

IGAD REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

2019-2030



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



Intergovernmental Authority on Development, IGAD Climate Prediction and
Applications Centre (ICPAC), Disaster Risk Management Programme



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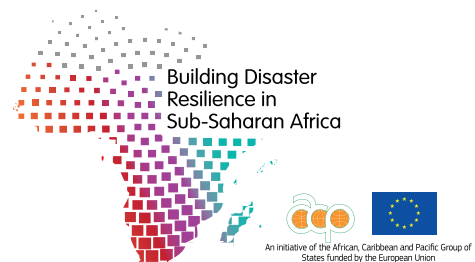


TABLE OF CONTENTS

2	LIST OF ACRONYMS
3	LIST OF ACRONYMS
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
6	CHAPTER ONE
6	INTRODUCTION
7	1.1 Background
8	1.2 Recent trends in hazards and risks in the IGAD Region
9	1.3 The Hazards causing disasters in the region
13	CHAPTER TWO
13	STATUS AND CHALLENGES FOR DRM IN THE IGAD REGION
14	2.1 Status, gaps and challenges of DRM in IGAD Secretariat
15	2.2 Status and Challenges of DRM in the IGAD Member States
19	CHAPTER THREE
19	THE STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE REVISED STRATEGY
20	3.1 Vision of the Strategy
20	3.2 Mission of the Strategy
20	3.3 Outcome
20	3.4 Goal
20	3.5 Objectives
20	3.6 Guiding Principles
21	3.7 Targets
23	CHAPTER FOUR
23	PRIORITY AREAS AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS
24	4.1 Priority areas
24	4.2 Strategic interventions by priority area
31	CHAPTER FIVE
31	IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
32	5.1 Implementation Structures and Multi-Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities
36	CHAPTER SIX
36	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCING OF THE STRATEGY
38	CHAPTER SEVEN
38	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING
39	7.1 Monitoring, Reporting and learning arrangements
39	7.2 Outcome Indicators and timelines
40	7.3 Sources of information
40	7.4 Strategy Review Process
45	ANNEXES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ARC	Africa Risk Capacity
AU/C	Africa Union/Commission
AUSDRR	Africa Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CRGES	Climate Resilience and Green Economy Strategy
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Commission
DRR/M	Disaster risk reduction/Management
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Data Base
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HASS	Higher Academy for Strategic and Security Studies
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Application Centre
IDMC	International Displacement Monitoring Centre
INDC	Initial Nationally Determined Contribution
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
LEAP	Livelihood Early Assessment and Protection

LIST OF ACRONYMS

MMUST	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSs	Member State(s)
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NECOC	National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDOC	National Disaster Operation Centre
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NIE	National Implementing Entity
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PPPS	Public Private Partnerships
PLWD	People Living With Disabilities
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the progress made by the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in disaster risk management (DRM), natural and manmade hazards have continued to have negative social and economic impacts on communities in the region. The hazards that frequently materialize as disasters in the IGAD region are drought, floods, animal and human diseases, pests, s; environmental degradation, conflict over resources, all of which can be exacerbated by the effects of climate variability and change. In addition, the IGAD region is also exposed to seismic risk. The economic impact of drought was estimated to about 3% of the GDP while the cost of hunger and malnutrition associated with natural disasters is more than 10% in Africa . Disasters are a function of the exposure of populations and their assets to hazards and their vulnerability to such hazards. The key drivers of these disasters in the IGAD region are rapid population growth, unplanned urbanization and human settlements, environmental degradation, exacerbated by climate change state fragility and poor governance. The intensity and frequency of hydrometeorological hazards has increased in the recent past due in part to climate variability and change, making it harder for vulnerable

communities to prepare against, cope and manage the adverse effects of materialized extreme events.

Over the past one and half decades, the IGAD DRM Regional Strategy, which was adopted by the IGAD DRM Ministerial Committee way back in 2004, guided the DRM programme develop risk management strategies. It was then considered to be a forward-looking one - having been formulated before the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2005 – 2015. The current Sendai Framework for DRR 2015 -2030 preceded the Hyogo Framework for DRR in 2015. IGAD joined the rest of the world in March 2015 in Sendai Japan during the 3rdUN World Conference on DRR. The Sendai Framework has reinforced the urgency of coherence in development planning, which together with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, are guiding the Member States towards achieving sustainable development.

