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(IGAD)**



FINAL DRAFT

Regional Programming Paper

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Groups of Countries
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMU	African Maghreb Union
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASARECA	Association of Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter African Bureau of Animal Resources
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP	Consolidated Appeal
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
DOT-Force	Digital Opportunities Task Force 2000
DPAs	Drought Prone Areas
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
DPA	Drought Prone Areas
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECCOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EHRR	Emergency Humanitarian Response Report
EU	European Union
EW	Early Warning
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FTAs	Free Trade Areas
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWS	Global Early Warning System
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
GIZ	German International Development Agency
GKP	Global Knowledge Partnership
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HOA	Horn of Africa
HRC	Human Rights Convention
HS	Household Survey
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral and Livestock Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IFSS	IGAD Food Security Strategy
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change

IPF	IGAD Partners Forum
IRAPP	IGAD Regional HIV-AIDS Partnership Programme
IRCC	IRCC
ISIP	IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan
ISSP	IGAD Security Sector Program
ITK	Indigenous knowledge and technologies
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
KfW	Bank aus Verantwortung & KfW Bankengruppe
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MS	Member States
MT	metric tonne
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
NBS-HS	National Bureau of Statistics -Household survey
NDP&B	National Development Plans and Budget
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	Natural Resources
NSAs	Non-State Actors
NSRs	Nutrition Survey Reports
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSSREA	Organization for Social Science Research in East and Southern Africa
PIAs	Priority Intervention Areas
PLMAP	Programme Logic Model for Action Plan
RPP	Regional Programming Paper
RBM&E	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
RCMRD	Regional Center for Mapping Resources for Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SEDT	Department of Sustainable Economic Development of the ACP Secretariat
SMEs	Small Micro-Enterprises
SPS	Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
Vet-Gov	Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa Programme (AU-IBAR)
VFM	Value For Money
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. BACKGROUND / INTRODUCTION

The Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the drought resilience¹ and sustainability initiative in the IGAD Region was developed by the IGAD Secretariat in consultation with member states, development partners and other stakeholders, including non-state actors. It is the programmatic and implementation arm of the **IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)** to be operationalize at both country and regional levels. The purpose of the RPP is (i) to develop a common understanding of the aspects that define the regional character of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative and uphold the logic of a regional approach in implementing the initiative; (ii) to define the modalities of cooperation and the policies, arrangements, methods of work and institutional set up needed to enhance and facilitate effective cooperation in the development and implementation of programmes and projects aimed at ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region; (iii) to propose regional actions and mechanisms through which the implementation of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative in the IGAD region can be promoted, planned, supported and executed.

The RPP is part of the IDDRSI Strategy, which arose from the collective international consensus of IGAD Member States and development partners to work together coordinated efforts aimed at ending drought emergencies through building sustainable livelihoods. Consequently the RPP is both an agreement between the IGAD member states and a framework to guide the process of implementing the drought resilience initiative. The initial concept of the RPP was endorsed by the IGAD Ministerial and High Level Development Partners' meeting in April 2012. As a component of the IDDRSI Strategic Plan, the RPP highlights the regional character of the drought resilience initiative and underscores the importance of a regional approach to achieve the stated plan objectives.

2. NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE RPP

Persistent and widespread drought is a characteristic recurrent feature of the climate in the arid and semiarid lands (ASALs) of the IGAD region, comprising Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. While the ASALs cover 60 -70% of the IGAD region, only 30% of the total population of about 200 million people found in the IGAD region live in these ASAL areas. Further, with more than 90% of the agriculture in the ASALs being rain-fed, there is a direct link between drought and food insecurity.

In many parts of this region, drought and the harsh ecological circumstances, exacerbated by climate change phenomena, war and conflicts, has created conditions of chronic vulnerability with extreme poverty, persistent food insecurity, widespread economic hardships and untold human suffering.

¹ Drought resilience is defined as the ability of countries, communities, and households to cope and manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of droughts without compromising their long-term prospects.

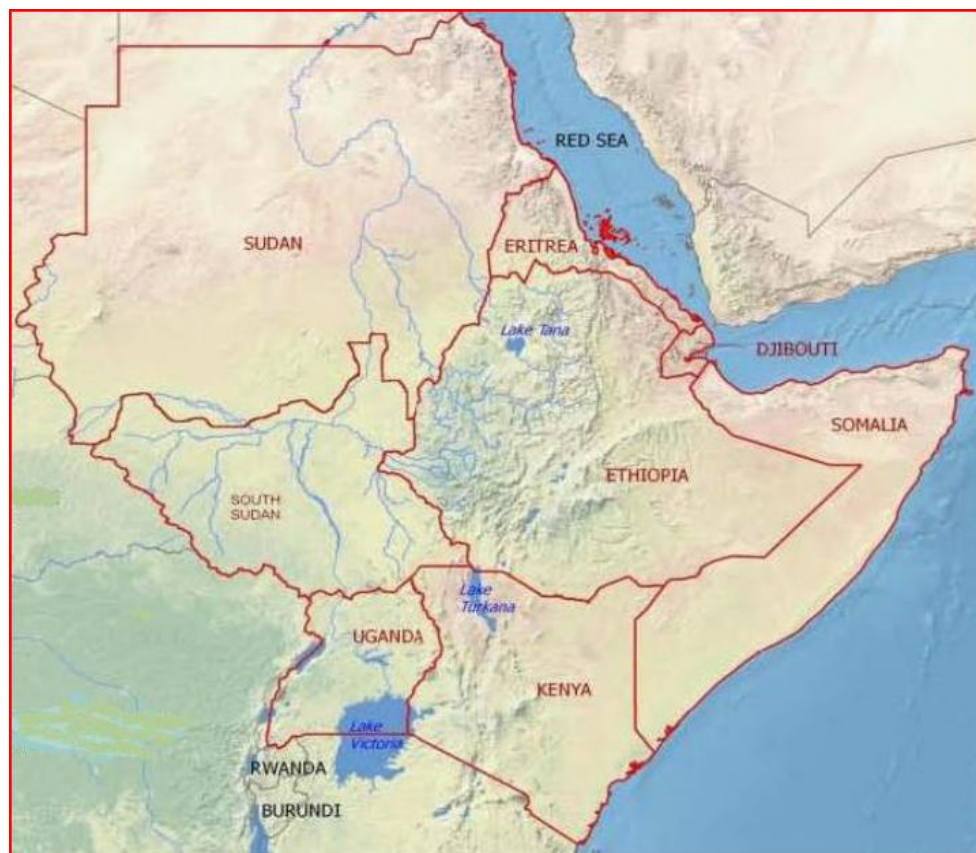


Figure 1: Geographical map of the IGAD region.

Disclaimer: The country borders on the map are only indicative and do not represent the position of IGAD.

With a fixed natural resource base that is being eroded by recurrent severe drought events, compounded by climate variability and the effects of an increasing human and livestock population and the associated unplanned urban development and settlements, the ASALs are in the throes of massive socio-economic and environmental changes that have profound negative implications for traditional livelihoods. Under the prevailing socio-political and economic conditions the populations in these areas are largely pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, who are highly vulnerable to external shocks, including droughts, climate change and violent conflicts and frequently require humanitarian assistance to survive.

