IGAD PROTOCOL FOR RESILIENCE MEASUREMENT (IPRM)

July, 2020

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Background

- The last two decades have seen an **increase in the frequency and severity of disasters** in the IGAD Region, driven mainly by climatic shocks, conflict and adverse macro-economic factors.
- Resilience has captured the interest of Member States, IGAD and other stakeholders
- **Verifiable evidence of impact** of resilience building investments **remains scarce** .
- MSs and IGAD **do not have a structured framework for measuring resilience** in the region
- In January 2020, **IGAD commissioned an assessment to identify the existing resilience measurement frameworks and approaches** within the region to provide a foundation on which a common approach could be adopted.
    - It was impossible to propose any of the existing resilience measurement frameworks for adoption due to their limited scope of application.
    - Proposed the development of an IGAD region specific resilience measurement framework.

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Objective of the IPRM

- To provide a guideline for measuring resilience across the region.
- Once adopted, the framework/IPRM will be used to present the state of resilience across the region.

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High-level Indicators for measuring resilience

- MSs and IGAD, proposed development of a set of high level indicators to guide tracking of resilience investments and presenting of the state of resilience within the region.
- 13 high-level indicators have been developed.
- All MSs are already reporting on a number of the proposed indicators under various frameworks such as NDPs, Africa Agenda 2063/Malabo Declaration, Sendai Framework DRR(SFDRR) and SDGs.

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Indicator	IDDRISI Pillar	Denote	Indicator type
Indicator 1: Extent of climate change adaptation integration in national development plans	PIA 1	p1	Qualitative
Indicator 2: Domestic Food Price Volatility Index (VI)	PIA 3	p2	Quantitative
Indicator 3: Proportionate value ($) of economic loses attributed to shocks	PIA 3	p3	Quantitative
Indicator 4: Proportion value ($) of livestock lost during shocks	PIA 3	p4	Quantitative
Indicator 5: Proportion of agricultural area under sustainable land management	PIA 3	p5	Quantitative
Indicator 6: Proportionate number of people in need of food assistance as a result of shocks	PIA 4	p6	Quantitative
Indicator 7: Proportion value ($) of admissible country humanitarian aid requests during shocks	PIA 4	p7	Quantitative
Indicator 8: Functional legal frameworks for disaster risk management and resilience building	PIA 4	p8	Qualitative
Indicator 9: Number of timely early warning information disseminated that translates in to early action	PIA 4	p9	Qualitative
Indicator 10: Proportion of conflict and natural disaster-related deaths	PIA 6, 4	p10	Quantitative
Indicator 11: Prevalence of acute malnutrition by children under 5	PIA 8	p11	Quantitative
Indicator 12: Proportion of vulnerable social groups with access to social safety nets	PIA 8	p12	Quantitative
Indicator 13: Proportionate access to critical infrastructure (i.e. health, water, roads, bridges, schools, markets) by the population	PIA 8	p13	Quantitative