IGAD has developed a regional strategy for DRM, aligned to the Sendai Framework for DRR and the continental Programme of Action (PoA) for implementation of DRR in Africa through a consultative process. The regional

strategy, was technically validated in February 2019, seeks to achieve the global outcome as outlined in the Sendai Framework: “The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries by 2030.” The Goal is to “prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”

The IGAD Regional Strategy for DRM is organized around seven chapters: (1) Introduction, (2) The Status and Challenges of DRM in the region (3) The Strategic Direction (Outcome, Goal, Objectives and Principles), (4) Priority areas and strategic interventions, (5) Implementation arrangements, (6) Financing the Strategy, and (7) Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Chapter one highlights IGAD background information such as the historical background, the hazards causing disasters and their drivers and the social and economic impacts. Chapter two describes the existing status and challenges facing the DRM in the IGAD Secretariat and in the Member State (MSs) levels. Inadequate financial and human resources, lack political support and limited understanding of disaster risk are some of the key challenges identified by the Strategy.

Chapter Three is on Strategic Direction that addresses the vision, mission, outcome and goal. The vision of the strategy is to achieve a region where lives, assets and livelihoods are safeguarded from adverse effects of natural and manmade hazards. It aims at supporting MSs in strengthening DRM institutions, capacities and mechanisms for enhancing resilience to natural and human-made hazards in a holistic, gender-sensitive and integrated manner. The guiding principles of the strategy take cognizance of a multi-hazard approach and

inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, aiming to protect persons, health, livelihoods and productive assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights. Disaster risk management being a cross-cutting theme in development is also recognized and requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership including the people who are vulnerable such as the elderly, children, people living with disabilities and women.

The strategy is guided by four priority areas comprising the strategic interventions, aligned to the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015 - 2030 and the AU PoA: (1) Understanding disaster risk, (2) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance, (3) Investing in DRM for Resilience, and (4) Disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘Build Back Better’. For each strategic intervention, a comprehensive description of the thematic area, a number of strategies and key strategic actions are elaborated.

Chapter five describes the implementation and operational arrangements where key actors who will play various roles and responsibilities at different levels in implementing the Strategy are clarified. In this regard, the IGAD policy organs, the Secretariat, development partners and DRM programme are assigned clear responsibilities by the Strategy. The Strategy calls for further strengthening of the DRM institutional setup in either within ICPAC or IGAD Secretariat. It notes that currently the DRM Unit is inadequately resourced - a thin human resource, project based, inadequate funding, and limited oversight from the IGAD policy organs and its top leadership. A whole chapter on financing the strategy and resource mobilization is described in Chapter six while the monitoring, evaluation and Reporting framework is described in chapter seven. The Strategy has fourteen indicators formulated for monitoring progress in its implementation. Learning from the midterm review of the Strategy is proposed to inform and improve the future direction DRM practice in the region.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION



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1.1 BACKGROUND

Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) denotes the Regional Economic Community (REC) of the Africa Union (AU). It has eight Member States (MSs) namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda (Figure 1). IGAD was revitalized in 1996, succeeded the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) founded in 1986 with an objective of mitigating the effects of recurring severe droughts and other natural disasters that resulted in widespread famine, ecological degradation with grave social and economic consequences in the region.

