastating drought that hit the IGAD region in 2010-2011 affecting an estimated 13 million people and exacerbating the already prevailing food insecurity in the IGAD region called for a paradigm shift in the management of drought events. The severity, increasing frequency and spread of drought events brought to the fore the catastrophic impact of recurrent droughts and their dire humanitarian, environmental and productivity consequences. More important, however, was the acknowledgement of the ineffectiveness of past

In 2011, the Heads of State and Government of this region convened a Summit to discuss the problem of recurrent droughts and collectively agreed to embark on a drought resilience initiative in which they assigned the IGAD Secretariat with the role and mandate to lead and coordinate the implementation of the initiative. The new approach will focus on the underlying causes of the need for humanitarian aid and approach disaster management through pro-active, preventive and structural development oriented solutions.

While in the past, the ASALs were regarded largely as an expanse of unproductive wasteland, and attracted little or no interest or investment from the private and public sectors, the drought resilience initiative will help rediscover the true value of the region's resources and opportunities for production. Whereas the predominant livelihood system in the ASALs of the IGAD region is pastoral livestock production, the contribution of livestock and livestock products to the agricultural GDP is frequently underestimated in all the affected countries. This under estimation of the region's principal product obscures the region and the livestock sector from the political limelight that usually inspires government support and thus undermines the region's potential for enhanced productivity and progress. Moreover, the modest efforts of some individual countries to assist their communities in addressing the problems of drought emergences have been rendered ineffective by the absence of similar schemes across the border, underscoring the importance of the regional approach and the critical necessity for the harmonisation and coordination of intervention action in the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative across within and across national boundaries.

3. RATIONALE AND JUSTIFICATION

IGAD's plan to end drought emergencies, build drought resilience and achieve growth and sustainable development is arguably the region's most versatile development paradigm ever designed and implemented. The novelty of IDDRSI is in both its technical merit and effectiveness, particularly as derived from the dividend of investing in managing the risk rather than the emergencies of drought disasters; and working as region in concerted coordinated actions, to implement a collective decision. The keen interest in IDDRSI is backed by its widely acknowledged relevance to the vagaries of our worsening ecological circumstances; and is evidenced by the willingness of IGAD Member States to translate the IDDRSI Strategy into the objectives of their CPPs and national development plans; as well as the positive response from most development partners to support the initiative.

The agreement by IGAD Member States and Development Partners to work together to execute activities guided by a common framework in planning and reporting, coordinated by an agent of our unanimous choice is an ingredient for agreeable outcomes. The prescription for a broad, collective, multi-sectoral development agenda to address the specific needs of the region in a participatory manner, based on the principle of national action backed by regional thinking is refreshing. The targeting of the IDDRSI Strategy priority intervention areas (PIAs) focusing on households and communities as primary beneficiaries recognizes the need for the empowerment of vulnerable groups and individuals in drought disaster risk management, in general and resilience building in particular. With clearly identified priorities, most of which are shared, including food and nutrition insecurity; environmental degradation; conflict prevention and peace building; and economic and social development, IDDRSI, now in its second phase is clearly a method of work whose time has come. The momentous breakthrough in the international consensus in support of the resilience approach came from the recognition that emergency and development activities are complimentary and mutually reinforcing. The concept of resilience is now well recognized by humanitarian and development actors as the link or common factor between preparedness, relief, recovery and development. It is widely acknowledged that layering, integrating and sequencing humanitarian and development assistance can further the objectives of each intervention to a greater extent than by programming in isolation.

4. TOWARDS DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN THE IGAD REGION

IDDRSI provides a framework through which the key factors that contribute to the instabilities and vulnerabilities in the region can be analyzed, understood and comprehensively addressed. Contemporary challenges, including migration, fragility, violence, conflict and climate change phenomena can be effectively addressed using the IDDRSI framework. Climate change is projected to further increase the number of drought days and shorten crop growing seasons, in many places, including the IGAD region. Climate change poses a serious threat to crop productivity in the region, which will severely undermine the region's ability to feed a population that is growing at a rate of more than 3% per year and becoming increasingly urbanized. In 2018 and during the first half of 2019, researchers reported huge changes in dry extremes and reported that dry records have increased by up to 50 percent, raising concern about the possibilities of worsening trends. Of all the natural hazards that affect food production, droughts cause the greatest damage and losses, especially in the livestock and crop production subsectors. The IDDRSI Strategy draws attention to the need for climate smart practices, institutional strengthening, early warning and response, better land management, diversification of livelihood systems and an improved policy and regulatory environment

The overall objective of reducing drought disaster risks and building the resilience of IGAD region communities responds to the needs of the vulnerable and most at risk ASALs communities of the IGAD region by focusing on the cluster and holistic approach in cross-border programming to ensure that the ASAL communities are improved in a homogenous way on all sides of the border. IDDRSI is seen as an opportunity for investing in sustainable development and optimizing the productivity of the region's resources, to build the resilience of its communities to the region's environmental and socio-economic shocks. The relevance and significance of IDDRSI in the IGAD region is attested by the demonstrated willingness by Member States to translate the IDDRSI Strategy into the objectives of country programming; as well as the expressed concurrence by all stakeholders, including Development Partners, to align development and humanitarian interventions with the objectives of the IDDRSI Strategy.

In a decision founded in a spirit of collective political commitment, the Nairobi Summit advocated for expeditious action, dedicated to the objective of ending drought emergencies. Recognizing the need to do things differently, by combining preventive (rather than reactive) methods, acting regionally (rather than as individual Member State) and using twin-track (rather than only emergency) and holistic (rather than silos) approaches, the Summit resolved to embark on a Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative. The Summit assigned the IGAD Secretariat with the task of leading and coordinating the implementation of the Initiative. The Summit also urged the affected countries to develop policies and strategies that will facilitate investments that support programmes that build resilience to future climatic and economic shocks, including building human capital and sustainable livelihoods. A number of development and implementing partners including the private sector, NGOs and UN agencies and national and regional NSAs welcomed this strategy and undertook to consider aligning their investments, as appropriate, to support the region's new initiative. In a consultative meeting held in November 2011, IGAD member countries and their development partners agreed to form a Regional Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform through which the region's priority areas of intervention and investment will be discussed and coordinated.

4.1 Strategic Niche

The IGAD Secretariat's long experience in the management of drought related issues in the region and its comparative advantage in its functions as a Regional Economic Community make it an ideal and natural home for the IDDRSI, well suited for its assigned role in leading and coordinating the implementation of the drought resilience initiative. The divisions of the IGAD Secretariat and IGAD Specialized institutions including ICPAC, CEWARN, ICPALD and ISSP will, by design, be expected to support the identification, development and implementation and monitoring of the priority areas of intervention. IDDRSI will be implemented in complementarity with national plans and other frameworks such as CAADP to enhance synergy

The IDDRSI Strategy is designed to complement and build on on-going interventions by divisions and specialized institutions of the IGAD Secretariat, member states and development and implementing partners including, non-state actors, which add value to building drought disaster resilience. It strengthens innovation and promotes best practices and promising technologies and takes cognisance of indigenous technologies and knowledge systems. The IDDRSI Strategy will benchmark international best practices in drought disaster resilience and disaster risk management especially the Hyogo framework and employ a results-based monitoring and evaluation system and peer review approach. The strategy will promote the development of centres of excellence in drought disaster resilience to be used for generation of knowledge and technology, experience sharing and institutional learning and skilling.

The IGAD region is characterised by aridity, droughts and chronic food insecurity. The Horn of Africa countries therefore moved in 1986 to create IGAD as the vehicle for combating drought and delivering food security and development in the region while protecting the environment. In the midst of other RECs, in 2011, the Heads of State and Government of this region still found IGAD to be the most relevant and most suited regional organisation to lead and coordinate IDDRSI. It is generally acknowledged that in spite of its small secretariat, IGAD has proved to be an efficient and effective REC in pursuing its development and peace and security agenda. With 25 years of experience and supported by a number of its specialised institutions (like ICPAC, ICPALD, CEWARN, etc), IGAD is well poised to coordinate the implementation of the IDDRSI strategy for tangible results.

4.2 The Objective of Building Resilience

Based on the definition above, a drought resilient IGAD region will be judged on the basis of a combination of factors including (i) adequate, assured and stable food and nutrition security; (ii) reduced vulnerability to disasters achieved through development actions; (iii) prevention and peaceful resolutions of conflicts; (iv) sustainable livelihood systems; (v) adequate social protection measures for the disadvantaged; (vi) equitable access to sustainably managed natural resources; (vii) active participation and inclusiveness in planning, implementation and decision making; (viii) assured inclusive economic growth and access to national and natural resources in ASALs; and (ix) evolution of strong trans-boundary movement of people and their livestock, institutions, trade, networks and knowledge economy.