Indicator Description

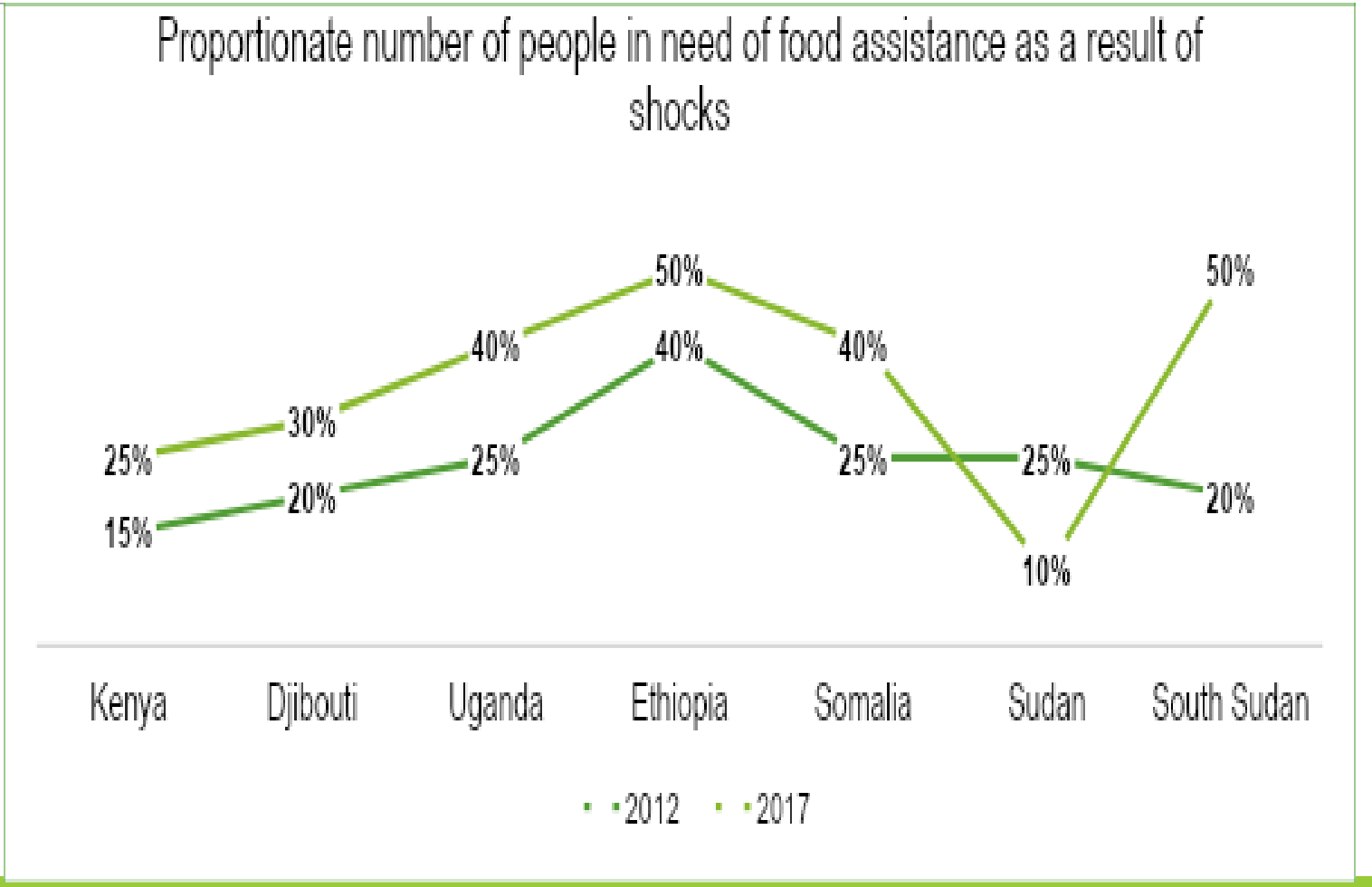
Indicator 6: Proportionate number of people in need of food assistance as a result of shocks	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	description of a measurable characteristic that shows change overtime for the IGAD IPRM.
Rationale	this refers to a set of logical reasons that qualifies the choice of indicator for inclusion in the framework.
Method of computation:	the mathematical calculation that will be used to arrive at the indicator state/score. $1 - \left[\frac{Number\ of\ people\ in\ need\ of\ food\ assistance\ as\ a\ result\ of\ shocks}{Total\ number\ of\ people\ affected\ by\ shocks}\right] X\ 100$
Disaggregated by:	Categorize data analysis into detailed sub-categories such as gender, livelihoods zones,
Scale	geographical coverage of the aggregation and measurement of a particular indicator.
Data Required	prescriptions of content and structure that constitute quality data for a particular indicator
Data Sources	Where data and information will be obtained for a particular indicator.
Frequency of Reporting	indicator tracking and reporting schedule (i.e annual, bi-annual)
IDDRISI PIA	4 - Disaster Risk Management
Regional/Global	

Visualization and interpretation of Indicators

Longitudinal data will be captured for each indicator overtime.

