



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

## **IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)**

**Report on the progress of implementing the recommendations of  
the 10<sup>th</sup> platform steering committee meeting**

**Presented at the 11th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting**

**23 July 2020, Virtual**

**PREPARED BY:**

Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Division

IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The IDDRSI Platform held the 10th meeting of the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee; and the 6th Meeting of the IDDRSI Platform General Assembly in Nairobi, Kenya on 4-6 September 2019. It was preceded by the IDDRSI Forum that was organised in form of a Resilience Share on 2-3 September 2019. The theme of the meeting was Consolidating the path to resilience and sustainability. The meetings received reports from IGAD Member States on the progress in the implementation of IDDRSI and provided an international partnership framework through which the drought resilience initiative in the IGAD region was discussed.

## 2. PROGRESS REPORT

This section outlines the progress made in implementation of each of the recommendations.

**Recommendation No. 10/1: calls upon the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate the development of a robust M&E and Impact assessment framework for the revised Country Programming Papers (CPPs) and Regional Programming Paper (RPP), aligned with regional, continental and global result frameworks.**

**Establishment of National Expert Panels (NEPs):** With the exception of Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, in which consultations with the different sector ministries are still on-going, all other IGAD Member States have completed the nomination of the members of the National Expert Panel (NEPs). However, the established National Expert Panels have still not been inaugurated, because the on-going lockdown measures imposed in each country in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have not permitted the convening of the workshop necessary to inaugurate the panel. The NEP, who will be the custodian of a compendium of indicators will spear-head the process of finalising the CPP result framework based on key performance indicators of their respective national development plans with support from the IGAD Experts. Once the compendium of indicators of CPP PIAs that is well aligned with the NDP is finalised, the NEP will gather data from their respective sectors, and analyse and prepare six monthly reports required by the CPP Steering Committees in all Member States. This work has been made possible by the financial support of Sweden, through the Strengthening the Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI (SCII) project. Alignment the IDDRSI result framework with the regional, continental and global frameworks will be carried after the alignment of IDDRSI/CPP with the national development plans.

**Resilience Measurement methodologies and frameworks:** IGAD's Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Analysis Hub (IFRAH), in collaboration with USAID commissioned an assessment of the existing resilience measurement methodologies and frameworks in the IGAD region to provide a foundation on which a common resilience measurement approach could be adopted within the region. Following consultations with IGAD and MSs, there is consensus for development of a resilience measurement framework for application at IGAD region to guide investments at national level. The MSs and IGAD technical experts initially proposed a set of thirteen (13) high level indicators that could periodically be tracked, aggregated and reported at national level to measure resilience. Borrowing learning and experiences by non-state actors, MSs and IGAD will apply some of the approaches to generate case studies to justify trends at community and sub-national levels. In order to successfully facilitate MSs to adopt the proposed framework and in line with its "IDDRSI Regional Strategy 2019 - 20024", IGAD will strengthen its role in resilience measurement by:

- Facilitating consensus building by MSs on the number high level indicators, their computation and frequency of reporting.
- Piloting the proposed framework initially in at least two countries to showcase its application at sub-national and national level.
- Developing data management capacities within MSs and IGAD specialised institutions, in order to conduct, analysis and report on resilience at all scales.
- Consolidating learning sessions with specific reference to state of resilience and reporting to integrate resilience indicators into national development plans.

**Di-Monitoring:** The application was customised to track the implementation progress of the SCII project, which is funded by the government of Sweden, and the development of the dashboard will be completed July 2020 with a close consultation with the project team. <http://irbms-igad.org/dashboard/SCIIP#/>. A demonstration of the Di-Monitoring tool was made to the IGAD Food Security, Resilience Analysis Hub team, to enable the team assess its suitability for visualisation of resilience measurement indicators. The KM tools are supported by the German government through GIZ.

**Recommendation No. 10/2: recommends continuity of technical staff until the end of the projects to avoid delays and related inefficiencies.**

At the IGAD level, the SCII project provided a salary budget for 16 staff who coordinate and provide technical support to the Platform. This funding was supplemented by GIZ and the Member States.

