



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

# Promoting effective resilience investments

Delivering peace,  
agriculture-led growth and  
socio-economic transformation  
in the Horn of Africa

Regional Resilience Good Practices Booklet





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agriculture-led growth and  
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## FOREWORD

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This booklet is a compilation of documentation on good practices on resilience at regional level, further to the implementation of the six pillars of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The lessons learnt as well as the challenges met during the implementation of IDDRSI Phase I (2013–2018) are also discussed, with a view to informing the implementation of Phase II, endorsed in June 2018, as part of the efforts aimed at ending drought emergencies in the region. Natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support, disaster risk management, conflict prevention and institutional strengthening and coordination are all covered.

The IGAD region is exposed to multiple hazards and recurrent shocks such as droughts, floods, socio-economic shocks and conflicts. Most of the population in the IGAD region rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, have limited capacity to cope with the impact of these shocks that often result in disasters and protracted crises. As a result, millions of women, men and children are exposed to impending risks of food and nutrition insecurities. In this context, there have been several successful and shared efforts by governments and partners in building the resilience of vulnerable communities to threats and crises in the agricultural sector to address the food and nutrition insecurity and to attain the aspirations of the AU Malabo Declaration and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

However, the successful good practices that demonstrated promising results in different countries as pilots and could not be brought to scale as they are not documented, shared and advocated for investment to scale them up for greater social, economic and regional integration.

To address the above gaps in IDDRSI implementation, FAO partnered with the IGAD knowledge management team in close collaboration with Member States to carefully identify, document and validate regional resilience-enhancing good practices obtained in the implementation of IDDRSI Phase I. This partnership is also in line with FAO's efforts to strengthen and operationalize the IGAD knowledge management platform. This joint effort involved stocktaking of the knowledge that has been generated through the substantial work done in Member States and at cross-border and regional level with demonstrated impact in strengthening the resilience of agricultural and pastoral communities in Eastern Africa.

This collated knowledge will be made available to all practitioners and policy-makers to inform programmes, policies and strategies to reduce vulnerability and risks for agricultural and pastoral communities in the region. This will be critical to shaping the implementation of IDDRSI Phase II and beyond by bringing these successful practices across the Member States to the centre-stage on investment discourse and ensuring institutional uptake and impact at scale in building resilience of vulnerable communities in the region.

In addition, this booklet will contribute to the institutionalization of the documentation of experiences and sharing of good practices among Member States to ensure systematic adoption of good practices in resilience-building programmes and policies in and beyond the IGAD region.

Any attempt to document all the good practices in the region may be a long shot and admittedly there remain several promising practices, which did not make it through the validation process by the Member States for this publication. IGAD and FAO remain committed to continue in this pathway and will work with partners and Member States during the implementation of the IDDRSI Phase II to bring to light more good practices in a future publication. By working together and creating stronger partnerships, we can build synergies between practitioners and organizations in building long-term resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods in the IGAD region.


We would like to thank all IGAD Member States, individuals and organizations, in particular Christine Bukania (IGAD), Brazille Musumba (IGAD), Paul Opio (FAO), Koen Joosten (FAO), Abeshaw Gebru (FAO), Federique Matras (FAO) and Giulia Ramadan El Sayed (FAO) for their commitment and contribution towards the publication of the booklet.



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MINGKAMEN, SOUTH SUDAN

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and semi-arid lands
<b>CEWARN</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
<b>CEWERU</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Response Units
<b>CILSS</b>	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
<b>CPMR</b>	Conflict prevention, management and resolution
<b>CPP</b>	Country Programming Paper
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GHACOF</b>	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic information systems
<b>GPS</b>	Global positioning systems
<b>ICPAC</b>	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
<b>ICPALD</b>	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
<b>IDDRSI</b>	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>NTFPs</b>	Non-timber forest products
<b>NWFP</b>	Non-wood forest products
<b>PCU</b>	Platform Coordination Unit
<b>PIA</b>	Priority Intervention Areas
<b>RCOF</b>	Regional climate outlook forums
<b>RCP</b>	Regional Consultative Process
<b>RMCC</b>	Regional Migration Coordination Committee
<b>RMPF</b>	Regional Migration Policy Framework
<b>RPLRP</b>	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
<b>RPP</b>	Regional programming paper
<b>RRF</b>	Rapid Response Fund
<b>RSFDMM</b>	Regional Secretariat for Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration
<b>SFPs</b>	Special forest products



KASSALA, THE SUDAN

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## INTRODUCTION

The IGAD region, which is comprised of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda covers approximately 5.2 million square kilometres. Seventy percent of the IGAD region comprises arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) that receive less than 600mm in annual rainfall and which are prone to recurrent droughts and are predominantly inhabited by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who mostly depend on livestock production. These ASALs are home to about 30% of the total population of the IGAD region, which is over 240 million. In recent times, the impact of droughts has been compounded by rapid population growth, climate change, conflict and insecurity, and ecological degradation in the ASALs. Indeed, in 2010 and 2011, a devastating drought that hit the Horn of Africa region affected more than 13 million people and exacerbated food insecurity to famine levels in parts of the IGAD region with about 258,000 lives lost in Somalia.

Against this background, Heads of State and Government of IGAD and the East African Community convened a Joint Summit in Nairobi in September 2011 and resolved to embark on an IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to end drought emergencies through building the resilience of agro-pastoralist communities to future climatic and economic shocks. The overall goal of the initiative, which is being implemented in three five-year phases, is achieving drought disaster resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in ASALs of the IGAD region by 2027. The seven priority intervention areas (PIAs) of the IDDRSI strategy are structured as follows:

**DIAGRAM 1. PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS (PIAs)**



Since 2013, over USD 1 billion have been raised by IGAD and its member states and invested in the execution of national and regional IDDRSI projects in different countries covering all the seven PIAs. IDDRSI has received support from many development partners, among them, the World Bank, African Development Bank, EU, USAID, BMZ, and SDC. A lot of knowledge has been generated by the programmes and investments of the first phase of the implementation of the IDDRSI (2013-2018), that need to be systematically identified, documented and disseminated for the uptake of policy makers and practitioners to inform the implementation of the second phase (2018-2023).

With FAO support, IGAD has identified and documented (gender-sensitive) resilience-enhancing good practices along the seven PIAs of IDDRSI in all the IGAD region, to ensure that lessons learned and good practices are considered in investments, programmes and policies relevant to the regional resilience agenda. National workshops were organized to validate country specific resilience good practices. A regional workshop was organized on the margin of the 8<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI platform meeting in Entebbe, Uganda to validate the regional resilience enhancing good practices that are documented in this booklet.

The documented regional resilience good practices will contribute to operationalize the knowledge management platform of IGAD by facilitating exchanges and learning for the uptake or up-scaling of the good practices in countries within or outside the region. It is anticipated that the dissemination of these resilience good practices from the IGAD region will increase knowledge on better preparedness and response to drought and other shocks affecting communities in Eastern Africa and beyond.

Through this booklet, policymakers, practitioners and development partners will be able to enhance their knowledge of resilience good practices that can be used to promote effective investments in ASAL areas for the socio-economic stability of the agro-pastoralist communities while consolidating peace and delivering on both the agriculture-led growth and the socio-economic transformation as envisioned in the Malabo Declaration Commitments and SDGs.

**SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA**

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# DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN PASTORAL AREAS OF THE IGAD REGION TO BUILD THEIR DROUGHT RESILIENCE

## ADDING VALUE TO NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS AS AN ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD IN PASTORAL AREAS

### CONTEXT

The Greater Horn of Africa region covers a land area of nearly five million km<sup>2</sup>, of which 70 per cent is arid or semi-arid, with pastoralism an important contributor to national economies. IGAD has undertaken various studies in recent years that have shown that in the countries of the IGAD region (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda), domestic and international sales of live and value-added livestock commodities account for between 10 per cent and 30 per cent of national gross domestic product.

That notwithstanding, challenges, including ecological and climatic changes, animal diseases, the proliferation of invasive species and chronic insecurity, are driving many pastoralists to either fully or partly abandon pastoralism. Complementary livelihoods and non-pastoral income strategies enable them to develop alternative sources of income, meet their consumption needs and build resilience to climatic shocks.

Pastoralism is a production system in the rangelands which depends primarily on traditional and non-traditional resources provided by natural ecosystems, such as non-wood forest products.

“Non-wood forest products (NWFPs), also known as non-timber forest products (NTFPs) or special forest products (SFPs), are all the resources or products that may be extracted from the forest ecosystem and are utilized within the household or are marketed or have social, cultural or religious significance, excluding saw-timber, pole timber, natural gas, oil, sand, gravel, shale and building stone. These include plants and plant materials used for food, fuel, storage and fodder, medicines, cottage and wrapping materials, biochemicals as well as animals, birds, reptiles and fishes, for food and feathers, that have perceived economic or consumption value sufficient to encourage their collection and removal from the forest.”<sup>1</sup>

Non-wood forest products are a viable source of livelihood in some of the drylands of the IGAD region. Studies have shown that NWFPs provide greater economic opportunities in arid and semi-arid areas than opportunistic farming that relies on seasonal rainfall.

An assessment of the socioeconomic contribution of NWFPs shows that they play an important role in the daily lives and overall well-being of over 200 million people in the pastoral areas of the IGAD region. Those remote areas produce considerable quantities of NWFPs, as well as abundant honey, wax, dye and herbal medicines.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://compendium.igad.int/index.php/content/v/1>.

<sup>2</sup> IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development. 2013. Economic Importance of Non-Wood Forest Products in Semi-Arid Lands of the IGAD Region. Policy Brief no. ICPALD 1/NWFP/2/2013.



Development of NWFPs such as gum, resins, spices and perfumes for international markets, predominantly in the Middle East, Asia and Europe, would greatly complement sales of livestock and livestock products, while also providing alternative livelihoods for pastoral communities and contributing to resilience-building in the IGAD region.

With support from the European Union, the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) has promoted and facilitated the development of policy and legal frameworks that support the sustainable exploitation of NWFPs for the benefit of communities in the arid and semi-arid lands.

## CHALLENGES

In spite of their relative importance, the commercial potential of NWFPs has not yet been fully exploited and varies between member States, depending on the quantities in which they exist in each member State. The drylands of the IGAD region have long been considered resource-poor and, as such, have not been prioritized in terms of investment in NWFPs by the public or private sectors. That hampers the exploitation of the economic potential of NWFPs in various ways. Institutional weakness at the national level has resulted in overexploitation of natural resources, through activities such as logging, for example. In turn, that challenges the economic value of NWFPs through unpredictable productivity and variability of quality. Other challenges exist along the value chain, including a lack of infrastructure, poor access to markets, marketing, value addition and limited technical capacity to meet international demand and standards.



BAHIR DAR, ETHIOPIA

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## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

It was clear that if NWFPs were to make a meaningful contribution to the economies and livelihoods of the drylands of the IGAD region, it would be necessary to source meaningful investment, backed by a supportive policy environment. In 2013, ICPALD therefore adopted an evidence-based policy advocacy approach to raise the profile of NWFPs in the region. It commissioned an assessment of the socioeconomic contribution of NWFPs and artisanal mining in six countries in the IGAD region: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda. The assessment established that both NWFPs and artisanal mining contributed significantly to national economies. For example, it found that some 31 per cent of local communities in rural parts of the Sudan derived their incomes from forest products, with 19 per cent from forest fruits and 13 per cent from gum, the latter alone bringing in US\$40 million annually. Ethiopia had 10 million bee colonies and earned some US\$48.7 million annually from honey exports. Similarly, Uganda generated US\$38.4 million from traded honey annually.