The IDDRSI Strategy will identify and address the underlying causes of social and environmental vulnerability; guide the application of holistic approaches to strengthen the capabilities of households, communities and IGAD Member States to cope with and adapt to natural hazards and economic disturbances; attain a "resilient IGAD Region", free from hunger and environmental degradation; and achieve sustainable development. To this end, the Nairobi Summit emphasized

the need to do things differently including,

(i) Countries working together as a region;

(ii) Adopting the twin track approach to drought where emergency response is linked to recovery and long-term development

(iii) Focusing on priority intervention areas as identified by target communities and Member States

(iv) Ensuring that the design, development and implementation of the interventions are people centered and take into account all aspects of human development to ensure drought resilience and food security

5. EVOLUTION OF THE IDDRSI STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The IDDRSI Strategy (2019-2024) was derived from refining its predecessor, the IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017); and was informed by the existing IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan (2016-2020); Agenda 2063 of the African Union; the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations; National Development Plans of IGAD Member States; Country Programming Papers; the Food and Nutrition Situation Reports for the Horn of Africa Region; IGAD Specialized Institutions and Programmes' Strategies and Implementation plans [ICPAC Strategy 2011-2016, ISSP (2011-2015), IRAPP (2012-2016), IGAD regional gender policy framework 2012-2016, and CEWARN Strategy (2012-2017)]; Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (SFDRR 2015-30); Programme of Action (PoA) for the Implementation of the Africa Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (AURSDRR).; drought response plans of major partners and stakeholders: AUC/NEPAD/CAADP, IGAD DRM Strategy, EAC, World Bank, African Development Bank, UNDP, EU, USAID, GIZ and others.

The IDDRSI Strategy (2019 – 2024) was crafted in harmony with the converging mandates, aspirations and objectives of the different stakeholders in the drought disaster resilience sector. IGAD Member States are committed to the objective of promoting a holistic, integrated, results-oriented development programming approach that is responsive to the environmental, socio-cultural, political and economic circumstances of the region; and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to drought and related shocks in the IGAD region. The strategy builds on the lessons learnt from the implementation of its predecessor and provides remedies for duplications, omissions, emerging issues, such a migration and responds to the need for new emphases and methods of work. While the previous IDDRSI Strategy had 7 priority intervention areas, the current strategy introduces an 8th priority intervention area that highlights human capital, underscores gender and emphasises social capital. The IDDRSI Strategy (2019 – 2024) upholds the importance of the regional approach based on the principle of acting nationally, but thinking regionally, as championed by the previous strategy.

A summary of the IDDRSI planning hierarchy and strategic positioning is outlined below. The Strategy has 8 priority intervention areas which were developed following extensive consultations with representatives of different sectors and stakeholders undertaken by experts from IGAD Member States and the IGAD Secretariat; and after comprehensive reviews and assessments of the progress in the implementation of the previous phase of the IDDRSI Strategy.

5.1 IDDRSI Programming Framework and Strategic Positioning

VISION	A peaceful and prosperous IGAD Region free from drought disasters and emergencies
MISSION	To enhance drought disaster resilience and sustainability in the IGAD region
OVERALL GOAL	Drought disaster resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of the IGAD region achieved by 2027

Priority Intervention Areas		Strategic Objectives
1	Natural Resources and Environment Management	To enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services
2	Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs
3	Enhanced production and livelihoods diversification	To increase adaptive capacities of households in drought-prone communities
4	Disaster Risk Management	To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States.
5	Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer	To improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in the IGAD Region
6	Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution	To achieve peace and stability in the IGAD region
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships	To strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI
8	Human Capital, Gender and Social Development	To increase equitable access to basic social services in drought-prone areas

The IDDRSI priority intervention areas were carefully selected and extensively discussed on the basis of their potential to contribute to enhancing resilience to environmental impact, climate change and natural disasters and promote the sustainable use of natural resources, in the IGAD region. The strategy is also fully harmonized with the objectives of other programming frameworks, including regional, continental and global strategies, such as the IGAD Regional Strategy, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the AU Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This illustrates the coherence and consistency in identifying and prioritising the region's food security and other development challenges in relation to the drought resilience initiative as a component of the IGAD Overall Strategy.

5.2 Functional Principles of IDDRSI

The IDDRSI Strategy was developed to have the following functional principles:

a. The decision to work as a region in the implementation of IDDRSI requires that:

- While the actions may be national, the thinking is regional; and whereas the IGAD Secretariat was assigned to lead and coordinate the activities related to implementing the initiative, the decisions are based on consensus; and as much as possible, in harmony with the guidelines agreed by the IDDRSI Platform Governance structure, provided that the Member State, where the action in question is, will always take precedence

- Information on all aspects of IDDRSI implementation will be shared with all members of the IDDRSI Platform

- As much as possible resource mobilisation in support of IDDRSI will be done in a regional framework

- The planning of resilience enhancing activities in the IGAD region will be harmonised with the IDDRSI Strategy framework

- The IDDRSI Platform shall be adopted and recognized by all IGAD Member States, Development Partners and other stakeholders as the region's drought resilience governance structure

b. While the implementation of IDDRSI will require all 8 PIAs to be covered, activities may be executed singly or in any form of combination of PIAs, in whole or in part.

c. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation will form an integral part of the management of the implementation of IDDRSI. will be regularly monitored and evaluated using a Results Based monitoring framework

d. While the emphasis of IDDRSI will be aimed at investing in development so as to reduce the need for humanitarian interventions, IDDRSI will, as demanded by the level of vulnerability of the beneficiaries, also adopt a humanitarian approach as a precursor to involvement in development.

e. The implementation of IDDRSI will recognize that IGAD subscribes to the principle of variable geometry, which recognizes that its members are at different levels of development and move at different speeds and constellations depending on their priorities; to the extent of which all efforts will be made to ensure that no country or community gets left behind

5.3 Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs)

To enable consistent and coordinated activities in the different IGAD Member States, the following eight components and sub-components were identified by the IGAD Member States during the exercise to refine the IDDRSI programming frameworks.

PIA	Eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs)
1	**Natural Resources and Environmental Management**
	1.1 Water Resources Development and Management
	1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development
	1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources
	1.4 Environmental Management including Biodiversity
	1.5 Development of Renewable Energy

2	**Market Access, Trade and Financial Services**
	2.1 Transport, Market and Infrastructure Development
	2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility
	2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services
	2.4 Strengthening Regional and Cross-border Trade
	2.5 Development and Harmonization of Financial Services in the IGAD Region
3	**Enhanced Production and Livelihoods Diversification**
	3.1 Livestock Production, Healthand Nutrition
	3.2 Crop Production and Productivity
	3.3 Fisheries Development
	3.4 Income Diversification
	3.5 Productive Safety Net (chronically food insecure)
	3.6 Productive Safety Net 2 (graduating from safety net)
	3.7 Trans-boundary Disease and SPS Measures and Standard
4	**Disaster Risk Management**
	4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response
	4.2 Contingency Planning
	4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
	4.4 Reduction of Vulnerability to Climate-related Hazards and Natural Disasters
5	**Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer**
	5.1 Support to Applied Adaptive Research
	5.2 Advisory and Extension System
	5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication
	5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dryland Collaborative, Adaptive and Applied Research Centers
	5.5 Alignment of Applied and Adaptive Research with Development Priorities of the Resilience Agenda
6	**Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution**
	6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms
	6.2 Conflict Resolution
	6.3 Increase Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts in ASALs
7	**Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships**
	7.1 Coordination and Platform Management
	7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building
	7.3 Enhancing Partnerships
	7.4 Resource Mobilization
	7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL)

8	**Human Capital, Gender and Social Development**
	8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition
	8.2 Access to Education and Training
	8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion
	8.4 Social Safety Nets
	8.5 Migration and Displacement

The identification, prioritization, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of interventions, will be coordinated at regional level by the IGAD Secretariat through the Platform Coordination Unit (PCU). The eight priority intervention areas (PIAs) for building drought resilience in the ASALs, shown above are proposed as a common architecture when developing programmes for the drought resilience and sustainability initiative, both at country and regional levels, to ease exchange of experiences and comparison of activities.