In 2010/2011, the region was hit by a severe drought that affected an estimated 13 million people and exacerbated food insecurity to famine levels in some parts of the IGAD region. The severity of this crisis brought to the fore the catastrophic impact of recurrent droughts and their dire humanitarian, environmental and productivity consequences, while they simultaneously underpinned the ineffectiveness of past drought response approaches and inspired the need to find more enduring solutions. The current food security crisis in the region is a stark reminder that insufficient attention has been paid to addressing livelihood vulnerability in the region, particularly in the ASALs. Decades of humanitarian assistance could not solve the root causes of recurring drought and other emergencies. It is apparent that it is not drought, but rather vulnerability, inadequate response and defective remedial

actions that have thrown the region into repeated food shortage crises. Too often in the past, the international community has lost focus on longer-term resilience building initiatives, after recovery and reconstruction objectives have been achieved and media attention lost after the crisis has subsided. Indeed the 2010/2011 drought crisis reflected the shortcomings of past approaches used by governments and donors to respond to drought and related disasters through relief and emergency interventions and brought to the fore the urgent need to do things differently in order to prevent future drought emergencies in the region. Following the effects of the 2010/2011 drought induced disasters, there has been a strong commitment from the region and the international community to focus more seriously on interventions that will strengthen medium- and long-term resilience to disasters and ensure that the next drought does not result in another humanitarian crisis.

3. COMMITMENT BY IGAD AND MEMBER STATES

Concerned by the magnitude and worsening scenario of persistent drought disaster emergencies and seeking to urgently address the critical humanitarian catastrophe in a more sustainable manner, the Heads of State and Government of IGAD and EAC countries convened a Summit in Nairobi in September 2011 to address the root causes of the crisis. In the past, the approaches used by governments, development and humanitarian agents to respond to drought and related disasters were in the form of relief and emergency interventions, usually based on the actions of individual member states and humanitarian agencies. However, in time, these fire-fighting approaches proved ineffective as the extent, severity and frequency with which the droughts recurred increased and became devastating perennial episodes that overwhelmed emergency response capabilities.

In a decision founded in a spirit of consensus and political commitment, the Summit urged collective action, dedicated to the objective of ending drought emergencies, once and for all. The Nairobi Summit called for the urgent introduction of strategies, policies and programmes that involve increased investment at member states' and regional levels in support of interventions aimed at building resilience to future climatic and economic shocks. The Nairobi Summit decision was a fundamental statement of political commitment that demanded enhanced cooperation throughout the region and required intervention measures at national, regional and international levels, covering many sectors and involving multiple players. The objective of the Strategy is to end drought emergencies through building sustainable livelihoods in the IGAD Region.

Recognizing the need to do things differently, combining preventive (rather than reactive), regional (rather than individual member state) and holistic (rather than emergency) approaches, the Summit resolved to embark on a Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative and assigned the IGAD Secretariat the task of leading and coordinating the implementation of the newly declared initiative. Within the framework of this assignment, the IGAD Secretariat organized several high-level consultative meetings to build consensus on the way forward, a key outcome of which was the agreement to establish a Regional Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform through which the region's priority areas of intervention and investment would be discussed and coordinated and through

which the efforts required to implement the Initiative would be mobilized, organized and harmonized. IGAD Member States were urged to identify and support programmes that build human capital and sustainable livelihoods. A number of international partners welcomed this strategy and agreed to consider aligning their contributions to support the region's new initiative as appropriate.

By assigning the IGAD Secretariat the task of leading and coordinating the process of implementing the IDDRSI, the Nairobi Summit defined the manner in which the initiative would be driven, managed and executed. Within the context of this assignment, the IGAD Secretariat developed a 5-year Strategic Plan, which will guide the implementation of the Initiative. The Plan identifies the new methods of work and defines the intervention activities and roadmap through which the objective of Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative will be achieved under the general leadership and coordination of the IGAD Secretariat. The Strategic Plan provides for the Regional Programming Paper (RPP), which both defines the regional aspects of the drought resilience initiative and describes the principles and arrangements that are shared by the IGAD member states in the implementation of the initiative at national and regional levels.

While in the past there have been many interventions in the sector that focus on national level issues related to building sustainable livelihoods and resilience to drought, the IGAD member states as well as the international community recognize the need for well-coordinated interventions that address national and regional level issues in tandem. Consequently, IGAD launched the Regional Drought Resilience and Sustainability Platform, which under the leadership and management by the IGAD Secretariat, will rally all relevant stakeholders, mobilize resources for the identified priority investment areas, promote information and knowledge sharing, support capacity development at regional and national levels and play a key role in coordinating interventions in the drought resilience and sustainability initiative.

To address the need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to programming to enhance resilience at community and household levels by combating chronic food and nutrition insecurity, addressing deep-seated poverty and environmental degradation and so enhance the resilience of communities to droughts and other shocks in the region, it was necessary to extract regional elements from the country programming papers (CPPs) to develop a regional programming paper (RPP), through which to guide regional programming activities.

4. PURPOSES AND KEY FEATURES OF THE RPP

The RPP is a common framework for national and regional programmes developed to end drought emergencies, enhance drought resilience and build sustainability in the IGAD Region. While the individual IGAD Member States may have their own specificities (as described in the Member States Country Programme Papers), their dry land areas and drought-prone communities face common challenges and are often interconnected through, *inter alia*, natural resource sharing, livestock movement, regional trade and trans-boundary human and animal diseases. The RPP highlights the regional dimensions of the

drought resilience and sustainability initiative and will be used to guide the development of projects and interventions.

(a) The purpose of the RPP is fourfold:

- i. To develop a common understanding of the regional aspects, demands and expectations relating to the necessity for collective, simultaneous and coordinated action in the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy;
- ii. To propose common principles, policies, procedures, architecture and institutional set up of programmes to be developed by IGAD Member States under the general leadership and coordination of the IGAD Secretariat in order to achieve coherent, effective and monitorable action;
- iii. To promote and facilitate regional interventions of a trans-boundary nature to complement the activities in the states.
- iv. To define modalities of cooperation and provide a mechanism through which collective action, including resources mobilisation, necessitated by the regional character of the drought resilience initiative, can be organised and coordinated to enhance synergy and avoid duplication.

(b) The RPP pursues the following tenets:

- i. To provide a shared understanding by the IGAD Secretariat, IGAD Member States and the development and implementing partners for the promotion and support of the implementation of the IDDRSI Strategy.
- ii. To recognise the regional character of the drought problem, whose solution will require us to act nationally, but think regionally
- iii. To mobilize resources jointly or in a harmonized and coordinated manner: Design common guidelines for mobilisation of resources in support of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative for Member States, development partners and the IGAD Secretariat for national and multi-national projects, to enhance harmonised action and synergy, while avoiding duplication
- iv. To enable states to agree on a common approach to drought resilience, leading to joint, collective, concerted and simultaneous actions (policies and programmes) at national and regional levels
- v. To support states in promoting and prioritising drought resilience and sustainability in their annual budgets and development plans including increasing investments in the ASALs and support to drought resilience and sustainability projects and activities
- vi. To institutionalize support for and combination of both relief and development activities in emergency, medium and long term development plans
- vii. To encourage each Member State to harmonise and align activities intended to enhance drought resilience and sustainability with other states in the region, through regular contacts under the general coordination of the IGAD Secretariat

- viii. To put in place a formal system for coordination at country level to enhance the implementation of the initiative
- ix. To enhance, enforce and implement existing policies, frameworks, agreements, protocols and other instruments to share resources and shun conflicts
- x. To introduce or adopt such policies, frameworks, strategies, supporting tools and instruments as will be necessary for the implementation of the drought and sustainability initiative
- xi. To share knowledge and experiences through regular contact and exchange information
- xii. To agree on modalities of cooperation and joint action for the planning and execution of multi-national projects

(c) *The RPP will take advantage of the following opportunities:*

- (i) The vibrant livestock sector, which is presently acknowledged as a key contributor to the national economies of IGAD Member States; over 90% of the livestock population present in the IGAD region is found in the ASALs
- (ii) The fact that pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems have a comparative advantage in offering the most effective use of the region's abundant land and erratic climate
- (iii) The availability of options to develop more profitable, more integrated and drought resilient pastoralist systems
- (iv) The strong and increasing demand for livestock (both within the Member States and region, the Middle East and in international markets), and the consequent need to facilitate key livestock production areas in arid and semi arid areas with supportive legal and policy frameworks and public and private sector investment
- (v) The availability of options for diversification of livelihoods including the exploitation of non-wood forest products including gums, resins, spices, honey and artisanal minerals in these areas
- (vi) An unprecedented level of good will and commitment amongst the political leadership in the IGAD Member States and development partner, which has been consistently expressed at the highest levels since September 2011.
- (vii) Recent reviews that demonstrate the potential for soil carbon sequestration in dry land grazing areas and the multiple benefits of enhancing ecosystem services and processes for improving livelihoods, while contributing to adaptation to climate change impact
- (viii) A good wealth of existing experience and good practices, supported by various organizations, on which to build on by replication and up-scaling.