Further studies conducted by IGAD have shown that besides providing sustainable supplies of food and medicines, the plants and their exudates are articles of commerce and contribute to the economic development of individual households, local communities and national economies.

Results from the assessments were used to lobby for increased national budgetary allocations and infrastructure investment to remove bottlenecks that hinder the development of bioenterprises that are based on those two alternative livelihood resources, in particular NWFPs.

ICPALD subsequently developed and rolled out a regional training manual to enhance the capacity of policymakers to review and develop policies that are supportive of NWFPs.

The policy-level work was coupled with capacity-building measures that targeted producers and traders. In collaboration with national institutions, ICPALD trained producers in modern production techniques to increase yield without endangering the environment and trained traders and processors of NWFPs in quality standards, packaging and agro-processing techniques. Women's groups and producer cooperatives were supported through micro-enterprise training and financing.

## IMPACT

Targeted investments have been made to allow for value addition and job creation in areas of production, which has not only injected liquidity into local economies, but also alleviated youth unemployment in areas that would otherwise have few or no opportunities for young people. Those alternative livelihoods and economic enterprises for communities in pastoral areas have provided them with additional incomes besides traditional livestock and livestock products.

Following the training of policymakers in member States, several went on to develop national policy frameworks that supported the development of NWFPs. Within the conducive policy environment that has thus been created, producers and traders have been enabled to invest in value addition.

## SUSTAINABILITY

It is now evident that there is a need for a regional network of research and training institutions that would collect commercially exploitable plant substances (either in situ or ex situ) as sources for multiplication and distribution of quality breeding material.

Efforts are being made to advocate for the revision of existing policies and legislation to allow for sustainable exploitation of NWFPs and value addition in areas of production to ensure the local creation of wealth and employment. Regional strategies for the development of NWFPs, as well as policy and legal frameworks, have also been initiated for domestic implementation at the national and subnational levels. Domestic implementation of the regional policy framework to promote livestock, artisanal mining and NWFPs in pastoral areas has also been reviewed.

## CONSTRAINTS

Rather than providing benefits for the people of the arid and semi-arid lands, successful commercialization of NWFPs could result in monopolization of the value chain by those in a position of privilege. For example, processors and marketers could come to dominate the market at the expense of raw material producers. Hence, in addition to the regional and national policy frameworks, guidelines and strategies are required that promote inclusion of the marginalized, especially youth and women, in value chain development.

While commercial exploitation of NWFPs could result in improved economic circumstances for communities in the arid and semi-arid lands, there is a risk that value chain development and market integration could easily lead to unsustainable exploitation of resources. There is a delicate balance to be achieved between the social, economic and ecological impact of NWFP exploitation.

## CONCLUSION

Initial studies commissioned by IGAD provided an evidence base on the role that NWFPs could play in improving the livelihoods and consequently the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the drylands of the IGAD region. However, the lack of up-to-date statistics on the production of, and trade in, NWFPs limits evidence-based decision-making, and greater efforts should be made to ensure that high-quality national and regional statistics are available for the region.

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**DOLLOW, SOMALIA**

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## MAPPING OF CROSS-BORDER TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES, RESOURCES AND SERVICES ALONG THE KENYA-UGANDA BORDER

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### BRINGING CROSS-BORDER COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS TO THE CORE OF DECISION MAKING

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#### CONTEXT

Livestock mobility is an adaptation mechanism in pastoral livelihood systems in the countries that make up the Greater Horn of Africa, including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda. It is also a mechanism through which pastoral communities can manage risk associated with climate variability. It occurs in particular during the dry season or in periods of drought, when movement in search of water and pasture is intensified. When the rains come, these communities disperse in the direction of their origin to utilize fresh pastures there.

In 2016, a FEWS NET update<sup>1</sup> reported an example of the practice, in which pastoralists from Turkana, had reportedly migrated with an estimated 50,000 cattle to Kaabong, Moroto and Kotido in Karamoja in November 2016. At the same time, a number of Karamojong cattle herders had migrated from Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Kaabong to Abim and Napak, where pasture resources were more abundant. That was reported to have led to increased competition for declining pasture and water resources as the dry season set in.

Clearly, pastoralism is a resilient livelihood that is adapting through diversification of mobility strategies and livelihood activities, and innovations in production techniques. Pastoral communities use natural resources only seasonally, often with traditional rights of secondary land use, such as to graze harvested fields, from which the primary land users use manure for their fields. In principle, pastoral areas in both Kenya and Uganda have communal land ownership rights that support free movement of persons. However, with growing changes in land ownership rights and land use, many of those land rights have been converted into private and Government ownership and free movement has been curtailed. There is thus a need for demarcation of these corridors to avoid conflict that may potentially arise from disputed accessibility or land ownership rights.

IGAD is leading consultations with its member States to adopt the IGAD protocol on transhumance,<sup>2</sup> so as to facilitate formal livestock cross-border mobility in the region. The proposed protocol will be a contextualization of the continent-wide African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa, adopted in January 2011, both of which have a particular focus on cross-border mobility.

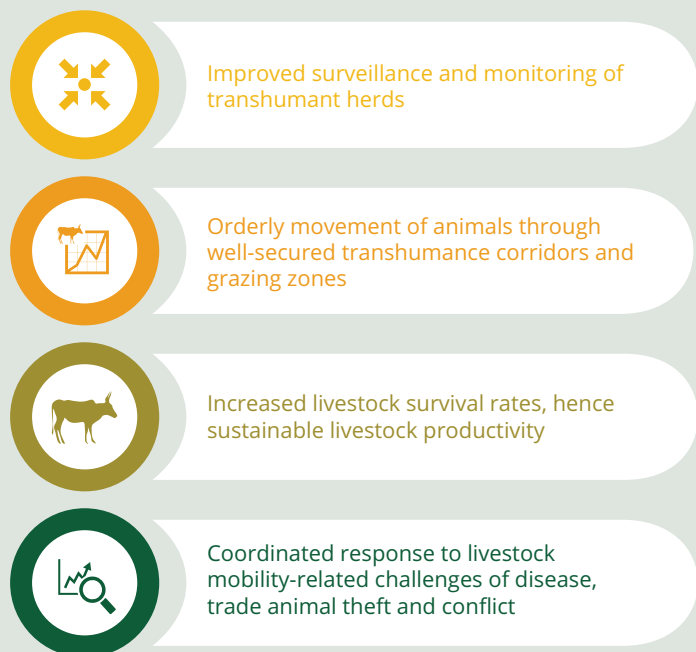
These developments are also based on lessons learned from other subregional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), which have successfully implemented cross-border transhumance systems. Examples also exist within the IGAD region, for example in the Sudan, which has a working transhumance

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1 FEWS NET. 2016. Uganda Food Security Outlook October 2016 to May 2017. Kampala: FEWS NET.

2 Transhumance is the seasonal movement of pastoralists and their herds from their usual grazing areas in search of water and pasture.

## DIAGRAM 1. PURPOSE



corridor system. During the dry season in Darfur State, camel owners are known to traverse from the north to the south. In 2005, a State committee was set up to demarcate existing transhumance corridors and provide services such as water points, schools, mobile veterinary clinics and security. Compensation was paid to farmland owners whose lands were traversed by the corridors, which has promoted the peaceful coexistence of the pastoralists and the farmland owners.<sup>3</sup>

To support this work, mapping of transhumance routes, resources and services was initiated in the area along the Kenya-Uganda border, with the support of the German Society for International Cooperation and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The area covers part of the Karamoja region in Uganda and Turkana and West Pokot counties in Kenya. The area is characterized by high populations of livestock and thriving, active cross-border movement for trade and accessibility to natural resources.

## CHALLENGES

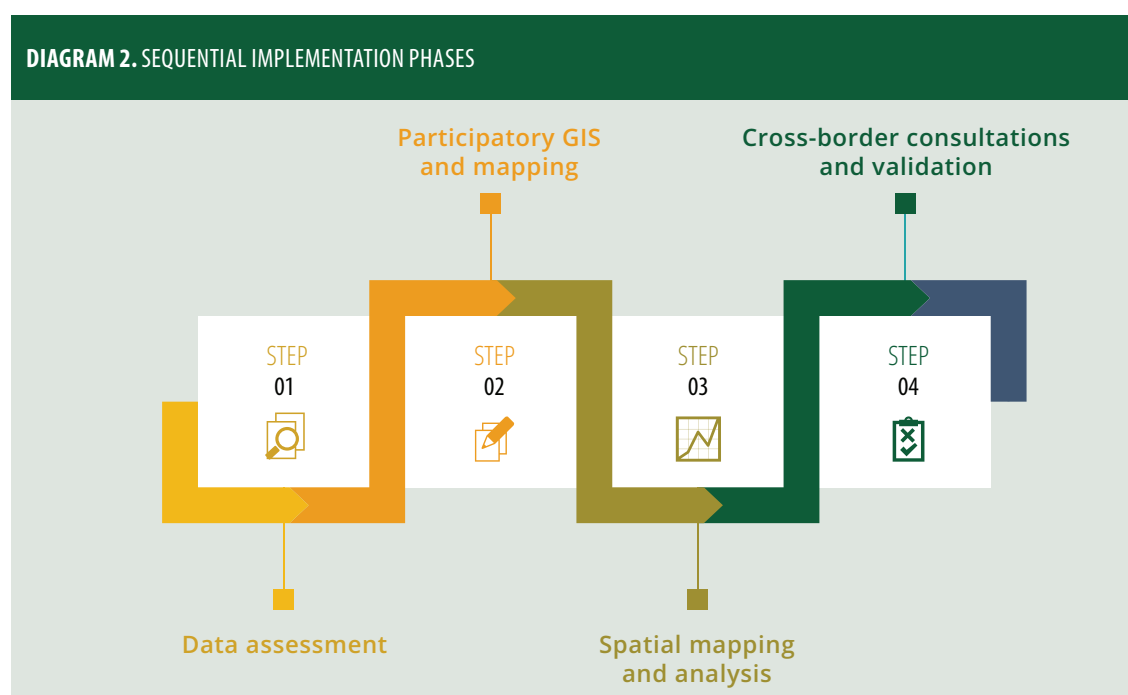
Mobility of pastoral communities and their livestock is often restricted by conflict, strict cross-border control and defective tenure policies. Pastoral mobility is also influenced by increasing population pressure and changes in land use; for example, through the conversion of land which had previously been used for grazing into agricultural land or into protected areas.

<sup>3</sup> Sudan Pastoral Society. 2007. *Sudan's Policy Towards Traditional Livestock Migration Routes (Darfur States Case)*. Nairobi: International Union for Conservation of Nature and World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism.



## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

There has been widespread use of participatory mapping methods in the implementation of development initiatives. Participatory mapping is based on the principle of high levels of multisectoral stakeholder participation, in which outputs represent the views of the community and are used as a medium of empowerment by the local community. With the integration of information technologies, such as geographic information systems (GIS), remote sensing and global positioning systems (GPS), participatory mapping methods have proven to be highly effective as a decision-support tool. The process of participatory mapping is based on a bottom-up, inclusive principle for effective decision-making. Four sequential implementation phases were adopted as summarized below:



### STEP 1: DATA ASSESSMENT

Cross-sectional assessment was conducted in October and November 2016, involving assessment of reliable spatial and non-spatial data. That contributed to the identification of data gaps and complementing synergies with other stakeholders relating to transhumance, conflict dynamics, natural resource management and accessibility to basic social services, such as schools and hospitals. Field mission assessments were also carried out in Moroto (Uganda) and Kapenguria, West Pokot and Lodwar, Turkana (Kenya), with site visits to grazing areas, main watering areas and entry and exit points of cross-border interest where GPS coordinates and geotagged photos were captured.