PIA 1:Natural Resources and Environmental Management

The economic and social development of the IGAD region depends on the exploitation of its natural resources, including water, pasture, land, range and non-wood forest products including gums, resins, spices, honey and artisanal minerals. IDDRSI is a prescription for building the resilience of the communities of the IGAD region to the region's environmental and socio-economic shocks by investing in sustainable development through optimizing the productivity of the region's resources.

The rapid human population growth and demand for food, energy and other social services has necessitated the expansion of land under rain-fed crop and livestock production. Environmental degradation, such is widespread in ASALs is primarily caused by poor land use, increasing climate variability and climate extremes have increasingly compounded and exacerbated this problem. The cost of the losses from soil and biodiversity erosion and degradation escalates when the human and health costs of poor sanitation and poor water quality are taken into account. The backlash of these losses and the rapid population growth and urbanization is further degraded soils, more quest for more bush clearing, more encroachment into forest reserves, greatly reduced production of food and livestock and increased desertification, resulting in migration to towns and abroad, to look for better means of livelihoods and survival.

There is need for improved natural resources use and management to curb the loss of biodiversity and erosion of gene pools in pastoral and agro-ecosystems, in order to address the impact of droughts and climate change and respond to the growing need for social services in the IGAD region. Aspects of these challenges will be addressed through the implementation of IDDRSI, employing the following strategies:

> **PIA 1:Natural Resources and Environmental Management**
>
> Strategic Objective: **To enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services.**
>
> **Strategic Interventions**:
>
> 1. Water Resources Development and Management
> 2. Rangeland Ecology and Pasture Development
> 3. Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources
> 4. Environment Management, including Bio-Diversity
> 5. Development of Renewable Energy
> 6. Strengthening Pollution Control in the IGAD Region
> 7. Forestry Development and Management
> 8. Soil Efficiency Management
> 9. Resource Mapping

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Market access and trade play a significant role in the wellbeing of a household as it allows people to buy and sell goods and services including food, medicines and household essentials; and contribute to the diversification of economies in rural areas. Market inaccessibility is therefore an important cause of poverty, inequality; and crucial for determining where public services are inadequately provided. Devising technical and policy interventions to address market access problems as well as identifying improvements in communication infrastructure, such as transportation networks or markets are critical strategic aspects that can be addressed through IDDRSI.

To satisfy the market access needs of ASALs communities, IGAD, within the framework of IDDRSI, assist and compliment the coordination, mobilization, harmonization, promotion, support and facilitation of building understanding and awareness, knowledge management, capacity building, development planning, policy and legislation and advancing best practices and innovations through the following strategic interventions:

> **PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services**
>
> Strategic Objective: **To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs.**
>
> **Strategic Interventions**:
>
> 1. Transport, Market and Infrastructure Development
> 2. Securing Livestock Mobility
> 3. Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services
> 4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-border Trade
> 5. Development and Harmonization of Financial Services in the IGAD Region

The expected outcome of this component is to enhance access of drought-prone communities to market and trade in order to increase household incomes, in particular, incomes from commercial sales. Livestock and agricultural products being the dominant and potentially the most profitable livelihood given growing demand for livestock products, the component is primary addressing constraints and potential of this sector. The contributions from pastoral economy, livestock trading and peasant agriculture form a significant base of economic interdependence linking the IGAD Member States. Moreover, IGAD Member States recently adopted a regional policy framework on cross-border trade that promises to be a lifeline for the region's small-scale traders. If implemented, the framework will strengthen border security systems in the IGAD region, support trade facilitation at border crossings and promote participation of border and communities in policy making, thus recognizing the socioeconomic contribution of informal cross-border trade within member states. The identified strategic interventions covering transport, livestock mobility, financial services and cross-border trade within the IDDRSI Strategy are all important components in the region's resilience agenda.

PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

Shifting an economy away from a single income source toward multiple sources from a growing range of sectors and markets has traditionally been applied as a strategy to address sector vulnerability and help cope with risks in production and is increasingly being promoted to achieve climate resilience. Decision makers can increase the effectiveness of interventions of promoting diversification (e.g. of crops) by targeting low income farmers located in harsh climate areas and improving information, extension services and market access infrastructure.

PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

Strategic Objective: **To increase adaptive capacities of households in drought-prone communities**

Strategic Interventions:

1. Livestock Production, Health and Nutrition
2. Crop Production and Productivity
3. Fisheries Development
4. Income Diversification
5. Productive Safety Net (chronically food insecure)
6. Productive Safety Net 2 (graduating from safety net)
7. Trans-boundary Disease and SPS Measures and Standard

The IDDRSI Strategy proposes to increase the adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities by addressing thematic areas related to livestock and crop production, health, nutrition and productivity as well as fisheries development. It also proposes income diversification and the use of productive safety nets as the added means of ensuring production in all eventualities, with a special focus on trans-boundary diseases and SPS measures and standards, as a means to guarantee health and productivity optima.

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

The IGAD region is perpetually at risk of multiple disasters including drought, floods and other complex emergencies. Various natural resources, water, land, range, plants and animals are adversely affected by climate and variability, impacting negatively the economic and social development of the region. Climatic shocks continue to pose significant threats to food security particularly for the vulnerable drought prone communities. Changes in climate are translated directly to the region's economic and social performance.

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

Strategic Objective : **To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States**

Strategic Interventions:

1. Early Warning Systems and Response
2. Contingency Planning
3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
4. Reduction of Vulnerability to Climate-related Hazards and Natural Disasters

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In the past, communities knew their local climate and seasonal variations well, particularly the onset and cessation of rains. However, under climate change, there is increased climate variability and the frequency and intensity of weather and climate events, such as droughts, are difficult to predict. Therefore, efficient meteorological services to provide accurate weather, climate and droughts information to the vulnerable communities are crucial. Mitigating and adapting to the climate risks has to be part of development plans, if zero hunger is to be achieved. It is important to understand how climate variability impacts are on livelihoods and food security so that such analysis can inform where to prioritize adaptation, mitigation and resilience interventions. Hence the need, as advocated by the IDDRSI Strategy within the framework of the Disaster Risk Management PIA, for enhancing drought preparedness, prevention, mitigation and management capacities of the affected communities; as well as building capacity in early warning and response system; contingency planning, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

Research is a cross-cutting tool of information and knowledge management that is used in the design, development, facilitation, promotion, coordination and monitoring of appropriate region-wide policies, programmes and initiatives, such as IDDRSI. The IDDRSI Strategy observes that the economic and social development of the IGAD ASALs depends on the judicious exploitation of its natural resources, including water, pasture, land, range and non-wood forest products including gums, resins, spices, honey and artisanal minerals. The Strategy also recognizes that the sustained development of a society depends on the quality and quantity of its skilled and knowledgeable human capital. Access to and application of knowledge is thus critical in building drought resilience in the ASALs.

The necessary scientific capital can be built by increasing the men and women trained in science, the human capital upon whom the creation of new knowledge and its practical application depend. In this connection, there is need to strengthen the centers of research which are principally the universities, colleges and research institutes in the region, which provide the environment conducive for scientific research and development (R&D), activities the overall goal of which is to gain and apply knowledge, covering pure research, applied research and development. Pure research is curiosity oriented, undertaken to advance knowledge for its own sake; applied research is carried out in anticipation that its results will be useful to technology; and development is concerned with transforming technological knowledge into concrete operational hardware.

Applied research uses the ideas generated by pure research in making inventions which, in turn, are made practically viable through development. Thus for science to serve as a powerful factor in the welfare of the IGAD Member States and respond to the practical problems of the region, e.g. in the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy, applied research must be made vigorous. Given the peculiar constraints of the drylands in the IGAD region, within a framework of livelihood options, there is need to prioritize natural resources and other areas of the IDDRSI Strategy as the principal research base and recognize points of entry for developmental initiatives to be able to determine the region's research needs.

A series of projects based on critical targets for research will be identified and used to attract the involvement of researchers in the region through advertised calls for Concept Notes featuring themes that address livelihood advancement and sustainable development.

PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

Strategic Objective: **To improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in the IGAD Region**

Strategic Interventions:

1. Support to Applied Adaptive Research

2. Advisory and Extension System

3. Knowledge Management and Communication

4. Promote the Network of National and Regional Dryland Collaborative, Adaptive and Applied Research Centres

5. Alignment of Applied and Adaptive Research with Development Priorities of the Resilience Agenda

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Sharing of knowledge and information related to the implementation of IDDRSI is a strategic function of the IDDRSI Platform, which helps to identify resilience needs and informs programming. In this connection, a number of knowledge management (KM) tools have been developed, including the **Who-is-doing-What-Where** (3-W) mapping tool, which facilitates mapping and tracking of resilience investment and supports program portfolio management; **IGAD***Info,* which is based development related information from countries within the IGAD region; the **Di-Monitoring,** which is a web-based tool, to follow project implementation as part of the IDDRSI M&E System; and the **IDDRSI website**: http://resilience.igad.int/ with regularly updated news, views and information, on the implementation of IDDRSI.The development, refinement and application of different Knowledge Management tools, to provide information used for training, programming and promotion will be an important feature of the IDDRSI Strategy

Within the framework of its priority intervention area on research, knowledge management and technology transfer (PIA#5), the IDDRSI Strategy identifies the need to enhance the generation, application and integrated management of research, knowledge, technology and innovations for resilience building in the IGAD region. This includes scaling up resilience-enhancing technologies and identifying new technologies that are necessary for enhancing the capacity of vulnerable communities in the IGAD region to respond to shifts in resource endowments that are expected to accompany climate change phenomena. Technology transfer is therefore considered an integral part of the IDDRSI Strategy to help achieve the objective of reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to the risks of climate change.

PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Over the past years, the Horn of Africa has seen an increasing trend of growing challenges of demographic pressure, environmental stress, abject poverty, internal tensions, weak economic infrastructures and inadequate resilience to food and nutritional insecurity, which have, in some places, triggered or exacerbated conflict and led to displacement and migration. Peace and security have remained elusive commodities in most ASALs in the IGAD region and especially in times of drought events when competition for scarce water and pastures can result in violent conflict. The IDDRSI Strategy takes cognisance of the fact that there are areas of the Horn in Africa region where conflict, insecurity and lawlessness present formidable challenges that severely undermine productivity and livelihood and contribute to vulnerability to drought effects and related shocks. Resource conflicts, which are exacerbated, on the one hand by easy access to small arms; and on the other by the impact of drought and environmental degradation, disrupt most critical livelihood of herding and crop production and traditional migrations for pasture, water and markets. The violent confrontations in the ASAL areas are not isolated. They are part of complex and dynamic social-economic and political systems which must be taken into account during strategy formulation and programming. Conflict and violence in several parts of the IGAD region are acknowledged to be key contributors to hunger and food insecurity, suggesting that efforts to fight hunger must go hand-in-hand with those to sustain peace; hence the identification of interventions for peace as important ingredients and contributions to the resilience-building objectives of IDDRSI.

PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution

Strategic Objective: **To achieve peace and stability in the IGAD region Strategic Interventions:**

1. Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

2. Conflict Resolution

3. Increase Peaceful Settlement of Conflicts in ASALs

4. Improve Governance

Peace building, conflict resolution and improved governance will therefore form key ingredients among the interventions identified as critical for resilience building IGAD and its specialised institutions like CEWARN, ICPAC and ICPALD will deepen their internal capabilities and those of Member States to prevent and manage conflicts, and promote peace building in the region.

PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships

The IDDRSI Strategy acknowledges that its implementation will involve different ministries, sectors, partners, actors, stakeholders and intervention scenarios, with different methodologies and support frameworks in 7 IGAD Member States; and therefore will require a robust coordination arrangement to facilitate concerted action and ensure that all stakeholders are informed. The necessity for coordination is a direct consequence of the agreement to work as a region employing a holistic approach. Such method of work will help identify gaps, avoid possible duplication, while enhancing cooperation and synergy and facilitating concerted intervention. The coordination mechanisms currently in use to mobilise, organise and harmonize activities that contribute to the implementation of IDDRSI in the IGAD region are continuously being reviewed and refined to include all stakeholders and ensure alignment with all sectors as demanded by IDDRSI as a holistic initiative.

The leadership and coordination roles served by the IGAD Secretariat in the implementation of IDDRSI, including the management of the IDDRSI Platform, drumming up action, mobilizing resources, building partnerships care clearly evident and widely appreciated; as is its comparative advantage as a regional economic community (REC) that serves as a change agent in the region. In this regard the role and relevance of the IGAD Secretariat as the development broker per excellence, especially where cross-border interventions are concerned, make IGAD the imperative participant in development considerations and a natural partner with all actors, practically in every intervention in the region.

PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships

Strategic Objective: **To strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI**

Strategic Interventions:

1. Coordination and Platform Management

2. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

3. Enhancing Partnerships

4. Resource Mobilization

5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL*)*

The Platform Coordination Unit (PCU) is now in place and is (with support from a number of development partners) equipped to execute the obligations of its core functions. The PCU is the principal mobilising and organising centre, which holds together the different levels of actors and stakeholders in the drought resilience initiative; and serves to activate coordination mechanisms, draw up agendas, prompt action and ensure that the necessary intervention on all fronts is engaged and sustained. It is the *de facto* nerve centre of the drought resilience implementation machinery, serving to lead, coordinate and link all levels and centres where action is planned, executed or monitored and connect all actors and activities through regular technical and functional contact with IGAD Member States, development partners and other stakeholders.

IDDRSI is a partnership undertaking to which the adage: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, is particularly applicable. In addition to pursuing the benefits of synergy from united action,

the IDDRSI strategy also seeks to maximise on the value of partnerships and participation of a broad range of sectors and stakeholders. IGAD recognizes the need for close and cooperative partnerships with all stakeholders in translating the ideals of the IDDRSI Strategy to concrete results. To that effect, IGAD will partner with relevant actors at local, national, regional and global levels that have similar mandates to achieve sustainable development in the region. The full range of partners engaged or otherwise interested in the implementation of IDDRSI are constituted in the IDDRSI Platform, which brings together IGAD Member States, Development Partners and implementing Partners, including UN agencies, Civil Society Organisations and specialized research and training institutions, and the IGAD Secretariat. The IGAD Partners Forum, currently co-chaired by IGAD and Italy, is the overarching coordination framework for Development Partners involved in various regional activities of the IGAD region, including migration, IDDRSI Peace & Security and Institutional Strengthening Action Plan.

The planning, monitoring and evaluation of progress in the implementation of IDDRSI is based on a results-based framework with an emphasis on the outcomes and impacts of interventions; and requires the regular monitoring of processes, inputs and outputs of project components.The IDDRSI Strategy seeks to ensure investments, inputs and interventions aimed at building drought resilience are accompanied by effective and efficient management that fulfills principles of accountability and guarantees the attainment of the intervention objectives. The IDDRSI Strategy recognizes that Monitoring and evaluation is also essential for generating information for learning, to inform prescription for improved interventions based on evidence of lessons learnt.

PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

The IDDRSI Strategy recognizes that to harness the full potential of a growing population whose majority is aged under 18 years, requires building skills, creating jobs and providing equal opportunities as well as comprehensive arrangements for human capital development. Education, nutrition, health and safety nets are important ingredients for the success of all interventions, including IDDRSI, aimed at achieving economic growth and poverty reduction. The strategy further acknowledgesthe dynamics of the mobility dimension in the region and therefore seeks to harness the development potential of safe, orderly and regular mobility as well as promote migration as an adaptation strategy for mitigating against natural disasters and climate related displacement risks.

In consideration of the recommendations made during the exercise to mainstream gender into the IDDRSI Strategy (2013 – 2017) and related CPPs, the current IDDRSI Strategy has upgraded gender from a cross-cutting issue, as it was in the previous strategy, to a substantive component integrated within IDDRSI interventions to ensure that responses to the priority needs of women and men are met; and there is awareness of what benefits or adverse effects could impact either.

> **PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development**
>
> Strategic Objective: **To increase equitable access to basic social services in drought-prone areas**
>
> **Strategic Interventions:**
>
> 1. Access to Health and Nutrition
>
> 2. Access to Education and Training
>
> 3. Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion
>
> 4. Social Safety Nets
>
> 5. Migration and Displacement

IGAD secretariat will build on the existing human resources and expertise in its different institutions and programmes to ensure coordinated actions for the implementation of the IDDRSI strategy. The PIAs identified in the IDDRSI would complement and strengthen the impact of the current activities in the ASALs that are implemented through those programmes and institutions. Therefore, the current human resources and expertise in IGAD institutions and programmes would be deployed for various interventions identified by IDDRSI.