(d) *The following major challenges will need to be addressed:*

- (i) The increasing frequency and severity of droughts;
- (ii) The dramatic impact of these droughts on livestock populations and rain-fed crop production, which directly affect food and nutrition security;
- (iii) The rapidly growing human populations in the face of declining natural resources (land, water) due to degradation, climate change and alternative use of these resources (e.g. for expansion of crop production);

- (iv) Resource conflicts due to the scarcity of and competition for natural resources and
- (v) The high cost of delivering public services due to the low population densities and population movements of pastoral and itinerant communities.

5. THE RPP BUILDS ON EXISTING PROCESSES AND PRACTICES

(a) *Proposed programmes are building on:*

(i) The IDDRSI Strategy, of which the RPP is a component, represents the overall IGAD Strategic Plan for the implementation of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative. These shall be guided by the core values enshrined in the agreements establishing IGAD, and in other relevant regional and international treaties and charters, which core values include:

- (1) Promotion of good governance that strictly adheres to the establishment and protection of fundamental human rights through institutionalization of democracy and transparency;
- (2) Promotion of a sense of community that aspires to maintain peace in the region and finding peaceful resolution of disputes between and within the member states;
- (3) The establishment and maintenance of frameworks which enable the people to identify their priority needs and be in the forefront in resolving them;
- (4) IGAD adheres to the principle of subsidiary, which means that it operates at the levels in society where it can achieve maximum impact;
- (5) IGAD subscribes to the principle of variable geometry, which recognizes that its members are at different levels of development and move at different speeds and constellations depending on their priorities;
- (6) Adding value and complementing development efforts of the member states in a consultative process that enhances cooperation and spirit of partnership in programmes;
- (7) Adherence to the principle of gender sensitivity and equity;
- (8) Promotion of open, transparent and joint aid modalities with development partners
- (9) The endorsement of those principles and values that encourage individual and collective responsibility. Existing policies, strategies and plans developed or adopted by IGAD Secretariat and/or its Member States

(ii) Good practices drawn from past and/or on-going projects and programmes that have demonstrated positive impact on food and nutrition security and resilience to drought in the region. Investment should be based on evidence from both on-going projects and research and analytical work that have demonstrated the impact of particular activities on livelihoods, resilience and eventually food and nutrition security.

(iii) Programming exercises and workshops organized by the IGAD Secretariat, IGAD Member States and development partners (such as African Development Bank, the World Bank, EU, USAID, GIZ, UNDP, IFAD, DFID, among others).

(iv) At country level, proposed country programming papers were developed in the context of their respective national development plans and strategies. The RPP will also build on the experiences and good practices of investment projects and programmes at Member States levels, such as the Pastoralist Community Development Project (PCDP I & II) and Productive Safety Net Project (PSNP) in Ethiopia, and the Arid Land Resource Management project in Kenya, and the Pastoral Development Programmes in Djibouti and Karamoja Uganda, among others.

(b) *The design and implementation of programmes will be guided by the following principles:*

- (i) Multi-stakeholder partnerships at regional and country levels that are inclusive of civil society, stakeholder representatives, private sector, development partners, researchers and academics will be built and strengthened to mainstream the cause and purposes of the drought resilience initiative
- (ii) Appropriate innovations, especially when informed from assessment of past and on-going pilot interventions or based on indigenous traditional practices, should be promoted.
- (iii) The RPP should be conceived as an evolving document to be regularly updated (e.g. on an annual basis), to accommodate current uncertainties and changing circumstances in the region and allow the flexibility that country and situational specificities may demand.
- (iv) Country and regional programmes will integrate specific actions in support of peace building, gender equity, climate change and the environment, which will be featured as cross-cutting concerns when designing intervention activities involving the other components such as natural resource management interventions, rural infrastructure or enhanced livelihood activities.

6. PROPOSED COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

To enable consistent and coordinated activities in the different states, the following seven components and sub-components were identified by the IGAD Secretariat in consultations with Member States and development partners. They are proposed as a common architecture when developing programmes for the drought resilience and sustainability initiative, both at country and regional levels, to ease exchange of experiences and comparison of activities:

1. *Environment and Natural Resource Management*

- 1.1 Water resources development and management
- 1.2 Pasture and land management
- 1.3 Securing equal access to natural resources
- 1.4 Environmental management (including renewable energy and bio-diversity)
- 1.5. Strengthening pollution control in IGAD region.

2. *Market Access, Trade and Financial Services*

- 2.1. Transport and market development
- 2.2. Securing livestock mobility
- 2.3. Securing financial transaction

- 2.4. Trans-boundary disease control & SPS measures and standards
- 2.5. Promote and support regional trade and infrastructures
- 2.6. Develop and harmonize financial services in IGAD region

3. *Livelihood Support and Basic Social Services*

- 3.1. Livestock production & health
- 3.2. Agriculture production and productivity
- 3.3 Fisheries development
- 3.4 Income diversification
- 3.5 Productive and social safety nets
- 3.6 Equal access to basic social services (nutrition, education, health, water sanitation)

4. *Pastoral Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response*

- 4.1 Early warning response
- 4.2 Climate monitoring and climate change
- 4.3. Mapping of pastoral movements and drought events occurrence

5. *Research and Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer*

- 5.1 Support to applied / adaptive research
- 5.2 Advisory and extension services / systems
- 5.3 Knowledge management and communication
- 5.4. Promote the network of national and regional dryland collaborative, adaptive and applied research centres.

6. *Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace building*

- 6.1 Conflict resolution
- 6.2 Peace building and mediation mechanisms
- 6.3. IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Network at national and Africa wide level.

7. *Coordination, institutional strengthening, partnerships and resource mobilisation*

- 7.1 Coordination and Platform management,
- 7.2 Institutional mechanisms
- 7.3 Partnerships
- 7.4. Ensure gender mainstreaming agenda and empowerment

7. A COMMON RESULT FRAMEWORK

Three levels of results are pursued: the expected overall impact of the national programmes as well as the targeted outcomes and outputs of the 7 components are the common results pursued by seven states and the IGAD Secretariat. The expected specific outputs from each of the individual interventions and activities will be worked out at country level at the stage of detailed formulation of specific programmes and projects as well as at regional level for regional interventions (see Section 8 below).