### STEP 2: PARTICIPATORY GIS AND MAPPING

In August and September 2017, a series of three mapping sessions were organized into three-day participatory working sessions in Moroto (Uganda) and Lodwar, Turkana County and Kapenguria, West Pokot County (Kenya). Participants translated their perceptions spatially on to paper canvas, focusing on seasonal grazing areas, water points, seasonal livestock routes, resource-driven conflict hotspots and services (hospitals and education facilities). They deliberated on the seasonal calendar, institutional frameworks, resource and conflict management plans, emerging and prevailing threats posed to livestock mobility, and opportunities at the district and county levels. The mapping sessions created awareness of the mapping exercise and its link to the draft IGAD protocol on transhumance amongst IGAD member States.

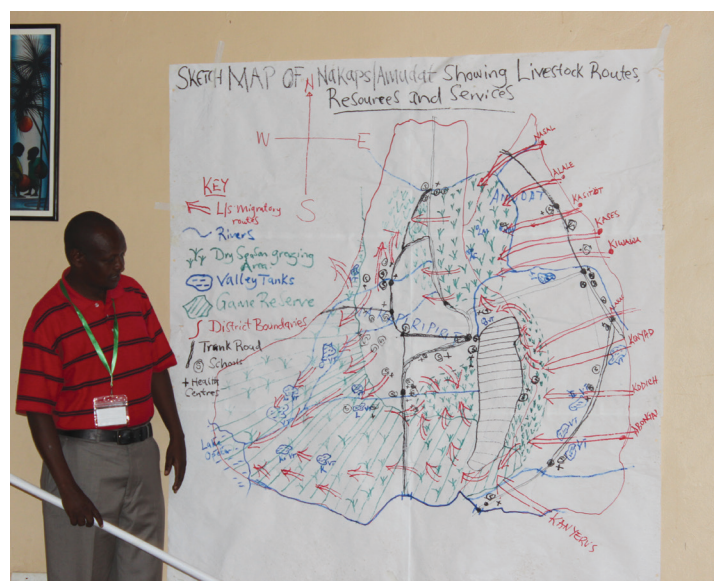
### STEP 3: SPATIAL MAPPING AND ANALYSIS

Sketch maps were translated into digital format, transferring all information onto GIS layers according to the thematic areas of interest. Transhumance routes were mapped, based on the starting and end points as reflected on the sketch maps, with key interest in the cross-border exit and entry points with reference to the ways in which the general topography has influenced the dynamics of cross-border and intraregional routes. These were then further cross-validated by narratives and presentations made during the data-collation process.

Grazing resources are normally perceived as dynamic and seasonal, often being driven by climatic conditions. A combination of narrative and spatial methods (remote sensing) was therefore deployed to define the extent of the dry season grazing areas, based on the premise that it is during the dry season that cross-border livestock mobility is at its peak, as grazing resources are most exhaustively consumed, whereas during the wet season there is regeneration of resources. Rangeland biomass estimates,<sup>4</sup> such as that of dry matter productivity expressed in kg/ha/day, were also used to monitor forage trends during the dry season. District and county-based maps were then aggregated to cluster level so as to provide a more comprehensive perspective and to expose the cross-border importance of particular water points and other areas of water, service points and forage along the pathways that traverse national borders.

### STEP 4: CROSS-BORDER CONSULTATIONS AND VALIDATION

The decision to formalize pre-existing livestock routes as transhumance corridors depended solely on the willingness of cross-border pastoral communities and participating countries. Kenya and Uganda harmonized outputs of the mapping project and highlighted areas of interest that were of cross-border significance. A cross-border validation meeting was organized in Moroto, Uganda, in November 2017, which was attended by representatives of various Government sectors, including natural resources, health, education, and peace and security, as well as representatives of local administrations and communities, at which presentations were given on integrated cross-border maps, followed by discussions. The validation resulted in the identification of 14 cross-border routes and corridors, and resources (water, and wet and dry season grazing areas) for inclusion in the IGAD draft transhumance protocol.

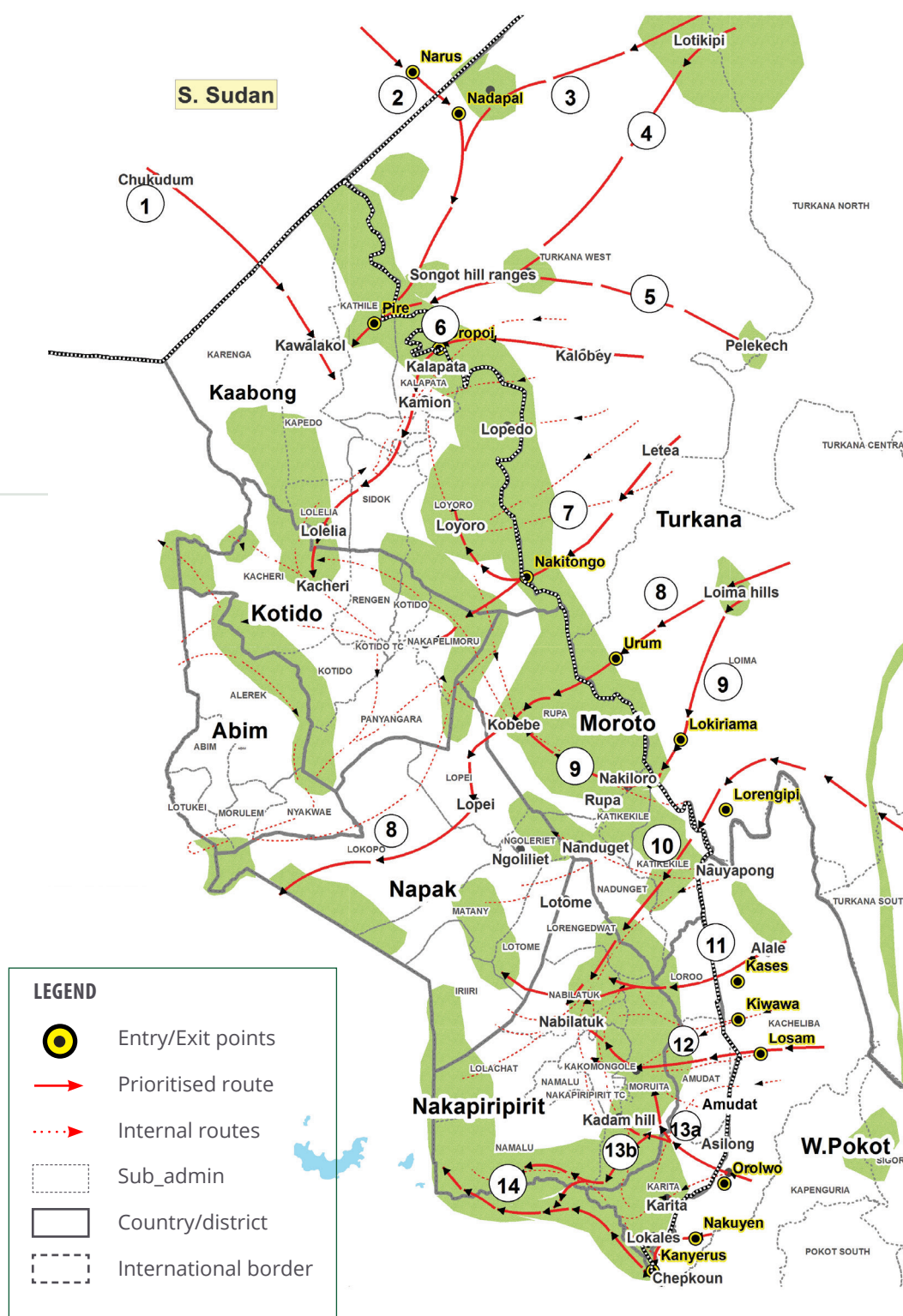


MOROTO, UGANDA

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<sup>4</sup> The amount of forage and pasture is correlated to biomass, hence the quantification of biomass is critical in understanding rangeland productivity as a resource for animal grazing (VITO, 2017).

**MAP 1. PRIORITISED CROSS BORDER TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES**



**Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the map presentations do not imply the expressions of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IGAD concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area of its authorities, place names, or the delineation of its frontiers of boundaries.



**TABLE 1. TRANSHUMANCE ROUTES WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING ENTRY AND EXIT POINTS**

No.	Transhumance route	Entry/exit point
1	Chukudum – Newkuch – Kidepo National Park – Kawakol – Usake	Kidepo National Park
2	Narus (SSD) – Nadapal – Mogilla ranges – Solei – Pirre	Nadapal, Pirre
3	Lotikipi – Mogilla ranges – Pirre	Pirre
4	Lotikipi – Songot hill ranges – Pirre	Pirre
5	Pelekech Songot hill ranges – Pirre	Pirre
6	Kalobeyei – Nawantos/Oropoi – Naporoto – Timu – Kamion – Lolelia – Kacheri	Nawantos/Oropoi
7	Letea – Loreng – Nakitongo – Morulem – Loyoro/Nakapilemoru	Nakitongo
8	Loima hill – Urum – Nacharakan – Kobebe – Lopei	Nacharakan
9	Loima hill – Lokiriama – Nakiloro – Kobebe – Lopei	Nakiloro
10	Turkana South – Lorengipi – Katikile – Nanduget – Nabilatuk	Lorengipi
11	North Pokot – Alale/Kasitot – Lopedot – Nabilatuk/Lotome	Kasitot
12	North Pokot – Lossom – Moruita – Kakomongole – Nabilatuk	Lossom
13a	North Pokot – Orolwo – Asilong – Abongai – Karita – Mo-ruita/Kadam hills	Asilong
13b	North Pokot – Orolwo – Asilong – Kaporokocha – R.Okilim – Chepsukunya – border area/Namalu	Asilong
14	Nakuyen – Kanyerus – Greek River – Ngorna – Ngenge – Namalu area	Kanyerus

## IMPACT

- The 14 identified harmonized cross-border transhumance routes will support the implementation of the IGAD protocol on transhumance. The protocol envisages supporting free cross-border migration for pastoral communities; livestock surveillance (inventory and monitoring of transhumant livestock and herders); access to social services, such as education, health and other Government services; local land use and land management policies; national pastoral code and bilateral arrangements; and transboundary animal challenges, such as transboundary animal diseases and animal theft.
- Competition over limited resources, in particular during the dry season, often escalates to cross-border conflict. Transhumance will promote access to scarce natural resources; pasture, water and peaceful coexistence between pastoral communities.
- With harmonization of cross-border livestock migratory corridors, regular monitoring along the 14 corridors will support the downscaling of existing national and regional early warning systems to cross-border areas for effective planning and response to shocks caused by the adverse effects of climate change.
- The cross-border spatial plans produced during this intervention will contribute to increased integration of the priority intervention areas identified by IDDRSI, and consequently result in more effective resource allocation and use.