5.4 Common Result Framework

The IDDRSI Strategy was developed using a results-based approach whereby intermediate results feed into strategic results. The overall objective of IDDRSI is to contribute to building resilience and sustainability through the execution of a number of identified interventions that are undertaken by different actors, but contributing to a common objective. The simultaneous use of this common programming framework in different countries in the IGAD region will facilitate comparison of progress and enhance possibilities of information exchange and lessons learnt.

Three levels of results are pursued: the expected overall impact of the national programmes as well as the targeted outcomes and outputs of the 8 components are the common results pursued by the seven IGAD Member States and the IGAD Secretariat. The expected specific outputs from each of the individual interventions and activities are worked out at country level at the stage of detailed formulation of specific programmes projects. While the seven IGAD Member States discussed and generally agreed upon common impacts and outcomes, the more detailed activities and their corresponding expected outputs and quantitative targets will be specific to particular nature and circumstances of the intervention and would be defined when the country and regional projects are developed and the specific strategies proposed for each individual priority intervention area is described therein.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 General Considerations

The implementation of IDDRSI involves different ministries, sectors, partners, actors, stakeholders and intervention scenarios, with different methodologies and support frameworks in 7 IGAD Member States; and therefore requires coordination arrangements. Most programme interventions will take place at country level where institutional and implementation mechanisms will build as much as possible on existing institutional arrangements. For purposes of coordinating the implementation of IDDRSI, a coordination centre has been identified in each country, which serves to keep all stakeholders informed. Each National IDDRSI Platform covers all the thematic areas and components as outlined in the IDDRSI Strategy PIAs, affording an inclusive, multi-sectoral reach to all actors and stakeholders. There is considerable variation in the IDDRSI implementation coordination arrangements that are in place in different countries; as there are differences in the level and scope of engagement in the implementation of IDDRSI in the different countries. The different mechanisms and arrangements are described in the CPPs of each country.

At the regional level the IGAD Secretariat is expected to play the following roles in relation to the implementation of the IDDRSI:

- Resource mobilization on behalf of IGAD Member States underpinned by rigorous lobbying

- Coordination and harmonization;

- Programming leadership (initiation, follow up and guidance)

- Knowledge management including advocacy, awareness creation, communication and information sharing;

- Capacity development of Member States and the IGAD Secretariat;

- Policy and Strategy development, harmonisation, dissemination and promotion

- Use of its convening power for addressing complex trans-border emergency situations

- Leadership and oversight role in the implementation of regional and trans-boundary activities. Special arrangements are recommended for the implementation of IDDRSI in cross-border areas. Given the necessity of joint planning for interventions being executed in cross-border areas, where programming is based on identifiable ecological zone considerations regardless of political borders, IGAD assumes the coordination role.

6.2 The Role of Civil Society and the Private Sector in the Implementation of IDDRSI

A significant number of institutions are actively involved in the implementation of initiatives to promote food security and drought resilience, including IDDRSI, at the regional level and in the countries of the Horn of Africa. Apart from the Regional Economic Communities (RECs): IGAD, COMESA and EAC, other players at the regional level include UN agencies (principally FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP and UNISDR), International Development Banks, the European Commission (EC) and a number of bilateral donor agencies including several EU Member States, USAID, Canada, and Switzerland. Civil society organisations are members if the IDDRSI Platform

and are represented on the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee. The members of the private sector are also members of the IDDRSI Platform and are represented on the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee.

It is widely acknowledged that communities' resilience to disasters and shocks cannot be enhanced without paying attention to the political, social and cultural factors that have the potential to limit or inhibit agency, creativity and innovation. Ensuring the participation of civil society in initiatives to promote food security and drought resilience is critical for integrating cross-cutting issues such as democratisation, human rights and good governance, gender equality, environment and climate change, and disaster risk reduction into this Programme. A regional initiative, such as IDDRSI, could provide some scope for circumventing constraints that may, in some countries, limit intervention at the national level.

Non state actors including NGOs, private sector and professional and pastoralist organizations will be given a bigger role to play in the IGAD development initiatives. The IGAD/civil society organisations and non-governmental organizations Forum which was established pursuant to the decision of the Council of Ministers of IGAD is expected to serve as the mechanism to involve civil society appropriately in the policy formulation and strategic planning discussions, and the planning, designing and implementation of IGAD programmes and processes.

In addition to civil society, non-governmental organisations and other non-state actors, the private sector plays a key role in the implementation of IDDRSI, particularly as most interventions planned within the framework of IDDRSI are executed on contract by the private sector. Increasingly the business of risk transfer and insurance is gaining a foothold as entry points into the implementation of IDDRSI.

6.3 Regional Processes and Alliances

IGAD as a Regional Economic Community (REC) and one of the building blocks of the African Union, will continue to pursue regional coordination and cooperation with major stakeholders. IGAD will, within the framework of its role as a change agent and development broker, continue to sensitise IGAD Member States, create awareness and mobilise action on a range of issues affecting the region; for example, involving negotiations on WTO, OIE, Climate Change, etc. IGAD will also play an active part in the ACP/EU negotiations together with the follow-up of the implementation of the RSP/RIP for Eastern Africa regional organisations under the Cotonou Agreement and IRCC.

The leadership and coordination roles served by the IGAD Secretariat in the implementation of IDDRSI, including the management of the IDDRSI Platform, drumming up action, mobilizing resources, building partnerships care clearly evident and widely appreciated; as is its comparative advantage as a regional economic community (REC) that has convening power in the region. In this regard the role and relevance of the IGAD Secretariat in mobilising and sustaining the action necessary to address various issues of importance to region is widely recognised and appreciated. The IGAD Secretariat is well equipped to create the agenda for discussion of critical issues, follow up the implementation of the decisions made and report on the progress made. The IGAD Secretariat has a special role to play in initiating and sustaining action where cross-border interventions and interactions are concerned.

The traditional forms of national sovereignty are increasingly being challenged by the realities of political and economic interdependence that call for joint effort at regional and global levels. In shared resource, ecological and economic systems, most parts fall outside national jurisdiction entailing that sustainable development can be better achieved through regional approaches

agreed upon mutually by the concerned countries. In this respect, all countries of the IGAD region are party to several international conventions and initiatives including the UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, and the Human Rights Convention. They are also members and beneficiaries of a considerable number of regional and international organisations dealing with general political and economic development issues but with varying mandates and geographical coverage.

Moreover, there are other international organisations promoting regional and international economic co-operation, these include Japan-Africa co-operation under TICAD, China-Africa Forum, ACP-EU and the World Trade Organisation (WTO). All these international organisations have programmes aimed at promoting economic co-operation, trade and regional economic integration in the LDCs (Least Developed Countries) including the IGAD region. IGAD will continue to foster greater co-operation with these sub-regional, regional and international organisations for the benefit of the IGAD region.

With the assistance of some of these bodies and organisations, IGAD countries have taken actions to address regional trans-boundary issues, harmonise their policies, and share information and experiences in various aspects of development. To IGAD, all aspects of regional integration are highly relevant to the delivery of its mandate. However, for its active involvement in these processes, the subsidiarity principle, that is that matters ought to be handled at a more immediate or local level, will be applied. A clear co-ordination mechanism will be put in place in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts. One of the important roles assigned to IGAD is to assist the Member States to analyse important issues and challenges and develop a common position. IGAD will continue to support formulation of an IGAD position and issuance of coordinated statements in international forums.

The innovative method of securing funding from the African Development Bank for the implementation of the Drought Resilience & Sustainability Program in Sudan and Somalia, using the IGAD Secretariat as the 3rd Party, to avert the consequence of sanctions, which would have denied the 2 countries the support, underscores the value of IDDRSI as a regional initiative.

6.4 Core Functions of the IDDRSI Platform

IDDRSI Platform

The IGAD Secretariat, working with Member States and Development Partners, established and operationalised the IDDRSI Platform (complete with its strategic and institutional arrangements needed for the effective coordination of the IDDRSI implementation, comprising the IDDRSI Platform General Assembly, IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and a functional IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit), in accordance with the decision adopted by the Summit held in Nairobi in September 2011. The IDDRSI Platform brings together the different partners and stakeholders including IGAD Member States, Development Partners and implementing Partners, including UN agencies, Civil Society Organisations and specialized research and training institutions, and the IGAD Secretariat along with its specialized institutions. As part of its institutional arrangements, the IDDRSI Platform has a 3-tier structure that comprises a General Assembly of senior representatives of participating stakeholders, a Platform Steering Committee and a Platform Coordinating Unit (PCU). The institutional governance as originally constituted is described in the Platform Document, which is annexed herewith. The IDDRSI Platform provides the modalities through which the region's priorities and possibilities for intervention aimed at achieving the objectives of IDDRSI are collectively discussed by affected countries and development partners – and is an effective mechanism by which the implementation of IDDRSI is coordinated.

IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit

The PCU is the principal mobilising and organising centre, which holds together the different levels of actors and stakeholders in the drought resilience initiative; and serves to activate coordination mechanisms, draw up agendas, prompt action and ensure that the necessary intervention on all fronts is engaged and sustained. It is the *de facto* nerve centre of the drought resilience implementation machinery, serving to lead, coordinate and link all levels and centres where action is planned, executed or monitored and connect all actors and activities through regular technical and functional contact with IGAD Member States, development partners and other stakeholders. Its functional role involves (a) knowledge management and creating awareness; (b) programme planning and implementation monitoring; (c) capacity building; (d) coordination activities, (e) enhancement of partnerships and (f) mobilization of resources.
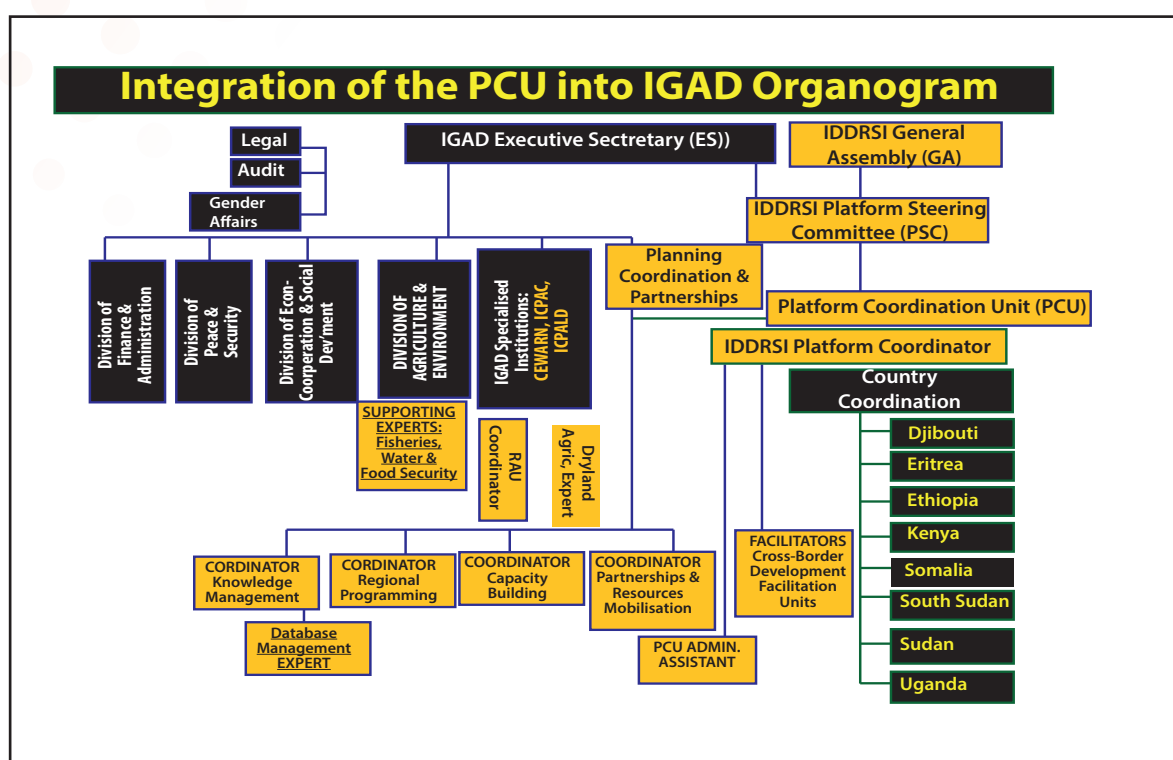

Figure 4: *Integration of the IDDRSI Coordination Unit in the IGAD Secretariat*

The unit is embedded within the IGAD Secretariat; it is administratively linked to the Division of Planning, Coordination and Partnerships in the IGAD Secretariat and is functionally connected to the national coordination mechanisms in the IGAD Member States, reporting to the Committee of Directors and to the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee. The PCU serves its monitoring and evaluation functions through its working arrangements and cooperation with the M & E Working Groups that have been set up in all the countries. To support the IDDRSI coordination mechanisms in the IGAD Member States, a National IDDRSI Coordinator has been recruited for each of the 7 countries, helping to enhance the linkage and contact between the IGAD Secretariat and the countries.

IDDRSI Coordination Mechanisms in IGAD Member States

Inter-connected coordination mechanisms, at local, national and regional levels, that are required for the harmonized implementation of the drought resilience initiative have been established in

all the seven IGAD Member States, in accordance with agreements reached within the framework of the IDDRSI Platform. The coordination mechanisms currently in use to mobilise, organise and harmonize activities that contribute to the implementation of IDDRSI in the IGAD region are continuously being reviewed and refined to include all stakeholders and ensure alignment with all sectors as demanded by IDDRSI as a holistic initiative.

There is considerable variation in the IDDRSI implementation coordination arrangements that are in place in different countries. The implementation of IDDRSI in Kenya is being led and coordinated by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) through a secretariat established at the NDMA and supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for Kenya. In Uganda, the implementation of IDDRSI is led and coordinated by the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform under the Office of the Prime Minister, supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for Uganda; however, the secretariat has not yet been established. In Ethiopia, the coordination centre recently changed from the Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS) Platform under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for Ethiopia. In Djibouti, the implementation of IDDRSI is led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock, Fisheries and Marine Resources and is supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for Djibouti. In South Sudan, the implementation of IDDRSI is being coordinated through the Ministry of Environment on a temporary arrangement and is supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for South Sudan; the establishment of the IDDRSI national coordination mechanism is underway with a proposal developed to institutionalize the Ministry of Environment as the Chair of the National IDDRSI Coordination framework and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives, and Rural Development as the co-chair. In Sudan, the IDDRSI coordination mechanism was established through a Presidential Decree and is chaired by the President; giving it a political role to effectively coordinate the implementation of IDDRSI with a multi-sectoral reach. To further strengthen the coordination mechanism, a secretariat housed within the Ministry of Agriculture has been established to follow-up the day to day implementation of IDDRSI, supported by the IGAD National IDDRSI Coordinator for Sudan. The implementation of IDDRSI in Somalia is overseen by the Office of the Prime Minster through a Steering Committee comprising of several key ministries, i.e. Energy and Water Resources, Agriculture, Livestock, Finance and National Disaster Commission.

7. RESOURCE MOBILISATION& PARTNERSHIPS

The following resource mobilisation strategies and approaches will be utilised:

Resource Mobilisation Strategies for IDDRSI Strategies:

1. Member States contributing human, material and financial resources from national budget processes for the implementation of the strategy in addition to their assessed annual contributions to the Secretariat's core budget.

2. Continuing resource mobilisation from bilateral and multilateral donors particularly the IGAD Partners Forum members

3. Broadening the scope of IGAD cooperating partners by attracting non-traditional donors

4. Creation of an IDDRSI Trust Fund

5. Strengthening public-private sector partnerships for resource mobilisation

6. Creating a common trust fund

7. Accessing Climate Funds

8. Each Priority Intervention Area (PIA) shall innovatively develop specific local resource mobilisation, marketing and fundraising strategies

This strategy is developed on the premise of Heads of State of government of the IGAD region's commitment to support IDDRSI. There is also good will and commitment by international and regional development partners and donor agencies to leverage resource requirements for the implementation of the strategy. A separate marketing and fundraising strategy for resource mobilisation for the implementation of IDDRSI shall be developed. In the meantime, IGAD Secretariat will continue to play a central role in the co-ordination of partners, organising consultative meetings and utilising international agreements in lobbying for funds for the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy.

After translation of the new CPPs and RPP into investment plans and project proposals, an international Resilience Investment Conference will be held. The involvement of the African Development Bank, World Bank and other partners in this effort will be mobilsed.

Efforts will be made to enhance Climate change negotiations under the United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), tin order to, within the framework of implementing IDDRSI, access the Climate Funds.

8. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

8.1 M&E Working Groups

To effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of IDDRSI, a harmonized regional monitoring and evaluation system has been established. Results-based monitoring and evaluation forms an integral part of the management of IDDRSI. The implementation of IDDRSI is monitored and evaluated at 3 levels:

a. Testing of efficiency through measurement of performance progress in activity completion against set funds, time, plans and results

b. Testing of impact through assessment of compliance with set policies, procedures & standards in executing IDDRSI projects;

c. Assessment of the value for money through appropriate economic analysis.