Issues related to staffing at the national level will be reported in the country progress reports.

**Recommendation No. 10/3: Urges the IGAD Member States to mainstream the CPPs within their long term plans (visions) and Medium Term Plans where projects and programmes that aim in ending drought emergencies are recognised and funded in the national budgets.**

**Establishment of National Expert Panels (NEPs):** The establishment of the NEPs is a significant step towards promoting and monitoring the inclusion and implementation of CPP components in national development plans. Although their work was delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the refinement of the CPPs occurred at the same time as the countries were preparing their next National Development Midterm Plan, creating a unique opportunity for the CPPs to inform programming and increase the chance for investing in resilience-enhancing interventions. The Member States will make presentations about their progress in mainstreaming CPPs in their reports.

**Recommendation No. 10/4: recommends the intensification of resource mobilisation to support both humanitarian interventions and resilience projects in “hot spot” areas in ASALs, by holding of a resilience investment conference, to include new partners and improved access to the climate funds.**

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, plans to organise a resilience investment conference have been put on hold. The following resource mobilisation activities have been undertaken:

**Development of cross-border programmes using a bottom-up approach:** With funding from the European Union (EU) through its Emergency and Trust fund and with technical assistance from GIZ, IGAD is implementing a project – “Strengthening the ability of IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development) to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa”, the “Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the IGAD Cluster 1 to Drought and Related Disasters” programme was developed using a bottom-up approach informed by a series of cross-border multi-stakeholder dialogues, fora and meetings. This programme was adopted at a ministerial meeting held on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020 in Entebbe, Uganda. The development of investment programmes for the Dikhil, Borena and Ethio-Sudan Clusters is now underway. The IGAD-FAO PP project funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation adopted a novel way of implementation. The project was approved by the member states of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and cascaded down to the respective project sites in IGAD Cluster 3. IGAD is now working with the Somali regional governments in Ethiopia, Gedo regional government in Somalia and the Mandera county government in Kenya. In addition, the target communities were given the opportunity to develop their own Community Action Plans and

Community Investment Plans and participate fully in their implementation. This has encouraged government as well as community ownership of the investments.

**Feasibility study for the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP):** DRSLP is a multi-national investment program developed by the African Development Bank in collaboration with IGAD Member States and the IGAD Secretariat, whose initial phase started in 2013. It has so far involved the commitment of USD300 million to support the execution of resilience-enhancing projects in six countries (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan). The next phase of DRSLP projects will build on the progress so far been achieved and leverage the lessons learnt, cover more areas, sectors and investments; and contribute to the consolidation of the objectives of IDDRSI. At the moment, the process of undertaking a pre-investment study for the programme is being initiated, to confirm the technical, economic and environmental feasibility of the proposed actions.

**Cooperation in pest control and related activities:** The engagement of the IGAD Secretariat with partners, including Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC), in efforts to address the desert locust invasion in the Horn of Africa Region, will introduce IGAD to the Gulf States and possibly open new doors of cooperation in pest control and related activities.

**Horn of Africa Initiative:** Members of the Platform Coordination Unit participated in the consultations of the Horn of Africa Initiative, initiated by the African Development Bank, World Bank and the EU to support resilience building in the Horn of Africa Region.

**Recommendation No. 10/5: urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross-border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region.**