In this sense, therefore, the mapping of transhumance routes is contributing significantly to a coordinated approach to planning and implementing resilience interventions in the cross-border areas of Kenya and Uganda. The spatial datasets and validated maps can be accessed via the IGAD GeoNode online portal.<sup>5</sup>

## SUSTAINABILITY

- Consultative engagements with stakeholders have created synergies that will support the successful formalization of these corridors and encourage investment in priority areas by development partners.
- The participatory, community-based approach has ensured proper steering, joint assessment and harmonization of policies between countries. It has also fully involved subregional pastoral organizations and national Governments, which was found to be particularly effective in extracting local knowledge from direct experience and historical folk memories, as well as in the integration of GIS and remote-sensing technologies as decision-support tools.
- With the assistance of the IGAD cross-border facilitation unit in Karamoja, cross-border counties and districts have identified key resource persons with the requisite participatory mapping skills who will constitute the community/stakeholder groups. These groups are made up of representatives of local pastoral communities, local administration, line ministries and departments (Livestock, Natural Resources, Health, Education and Peace and Security), non-governmental organizations, local organizations and representatives from IGAD specialized centres, while ensuring diversity across the various groups in terms of gender, age and technical expertise.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://geonode.igad.int/>



Cross-border regional initiatives in support of transhumance are ongoing. Harmonized livestock vaccinations are being conducted in cross-border areas of Kenya and Uganda to control transboundary animal diseases. Human health facilities are complemented by health service posts across the region and mobile health services supplement brick-and-mortar facilities. Other ongoing investments include the development of water infrastructure, supported by various development partners.

## REPLICABILITY

The IGAD draft protocol on transhumance serves as an impetus for replication in other cross-border areas. The decision to formalize pre-existing livestock corridors into transhumance corridors depends on the willingness of pastoral communities and participating countries. As IGAD continues to strengthen its cross-border cluster approach to implementing resilience-building interventions, this participatory approach is already being used to map out transhumance routes in other IGAD clusters.

## CONCLUSION

The main actors and users of natural resources have different perceptions and interests and it is therefore essential that entry points for development cooperation between stakeholders be agreed upon by all stakeholders. A coordinated participatory mapping approach has been tested throughout the project by involving a wide array of stakeholders so as to facilitate an all-inclusive, multi-actor approach to ensure proper steering, joint assessment and harmonization of policies between countries of origin and host countries, while fully involving subregional pastoral organizations and national Governments.

Through the engagement of stakeholders via a series of consultative meetings, synergies were created that would eventually support the successful formalization of these corridors, encouraging investment by other development partners in priority areas to work towards resolving problems and conflicts. The outcome of the participatory mapping approach has proven to be effective in extracting local knowledge, including direct experience and historical folk memories, as well as in the integration of GIS and remote-sensing technologies as decision-support tools. It should therefore be encouraged as a proven good practice that should be replicated in other IGAD clusters. With the ongoing consultations between IGAD and its member States towards the adoption of the protocol on transhumance, the output of the participatory mapping process will contribute significantly to supporting the facilitation of a framework on livestock cross-border mobility in the region.

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KIRYANDONGO, UGANDA  
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**SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA**

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## REGIONAL APPROACH TO PASTORAL LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE IN ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND UGANDA

### CONSIDERING MOBILITY AND RECIPROCITY IN PLANNING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS

#### CONTEXT

Livelihood systems in the drought-prone arid lands of the Horn of Africa have long been under-resourced, leaving their population vulnerable to external stressors. Over the past decade, droughts of varying intensity and increasing frequency have hit the Horn of Africa. These perennial drought crises have severely impoverished the natural resource base of the arid and semi-arid lands, rendering pastoralists' traditional livelihoods throughout the greater Horn of Africa area increasingly tenuous. Climate change is likely to intensify the frequency and magnitude of droughts and floods in the region.

The ecosystems from which pastoralists derive their livelihoods often extend beyond national boundaries, as do the market networks for livestock that provide them with opportunities for income growth.

Development of cross-border water infrastructure and livestock markets would improve the quality of life of both pastoralists and their animals, provide secure commodity exchange and contribute a great deal towards the overall well-being of pastoral communities in the region. In addition, transboundary animal disease would be controlled through synchronized surveillance and vaccination.

The Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) seeks to develop regional solutions to challenges faced by pastoralists who reside in the arid and semi-arid lands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda to enhance the opportunities for livelihood development available to them.<sup>1</sup>

The project is implemented through a sustainable landscape approach along the cross border livestock routes and corridors in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. It aims to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought-prone areas of the three countries through natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support and pastoral risk management.



WARA VILLAGE, KENYA

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<sup>1</sup> <https://icpald.org/projects-programs/world-bank/>



## CHALLENGES

Seasonal mobility of people and their livestock is an integral part of the pastoral system that helps to utilize spatially and temporally distributed feed and water resources. In the cross-border areas of the IGAD region, seasonal pastoralist mobility often involves crossing international boundaries.

Along the mobility routes and in the seasonal grazing areas, access to natural resources (water and rangelands), livestock markets, animal health services and similar services are important for pastoralists. Thus natural resources and the use of other services accommodate both temporary visitors and permanent residents during the transhumance season of the year.

A cross-border regional approach to pastoral development considers both mobility and reciprocity in planning for infrastructure development and access to natural resources.

## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The RPLRP offers an innovative, comprehensive and flexible response that builds on an innovative approach to deliver regional public goods. It embodies the first attempt by the Horn of Africa to deliver country-specific outputs directly linked to regional resilience goals.

Hence, the project components are implemented independently in each of the three countries, while the IGAD RPLRP coordination unit provides the regional context of the project. The role of the IGAD RPLRP coordination unit is important in facilitating dialogue, coordinating interventions, promoting knowledge management and cross-country learning, and helping the countries to harmonize their policies.

The regional project coordination unit is domiciled at the Nairobi Office of the ICPALD. The Steering Committee, with the Executive Secretary of IGAD serving as its Chair, oversees project implementation. Its members include directors and heads of the IGAD specialized institutions, including ICPALD, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre and the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism. Staff of these IGAD entities and the Secretariat carry out project activities, which are coordinated by the RPLRP coordination unit.

In Ethiopia, the coordination unit is housed within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resource and is responsible for guiding project execution at the woreda (third-level administrative tier), national and regional State levels. The coordination unit is currently carrying out activities in four regional States (Oromia, SNNP, Ethiopia Somali and Afar) and twenty-one woredas.

In Kenya, the coordination unit is housed in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and is operational in fourteen arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties. In Uganda, the project implementation unit is within the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, with coordination offices in twelve districts. In all three countries, a national steering committee provides oversight.

In general, project coordination, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning activities are embedded at the local, national and regional levels. This process ensures that the project is constantly adapting to the changing regional context.



HIWANE, ETHIOPIA

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## IMPACT

The three countries have agreed to develop water infrastructure in cross-border areas in order to serve communities across the borders. On the Kenya–Ethiopia border, the following cross-border water infrastructure is under development: Malka-Sedeka borehole (rehabilitation) in Dilo Woreda; Forolle Borehole, Elema Karchowa water point and Halla Borr borehole in Marsabit County. Similarly, along the Kenya–Uganda border, the following are under development: the Aooyalet Valley Tank in Nakapiripirit District; Nakonye Valley Dam in Moroto District; Usake Valley Dam in Kabong District; Cheptere Valley tank in Kween District; Chebosebei Borehole in West Pokot County; and Lomokori Borehole in Turkana County.

Cross-border area livestock market gap analysis was conducted and the countries agreed to develop and improve livestock markets of a cross-border nature. On the Ethiopia–Kenya border, Magado and Dukana livestock markets are under construction, while on the Kenya–Uganda border, the following livestock markets are under construction: Kanyarkwat and Konyao in West Pokot county, Lokirama in Turkana county, Alakas in Amudat district, Alapat in Nakapiripirit district, Nakiloro in Moroto, Kadumaakuj in Kaabong, Lokitalebu in Kotido district and Chepsukunya in Kween district.

The three countries have adapted similar livestock market information in order to provide livestock prices at the national and regional levels. They have also harmonized grades and standards of live animals, meat, hide and skin (for cattle, goat, sheep and camels) to ease cross-border trade. In addition, a regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary strategy has been developed to support regional trade.

The RPLRP has also assisted in the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the three countries to control transboundary animal disease by supporting synchronized surveillance and vaccination.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The RPLRP is a three-country initiative, the implementation of which is led by national and subnational governments. Its project planning emphasizes a participatory approach through involving local communities in the identification of problems, the setting of priorities and action planning. From the outset, livestock market and water infrastructure constructed under the project have been administered and managed by local committees.

## REPLICABILITY

Cross-border coordination mechanisms at the regional level are of great importance for regional projects to harmonize practice and policies in cross-border areas so that communities are able to fully utilize the livelihood opportunities available to them. A regional approach can thus be equally applicable to other cross-border pastoral areas, both within the IGAD region and across Africa as a whole.

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**TORIT, SOUTH SUDAN**

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## REGIONAL CLIMATE PREDICTION AND EFFECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

### PROVIDING CONCISE REGIONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOKS TO MANAGE DISASTER RISKS IN THE GREATER HORN OF AFRICA

#### CONTEXT

In 1996, the World Meteorological Organization, national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs), regional institutions and other international organizations initiated an innovative process known as the regional climate outlook forums (RCOFs) in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. The RCOFs gained momentum as a regional response to the major El Niño event of 1997/98. These forums bring together national, regional and international climate experts on an operational basis to produce regional climate outlooks based on climate predictions.

Through interaction with users from key economic sectors, extension agencies and policymakers in each region, the forums assess the likely implications of the outlooks on the most pertinent socioeconomic sectors in a given region and explore the ways in which the outlooks could be used to mitigate potential impacts.

Today, the core concept of the RCOFs remains unchanged: the delivery of consensus-based, user-relevant climate outlook products in real time through regional cooperation and partnership. However, over time the implementation has been tailored to meet local conditions.

The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), based in Nairobi, coordinates the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), covering the IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda), as well as Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Information generated and shared during such forums helps to foster climate services and knowledge to enhance community resilience for prosperity in the region in four main sectors: water, food security, health and disaster risk management.

#### CHALLENGES

The region is highly vulnerable to extreme weather and climate events, given that some of its countries receive very little rainfall and are frequently affected by drought. The severe impact of climate change has also been felt by rural agropastoral livelihoods, which have experienced both drought and floods, thus making persistent and deteriorating food and nutrition insecurity a major concern. Limited access to climate information and technical support has further aggravated the situation.

Improvement and downscaling of prediction and early warning products has posed a challenge. Lack of effective awareness and communication systems has also curtailed the involvement of multisectoral stakeholders in ensuring that downscaled RCOF products and information are available at the community level. Building technical capacity, both in terms of hardware and human resources, is critical, as is the integration of community and local indigenous knowledge.

Making climate information work for pastoral and agropastoral communities in the IGAD region, and enhancing their technical and financial capacity to cope and adapt to climate change and climate variability is crucial for their survival.



MEHONI, ETHIOPIA

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## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The GHACOF is a regional interactive forum that brings together climate scientists, climate information users, experts, decision-makers from critical socioeconomic sectors, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to develop a regional climate outlook consensus for the rainfall season and to formulate mitigation strategies for the implications of seasonal forecasts on climate-sensitive sectors of the region. The consensus outlooks are produced three times in a year, covering the periods of March–May, June–September and October–December.

The process, pioneered in Africa, typically includes a meeting of regional and international climate experts to develop a consensus for the regional climate outlook. The forum itself involves both climate scientists and representatives from user sectors, who identify impacts and implications and formulate response strategies.