Table 1: | Expected Components Outcomes, indicators and targets

Component	Expected Outcome	Indicator	Target
1. Environment and Natural Resources Management	Drought-prone communities' access to sustainably managed natural resources is enhanced.	Percentage of households having secured and equal access to sustainably managed natural resources	Within 15 years, 50% of households will have secure equal access to sustainably managed natural resources including during drought shocks
	Improved equal access and better management of shared natural resources	Percentage of households in drought-prone communities having inadequate access to natural resources during shocks	Increased availability and equitable access to safe water from sustainably managed resources for livestock and crop production.
	Water resources are managed sustainably and equitable access is ensured	Number of hydrological assessments conducted covering IGAD region and disclosed water resources maps.	Capacities built for hydrological assessments and mapping of underground water resources and aquifers
	Pastures/rangelands under sustainable management are increased	i) Acreage of available improved pasture under sustainable management and	ii) Livestock carrying capacity
2. Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	Improved equal access to markets and trade.	Variation of household incomes in drought-prone communities as a percentage	Drought-prone communities household incomes are increased by 50% in the 7 IGAD states
	Harmonized, rationalized and engendered trade policies, quality standards and systems	Number of common product quality and standards established	Drought-prone communities' household incomes are increased by at least 50% in the IGAD region by 2017.
Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	Enhanced regional trade through Regional Infrastructure	Number of operational regional infrastructures	Operational IGAD Minimum Integration Plan
	Enhanced regional value chains and private sector involvement	Number private entrepreneurs invested in ASALs	Private sector engaged in business development of the ASALs
3. Livelihood and basic social services support	Adaptive capacities of male/female headed households in drought-prone communities is increased	% of male/female headed households consuming at least 2100 kcal per day; % increase in food production; % increase in household income	50% of the population living in ASAL areas increased adaptive capacities to drought
	Effective options for more resilient and diversified livelihoods in the region	% of male/female headed households consuming at least 2100 Kcal per day	
	Strengthen and enhanced equitable access to livelihood support and Basic Social Services	Number of operational basic social services and livelihood support instruments	70% of the population in ASALs areas have sustainable access to basic social services
4. Pastoral Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response	Enhanced drought Preparedness, Prevention and Management in IGAD states	Response time between Early Warning and response;	Effective drought early warning systems and response mechanisms are in place in all IGAD states
		% of national recurrent budget available for early	

Component	Expected Outcome	Indicator	Target
		warning response	
5. Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer	Improved technologies are generated, promoted and successfully adapted for pastoral resilience	Number of new innovative technologies adopted by drought-prone communities.	Appropriate financial instruments are in place for technology access and adaption by communities
6. Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building	Effective response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development are in place	Conflict indexes / Frequency of conflicts	Conflict Indexes are low within and among IGAD states
7. Coordination, Institutional Strengthening, Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation	Strengthened and effective coordination mechanisms	Number of meetings on coordination of drought resilience	Drought resilience activities initiated on the ground and sustained All stakeholders have appropriate policies, strategies and plans for drought resilience activities

While the seven states discussed and generally agreed upon the above common impacts and outcomes, the more detailed activities and their corresponding expected outputs and quantitative targets would be specific to the respective states and nature of intervention and would be defined when the country programme is developed.

8. PRIORITY REGIONAL INTERVENTIONS

In complement to the country programmes, some regional interventions will need to be undertaken to address cross-border issues and multi-national requirements in which the IGAD Secretariat will play a primary role, as leader and coordinator in the planning and execution of these programmes. These interventions will involve specific regional infrastructure, regional trade development, trans-boundary diseases, coordination and harmonization of policies, knowledge sharing, capacity development and guidance of states, regional level information system and disaster risk reduction.

It is expected that various partners (notably AfDB, World Bank, KfW, USAID among others) will (alongside the affected states and the IGAD Secretariat) be involved in the planning and implementation of selected projects in various areas of their preferred intervention. It is hoped that the IGAD Secretariat and the Regional Drought Resilience Platform will provide the forum and mechanism through which the plans, needs and progress in the implementation of projects will be discussed and implemented, adding further meaning to the regional character and context of the drought resilience initiative.

Key Cross-Cutting Strategies for each Priority Intervention Area

- (1) Building understanding and a strong knowledge base, inculcating principles and a culture of drought resilience in the ASAL systems.
- (2) Integration of drought disaster risk reduction into development policies and planning.
- (3) Developing and strengthening institutions, mechanisms and capabilities, and building coherence and partnerships to build drought disaster resilience.

- (4) Accelerating, expanding, up-scaling and institutionalising on-going investments, success models and processes in cross-border areas and between member states in IGAD region.
- (5) Strengthening gender equality, women empowerment, human-rights based approaches, good governance and democratic practices
- (6) Mainstreaming climate change resilience at all levels.
- (7) Supporting pro-poor empowerment, community involvement, voluntarism and active participation.

9. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ALIGNMENT

During the various meetings and summit organized by the IGAD Secretariat, Member States expressed their commitment to allocate funds from their national budget to enhance drought resilience in their respective states and development partners expressed commitment to align their support, as appropriate.

Pledges by various development partners:

The World Bank has pledged loans estimated at USD 1 billion towards long-term investment in the dry land areas of the Horn of Africa to build resilience to drought. The African Development Bank committed loans estimated at USD 300 million to human capital development, water resource development, water management and livestock development and other interventions in the IGAD region. Germany tentatively committed grants estimated at USD 100 million. Other multilateral and bilateral partners also indicated or committed substantial resources in support of long term drought resilience in the Horn of Africa, including USAID, the EU, IFAD, DFID, among others. The Islamic Development Bank pledged a grant of USD 50 million for water resources management in Somalia. The Organization of Islamic Conference has shown interest.

UN agencies and International NGOs on the other hand proposed to “forge a community of partners to support the efforts of Governments and institutions of the region to achieve resilience”. This was to be achieved through the alignment of their activities at national and regional levels to those of Member States in the implementation of the IDDRSI. An informal association known as the Global Alliance for Drought Resilience and Growth has recently been formed by development partners to provide an informal forum through which the development partners can exchange ideas and intervention plans on drought resilience.

The purpose of this RPP is to provide a tool for the IGAD Secretariat, its member states and development and implementing partners for the most effective alignment of their contributions to achieve a common goal of enhancing drought disaster resilience. The aim is to enhance synergies, coherence and avoid gaps or duplications in the use the available financial resources. The shared understanding of the common programming paper and the sustained commitment of Member States and development partners will help improve the alignment of partner support to the initiative.

10. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Most programme interventions will take place at country level where institutional and implementation mechanisms will build as much as possible on existing effective institutions and mechanisms when possible. These mechanisms are described in the separate CPPs of each country.

At regional level the IGAD Secretariat is expected to play the following roles in relation to the implementation of the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI):

- Resource mobilization on behalf of IGAD Member States underpinned by rigorous lobbying
- Coordination and harmonization;
- Programming leadership (initiation, follow up, guidance , monitoring and reporting)
- Knowledge management including communication and information sharing;
- Capacity development of Member States and the IGAD Secretariat;
- Advocacy and promotion (awareness creation, lobbying for support)
- Policy and Strategy development
- Use of its convening power for addressing complex trans-border emergency situations
- Implementation of regional and trans-boundary activities:

In addition to the implementation of the IDDRSI and RPP, the IGAD Secretariat will coordinate and support its Member States in the development of their national policies/strategies as needed, facilitate harmonization of national policies/strategies; coordinate the development of policies/strategies; develop regional policies/ strategies for trans-boundary resources and actions; generate and disseminate information for development; and undertake capacity building and research and technology development and transfer. The role and responsibility of the IGAD Secretariat also includes the monitoring (and reporting) on the implementation of policies, programmes and projects; bringing together Member States (at difference levels of policy and technical) to discuss issues of regional and global importance, including emerging issues.

An effective coordination of activities included in the CPPs will be key to ensuring consistency of action, good collaboration and synergies between partners, to identify gaps or overlaps and address them. In May/June 2012, the IGAD Secretariat sent assessment missions to seven Member States aimed at reviewing and assessing existing coordination mechanisms in order to advise on how to strengthen them in support of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative. The fact that actions to strengthen drought resilience fall into a number of sectors underpins both the necessity and challenges of coordination: often existing mechanisms in Member States need to be strengthened and/or broadened. This work should be pursued with the support of the IGAD Secretariat.

