



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

**Report on the progress in the implementation of the
recommendations of the 11th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee
Meeting**

Presented at the 12th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting

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PREPARED BY:

IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit
Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Division

1. INTRODUCTION

The IDDRSI Platform held the 11th meeting of the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee on 23 July 2020, virtually, via the Zoom platform. The theme of the meeting was *consolidating the path to resilience and sustainability*. The meeting received reports from IGAD Member States on the progress in the implementation of IDDRSI and provided partnership framework through which the drought resilience initiative in the IGAD region was discussed and recommendations for further action were made.

2. PROGRESS REPORT

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

Recommendation No. 11.1: Recalls recommendation 10.1 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, 4-6 September 2019, seeking to facilitate the development of a robust M&E and impact assessment framework for the revised CPPs and RPP, which should be aligned with regional, continental and global result frameworks; and urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels

Establishment of National Expert Panels (NEPs): All IGAD Member States have completed the nomination of the members of the National Expert Panel (NEPs) and inaugurated the panels. The Platform Coordination Unit (PCU) has commenced the process of working with the NEPs to finalize the CPP result framework based on key performance indicators of their respective national development plans. In this process, the NEPs have identified relevant indicators for outcomes of result areas under each PIA of CPPs and also developed an M&E Plan with description of indicators, sources of data, frequency of data collection and responsible agencies for data collection and reporting. With Experts from the National Planning Department playing the central role, this measure is expected to improve the monitoring and reporting of resilience investment in the region. This work has been made possible by the financial support of Sweden, through the Strengthening the Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI (SCII) project. Even though indicators identified by the NEPs have similarity with the continental and global frameworks, further alignment of the IDDRSI result framework with the regional, continental and global frameworks will be carried out after the alignment of IDDRSI/CPP with the national development plans has been completed.

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 - 2024", 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 online, results-based monitoring application was developed with the support of the German Government through GIZ and is partially in use by some of the regional resilience projects. More coordinated and harmonised action is required to ensure a wider adoption of this platform for reporting on the progress of implementing the CPPs, particularly with regard to financing capacity building of the NEPs.

Recommendation No. 11.2: Recalls recommendation 10.5 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, which sought to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region, and calls upon the IGAD Secretariat to support capacity development of the Member States institutions coordinating and implementing IDDRSI at all levels;

Regional, national and sub-national coordination: The Sweden-funded ‘Strengthening the Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI’ is supporting the coordination work at regional, 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, strengthen the existing sub-national committees. This work is currently ongoing, amid some restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Cross-border resilience coordination: The Cross-Border Development Facilitation Unit in Moroto was established by the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, to bolster cooperation for the development of the cross-border area commonly known as the Karamoja Cluster, which is shared by the four countries. Whereas the unit is operational, some commitments with regard to staffing and resourcing of activities of the unit by member States and development partners have not yet been fulfilled. Other cross-border coordination mechanisms are project based, with a number of them drawing to a close in 2021-2022 such as 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; 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 project coordinated activities in the cross-border regions of Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana and Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia. At IGAD level, the Cross-Border Cooperation Working Group (CBCWG) meets regularly until a face-to-face meeting was limited due to COVID-19. Among others, the CBCWG recommended the establishment IGAD wide or regional coordination mechanisms, which is in progress.

Recommendation No. 11.3: Recalls recommendation 10.4 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting on the intensification of resource mobilisation to support humanitarian interventions and resilience projects in “hot spot” areas in ASALs; and urges IGAD and Member States to hold a resilience investment conference, aiming to involve new partners and improved access to the climate adaptation funds;

IGAD, led by the PCU, is developing a concept for a proposed Resilience Conference to take place in 2022. The proposed conference will coincide with the 10th anniversary of the launching of IDDRSI and build onto other events, such as the 2020 FAO-IGAD-CILSS Resilience Share Fair and is proposed to take place on the fringes of 3rd IGAD Resilience Summit. Cross Border Resilience Programming documents with multiple sectors and multi-year proposals will be presented at the planned resilience conference and other opportunities.