Typically, the forums attract practitioners and decision-makers from sectors such as agriculture and food security; water resources; energy production and distribution; public health; disaster risk reduction and response; and outreach and communication. Other sectors, such as tourism, transportation and urban planning, are also increasingly involved.

A series of post-forum training workshops to strengthen the capacity of national and regional climate scientists are generally organized, followed by special outreach sessions involving media experts to develop effective communication strategies, including editorials and documentaries.

In addition, with a view to enhancing sector-specific applications, each forum reviews impediments to the use of climate information, as well as experiences and successes in the previous use of climate products. The NMHSs subsequently develop detailed national climate outlooks and risk information, including warnings for communication to decision-makers and the public.

In a nutshell, GHACOF provides an opportunity for NMHSs to do the following:

- Understand the weather outlook for the region;
- Share techniques and tools to improve their forecasting techniques, and discuss the forecast and related processes with the media, helping them to interpret them, thus facilitating uptake at the national level;
- Share new research findings in meteorology, which is of particular importance for young scientists;
- Receive critiques on research work from experienced scientists for the improvement of service delivery;
- Listen to challenges and success stories from the region relating to the forecasts, so that lessons are learned from both mistakes and achievements.

## CASE STUDY 1. KENYA

Like other NMHSs in the region, the Kenya Meteorological Department has been participating in the GHACOFs for many years. The forums have provided an opportunity for meteorologists to interact and discuss the weather outlook for the entire region and its related impact with their peers.

The forums begin with a two-week session in which meteorologists from the region meet, examine data and analyse results in order to provide a consensus forecast. These sessions have helped meteorologists, especially younger ones, to improve their forecasting and presentation skills while working with more experienced colleagues. They also have the opportunity to work with new forecasting technologies and tools, providing them with a better understanding of the entire forecasting process.

Once the regional seasonal forecast has been released, countries downscale that forecast into their national outlooks, which are of greater use to them.

Kenya has 47 counties (devolved subnational governance units). The national forecast is further downscaled to those counties for a more specific outlook and shared through county government offices. The downscaled forecast is also discussed and disseminated through a workshop with participants drawn from relevant departments within the county. These more specific forecasts help individuals to plan better in their socioeconomic activities, including the key activity at the country and local levels, which is agriculture.

In Kenya, there has been a significant uptake and growth in interest in the forecasts produced by the Kenya Meteorological Department. The downscaled forecast is disseminated through media channels and provides timely and useful information to end users for their planning activities.





## IMPACT

Past GHACOFs have been themed and specific, producing consensus-based, user-relevant climate outlook products in real time in order to reduce climate-related risks for the coming season in sectors of critical socioeconomic significance to the region.

GHACOFs have successfully brought together researchers, climate scientists, forecasters and users for dialogue. They have enhanced the capacity of NMHSs in data processing, diagnosis of the climate of the region over the past several months, seasonal climate prediction, development of empirical and statistical prediction models and the downscaling of global circulation model products. In addition, the promotion of the application of climate information and prediction by end users has been enhanced.

GHACOFs have also enhanced collaboration between partners at the national, regional and international levels. The regional forums have demonstrated that optimum use of climate information and products can contribute significantly to resilience-building for sustainable development in the region.

The forums have facilitated regional cooperation, networking and integration, and have demonstrated the benefits of sharing climate information and experience from the bottom up and vice versa, including community and indigenous knowledge. Users are now able to access climate information products through online map rooms and geo-portals. An online platform has been established on which NMHSs share and discuss their downscaled forecasts. A series of videoconferences has also been organized to update consensus-based regional climate outlooks and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) now forms a fundamental part of the national climate outlook forums.

## SUSTAINABILITY

As the World Meteorological Organization-designated regional climate centre for Eastern Africa, ICPAC leads and coordinates the organization of GHACOFs in collaboration with NMHSs and development partners in the region.

The regional climate centre continues to incorporate user feedback into subsequent forums and mobilize resources required in the organization of the GHACOFs. Plans are under way for key users to start sourcing their own funding to attend future forums. The forums are currently organized with resources from various projects at ICPAC.

Close interaction between providers and users of climate information and predictions has enhanced feedback from users to climate scientists and has catalysed the development of many user-specific products, such as monitoring information for recent and current seasons; subseasonal information, including onset and cessation; rainfall distribution; climate advisories; impact-based outlooks; and climate change information for adaptation.

## REPLICABILITY

There is growing recognition of the role of climate information services in climate adaptation and resilience-building. This has resulted in increased attention in the field of climate change adaptation by development partners and has facilitated the institutionalization and strengthening of such systems.

GHACOF forms part of the wider concept of RCOFs, which are being implemented in other regions. As such, lessons, successes and good practices from this region could be adapted by other multinational initiatives to provide climate information services across Africa, such as the Regional Centre for Training and Applications in Agricultural Meteorology and Operational Hydrology, the *Prévision Saisonnière en Afrique de l'Ouest* and the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum.

## CONCLUSION

Following on from the many challenges and successes that it has already experienced, ICPAC is looking into innovative methods of tracking the benefits of its climate services to users at the local level, such as farmers and water resource managers, to whom it would be useful to demonstrate the value of climate information, with a view to catalysing greater uptake in both public and private socioeconomic sectors. In addition, a one-day, high-level forum after each GHACOF has been proposed so that policymakers can be briefed on the outcome of the GHACOF for policy adoption. There are also plans in place to expand the products offered by GHACOF.

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**YUSUF BATIL, SOUTH SUDAN**

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## REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON MIGRATION IN THE GREATER HORN OF AFRICA REGION

### DOMESTICATING THE REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK TO ADDRESS HUMAN DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION

#### CONTEXT

The IGAD region is composed of eight countries in the Greater Horn of Africa that experience “in” and “out” migration, influenced by many “push” and “pull” factors. The migration landscape is shaped by the political, economic and social situation in the region. It is estimated that some 3 per cent of the total world population (up to 240 million people) is on the move at any time and that this is likely to increase further, due in large part to globalization, which facilitates the access and exchange of information, transportation and the desire of people to improve life for themselves and their families.

In 2006, the African Union adopted the Migration Policy Framework for Africa in Banjul, the Gambia. The African Union subsequently called on its member States and African regional economic communities to use the Framework as their guiding structure in the development of regional frameworks and national policies on migration. The IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) was inspired by and developed in response to African Union decision EX.CL/Dec.304 (IX) on the draft migration policy framework for Africa (document EX.CL/276 (IX) and places particular focus on specific regional concerns, such as pastoralism, migration, human security, and internal displacement as a result of prolonged drought, amongst many others. IGAD is the first regional economic community on the African continent to have developed a RMPF.

The objectives of the IGAD RMPF are to provide a comprehensive regional approach to migration management; to facilitate the harmonization of policies in migration management at the regional and national levels; to provide a broad range of recommendations on a variety of migration issues as a guide to Governments; and, most importantly, to support the efforts of its member States in formulating national migration policies that address specific migration-related challenges and concerns in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

In 2008, in order to establish a follow-up mechanism and ensure regular reporting on the implementation of the RMPF, IGAD, with support from the International Organization for Migration, established a Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on Migration, which held its “roll out” meeting in 2010.

The RCP concept is an informal, non-binding mechanism with an overall objective of facilitating dialogue and regional cooperation in migration management by creating a platform through which information is exchanged, best practice shared and solutions to common challenges pursued. The IGAD RCP therefore brings together member States, transit and destination countries beyond the IGAD region, international organizations and other stakeholders.

Addressing both push and pull factors of irregular migration through the domestication of the regional policy framework at the national level has greatly contributed to safer movement of persons, increased socioeconomic benefit to marginalized communities and built the resilience of mobile populations in the IGAD region.



## CHALLENGES

A serious challenge in the management of migration in the region is the lack of a normative and policy framework on migration at the national level. With the exception of Kenya and Uganda, which have taken steps towards the development of national migration policies, countries in the IGAD region lack solid and comprehensive national policies on migration. Some countries have legislation governing certain aspects of migration, in particular criminal laws governing human trafficking; others have policies governing internally displaced persons and labour migration, but none of these policies are linked.

Preparation in terms of creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the IGAD RMPF at the national level is therefore critical. National coordination mechanisms have consequently prioritised the drafting of their national migration policies, with the involvement of relevant ministries and migration stakeholders. A comprehensive national migration policy derived from the IGAD RMPF would not only guarantee a coordinated approach to migration across all member States, but would, in turn, also support migration management at the regional level.

## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

In order to achieve deeper political engagement at a higher level and ensure that the decisions and recommendations that emanate from both the RCP and RMCC are fully endorsed and implemented, in 2016 IGAD established the Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Migration to complement the functions of the two technical platforms.

In order to achieve deeper political engagement at a higher level and ensure that the decisions and recommendations that emanate from both the RCP and RMCC are fully endorsed and implemented, in 2016 IGAD established the Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Migration to complement the functions of the two technical platforms.

The regular meetings of RMCC and RCP that culminate in a session for ministers responsible for migration are held over a period of three days. A background paper outlining the status of migration-related policies in the IGAD region is normally presented and discussed, and member States draw on the situation in their own countries while responding to the paper. Participants at the meetings are officials from IGAD member States: NCM focal points, heads of immigration and labour and representatives of ministries of foreign affairs; IGAD Partners Forum partners, such as Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland; African Union; Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; East African Community; European Union; International Organization for Migration; United Nations agencies, including the International Labour Organization and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; and the World Bank.



**WARA VILLAGE, KENYA**

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## IMPACT

Ten meetings have been held to date on a rotational basis in IGAD member States and several outputs achieved, including a shared understanding of the status of migration-related policies in the region.

Experience and good practice on migration policy development have also been shared, and recommendations on how best to use the migration governance structure at the national and regional levels in developing and implementing migration policies made with specific focus on labour migration and human trafficking.

Countries in the IGAD region have expressed a need for the international community to share responsibility to a greater extent, while committing to reform in various sectors of refugee protection. For example, Ethiopia has developed a set of commitments including efforts towards expanding its out-of-camp policy, access to education and access to jobs. Uganda, widely considered to be a model country in terms of its generous refugee regime, has committed to continuing the settlement model.

Kenya has committed to continue its policies, including registration of refugees, provision of identification documents and provision of education. Djibouti has committed to opening up employment to refugees. It also hosted the first Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD member States in December 2017, at which the Djibouti Declaration was adopted, in which IGAD member States made a strong commitment to take collective responsibility to ensure that every refugee, returnee and member of a host community had access to quality education in a safe learning environment without discrimination.

Those commitments were reiterated in the Nairobi Declaration and its accompanying action plan, which set out regional commitments in pursuit of durable solutions for refugees and the reintegration of returnees in Somalia, which were discussed at a special summit of IGAD Heads of State and Government held in Nairobi in March 2017. Among other commitments, regional leaders agreed to protect and assist refugees in their countries of asylum and to respond effectively to the drought affecting the region.

The Regional Secretariat for Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (RSFDMM)<sup>1</sup> has also advanced the development approach to displacement, which is a particular way of looking at and responding to displacement in the Horn of Africa. The secretariat is already promoting a mind and paradigm shift for IGAD member States and other partners through the generation of evidence that supports and gives reason to innovative development approaches.

More importantly, IGAD has developed a protocol for free movement of persons and is in the process of developing another for transhumance.<sup>2</sup> When fully operational, these instruments will have a tremendous impact on resilience, cross-border cooperation and socioeconomic integration in the region.