There is need to ensure that IDDRSI project implementers collect accurate and complete data before, during and after each intervention. In this connection, M&E Working Groups have been formed in all the IGAD Member States, equipped to follow the progress of projects being executed within the framework of implementing IDDRSI, based on set indicators and milestones. The M&E Working Groups comprise a network of national M&E focal points, charged with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of IDDRSI projects in IGAD Member States, under the general coordination and technical oversight of the IGAD Platform Coordination Unit (PCU). Arrangements to keep the M&E Focal Points trained and proficient in their role will be made through workshops and technical support from the IGAD Secretariat.

The results of the M&E Working Groups help to enhance accountability, document best practices and inform programming.

8.2 Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

At its first formal meeting in October 2013, the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee recommended the development of a unified result based monitoring and evaluation system as an effective and efficient method to demonstrate that the programme will result in a significant and lasting change in the wellbeing of its Member States affected by re-current shocks. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation will form an integral part of the management of this programme as a way of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness. Information derived from this process will enable the fine-tuning of the entire programme, with the aim of establishing the extent to which the envisaged activities are met within the set timeframes, using allocated resources. Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation will be useful in helping identify challenges and emerging trends in Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative of the IGAD region. The RBM&E Framework assumes periodic analysis and reporting, which will give member states and stakeholders time to assess results and initiate action where necessary.

The IDDRSI Strategy (2019 – 2024) draft Results Framework is presented in Annex 1; it will be revised, to harmonise indicators at high and low high levels and finalized, after the strategy is approved by the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee.

8.3 Project Monitoring

The IDDRSI implementation protocol will adopt a systematic process of collecting and analyzing data to measure programme performance by project. Outputs will be tracked and their contributions to outcomes measured by assessing the change from baseline conditions to desired outcomes. Baseline data will be established, performance outcome indicators selected and mechanisms such as field visits, stakeholder meetings, qualitative and quantitative data collection, analysis and reports done. This method and approach will enable the extraction of information related to the progress made towards the outcome, factors contributing to the outcome and the programme's contribution to the same. An assessment of performance through analysis and comparison of indicators over time will be undertaken.

The PCU introduced **Di-Monitoring,** a web-based tool, to follow project implementation as part of the IDDRSI M&E System. The PCU has promoted the introduction and application of this tool and provided training and technical support to IGAD Member States in their efforts to collect data and information from different resilience interventions and upload them onto their respective country portals. It is hoped that every IDDRSI project that will be initiated will be closely monitored.

The monitoring will provide a mechanism for the early indication of progress or lack thereof, in the attainment of results. Focused at the level of programme outputs by project (as outlined in the programme logical framework and implementation plan), it will assess efficiency, execution, compliance with procedures and seek to reveal "what happened", what is working and what is not working and why. Effective monitoring will enable an assessment of programme execution performance by project against parameters defined in the baseline programme plan by project, thus enabling corrective actions, where necessary. The programme will adopt monitoring practices throughout the entire programme life cycle and will consolidate resultant programme monitoring information by specific project. Effective programme implementation, monitoring and reporting will yield the required quality standards, and avoid cost and time schedule overruns.

It is through effective monitoring that it will be feasible to ensure that all components and prescribed intervention areas will be covered and to flag out the PIAs that receive proportionately less investment than others. It will also be possible to determine what actions and resources are committed by different countries and the results achieved.

8.4 Programme Evaluation

This will involve the application of rigorous methods to assess the extent to which the programme has achieved its defined impact objectives. It will attempt to determine as systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact (both intentional and unintentional) of the programme in the context of its stated objectives. Focused at the level of outcomes and results of the intervention, it will ask the question "why did it happen or not". In evaluating the project the issue of causality will be examined, that is, the causal relationships between outputs, purpose and goal.

The programme will be evaluated based on the project logical framework and the evaluation should be carried at three levels:

Efficiency testing: This will ascertain whether the programme is on course to attain the intended goals, and if not, establish why.

Impact testing: This will establish the project's effect against pre-determined indicators on the intended beneficiaries/stakeholders

Economic and Value For Money analysis: This will establish the cost of delivery and value of the benefits accruing to the intended target communities.

8.4.1. Mid-Term Review

There will be a programme mid-term evaluation to assess the programme's progress in attaining set objectives at its mid-point, thus providing an opportunity to review strategies and outputs.

8.4.2. End-Evaluation

At the end of each of the three 5-year programming cycles of the Strategic Plan, an end-term evaluation will be conducted in the period following programme completion. It is at this point that the expected impact shall be measured. Its purpose would be to study the programme's impact using defined performance indicators, and to draw conclusions for similar interventions in the future (lessons learned).

8.5 Periodic Progress Reporting

Feedback will consist of findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned from programme implementation experience. This feedback will be used to improve performance, inform relevant policy formulation and decision-making, and the promotion of learning culture within the organization. Reporting will be an integral part of results-based monitoring and evaluation process and will involve the systematic and timely collation and provision of essential information at periodic intervals. Quarterly updates; bi annual and annual reports will be produced. The quarterly updates will briefly overview key project.

Project implementation progress will be reported at least every 6 months, depending on the specific requirements of each project; a summary of the results from different flagship projects in the region will be reported in the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee. There will be an annual progress report on the implementation of iDDRSI produced by the PCU for submission to the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee, which shall be mirrored by annual progress reports from each of the IGAD Member States. A mid-term review will be prepared following a review of progress in the implementation of IDDRSI, 3 years from the launch of each phase.

9. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

9.1. Assumptions

(1) That the IDDRSI will continue enjoying the goodwill of its Member States, Development Partners, implementing partners, UN Agencies and other stakeholders including target communities.

(2) That IGAD Member States will allocate substantial funds for investment in the countries with the aim of enhancing drought disaster resilience in the region

(3) That the discovery of minerals including oil, gas, gold and gemstones in the ASALs do not spell doom for the pastoral communities or trigger conflicts in the region.

9.2. Risks

(1) Uncertainty about safety and security of personnel and equipment in most ASALs in the IGAD region

(2) That legal, policy, political and bureaucracy issues in Member States do not make it difficult to implement the IDRRSI Strategy at country or regional level

(3) That dependence on donor funding does not slow down the implementation of theIDRRSI Strategy.

ANNEX 1: TABLE 1: RESULT FRAMEWORK OF IDDRSI STRATEGY (TO BE COMPLETED AFTER THE STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS ARE ENDORSED BY THE PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE)

Priority Intervention Areas	Result Areas	Outcomes	Indicators (to be harmonized – high level, low level)
PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management — Strategic Objective: To enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services	1.1 Water Resources Development and Management	Enhanced Water Resources Development and Proper Management for Sustainability and Access	▪ Change in water-use efficiency over time ▪ Number of hydrological assessments conducted covering IGAD region and disclosed water resources maps. ▪ Number of watershed management plans developed in potential trans-boundary areas ▪ Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources ▪ Annual extraction from surface water in relation to its minimum annual recharge (i.e. water balance sheet) ▪ Annual extraction from ground water in relation to its minimum annual recharge (i.e. water balance sheet)
	1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development	Rangelands and pastures under sustainable management are increased; Carrying capacity of rangelands improved	▪ Acreage of available improved pasture and forests areas under sustainable management and livestock carrying capacity ▪ Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
	1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources	Securing equitable access to sustainably managed key strategic natural resources enhanced	▪ Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; ▪ and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
	1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity	Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems services enhanced; Biodiversity loss halted; Environmental service payment improved	▪ Number of member states domesticating X IGAD Regional Policies ▪ Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type ▪ Number of NR policies and effective institutional frameworks for managing natural resources. ▪ Proportion of important cross-border biodiversity (land/seascapes) that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type ▪ Forest area as a proportion of total land area ▪ Proportion (percentage) of land area formally established as protected area ▪ Proportion (percentage) of seas/lakes formally established as protected area

			▪ Area of forest under sustainable forest management (hectares) ▪ Growth/value of rural businesses linked to environmental services (e.g. value of services from forests, eco-tourism) ▪ Value of carbon trading schemes
	1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured	Ensured access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy Sources	▪ Number of renewable energy structures installed in the ASALs (solar, wind and bio-energy systems geothermal) ▪ Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption in ASALs
	1.6.Land Governance	Land Governance in the IGAD region enhanced Capacity of national and cross border local institutions strengthened	Number of frameworks harmonised Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure Number of fit-for-purpose technologies in securing access to land and natural resources adopted.