At the regional level the IGAD Secretariat will play a key role in implementing the functions developed in this RPP. In discharging its roles, the IGAD Secretariat has the following institutional and implementation arrangements:

- a) A Secretariat headed by the IGAD Executive Secretary which has 4 Divisions and a number of sections under each Division
- b) Different specialized IGAD institutions and programmes, such as CEWARN, ISSAP, ICPAC and ICPALD;
- c) Relevant institutions in Member States
- d) The IGAD Regional Platform for Drought Resilience and Sustainability (Assembly, Steering Committee, Platform Coordination Unit)
- e) Out-sourced partner institutions

The IGAD Secretariat will need to mobilize existing global and regional resource institutions involved in research and capacity development, for technical support and assistance. The IGAD Secretariat will also associate its Development Partners and will need to bring on board civil society and NGOs. The IGAD Regional Platform for Disaster Resilience and Sustainability will be the vehicle to mobilize the multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of regional activities. Development partners will coordinate their efforts and support to the IGAD Secretariat and its Member States through the Coordination Unit of the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Platform. In order to enhance implementation capacities, the IGAD Secretariat should seek practical partnerships with regional and international actors to support the implementation of particular activities.

The IGAD Secretariat, its Member States and Development Partners will need to work out the best way to streamline and progressively converge the various processes in place in support of drought resilience in the IGAD region, in order to seek synergies and ensure best practices through effective coordination.

11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1. Results-based monitoring and evaluation framework

Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation will form an integral part of the management of the Regional Programme Paper as a way of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness. Information derived from this process will enable the fine-tuning of the entire programme, with the aim of establishing the extent to which the envisaged results and outputs are met within the set timeframes, using allocated resources. Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation (RBM&E), as a tool, will be useful in helping identify challenges and emerging trends in Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative of the IGAD region. The RBM&E Framework assumes periodic analysis and reporting, which will give Member States and stakeholders time to assess results and initiate action where necessary.

11.2. Programme monitoring

As programme monitoring will provide a mechanism to help for good management and timely decision making in response to early indication of progress or lack thereof, in the attainment of results. Focused at the level of programme outputs by project (as outlined in the programme logical framework and implementation plan), it will assess efficiency, execution, compliance with procedures and seek to reveal "what happened", what is

working and what is not working and why. Effective monitoring will enable an assessment of programme execution performance by project against parameters defined in the baseline programme plan by each project, thus enabling corrective actions, where necessary. The programme will adopt monitoring practices throughout the entire programme life cycle and will consolidate resultant programme monitoring information by specific project. Effective programme implementation, monitoring and reporting will yield the required quality standards, and avoid cost and time schedule over runs. The regional programmes will be monitored at three levels:

- i) Compliance monitoring: This will enable assessing compliance with the set policies, procedures and standards in executing programme activities in the key areas of intervention;
- ii) Performance monitoring: This will measure progress in activity completion against the set resources, timeframes and plans towards desired results.
- iii) Economic and Value For Money (VFM) data collection: This will ensure that the IDRRSI implementers collect accurate and complete data before, during and after an intervention

11.3. Programme evaluation

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

The regional programmes will be evaluated based on their logical framework and therefore the evaluation should be carried at three levels:

- i) Efficiency testing: This will ascertain whether the programme is on course to attain the intended goals, and if not, establish why.
- ii) Impact testing: This will establish the programme’s effect against pre-determined indicators on the intended beneficiaries/stakeholders
- iii) Economic and VFM analysis: This will establish the cost of delivery and value of the benefits accruing to the intended target communities.

11.3.1. External mid-term review

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

11.3.2. Ex-poste evaluation

At the end of each of the three 5-year programming cycles of the Strategic Plan, an end-term evaluation will be conducted in the period following programme completion. It is at

this point that the expected impact shall be measured. Its purpose would be to study the programme's impact using defined performance indicators, and to draw conclusions for similar interventions in the future (lessons learned).

11.4. Feedback mechanism

Feedback will consist of findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned from programme implementation experience. This feedback will be used to improve performance, inform relevant policy formulation and decision-making, and the promotion of learning culture within the organization.

11.5. Information sharing, learning and knowledge generation

Evaluative knowledge distilled from lessons learned from the results-based monitoring and evaluation process will be documented and used as evidence-based good practices and promising technologies that illustrate why and how different strategies and approaches work under specific contexts. This information will be disseminated among stakeholders and academia partners at suitable forums.

11.6. Outcome monitoring and evaluation

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

11.7. Periodic progress reporting

Reporting will be an integral part of results-based monitoring and evaluation process and will involve the systematic and timely collation and provision of essential information at periodic intervals. Quarterly updates; bi annual and annual reports will be produced. The quarterly updates will briefly overview key project.

12. WAY FORWARD

The proposed roadmap could include the following steps:

- Organize "business meetings" in states as well as regionally to introduce the finalized IDDRSI Strategy and encourage commitments and pledges by Development Partners in support of the activities contained in the CPPs and the RPP;
- When specific and quantified sources of financing have been identified, proceed with detailed preparation, appraisal and implementation of specific programmes;
- Follow-up and create synergy with other regional programmes financed by Member States and Development Partners under the framework of the IGAD Regional Platform

- Undertake the necessary capacity development activities at national and regional levels
- Develop the necessary infrastructure and create linkages for drought resilience at national and regional level
- Undertake the necessary action-based research and analytical work to feed into programme development and implementation
- Review and assess good practices and projects in the region that could be expanded or replicated. Provide evidence of their impact and spell out the conditions for scaling up or implementation in other states;
- Design proper financing mechanism and resources mobilization strategies (e.g. Multi-donor Trust fund, Basket Fund, among others.)
- Monitor the implementation of the RPP at country and regional level and regularly report on progress and impact as a mean to contribute to increased accountability.
- Regularly update the RPP to account for increasing number of country programmes and additional commitment by Member States and Development Partners

13. KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Country Documents

For each of the seven IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda):

- *Draft Country Programme Papers (CPPs) as of the end of November 2012*
- *Reports of the IGAD assessment missions (June 2012): National coordination structures and institutions for the implementation of the country program for ending drought emergencies and building resilience;*

Regional IGAD Documents

- *IGAD-AfDB Workshop on Livestock Development and Drought Preparedness in the Greater Horn of Africa Proceedings, IGAD (Djibouti 14-15 September 2011)*
- *Report of the IGAD Ministerial and Partners Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya - 4 April 2012*
- *Communiqué for the joint IGAD Ministerial and High Level UN Agencies Meeting on Drought Resilience in the HOA – IGAD May 2012*
- *IGAD Strategy for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI Strategy) – IGAD December 2012*
- *IGAD Food Security Strategy 2005 - 2008*

Regional Background Papers

- *Draft Technical Briefs (October 2012) prepared by the Technical Consortium:*
- *Conflict Resolution and Peace-building in the Drylands in the Horn of Africa;* by Sara Pavanello and Patta Scott-Villiers.
- *Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Drylands in the Horn of Africa;* by Catherine Fitzgibbon and Alexandra Crosskey.