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<sup>1</sup> Established with operational support from the World Bank-funded Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) under the IGAD Social Development Division.

<sup>2</sup> Transhumance is the seasonal movement of pastoralists and their herds from their usual grazing areas in search of water and pasture.

## SUSTAINABILITY

Regional and interregional dialogue forums have helped to mediate conflicts between national interests and to strengthen the overall coherence of international migration policies. Exchanges between national, regional and global actors will be intensified and the inclusion of civil society actors in regional cooperation formats improved.

As a political convener in the Horn of Africa, IGAD uses its leverage to engage with development, humanitarian and private sector actors across the region. The Nairobi Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, adopted at the IGAD Special Summit in March 2017, calls for the private sector to invest in refugee hosting areas and for financial inclusion through support to small and medium enterprises for refugees and host communities.

At the national level, the rolling-out of the national coordination mechanisms through government ministries, departments and agencies ensures their sustainability with no additional financial burden, since their salaries and administrative costs are already covered by their respective Governments.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, expected to be adopted in December 2018, will provide another platform to address drivers of migration, including the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution.

## REPLICABILITY

The IGAD RCP has developed ground-breaking norms in a variety of refugee and migration policy areas. Through the RSFDM, IGAD has also engaged with other regional initiatives, such as the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, for the sharing of good practice.

## CONCLUSION

Comprehensively addressing displacement requires an understanding of the regional realities that drive it and the initiatives that are being carried out at the regional level. IGAD will endeavour to streamline ongoing regional initiatives, such as the IDDRSI, which has been implemented primarily in arid and semi-arid areas, which are often those in which refugees are hosted; the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy 2016–2020; and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods and Resilience Project.

Through the IDDRSI platform, IGAD is working with national authorities in the region on development interventions that will build the resilience of host communities and combat negative environmental and economic impact.

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KASSALA, THE SUDAN

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## COMMUNITY CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION INITIATIVES

### SUPPORTING COMMUNITY CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION INITIATIVES IN IGAD MEMBER STATES THROUGH A MULTI-DONOR BASKET FUND

#### CONTEXT

Conflicts in the drylands of the Greater Horn of Africa can largely be attributed to competition for declining natural resources, such as land, water and pasture.<sup>1</sup> The historical incidence of conflict has further been influenced by a complexity of institutional, economic, social and political factors, such as recurrent weather-induced shocks, increased resource scarcity due to population growth, institutional constraints owing to mobility, the spread of extremist ideology and the flow of illegal weapons.

Violent conflict is a major obstacle to development. It exacerbates existing vulnerability, leading to poverty-conflict traps at the household, community and national levels. However, the risk of conflict can be reduced through appropriate institutional arrangements for early warning and effective response.<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, in 2002, IGAD established the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) as a platform for regional cooperation on conflict prevention and mitigation through data-driven early warning and response in the Horn of Africa region. The mandate of CEWARN is to receive and share information concerning the outbreak and escalation of potentially violent conflicts in the IGAD region; to undertake and share analyses of that information; to develop case scenarios and formulate options for response; to share and communicate information analyses and response options; and to carry out studies on specific types and areas of conflict in the IGAD region.<sup>3</sup>

The pilot phase of CEWARN, which took place from 2002 to 2006, focused on early warning on cross-border pastoralist conflict in the Karamoja Cluster (Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda). By 2006, the CEWARN mechanism had been expanded to all IGAD member States. At the country level, the mechanism is localized through national Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERU).<sup>4</sup>

In 2009, the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) was set up as a multi-donor basket fund to provide the CEWARN mechanism with the flexibility and rapid response capacity necessary to mitigate violent conflicts in the IGAD region.

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1 Calderone, M., D. Headey and J-F Maystadt. 2014. *Enhancing Resilience to Climate-induced Conflict in the Horn of Africa*. 2020 Conference Brief 12. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute.

2 Ibid.

3 Protocol on the Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for IGAD Member States.

4 Saferworld. 2015. *Towards a more Effective Early Warning System in the Horn of Africa: Learning Lessons and Seizing Opportunities*. Saferworld: London.



## CHALLENGES

Violent conflict and insecurity continue to pose a threat to stability and the achievement of long-term development in the drylands of the IGAD region. Not only does it wreak havoc on the lives and livelihoods of affected populations, but it also impedes investment in those areas, stunting economic growth and driving those areas into further marginalization. Over the long term, the capacity of communities to cope with recurrent climatic shocks is eroded, driving them further into a vicious cycle of vulnerability and poverty. Early warning of escalating crises, accompanied by appropriate and effective responses, could reduce the incidence of violent conflict and mitigate its effect.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Christensen, K. 2009. *Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism in the Horn of Africa: IGAD as a Pioneer in Regional Conflict Prevention in Africa*.



## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

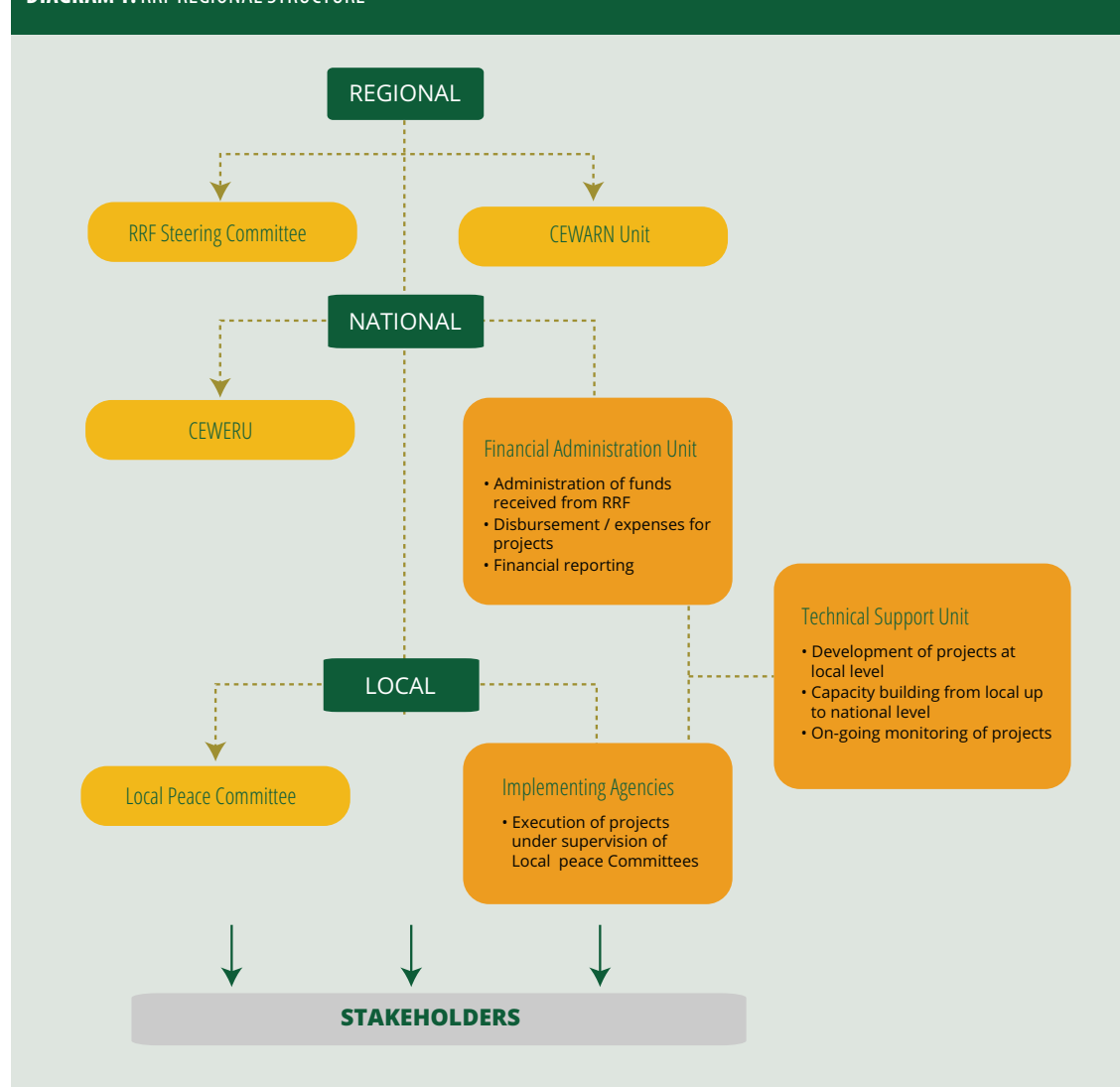
The RRF enables CEWARN to provide regular support to the conflict prevention, management and resolution (CPMR) initiatives of IGAD member States and civil society actors, which emanate principally from the community level. The institutional structure and mode of operation of the RRFs are aimed at addressing cross-border pastoral conflicts in specific CEWARN areas of operation in the IGAD region.

## INSTITUTIONAL COMPOSITION

The institutional composition of an RRF comprises a steering committee at the regional level, which is the highest decision-making body of the Fund, a CEWERU at the national level and peace committees at the local level. The Steering Committee meets regularly to review RRF project proposals for funding. It has thirteen voting members, who are heads of national CEWERUs in IGAD member States; four representatives of civil society organizations; the Director of CEWARN; and a representative of the IGAD Peace and Security Division. Representatives of development partners also participate as non-voting members.

CEWARN has issued revised handbooks on rules and procedures, as well as comprehensive information on the application and reporting formats required by the RRF.

DIAGRAM 1. RRF REGIONAL STRUCTURE



## TYPES OF INTERVENTION

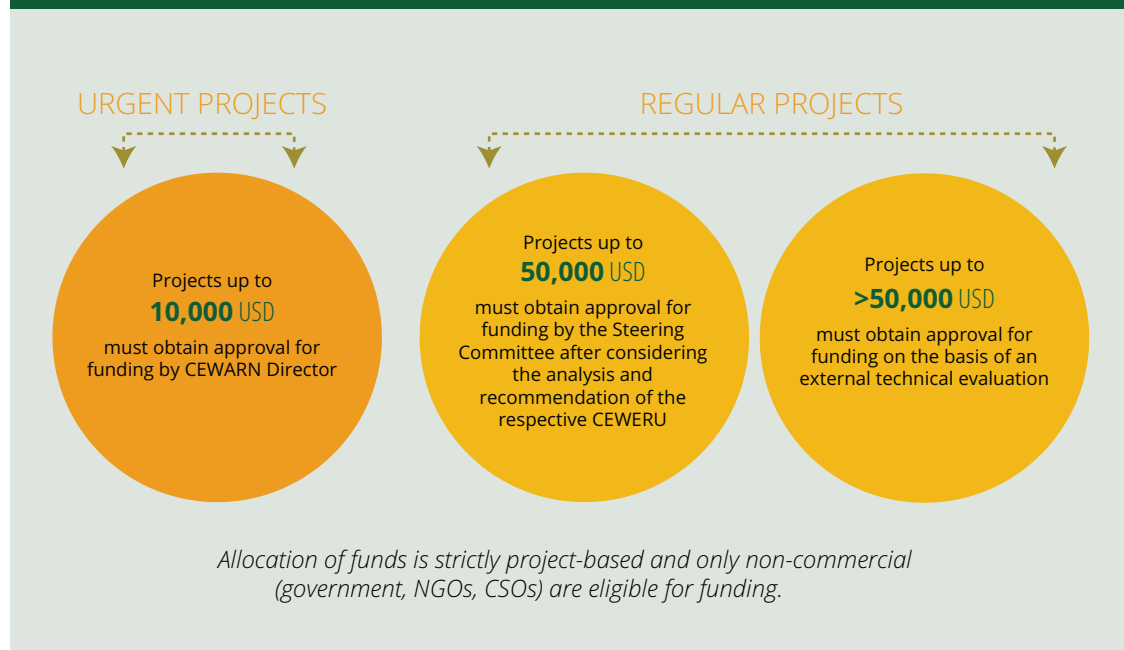
The RRF has been called upon to prevent, de-escalate and resolve violent conflicts. Its scope is, however, limited to covering interventions that support CPMR projects initiated at the local level<sup>6</sup> and capacity-building for peace structures at the grassroots, subnational and national levels.