**Regional, national and sub-national coordination:** The Sweden-funded 'Strengthening the Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI' is supporting the coordination work at national and sub-national levels. Following the launch of the project in all countries, the National IDDRSI Coordinators, have taken the necessary measures to revitalise the National CPP Steering Committees, establish or strengthened the existing sub-national committees. The recently established or restructured committees have been unable to meet and deliberate as demanded by their terms of reference, because of the on-going lockdown measures imposed by all countries in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Cross-border resilience coordination:** is being supported through the Cross-Border Facilitation Unit in Moroto for the Karamoja Cluster, and through the Support for Effective Cooperation and Coordination of the Cross-border Initiative in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region (SECCCI) project. The SECCCI project coordinates activities in the cross-border regions of Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana and Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia. It works closely with non-governmental partners implementing actions with support to the EUTF are drawn from three consortia supported by the EUTF: the Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration (RASMI) and Selam Ekisil (SEEK) led by PACT, Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA), led by Danish Refugee Council, and the Omo-Delta Project, led by Veterenaires Sans Frontieres Germany (VSF-G). Other projects that directly contribute to coordination using a cross-border cluster approach include the IGAD-FAO Partnerships project, that is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia); the World Bank financed Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda); the Strengthening IGAD's capacity to enhance drought resilience in the Horn of Africa (SCIDA-II), which is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and

European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), and executed by IGAD and implemented by GIZ in the entire IGAD region.

**Recommendation No. 10/6: calls upon the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote research, dissemination and adoption innovation and technologies that are relevant for the implementation of IDDRSI; scaling of resilience innovations that will reach the ASAL communities, including early warning, and renewable energy options.**

**Engaging private sector on opportunities for investment:** With the support of USAID, the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) reviewed and identified ready-to-scale innovative resilience-enhancing technologies and practices in (i) livestock value chains, (ii) fodder and animal feed and (iii) trade in African-grown staple grains and horticultural products in cross-border markets. Business cases for these technologies and after validation by regional policy makers, plans are underway to present the opportunities for investment to the private sector during a virtual forum to be held in August. This exercise focussed on the IGAD Cluster 1/Karamoja. With the support of Sweden, a similar exercise is scheduled to take place in the IGAD Cluster 3/Mandera including establishing multi-stakeholder innovation platforms and policy dialogues to create a conducive environment for scaling up.

**Collaborative research network:** Senior researchers from public national universities and national agricultural/livestock research institutions from IGAD Member States participated in a workshop in February 2020 in Nairobi, Kenya, to discuss a Conceptual Framework for Collaborative Regional Drought Resilience Research in the IGAD region and to set common and priority research areas. This activity was funded by USAID.

**Recommendation No. 10/7: urges Member States to share data and information and facilitate the expansion of the 3w database in the region: and appeal to the Development Partners to provide financial and technical support for the regional 3w database.**

The Karamoja Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit undertook mapping of who is doing what and where. As a result, 80 investment projects were uploaded to the 3W platform/database so that the information can easily be accessible for various stakeholders after validation. The technical training on how to administer and persistently manipulate the 3W platform was postponed due to the global pandemic. Hands-on training on the application of 3W mapping was undertaken for the Ministry of Agriculture in Djibouti and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in Kenya in February 2020. A total of 53 Investment projects reviewed and published on the Kenya Map and 33 for Djibouti 3W Mapping platform.

**Recommendation No. 10/8: recommends the adoption and launch revised IDDRSI programming frameworks.**

The revised IDDRSI programming frameworks (IDDRSI Strategy, Country Programming Papers and Regional Programming Paper) were presented, approved and launched in the 10th Meeting of the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee. It was noted that the process of refining the IDDRSI programming frameworks had involved a range of consultations at sub-national, national and regional levels, with matching validation events. The consultations at the regional level also had included the participation of development partners, non-state actors and other stakeholders. The refined, approved and launched IDDRSI programming frameworks were recommended for subsequent introduction into the different

sectors in IGAD Member States for different stakeholders to facilitate the process of mainstreaming into national development plans or inclusion into project proposals. Some Member States, such as Uganda, have already started popularising the CPP at the cross-border districts.