- *Livelihood and Basic Service Support in the Drylands in the Horn of Africa*; by John Morton and Carol Kerven.
- *Market Access and Trade Issues affecting the Drylands in the Horn of Africa*; by Yacob Aklilu, Peter D. Little, Hussein Mahmoud, and John McPeak.
- *Strategies in Natural Resource Management for Enhancing Resilience of Drought-prone Communities in the Drylands in the Horn of Africa*; by Fiona Flintan, Roy Behnke, and Constance Neely.
- *From Drought to Development in the Horn of Africa: An exploration into investment options* - September 2011 - Derek Headey, Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse, Liang You, IFPRI, Washington DC, USA & Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- *From Drought to Development in the Horn of Africa: How can we strengthen the evidence base?* - October 2011 - A concept note prepared by The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington DC and Addis Ababa
- *The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia* - June 2012 - Courtenay Cabot Venton, Catherine Fitzgibbon, Tenna Shitarek, Lorraine
- *Drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods in the greater horn of Africa* – Concept Paper – AfDB November 2011

ANNEX 1: REGIONAL PROGRAMMING PAPER RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Overall Goal		<i>Drought disaster resilient communities, institutions and ecosystems in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of the IGAD region</i>				
Vision		<i>A peaceful and prosperous IGAD Region free from drought disasters and emergencies</i>				
Mission		<i>To enhance drought disaster resilience and sustainability in the IGAD region</i>				
Programme:		IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainable Initiative (IDDRSI)				
Priority Intervention Area 1		Environment and Natural Resources Management (NRM)				
Purpose		To promote: 1. Sustainable ecosystem rehabilitation and management;				
		2. Equitable access to environmental and natural resources				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Enhanced resilience of drought-prone communities in the IGAD states	Proportion of male/female headed households affected by conflicts, droughts, intermittent floods and land degradation.	Number of people affected 13 million	Below 0.5 million people	IGAD, MS, NGO and International organizations project reports	Political situation remained stable and no major environmental and economic disasters
Outcomes	Equal access to shared natural resources secured and sustainably managed in ASAL areas	Percentage of male/female headed households in drought-prone communities having inadequate access to natural resources during shocks	To be determined during implementation	Increased availability and equitable access to safe water from sustainably managed resources for livestock and crop production.	IGAD and development partners reports	A sustained and well-developed natural resources management system is in place.
	Pastures/rangelands and forests under sustainable management are increased	Acreage of available improved pasture and forests areas under sustainable management and livestock carrying capacity	To be determined during implementation	Adequate and equal access to natural resources is ensured during drought shocks in drought-prone communities	Rangeland and forestry monitoring reports from MS & other agencies; annual reports	Increased equal access to grazing, forests' and water resources.

Outcomes	Adoption of renewable energy technologies and reduction of biodiversity loss in IGAD member states	No. of approved policies/programmes on the adoption of renewable energy and those on prevention of biodiversity loss	To be determined during implementation	Energy and biodiversity policy instrument harmonized and operational governance structures in place.	National development Plans and budgets		
Outputs	Harmonized Natural Resources Management Policy in the IGAD region.	Number of NR policies and effective institutional frameworks for managing natural resources.	IGAD DRM Policy	Policy instrument harmonized and operational governance structures in place.	IGAD reports	Shared and disclosed natural resources maps	
	Water resources are managed sustainably and equitable access is ensured	Number of hydrological assessments conducted covering IGAD region and disclosed water resources maps.	Less than 15% of the people and less than 20% of the livestock access water easily	Capacities built for hydrological assessments and mapping of underground water resources and aquifers	IGAD reports.	Shared and disclosed water resources maps for member states	
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	1.1. Development and sustainable management of trans-boundary surface and underground water resources				27.86	15.86	12.00
	1.2. Mapping of the shared resources and feasibility studies				1.00		1.00
	1.3. Sustainable development of biodiversity in IGAD Region				14.00		14.00
	1.4. Development of a Regional Energy Policy				0.80		0.80
	1.5. Develop and introduce harmonized land use policies and management				0.50		0.50
	1.6. Promote and develop renewable energy sources				25.20		25.20
	1.7. Promote and increase use of environmentally friendly practices				2.00		2.00
	1.8. Develop & expand payment for environmental services.				2.40		2.40
Key Activities	1.9. Develop and strengthen regional early warning response system of outbreak of wild fire and floods				27.20	2.00	25.20
	1.10. Develop and implement regional policy on charcoal production, marketing and export.				0.80		0.80
	1.11. Develop policy and plan of action for rehabilitation of denuded and degraded lands				0.50		0.50
	1.12. Strengthening of pollution control in the IGAD region in rural and urban settings				8.00		8.00
	1.13. Development of strategic water points and grazing areas along trade routes				18.00		18.00
	1.14. Support implementation of UN conventions/multilateral environmental agreements				11.20	0.20	11.00

	1.15. Establishment of regional climate fund	20.00		20.00
	1.16. Development of watershed management in potential trans-boundary areas	24.00		24.00
	1.17. Develop and strengthen regional forestry development policies	1.00		1.00
	Sub-total	184.46	18.06	166.4

Priority Intervention Area 2		Market access, trade and financial services				
Purpose		Enhance access to markets, financial services, and trade.				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators	Baseline	Target		
		(including CSI)				
Impact	Enhanced equal access to markets, financial services, and trade in ASAL areas.	Household incomes in drought-prone communities	Average household income levels in drought-prone communities	IGAD free trade area (FTA) and common market, under IGAD Minimum Integration Plan	IGAD, NGO and International organizations reports	Climate sensitive infrastructure development
Outcomes	Improved equal access to markets and trade	Volume of trade transactions in the ASAL areas	Trade statistics	Access to markets and trade by drought-prone communities is increased	IGAD assessment Report; WTO Statistics	Member states allocate human and financial resources for infrastructures development.
	Harmonized, rationalized and engendered trade policies, quality standards and systems	Common quality and standards formulated and established	To be determined during program design	Drought-prone communities' household incomes are increased by at least 50% in the IGAD region by 2017.	IGAD assessment Report	- Increase in inter-states trade transactions; - MS are at common production standards
Outcome	Enhanced regional trade through strengthened Regional Infrastructure	Number of operational regional infrastructures	To be determined during program design	IGAD member states has free trade areas under Minimum Integration Plan	IGAD and MS reports	Regional trade is supported by legisl frameworks and trade agreements.
	Enhanced regional value chains and private sector involvement	Number private entrepreneurs invested in ASALs	To be determined during implementation	Private sector engaged in business development of the ASALs.	IGAD assessment Report	Investment opportunities and climate are conducive for private sector investment.

Outputs	Mobility of pastoral communities to markets is secured in IGAD states.	Value of financial transactions in the ASAL areas of IGAD states	To be determined during implementation	Effective regulatory frameworks for financial transactions are developed and operational	IGAD Reports	Free mobility and equal access of pastoral communities to markets is ensured.	
	Harmonize and operationalize the procedures and facilities to address transboundary animal diseases and pests.	Transboundary animal diseases recorded in member states.	Animal diseases surveillances report	Developed legal frameworks, procedures and facilities to support transboundary animal disease prevention and management.	Animal diseases surveillances reports.	Effective and operational quarantine capacities in members' states.	
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	2.1. Formulation of policies that promote regional trade and marketing				1.49	0.99	0.50
	2.2. Strengthen/create regional market information systems				1.40	0	1.40
	2.3. Promote SMEs, value addition and market penetration				0.80	0	0.80
	2.4. Enhance IGAD capacities for trade analysis				1.05	0.45	0.60
	2.5. Develop and harmonize regional trade policy and regulations.				0.71	0.11	0.60
	2.6. Develop and harmonize regulatory framework and taxation system for free movement of herders and stocks in the region.				0.50	0	0.50
	2.7. Develop and regionally harmonize livestock traceability and grading systems.				1.50	0	1.50
	2.8. Develop and enforce harmonized regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions				0.30	0	0.30
Key Activities	2.9. Develop and harmonize appropriate financial services in ASALs, including AU re-insurance				3.15	0.15	3.00
	2.10. Develop and regionally harmonize legal frameworks and procedures for surveillance and control of major Trans-boundary animal and plant diseases.				0.70	0.20	0.50
	2.11. Develop, rehabilitate and strengthen capacities of national and regional sanitary infrastructure and facilities (including quarantine).				0.50	0	0.50
	2.12. Identify and connect infrastructures regional missing links.				8.15	0.15	8.00
	2.13. Promote implementation of tourism master plan.				0.64	0.14	0.50
	2.14. Strengthen regional marketing information system and harmonize control of informal trade				2.40	0	2.4
	2.15. Strengthen marketing infrastructure along trade routes between states, and harmonized financial and payment systems.				6.00	0	6.00
	2.16. Enhance IGAD capacity for development and implementation of regional transport regulations				0.65	0.15	0.50