RRF project proposals for CPMR projects are initiated at the local level and packaged into project proposals by local peace committees (which are the grassroots-level hubs for CEWARNs). The proposals are then channelled to the national CEWERU for further refinement and endorsement before being submitted to the CEWARN unit and subsequently to the RRF Steering Committee. The Steering Committee reviews the proposals, taking into consideration the technical appraisal of the proposals which will have been carried out by the CEWARN Rapid Response Coordinator, who is responsible for coordinating RRF operations.

National CEWERUs or the CEWARN Unit can also initiate capacity-building projects. However, all projects (with the exception of urgent projects costing less than US\$10,000) are required to undergo a review and approval process by the Steering Committee.

Generally, the lifespan of RRF projects does not exceed one year, as such projects are intended to complement long-term development interventions by Governments rather than to supplant them.

**DIAGRAM 2. MAIN CATEGORIES OF FUNDING OF RRF PROJECTS**



<sup>6</sup> These include peace dialogues, emergency support to communities affected by conflict and facilitating joint access to resources, as well as carrying out technical studies and applied research.



## IMPACT

**The RRF has proved its relevance by filling a critical resource gap at the grassroots level.**

Between 2009 and 2016, CEWARN, through the RRF, has supported 38 CPMR projects and 16 capacity-building projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda. These projects range from pasture and water management to alternative livelihood skills training and youth talent development.

**Interventions under the RRF have been credited with a significant reduction in the levels of violence in the Karamoja, Somali and Dikhil clusters.**

The RRF has been timely, given that it was established when CEWARN's early warning activities were functioning well, providing both timely alerts and reports, as well as a swift response in the field to curb violence. The response activities implemented, which have ranged from building local community capacity to facilitating a wide variety of sociocultural meetings and sporting tournaments, have been found to be both relevant and effective by stakeholders, but most importantly by local peace committees and leaders of customary Institutions. RRF interventions, such as sporting tournaments, cultural festivals and cross-border livestock markets, have been credited with promoting peaceful coexistence and resource-sharing, as well as free mobility of neighbouring communities along IGAD member State borders.

**CPMR and capacity-building projects supported by the RRF in cross-border areas of the IGAD region have enhanced peaceful coexistence of local communities.**

They have revitalized customary conflict resolution mechanisms in cross-border areas as a means to solve conflict. In addition, they have created capacity at the grassroots level for sustainable peace-building and conflict resolution, while enriching a culture of peace in cross-border communities.

As an example, the RRF has supported the revitalization of the Lokirama Peace Accord, a customary peace treaty initially signed between the Turkana of Kenya and the Matheniko of Uganda, and later joined by the other Ateker Communities (the Jie, Karamojong, Pokot, Toposa, Nyangatom and Teso) in the Karamoja cluster. Currently, the Accord is commemorated every year to reaffirm and renew commitment to peace-building in the four signatory countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda.

The RRF has supported a project on enhancing food security for livestock during the dry seasons in the Karamoja districts of Uganda, in close collaboration with the national CEWERU and the African Institute for Strategic Animal Resource Services and Development. The project has trained and equipped the pastoralist communities with the necessary skills, knowledge and technology to enable them to produce and preserve animal pasture for dry seasons. The project has also helped the communities in the larger Karamoja cluster to produce and store sufficient pasture to sustain their livestock through the dry season. The project can easily be replicated in other parts of the region to address resource-based conflict.



SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

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## SUSTAINABILITY

The RRF has contributed to the development of sustainable institutions for conflict management, early warning and response. The RRF supports homegrown solutions to conflict and strengthens the capacity of local institutions to respond effectively to crises. This is in line with current trends in global CPMR efforts, which posit that violent conflicts are most effectively solved at the point closest to where they occur. Greater inclusion and representation of various stakeholders in these local institutions ensures ownership and sustainability of local peace processes.

In each country of the IGAD region, CEWERUs play a key role in the development of early warning and response mechanisms on the ground. While its original mandate was simply to focus on pastoralist conflicts, CEWARN has evolved in different ways across the region, allowing the various CEWERUs to adapt to diverse contexts and address a variety of issues. The involvement of the CEWERUs in the management of the RRF thus contributes to its institutionalization and sustainability.

## REPLICABILITY

Although the initial focus of the RRF was addressing cross-border pastoral conflicts in specific CEWARN areas of operation in the IGAD region, it could also be used to respond effectively to other types, drivers and triggers of violent conflict, although that would require a review of its institutional structure and mode of operation. The existing handbooks on rules and procedures are a useful resource that would support replication efforts.

## CONSTRAINTS

There have been delays in the disbursement of funds, which are attributable to the level of approval required, in particular the approval of funds for larger projects. Furthermore, the short-term nature of RRF interventions was premised on the theory that they could be complemented by longer-term processes, but that is dependent on the availability of funds.

Institutional capacity in both controlling mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and tools is weak; this in turn affects management and reporting.

## CONCLUSION

CEWARN's approach to conflict prevention and mitigation, focusing on supporting locally-driven initiatives and combining modern and customary CPMR methods, is increasingly recognized as an effective approach in peace-building. The RRF facilitates alternative conflict resolution mechanisms and supports socioeconomic development activities to ensure food security and pastoral livelihoods, as well as contributing to community resilience-building.

From 2002–2012, the RRF institutional structure and mode of operation were geared towards addressing cross-border pastoral conflicts in specific CEWARN areas of operation in the IGAD region. It is currently undergoing a review with a view to expanding its focus to include more types, drivers and triggers of violent conflict within the IGAD region, as well as extending its geographical area of operation beyond the cross-border areas where pastoral conflicts occur to align with the CEWARN Strategy Framework 2012–2019.

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GANYIEL, SOUTH SUDAN

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# IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE

## COORDINATING EFFORTS TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES AND BUILD RESILIENCE IN THE REGION

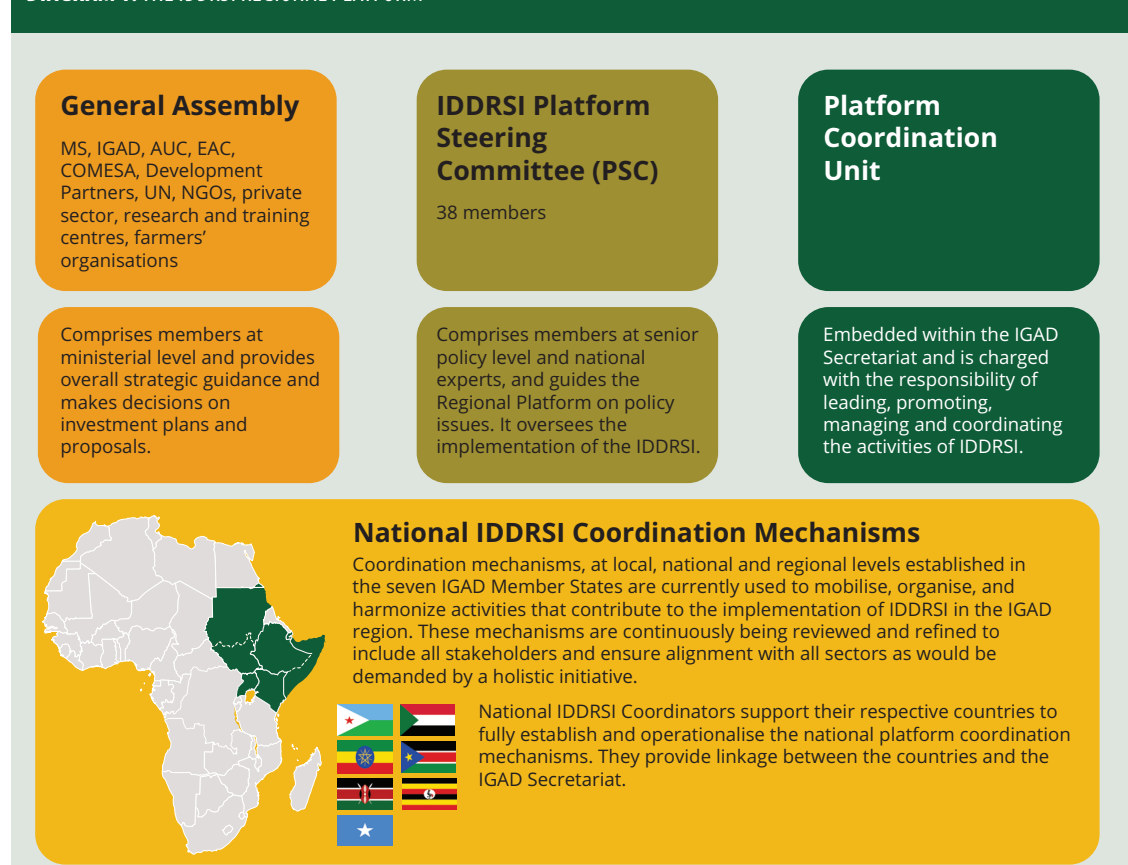
### CONTEXT

Seventy per cent of the IGAD region comprises ASALs that receive less than 600mm of annual rainfall and which are prone to recurrent droughts. These ASALs are home to some 30 per cent of the population of over 200 million. In recent times, the impact of droughts has been compounded by rapid population growth, climate change, conflict, insecurity, and the vagaries of ecological degradation. Many ASALs have also suffered from decades of marginalization, with limited government interventions and low levels of government or private investment.

The resulting conditions of diminished productivity, persistent food insecurity, extreme poverty and chronic vulnerability have severely affected the resilience of the pastoralist and agropastoralist communities that inhabit the region to drought and other environmental shocks.

Against this backdrop, when a devastating drought hit the Horn of Africa region between 2010 and 2011, it affected more than 13 million people and escalated food insecurity to famine levels in parts of the IGAD region. Efforts by Governments and humanitarian and development agencies to mitigate the effects of the drought were insufficient to halt the dire humanitarian, environmental and productive consequences. The drought brought to the fore the ineffectiveness of past drought response approaches, which had focused on short-term humanitarian relief operations.

DIAGRAM 1. THE IDDRSI REGIONAL PLATFORM



Seeking to address the catastrophic phenomenon of recurrent droughts and related worsening environmental concerns in a sustainable manner, a joint Horn of Africa and East Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government was held in Nairobi in September 2011 to discuss the crisis.

The Nairobi Summit resolved to embark on an IDDRSI to end drought emergencies once and for all. Recognizing the need to do things differently, the Summit called for the urgent introduction of innovative sustainable development strategies, policies and programmes at the member State and regional levels, aimed at building resilience to future climatic and economic shocks. The overall goal of the Initiative, which is being implemented in three five-year phases, is the achievement of drought disaster-resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in ASALs of the IGAD region by 2027.