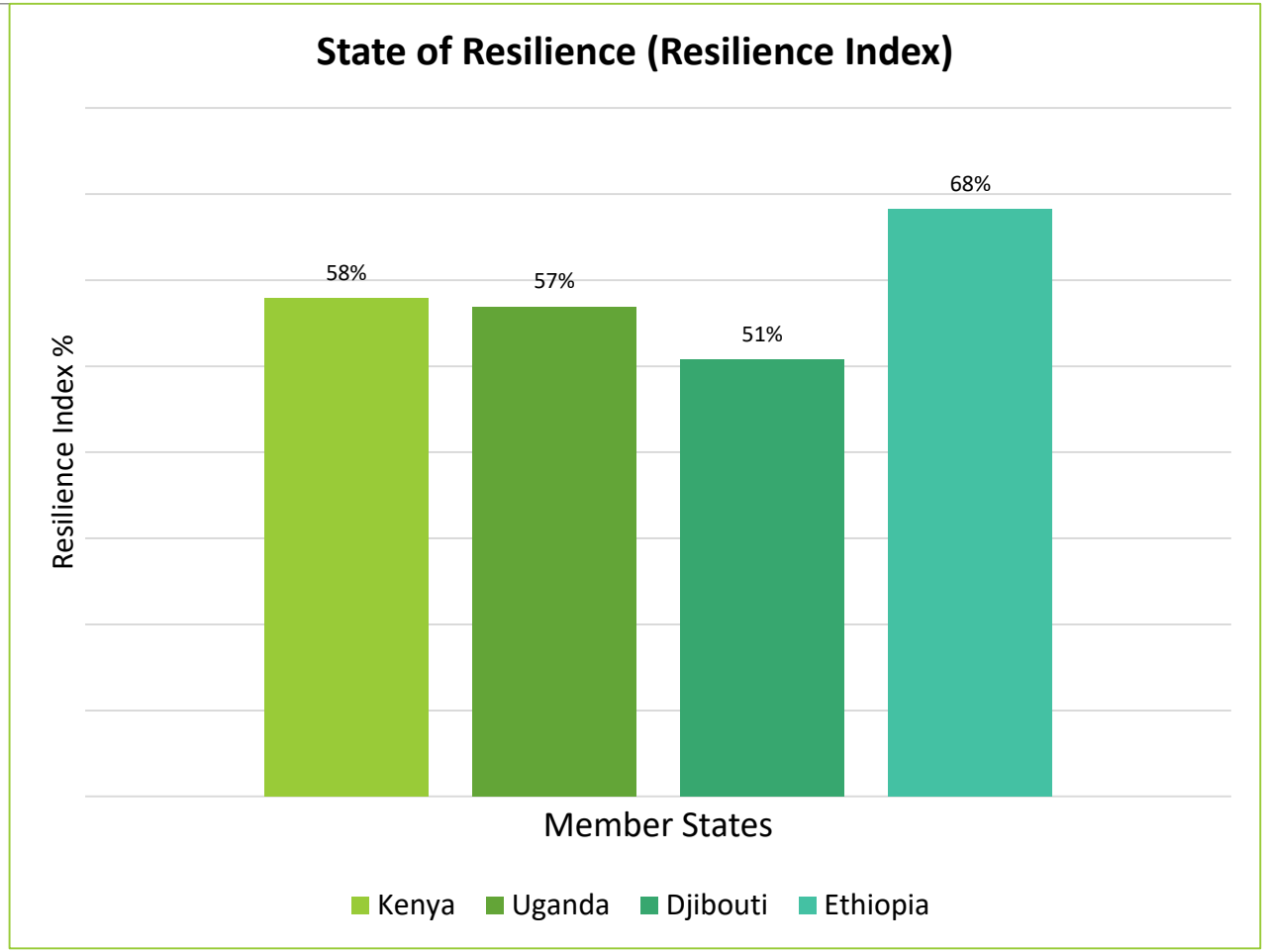
Data will be visualized using the Di-Monitoring tool

This will enable progress monitoring against targets of member states.



Computation & Visualization of the Resilience Index (RI)

- The RI will be computed after data from member states has been captured
- It will be achieved by calculating the product of the indicator scores against the weights before summation of all the indicators to give the RI of a member state.
- Results will ultimately be visualized with color coding according to measure.
- Ceiling score of 100% for each Member state.



Next steps

- Consensus building (high-level indicators and weighting)
- Capacity building – data management
- Roll out and reporting (periodic)
- Review and learning

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END

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