**Recommendation No. 10/9: urges the IGAD Member States and Development Partners to pay special attention to the issues of migration and displacement; conflict sensitivity; youth; women and children; and persons with disability.**

**Regional exchange on experiences in supporting resilience and durable solutions:** to internal displacement In October 2019, IGAD in collaboration with the GP20 organised a regional exchange on experiences in supporting resilience and durable solutions to internal displacement in the IGAD region. The event was meant to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity Convention on Refugees and the 10th anniversary of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). The key outcome was a recommendation to strengthen the protection and resilience of at-risk and displacement-affected communities using an inclusive and participatory area-based planning approach and building all their relevant forms of capital –social, financial, human, physical and natural in line with Sustainable Development Goals. The exchange was supported by the financial contribution from the Government of Switzerland.

**Launch of Support Platform for Implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan:** In December 2019, IGAD Member States agreed to establish the IGAD Support Platform for the implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action on durable solution for refugees, returnees and host communities in the IGAD region. Launched on the 16th of December 2019 at the Global Refugee Forum, the Platform aims to sustain and galvanise the political momentum for addressing the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and host communities. The EU has already committed a grant of EUR 3 million to operationalise the Platform. Other core group members including the World Bank, Government of Germany, UNHCR and UNDP provide technical support to IGAD as the secretariat of the platform.

**Operationalisation of the Regional Migration Fund (RMF):** IGAD is currently operationalising the RMF for supporting refugees, migrants and host communities. The Fund aims to improve the living conditions and economic opportunities for migrants, refugees and host communities and to strengthen social cohesion. The Fund was established through a seed grant of EUR 20 million from the German Government via KfW and is complemented by technical assistance of EUR 16 million from GIZ. IGAD members stated have also secured loans and grants from the World Bank through IDA-18 to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees through the Development Response to Displacement Impact Projects (DRDIP).

**Operationalisation of the Gender and Resilience Working Group:** With the support of the SCII project, the first meeting of the GRWG was held in July 2020 to build linkages with national drought resilience coordination mechanisms and actors and develop a work programme. The GRWG is a network bringing together experts from national ministries responsible for women/gender affairs, to exclusively focus on identifying and promoting action that address gender based barriers and challenges in access, participation and benefits from resilience programmes.

**Creating awareness about gender and resilience among different stakeholders:** IGAD Secretariat is in the process of implementing a radio programme to encourage community dialogues around exclusion and gender inequalities that intersect with gender inequalities to exacerbate vulnerability to drought shocks, including age (children, elderly) and people with disabilities in two cross-border clusters (Karamoja and Mandera). The dialogues will capture policy and program implications to deepen attention to gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives. In addition, production of gender

and resilience policy briefs covering all eight Priority Intervention Areas and the production of a video documentary on gender and resilience in the Karamoja Cluster have commenced. These knowledge products will contribute to evidence-based communication for strategic programming and policy action.

**Recommendation No. 10/10: Urges the IGAD Secretariat and the Development Partners to pay special attention to the IGAD Member States that have difficulties in implementing IDDRSI to ensure a harmonised progress across the region.**

National IDDRSI Coordinators worked closely with their Member State counterparts on various aspects. For example in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan worked closely with the AfDB funded DRSLP to support the implementation and performance. In Somalia, government participation was organised in the steering committee meeting of the IGAD-FAO Partnership Programme on drought resilience of the Somali communities. In Djibouti, The NIC Djibouti supported Dry Land project financed by Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Dryland. Details about the performance of these projects is contained in the country progress reports.

**Recommendation No. 10/11: Notes the need for the promotion of the engagement of the private sector in the implementation of IDDRSI, and recommends the development and application of the risk transfer mechanisms, including livestock and crop insurance.**

Following assessment of resilience-enhancing technologies and practices in the Karamoja Cluster, ICPALD is organising a regional private sector forum to present business cases and priority areas of investment in livestock value chains, fodder and animal feed and African-grown staple grains and horticultural products. This activity is supported by USAID through the 'Building Resilient Market Systems in the Cross-border Drylands of the IGAD region' Project.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), with funding support from DfID, has launched a new project called Drought Index-insurance for Resilience in the Sahel and Horn of Africa (DIRISHA). DIRISHA has been conceived to address some of the conceptual, methodological and data limitations hindering implementation of sustainable drought risk financing solutions at a regional level.