The Summit decision was a fundamental statement of political commitment that demanded enhanced cooperation throughout the region and required intervention measures at the national, regional and international levels. The Summit therefore assigned responsibility to the IGAD secretariat for leading and coordinating the implementation of the Initiative. These stakeholders collectively developed the institutional arrangements, regulations and management structure of the IGAD Regional IDDRSI Platform. The Platform comprises a General Assembly,<sup>1</sup> a Platform Steering Committee and a Platform Coordination Unit (PCU). The Platform provides an effective mechanism by which the implementation of the IDDRSI is coordinated.

This publication documents the successful development, coordination and implementation of the regional initiative to collectively address the socioeconomic and political challenges associated with the rapid occurrence of drought in the region. IDDRSI provides a paradigm shift from managing disasters to managing risks and is a cost-effective way to build resilience through coordination of national efforts to end drought emergencies.

## CHALLENGES

Approaches used or advocated by Governments, development partners and humanitarian agencies to respond to drought and related emergencies have in the past been mostly in the form of humanitarian relief interventions, usually based on the action of individual member States, development partners and other international agencies. Those interventions have been found to be ineffective in building the resilience of communities in ASAL areas of the IGAD region. Stakeholders thus reached an agreement that to make an impact, they would have to address weaknesses related to collaboration, coordination, partnership and multi-sectoral approaches. They also had to recognise the cross-border nature of drought disasters in their interventions.

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<sup>1</sup> Members of the General Assembly include member States; the IGAD secretariat; development and implementing partners, including United Nations agencies, civil society and the private sector; and specialized research and training institutions.



## METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

### COMMON PROGRAMMING APPROACH

Inspired by the will of its member States, the IGAD secretariat led the development of the regional IDDRSI Strategy through a consultative, participatory process. The Strategy focuses on national action, backed by regional thinking. Through seven PIAs<sup>2</sup> that contribute to achieving drought resilience, it complements global policies and frameworks, underscoring the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as regional approaches such as the Agenda 2063 strategic framework of the African Union and the IGAD Regional Strategy. Each member State then articulated the PIAs into a country programming paper (CPP), which was used as a basis to obtain funding for new projects and programmes. In addition, a regional programming paper (RPP) was developed to highlight regional and cross-border dimensions under IDDRSI. The purpose of the RPP was to develop a common understanding of the regional and cross-border dimensions of IDDRSI and to define the modalities of cooperation, policies and the institutional set-up with a view to facilitating regional cooperation. The RPP guides the development and implementation of programmes and projects aimed at ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region. It also proposes regional actions and mechanisms through which the implementation of the Initiative can be promoted, planned, supported and executed.

### NATIONAL IDDRSI COORDINATION MECHANISMS

Coordination mechanisms were established in each member State, which are used to mobilize, organize and harmonize activities that contribute to the implementation of IDDRSI. The mechanisms are continuously reviewed and refined to include all stakeholders and ensure alignment with all sectors, as would be required by a holistic initiative.

### A COORDINATION UNIT

IGAD member States agreed that the IGAD secretariat should establish the PCU to provide the services which are necessary for the IDDRSI. The core functions of the PCU are day-to-day operations and joint programming, knowledge management and information-sharing, and the supervision of regional Platform interventions.

### TOOLS FOR COORDINATION

Under the strategic function of knowledge management, the PCU invested in the development and promotion of a suite of tools: the who-is-doing-what-where (3W) map to track resilience investment; the Monitoring, to follow project implementation as part of the IDDRSI monitoring and evaluation system; and geospatial technologies for visualization and the use of maps in the context of spatial planning.

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<sup>2</sup> The seven IDDRSI priority intervention areas (PIAs) are Natural Resources and Environment Management; Market Access, Trade and Financial Services; Livelihood Support and Basic Social Services; Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response; Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer; Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building; and Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships.

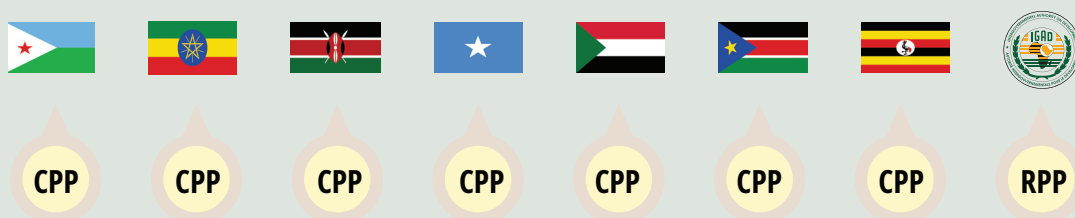
**DIAGRAM 2. IDDRSI STRATEGY**



### PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS (PIAs)



### COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER (CPP)



### BANKABLE PROJECTS

**Implementation** 15-year programme in 3 phases of 5-years each, 1 year at a time, starting from 2013



## IMPACT

### INCREASED INVESTMENT IN RESILIENCE-BUILDING SINCE 2011

Since 2013, over US\$1 billion has been committed and invested in the execution of regional IDDRSI projects in various countries in the IGAD region. The ability of IGAD to provide a mechanism that harmonizes both regional priorities and development partner support carries great significance, especially in circumstances in which member States have difficulty in attracting or absorbing funding, are grappling with prolonged conflict or require interventions that extend beyond borders.

At the member State level, there has been increased investment in resilience programmes since 2011 by both Government and development partners. A notable example is Kenya, which had budgeted US\$6.4 million for its Ending Drought Emergencies Medium-term Plan 2013–2017, of which it eventually mobilized 80 per cent as investment in resilience programmes.

In Djibouti, total Government expenditure increased from approximately US\$40 million to US\$40.7 million between 2011 and 2016, while during the same period, development partner contributions reduced from US\$80 million to US\$65.2 million. In the Sudan, the share of agriculture and related infrastructure out of total public expenditure consistently increased between 2011 to 2014, from a starting point of 6.4 per cent to 8.2 per cent.

Ethiopia continued to invest heavily in sectors that promote resilience. From 2011 to 2016, domestic sources, external assistance and external loans accounted for 77 per cent, 10 per cent and 13 per cent of the national budget respectively. Furthermore, of the total expenditure during that period, 67.3 per cent and 24.8 per cent was allocated for economic and social development respectively, while the remaining 7.9 per cent was allocated for general development that facilitated implementation of development programmes. In the fiscal year 2015/16, the agricultural sector received an increase of 25.4 per cent.

### RESPONDING TO DROUGHT DIFFERENTLY

Governments in the IGAD region are increasingly taking the lead in early warning, preparedness and response. For example, recognizing the weight of the humanitarian situation following a drought induced by El Niño in 2015, the Government of Ethiopia took unprecedented measures, including the allocation of more than US\$767 million starting in mid-2015. Together with the response from development partners and the international humanitarian community, the support matched the scope of the challenge.

Another example is Kenya, which since 2013 has managed drought episodes without international appeals, the only exception being in 2017 when an exceptionally severe drought led to an appeal by the President. Improved early warning and response also resulted in a significant reduction in dependency on humanitarian assistance in the country, from US\$459.38 million in 2014 to US\$379.8 million in 2016.

In Uganda, following the drought in 2016, 10.9 million people faced acute food insecurity, while 1.6 million were in a crisis situation needing relief assistance. The Government responded by committing UGX25 billion to purchase relief food for affected communities in Karamoja, Tèso, Bukedi and the cattle corridor.

Although Somalia's response to the drought of 2016/2017 relied primarily on contributions by non-State actors, the role of coordination was assumed by the Government. The Federal President took the lead by declaring the drought a national disaster and calling on the people of Somalia

to extend life-saving humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. Similar interventions that combined Government and development partner support were reported in Djibouti. In the Sudan, the dry season did not have a drought emergency, as had been the case in 2011, which was a reflection of the impact of resilience-building interventions.

## **SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE**

As part of their strategies to build drought resilience, Ethiopia and Kenya have implemented safety net programmes aimed at reducing risk and vulnerability to drought disasters in some of the most marginalized areas. In Ethiopia, the Productive Social Net Programme reached close to eight million people with cash transfers. These safety net programmes have proved to be effective in enabling people to meet their consumption needs, improve their dietary diversity, gain alternative livelihoods and protect their productive assets. In Kenya, the Hunger Safety Net Programme, which is in its second phase, has benefitted 101,800 households, who receive regular cash transfers, and the programme can be scaled up during drought emergencies to reach up to 274,000 additional households, depending on drought status and available resources. Sixty per cent of primary recipients of cash transfers in both the regular and emergency scale-ups are women.

## **PIONEERING A CROSS-BORDER APPROACH**

IDDRSI projects, comprising harmonized, multi-sectoral, holistic interventions that require cross-border cooperation between neighbouring countries, continue to be initiated across the IGAD region. The initiative has pioneered a cross-border approach, which is evidenced by the cross-border regional strategies that IGAD divisions and specialised institutes have developed to facilitate regional cooperation across the PIAs. The regional organization has established a cross-border development facilitation unit in Moroto, Uganda, to facilitate cooperation in the implementation of IDDRSI between the four countries that share boundaries in the Karamoja Cluster (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda).

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

The commitment of member States to IDDRSI is attested to by the willingness of member States to translate their CPPs into investment projects and source the funds to implement them. Development partners have in turn shown a willingness to realign their support with the principles of the IDDRSI Strategy and have reaffirmed their commitment to support both country and regional efforts based on CPPs and the RPP.

While efforts to address the vulnerabilities of drought-prone communities are not new, doing so in a collective and coordinated manner is a new way of doing things and has been widely appreciated.

## **REPLICABILITY**

IDDRSI is a framework through which key factors that contribute to vulnerability can be analysed, understood and comprehensively addressed through a multisectoral, multi-stakeholder lens. Various components of the Initiative are already being replicated across the region.

- The cross-border model and process adopted in coordinating IDDRSI in Karamoja is already being implemented in other border areas, most notably in the Dikhil Cluster (Djibouti–Ethiopia) and cluster 3 (Ethiopia–Kenya–Somalia).



- The IDDRSI national coordination mechanisms, although still under-resourced, are already considered instrumental in ensuring the presence and visibility of IGAD in its member States, and in sustaining critical coordination and communication functions. The mechanisms are easily replicable to address similar initiatives.

## CONSTRAINTS

- The effectiveness of national coordination mechanisms varies from one member State to another and is greatly influenced by factors including their structure, the extent of buy-in by other stakeholders, and budget allocation for coordination functions. As a result, the mechanisms are continuously being reviewed and refined to ensure that they continue to improve.
- Measuring progress towards achieving the goals of IDDRSI remains an uphill task, as stakeholders are still using different models and indicators. There is still a need for a robust system for effective measurement of collective outcomes and knowledge management that will illustrate the value of investment in resilience and help to generate evidence for informed decision-making and further investment.
- While progress has been made, there is still room for member States and development partners to harmonize their development and humanitarian interventions.
- Progress in implementing CPPs varies from one member State to another, but all member States have been active in developing and funding field projects aimed at building resilience. However, one clear constraint is the disproportionate allocation of resources to particular PIAs. Another is the low absorption capacity which plagues certain member States.

## CONCLUSION

Six years after its inception, IDDRSI is well and truly under way. Many of the projects that are being executed are beginning to show tangible evidence of success in building resilience and improving the livelihoods of drought-prone communities. The results achieved to date are clear evidence of the commitment and collective efforts of member States, development partners and humanitarian actors to the goal of ending drought emergencies in the region.

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