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services **Strategic Objective: To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs.**	2.1 Transport and Market Development	Improved equitable access to markets, trade and basic services	▪ No. of functional regional cross-border market infrastructures ▪ Volume of trade transactions in the ASAL areas ▪ Number of operational regional infrastructures ▪ Common quality and standards formulated and established ▪ Number private entrepreneurs invested in ASALs ▪ Number of harmonized regulatory frameworks and taxation systems developed ▪ Number of Traders' Associations established in ASALs. ▪ Change (percentage) in unit cost of transportation of agricultural ▪ products ▪ Average time and cost for registering business in ASALs ▪ Number of Market Information Systems installed for ASALs ▪ Number of male/female benefiting utilizing market information systems in ASALs
	2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade	Secured local and cross border livestock mobility and trade	▪ Member States reporting domestication of Transhumance Protocol
	2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services	Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services	▪ Percentage (total value) of food staples covered by long term fixed price contracts. ▪ Value of financial transactions in the ASAL areas of IGAD states ▪ Household incomes in drought-prone communities ▪ Percentage of the ASAL population who are eligible to obtain a business loan ▪ Percentage of the ASAL population using financial services of formal banking institutions ▪ Percentage of rural businesses (farm/non-farm) that have risk insurance policies

	2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade	Regional and Cross Border Trade Increased.	• Number of non-tariff barriers and measures removed to ease trade within the region as a result of IGAD Support • Volume of trade transactions in the ASAL areas • Volume of intra-regional trade in IGAD Member States • Number of operational regional infrastructures • Common quality and standards formulated and established • Number private entrepreneurs invested in ASALs • Number of harmonized regulatory frameworks and taxation systems developed • Number of Traders' Associations established in ASALs. • Change (percentage) in unit cost of transportation of agricultural • products
	3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity	Increased ASAL Livestock Production and Productivity	• Real GDP growth rate by Economic Sector (Livestock, Crop & Fisheries) • Percentage increase in yield per livestock unit
PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification Strategic Objective: To increase adaptive capacities of the drought-prone ASAL communities	3.2 Crop production and Productivity	Increased ASALs Crop Production and Productivity	• Irrigated land as percentage of crop land • Agricultural Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth Rate (fishing, Crop Production, livestock production) in ASALs • Increase (volume) in use of rain harvesting • Production and cost of improved seedlings • Use of improved seedlings • Percentage increase in private sector investments crop production. • *Change (percentage) in yields of major crops of the country* • *Annual growth (percentage) in value added in the livestock sector* • Yield gap between farmers' yields and on-station yields for major crops of the country
			•
	3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development	Increased ASALs Fishery, honey and wax production and productivity	• • • Number of fisheries management plan developed in ASALs • Capture fish production as a percentage of fish stock • % increase of fish catch (MT) per annum per household (male/female) • Percentage of increased income from fishing per year

			▪ Number of fish folks' association established (by male/female membership) in ASALs ▪ Number of fishing license issues per year
			▪
	3.4 Income Diversification	Diversified Household Income Sources and thereby enhanced resilience to drought	▪ Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
	3.5 Productive Safety Net	Improved Food and nutrition security of pastoral households vulnerable to food insecurity Graduation from the safety net programme enhanced	▪ Number of household with food availability for 12 months. ▪ Prevalence of undernourishment among Productive Safety Net participants ▪ Number of productive safety net participants graduated over years, by male, female
	3.6.Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards	The demand for livestock products from the IGAD Region increased	▪ Transboundary animal diseases recorded in member states
	4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response	Early response to Early Warning information improved	▪ Amount of National Budget allocated for early response ▪ Level of preparedness and response management capacity ▪ Proportion of Population in Need of Food Aid in the IGAD Region
PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management — Strategic Objective: To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States	4.2 Contingency Planning	Vulnerability to disaster risk in drought-prone communities reduced	▪ Number of countries with contingency plan drought and flood risks ▪ Change (percentage) of ASAL population under risk of drought ▪ Change (percentage) of ASAL population under risk of flood ▪ Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
	4.3 DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.	Adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters strengthened Vulnerability to climate-related hazards and natural disasters reduced (4.2)	▪ Coping Strategy Index in ASALs ▪ Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (1.5.1 and 13.1.2) Indicators
	4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability maps	▪ Number of countries prepared hazard , risk and vulnerability maps

	Mapping	produced (cf. 4.2)	▪ Number of functional projects developed using the hazard, risk and vulnerability maps
			▪
PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer Strategic Objective: To improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in member states	5.1 Support to Adaptive Research	Access to adaptive technologies and innovations in drought-prone communities improved	▪ Research and development expenditure as a proportion of National Budget over five years ▪ Number of good practices/innovations introduced in Member States through the IGAD Applied Research and Civil society
	5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems	Adoption and scaling up of resilience-enhancing technologies and innovations enhanced	▪ Percentage of farmers in agro-pastoral systems that have knowledge, use advice and are satisfied with specific knowledge being disseminated by the extension system
	5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication	Access to information to enhance resilience improved	▪ Number of good practices/innovations introduced in Member States through the IGAD Applied Research and dry lands networks
	5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dry land Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centers	Robust learning in drought-prone communities promoted Applied and adaptive research aligned to the development priorities of the resilience agenda	▪ Number of functional research institutions in ASALs ▪ Number regular regional drylands forums organized number of dryland collaborative research initiated in ASALs ▪ Adoption rate of appropriate technologies for ASALs
	6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms	Reduced incidences of violent conflict in drought-prone communities	▪ Number of operational Peace Committees in the ASALs (Member States, and Male, female membership) ▪ Number of conflict reported ▪ Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and type of crime ▪ Number of crime incidents disaggregated by type of crime
PIA 6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution Strategic Objective: To achieve peace and stability in IGAD region	6.2 Conflict Resolution	Response capabilities to resolve resource-based conflicts, and insecurity in ASALs increased. Peaceful settlement of conflicts in ASALs increased.	▪ Number of operational Peace Committees in the ASALs (Member States, and Male, female membership) ▪ Number of conflict reported ▪ Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
		Harmonized, synergized and well-coordinated Drought Resilience Initiative	▪ Number of coordination forums established at national and sub-national levels ▪ Number of coordination meeting conducted between regional and National levels

PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships **Strategic Objective: To strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI**	7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building	Effectively functioning institutional arrangement to implement IDDRSI at regional and national level	▪ Number of Member States Experts trained by male, female ▪ New skills/knowledge used in implementing IDDRSI
	7.3 Enhancing Partnerships	Purposeful and sustained partnerships for Drought Resilience Initiative built	▪ Level of satisfaction with the overall partnership on scale of 1-10 ▪ Consensus reached ▪ Number of partner organizations learning new and valuable information/knowledge produced from partnership activities, by type ▪ Number of regular meeting held as per the procedures of the partnership ▪ Civil society/private sector involved in process
	7.4 Resource Mobilization	Funding of IDDRSI by stakeholders increased	▪ Amount of resources mobilized for implementation of Resilience Initiatives in ASALs by source
	7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)	Impact of IDDRSI tracked for improved policy and practice	▪ Number of Member States with functional M&E System for tracking CPPs
	8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition	Healthy and well-nourished communities in drought-prone areas of ASALs	▪ Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) by location (ASALs) ▪ Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected populations, by sex, age and key populations (cross-border and mobile populations) ▪ Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 populations by sex, age and key populations (cross-border and mobile populations) ▪ Maternal mortality ratio ▪ Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

	8.2 Access to education and training	Inclusive and equitable quality education and training	▪ Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) in ASALs not in education, or training
	8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion	Gender disparities in political and socio-economic development in drought-prone areas reduced. Persons with disabilities effectively participate in, and benefit from political and socio-economic development opportunities in drought-prone	▪ Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems ▪ African Gender Equality Index (AfDB) ▪ Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	8.4 Social Safety Nets	Extremely vulnerable populations able to meet basic human needs through social protection	▪ Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems
	8.5 Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion	Durable solutions to displacement reached. Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people facilitated.	▪ Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination. ▪ Mean scores on a scale from 0 to 10 for question: "Is [country] made a worse or a better place to live by people coming to live here from other countries?" ▪ Percentages of the native-born who consider immigration as more of an opportunity, 2018 ▪ Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
			▪

PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

Strategic Objective: To increase equitable access to basic social services in drought prone areas

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