	2.17. Mapping of existing and required infrastructure and harmonize the need for coordinated infrastructure	0.6	0	0.6
	2.18. Harmonized financial and payment systems, including warehouse receipt mechanisms	0.5	0	0.5
	Sub-total	31.04	2.34	28.7

Priority Intervention Area 3		Livelihood and basic social services support				
Purpose		Enhance equitable access to livelihoods support and Basic Social Services				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities is increased	Number of male/female headed households capable to cope with drought disasters	13 million people in 2011 affected by drought in the region	Population living in ASAL areas capable to cope with drought disasters.	IGAD, MS, NGO and International organizations reports	Ensured outreach and equal access to livelihood assets and basic social services.
Outcomes	Strengthen and enhanced equitable access to livelihood support and Basic Social Services	Number of operational basic social services and livelihood support instruments	To be determined during implementation	All drought-prone communities have equal access to livelihood support and basic social services.	IGAD assessment Report	Threat of marginalizing certain drought prone communities due to weather factors.
Outcomes	Effective options for more resilient and diversified livelihoods in the region	% of male/female headed households consuming at least 2100 Kcal per day per person.	13 million people in 2011 affected by drought in the region	At least 50% reduction in the proportion of affected people in need of humanitarian assistance of food aid by 2017	Nutritional surveys report, HEA Reports	Strategic food reserve and food storage systems ensured in ASALs.
Outputs	Livestock production and productivity increased.	Level of milk and meat production	100 million cattle, 175 million Sheep and Goats and 157 million birds in 2011	Drought prone communities have equal access to livestock resources.	Livestock monthly reports, Food security assessment reports.	Sustainable equal access to basic services and hygiene.
	Crop production and productivity increased.	Crops production (MT) and productivity	During implementation	Drought prone communities have enough cope production	HEA reports, National monthly and annual reports	Sustainable equal access to farm inputs and services

	Fishery production increased	% increase of fish catch (MT)	During implementation	Drought prone communities have equal access to fish resources	Food security assessment reports, National bureau of statistics	Sustainable equal access to fishing grounds and equipment	
	Diversification of Household Income sources enhanced	Average number of income sources by household.	During implementation	Male/female headed households built their saving capacities	Household surveys. National Bureau of Statistics.	Cushioning for investment risks and developed insurance system	
	Dependency on safety net programmes reduced	Number of male/female headed households graduated from safety net programmes	During implementation	Limited dependency on safety nets	Progress reports, Food security assessment reports	Protected households' livelihood assets.	
	Increased equal access to basic social services.	Number of male/female headed households accessing basic social services	During implementation	All drought prone communities have equal access to basic social services	Economic survey reports, Human development reports	Effective and operational basic social services.	
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	3.1. Finalize and implement the regional food security and nutrition policy.				3.30	0.30	3.00
	3.2. Development and harmonization of policies and institutional framework for both rural and urban pastoral in DPAs.				0.60		0.60
	3.3. Improve animal health and equal access to animal health services				0.50		0.50
	3.4. Design and implement appropriate breeding strategies and breeds conservation programmes.				3.00		3.00
	3.5. Promote and support conservation agriculture				3.00		3.00
	3.6. Enhance and support development of agricultural services policies at regional level				0.50		0.50
	3.7. Promote eco-tourism as an alternative source of income				0.40		0.40
	3.8. Harmonize productive safety nets within the AU framework				3.30	0.30	3.00
	3.9. Develop and promote assets building programs				4.00		4.00
	3.10. Promote best practices in livestock and agriculture index based insurance system				0.50		0.50
	3.11. Increase availability and quality of public and private health services for cross borders areas (including HIV, TB, malaria)				2.40		2.40
	3.12. Promote the development and implementation of a regional pastoral education policy;				1.40		1.40
	3.13. Develop and implement an integrated development plan for Transboundary pastoral areas				18.00		18.00
	3.14. Sustainable management of marine and in-land fish resources.				4.50		4.50

3.15. Enhance alternative livelihoods and income diversification (bee-keeping, medicinal plants, gums, resins and others)	0.50		0.50
3.16. Strengthen regional epidemiology surveillance system, pest control and reporting systems.	1.20		1.20
3.17. Supportive policies and legal framework for artisanal mining.	0.60		0.60
Sub-total	47.70	0.60	47.10

Priority Intervention Area 4		Pastoral Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response				
Purpose		Promote equitable and significant Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response in pastoral areas of IGAD region				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Drought disasters are managed in IGAD member states	Number of disasters recorded in pastoral areas of IGAD Region	During implementation	Effective drought early warning systems and response mechanisms are in place in all IGAD states	National Humanitarian response plans & reports	Good and reliable weather forecasts in place
Outcomes	Enhanced drought Preparedness, Prevention and Management in IGAD states.	National budget allocated for early warning response	During implementation	Effective drought preparedness, prevention and management.	IGAD assessment Report	Contingency planning for drought disasters are prepared
Outputs	Timely response to early warning information is operated	Time lapse between EW information and response	During implementation	Operational early warning systems and response at IGAD and National levels.	IGAD Reports	Established strategic reserves in the region
	Reliable climate outlook reports available and shared.	Number of institutions utilizing the information.	During implementation	Effective and reliable climate monitoring and reporting systems.		Communities in ASAL areas can access equally drought early warning signals
	Climate change adaptation policies incorporated in national development plans and budgets	No. of adaptation policies approved and budget allocated for programmes and interventions.	During implementation	Harmonized and operational drought disaster policy in place.	Allocation of contingency fund	Disclosure of climate change adaptation policies
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$	

		Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	4.1. Adoption of Harmonized Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy	1.20	0.70	0.50
	4.2. Strengthen national and regional early warning and response mechanisms	5.00	2.00	3.00
	4.3. Design, propose and adopt regional flexible financial mechanism for emergency funding	5.00		5.00
	4.4. Strengthen strategic food reserves and logistics capacities.	0.60		0.60
Key Activities	4.5. Strengthen regional climate monitoring and reporting systems	10.60	9.00	1.60
	4.6. Develop regional climate change policies and measures and mainstream same into regional and national development frameworks.	0.50		0.50
	4.7. Establishment and strengthen regional pastoralists associations	0.33	0.33	0.00
	4.8. Enhance traditional disaster coping mechanisms among pastoral communities	1.20		1.20
	4.9. Mapping of pastoral movements and drought events occurrence	0.60		0.60
	4.10. Develop contingency plans and actions based on various risks analysis	2.40		2.40
	4.11. Operationalization of IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework.	2.50		2.50
Sub-total		29.93	12.03	17.90

Priority Intervention Area 5		Research, knowledge management and technology transfer				
Purpose		Enhance generation, access, use and integrated management of research, knowledge, technology and innovations in the IGAD region				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Enhanced research, knowledge, technology and innovations in ASAL areas	Number of researches addressing drought prone issues	During implementation	Drought-prone communities adopt best practices for increasing resilience to shocks	IGAD, NGO and International organizations reports	Drought agenda received priority in research planning.
Outcomes	Improved technologies are generated, promoted and successfully adapted for pastoral resilience	Number of new innovative technologies adopted by drought-prone communities.	During implementation	Appropriate financial instruments are in place for technology access and adaption by communities	IGAD assessment Report	Effective knowledge and technologies' dissemination system in place.