Recommendation No. 11.4: Further calls upon the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote investments in the ASALs and cross-border clusters, including in sustainable land and water management, market access and trade, and livelihoods diversification, as well as supporting engagement of the private sector in the development of ASALs infrastructure, in order to realize sustainable development and equitable regional integration;

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 11th March 2020 in Entebbe, Uganda. The development of investment programmes for the Dikhil and Borena Clusters have also been completed and will be launched in the second quarter of this year.

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. Following a request from all 7 IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda), seeking the development of the next phase of DRSLP, the AfDB agreed to invest a further USD250 million.

The formulation of the requested next phase of DRSLP will be preceded by a study to determine the technical, economic and environmental feasibility of the actions anticipated in the new phase. The preparation of the feasibility study is funded by a grant provided by the AfDB and will be completed by end of April 2021.

Cooperation in pest control and related activities: The engagement of the IGAD Secretariat with partners, including the 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. 11.5: Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with IDDRSI stakeholders at sub-national, national and regional level for purposes of knowledge exchange and transfer;

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in partnership with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organized The Horn of Africa and Sahel Virtual Knowledge Share Fair: Promoting innovation to build resilience against climate shocks. The virtual event was hosted online from the 20th to 22nd of October 2020. The overall objective of the share fair is to strengthen resilience knowledge transfer and cooperation between Horn of Africa and Sahel regions. Resilience projects being implemented in the IGAD region presented their good practices during the various sessions and virtual exhibition. The themes of the fair were: (1) information systems, early warning systems and analysis (2) management of natural resource-based conflicts (3) disaster risk reduction and climate resilience (4) innovative support to agro-pastoralists and pastoralists and (5) social protection and safety nets.

There was consensus among the stakeholders that the virtual knowledge share fair was a successful event for resilience partners to exchange on the various ongoing initiatives and develop a mutual understanding of programmes with the aim of fostering partnership for building resilience in Africa. Overarching recommendations include:

- Scale-up good practices and innovations to strengthen the resilience
- Sustain the momentum in investments in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas for the socio-economic stability of agricultural and pastoral communities residing in these areas
- Use the virtual knowledge share fair to contribute to strengthening partnerships for synergies between practitioners and organizations in East and West Africa
- Host the next CILSS-IGAD-FAO share fair in the CILSS region

Recommendation No. 11.6: Urges Member States and Development Partners to put in place the fiscal stimulus to support recovery from the multiple hazards that hit our region, and strengthen the food security and peace processes in the region by simultaneously addressing resilience-enhancing interventions.

Development partners have instituted different measures that they will report on in their individual reports.

Recommendation No. 11.7: Welcome the plans and progress in the development of the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), to be funded by the African Development Bank; and urges all Member States representatives on the committee to check with their respective ministries of finance to ensure that drought resilience is included in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the Bank

With the exception of Uganda, all IGAD Member States have identified resilience-enhancing projects for investment of their ADF allocations. The breakdown is as follows:

PROGRAM TO BUILD RESILIENCE FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE HORN OF AFRICA (DRSLP-II)

Estimated Budget USD Million

	Total ADF	ADF-RO	ADF-TSF	ADF-PBA	Co-Financing (GCF)	Government	Beneficiaries	Total
Djibouti	21.6	19.44	0	2.16	14.4	3.6	1.8	41.4
Eritrea	36	21.6	7.2	7.2	14.4	5.04	2.52	57.96
Ethiopia	14.4	7.2	0	7.2	18	3.24	1.62	37.26
Kenya	43.2	21.6	0	21.6	14.4	5.76	2.88	66.24
Somalia	18	10.8	7.2	0	18	3.6	1.8	41.4
South Sudan	36	21.6	7.2	7.2	18	5.4	2.7	62.1
Sudan	18	10.8	7.2	0	14.4	3.24	1.62	37.26
IGAD	2.88	0	0	0	14.4	0	0	17.28
Total	190.08	113.04	28.8	45.36	126	29.88	14.94	360.9