Outputs	An enabling environment for adaptive research established.	Level of investment for adaptive research	During implementation	Develop regional policy on technology transfer and development	IGAD & MS Reports	Limited or inefficient adaptive research.	
	Appropriate advisory and extension services are available and accessible by drought-prone communities	Filled knowledge gaps through joint research activities	During implementation	Promote the exchange of research results / findings and best practices	IGAD & MS Reports	Poor capacities of extension services	
	Increased equal access to information and knowledge to enhance drought resilience	Outreach of knowledge dissemination activities and satisfaction of beneficiaries	During implementation	Regional policy framework for sharing of research and information	IGAD & MS Reports	Good information and extension systems in ASALs areas of IGAD.	
	Enhanced capacities of national and regional research, knowledge management and higher educations	Number of functional research institutions in ASAL areas	During implementation	Functional regional centre of excellence for research and academic institutions	IGAD & MS Reports	ASALs researches address priority needs of communities on ground	
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	5.1. Develop IGAD regional policy for research and technology agenda;				0.40		0.40
	5.2. Develop/adapt improved technologies and policies for enhancing drought resilience in the region.				0.80		0.80
	5.3. Promote the network of national and regional dryland collaborative, adaptive and applied research centres.				0.80		0.80
	5.4. Create networks, organize training and experience sharing for professionals and paraprofessionals.				0.80		0.80
	5.5. Enhance research in climate change effects and adaptation and mitigation measures				1.01	0.21	0.80
	5.6. Enhance collaborative research and adoption of alternative/emerging livestock.				0.50		0.50
	5.7. Enhance collaborative research quality and ensure relevance in the region including research protocols for ASALs				2.00		2.00
	5.8. Harness and integrate indigenous knowledge as a basis for innovation.				1.20		1.20
	5.9. Conduct anthropological studies and research on vulnerability in the region.				0.60		0.60
	5.10. Mapping of existing initiatives and interventions to develop baseline for future programmes.				0.40		0.40
	5.11. Establish Regional Agricultural Statistics linked to member states' agricultural statistics bureaus.				1.30		1.30
Sub-total				9.81	0.21	9.6	

Priority Intervention Area 6		Conflict prevention, resolution and peace building					
Purpose		Secure significant reduction of violent conflict in ASALs.					
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions	
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target			
Impact	Negotiated peace deals	Number of conflict reported	During implementation	No conflict in ASAL areas	IGAD, NGO and International organizations reports	Small arms reduced in ASAL areas.	
Outcomes	Effective response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development are in place	Conflict indices/Frequency of conflicts in ASAL areas	During implementation	Conflict Indexes are low within and among IGAD states	IGAD assessment Report	Strengthen capacities to address sources of conflict in the region.	
Outputs	Effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution are in place in the HoA region and within IGAD states	Number of international conflicts recorded. Number of domestic conflicts recorded and conflict index	During implementation	Peaceful settlement for conflicts in the region	IGAD & MS Reports	Availability of efficient mediation and milieu to settle disputes and claims.	
	IGAD member states are committed to maintain peace and stability in the HoA region.	Conflict Index at regional and country levels	During implementation	Peaceful settlement for conflicts in the region	IGAD & MS Reports	Strengthen capacities to address sources of conflict in the region	
Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)					INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	6.1. Strengthen regional conflict resolution, prevention and management capacities.				41.27	14.87	26.40
	6.2. Strengthen regional peace building capacities				15.40	5.60	9.80
	6.3. Strengthen and develop regional conflict and peace building monitoring mechanisms				2.50		2.50
	6.4. Improve governance				0.75		0.75
	6.5. Conflict management policy and legislation for pastoralists, wildlife and farmers, including customary laws.				1.00		1.00
	6.6. Women peace forums in pastoral areas				3.00		3.00
	6.7. Develop and support mechanisms for cross-border dialogue, and prevention of cross-border crime				4.01	0.33	3.68

Key Activities	6.8. Promoting dialogue and mediation among member states on sharing range resources	1.50		1.50
	6.9. IGAD conflict Early Warning and Response Network at national and Africa wide level.	4.43	0.93	3.50
	6.10. IGAD post-conflict rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction strategy	0.25		0.25
	6.11. Support the integration and expansion of data collection and analysis on conflict.	0.63	0.45	0.18
	6.12. Implementation of post-conflict peace building programmes;	7.00		7.00
	6.13. Strengthening Traditional Conflict Resolution mechanisms in IGAD region	4.00		4.00
	Sub-total	85.74	22.18	63.56

Priority Intervention Area 7		Coordination, institutional strengthening, partnership and resource mobilization				
Purpose		To strengthen coordination, institutional mechanisms, partnerships, coherence and capabilities for effective delivery of drought resilience				
Results chain		Performance indicators			Means of verification	Risks/mitigation measures and assumptions
		Indicators (including CSI)	Baseline	Target		
Impact	Reduced drought related emergencies in IGAD Region.	Number of coordination forums and meetings on drought issues	During implementation	Within 15 years, all stakeholders have strengthen and effective institutions, coordination mechanisms and partnerships	Coordination forums reports	Threat of uncoordinated work and partners may contribute to competition and conflicts
Outcomes	Coordination mechanisms for drought resilience are operational and interconnected at all levels	More effective collective drought resilience action with more synergies and less gaps	During implementation	All stakeholders have appropriate policies, strategies and plans for drought resilience activities	Reports from drought prone regions	Stakeholders are not committed to coordinate and share experiences.
Outputs	Stakeholders contribute effectively to drought resilience initiative	Percentage of funding received for recovery and development of ASAL areas.	During implementation	All stakeholders allocate enough resources for drought resilience	Budget allocated for drought resilience	Availability of long term commitment to address drought resilience issues.

Outputs	Information, best practices, lessons learned and ICT effectively used in informed decision making	Number of drought resilience bulletin published and circulated.	During implementation	Disclosed information system for ASAL areas.	Drought Resilience Newsletters and Bulletins produced	Disclosed information system to drought affected communities.	
	Priority Interventions/Key Activities (5 years)				INPUTS in million US\$		
					Planned	Available	TB Raised
Key Activities	7.1. Coordination Office Performance				14.40	2.40	12.00
	7.2. Improved management system and processes				7.50		7.50
	7.3. Strengthen linkages between the IGAD drought resilience platform and national drought resilience structures.				1.23	0.30	0.93
	7.4. Strengthen partnership between IGAD and development partners and among member states, and NSAs				0.50		0.50
	7.5. Develop and establish resource mobilization mechanisms for drought resilience				1.50		1.50
	7.6. Develop/strengthen Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in IGAD programs and projects				1.12	0.37	0.75
	7.7. Strengthen institutional capacities of IGAD specialized institutions (STVS, ICPALD, CEWARN, ISSP, ICPAC, IBF and others)				5.10	1.89	3.21
	7.8. Strengthen capacities of CBOs and local NGOs for effective participation in rural development programmes.				1.60		1.60
	7.9. Ensure gender mainstreaming agenda and empowerment				8.00		8.00
	7.10. Formulate communication strategies and policies to increase transparency and accountability.				0.50		0.50
	7.11. Strengthen IGAD Focal points and liaison offices.				3.50	1.90	1.60
	7.12. Promote the expansion of Joint Financing Agreement (JFA)				1.30	0.80	0.50
	7.13. Establish Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) for drought resilience.				1.00	0.20	0.80
	7.14. Promote natural resources conservation by private sector.				0.70	0.20	0.50
	7.15. Promote investment in energy development in rural areas of ASALs.				0.50	0.30	0.20
Key Activities	7.16. Strengthen institutional capacities to encourage entrepreneurial approach to improve pastoral livestock production (e.g., cooperatives development, commodity-interest groups)				1.20		1.20
	7.17. Formalization and harmonization of protocols for partnerships, networks and collaboration				0.50		0.50
	7.18. Develop common programming frameworks and standards at national and regional level				0.60		0.60
	7.19. Institutional support to African Climate Institutions.				7.40	2.60	4.80
	Sub-total				58.15	10.96	47.19
Grand total					446.83	66.38	380.45