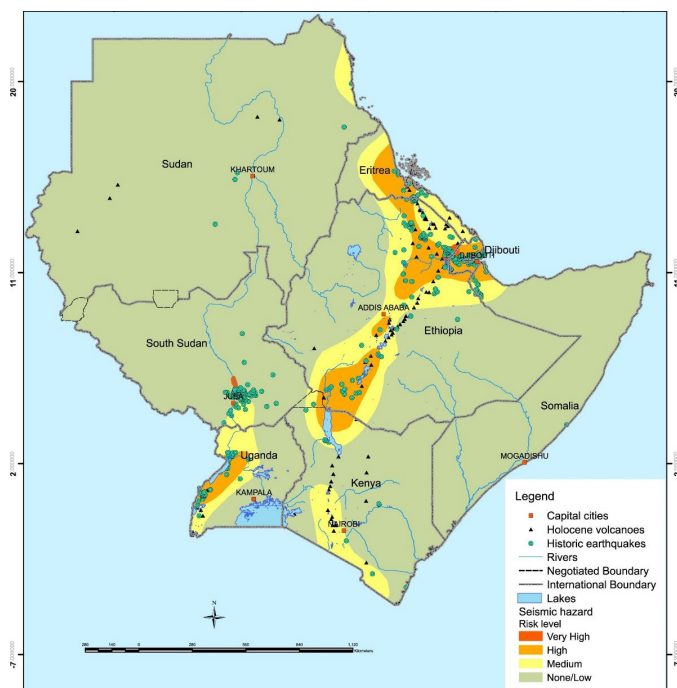


Figure 1: Map showing Seismic hazard level of the IGAD Member Countries/States (claimer: Country borders shown on the map are indicative and do not represent the position of IGAD.)

The IGAD region covers an area of 5.2 million Km² with about 60-70 percent of the region classified as Arid and Semi-Arid lands (ASALs). The estimated human population is about 270 million (World Bank Estimate, 2018). Extreme climate and weather phenomena and environmental degradation are prevalent with

the economies heavily dependent on agriculture and livestock. Due to protracted conflicts and state fragility, together with extreme weather and climate events, the populations in the IGAD region have faced and continue to face serious food insecurity and humanitarian challenges. For instance, the drought in 2011, alone, affected some 12 million people in the IGAD region.

The IGAD region is exposed to hydro meteorological hazards that are being exacerbated by climate change, threatening the sustainability of the region's development gains. The changing climate is projected to alter the frequency, intensity and unpredictability of extreme weather and climate events. Key drivers of vulnerability to hydrometeorological hazards include poverty, social exclusion and inequality, environmental degradation, poorly planned and managed urban settlements, and rapid population growth. The high levels of vulnerability compound to undermine the coping and adaptive capacity of communities and households in the region. This situation calls for the strengthening of DRM strategies by enhancing knowledge, improving the understanding of disaster risks in a changing climate, strengthening hazard monitoring and EWs capabilities and increased investment for resilience.

IGAD has been a regional front-runner in developing and implementing strategies for disaster risk management. When adopted, the current DRM strategy was considered a forward-looking one. It was developed before the HFA was formulated in 2005. It emphasized the need to focus on managing disasters risks as opposed to only on humanitarian response for mitigation and preparedness. Over the period of implementation, the strategy significantly contributed to shift the prevailing the paradigm from emergency management to disaster risk management. Such paradigm shift is reflected on notable progress in key aspects of DRM: such enacting of relevant legislation, policies and establishing institutions; strengthening hydro-meteorological early warning systems;

improvement in information generation and dissemination; disaster risk awareness raising and capacity enhancement; and strengthened disaster preparedness and response capacities across the region. On the academic and research side, there has been significant increase in DRM academic programmes in Universities and other learning institutions in the (MSs), such as Khartoum University, Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in Kenya. Strategic and security institutions have started offering DRM related courses, including the Higher Academic for Strategic and Security Studies (HASS) in Sudan, and the International Peace Support School (IPSS) in Kenya. As we move forward towards achieving the 2030 and 2063 agendas then there is urgent need to consolidate these initiatives.

The MSs are building on the progress achieved from implementing the IGAD DRM strategy and HFA on building resilience to disasters into the current Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (SFDRR 2015-30). The aim of SFDRR is to achieve 'the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries' by 2030. The expected outcome will be monitored through the identified and agreed indicators against the seven targets. These seven targets aim to reduce: a) mortality; b) the number of affected people, c) economic losses, and d) damage to critical infrastructure; e) the number of national and local DRR strategies; f) level of international cooperation; and g) availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information.

The revised/updated IGAD regional strategy has been formulated through a consultative process guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-2030) and the Africa Union Programme of Action (PoA) for the Implementation of the Africa Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

(AUSDRR). In addition, good DRM practices from IGAD Member States and AU Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the provisions from the AU PoA for implementation of the Africa Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (AUDRRS), and other international practices have greatly guided the development of this strategy. The current SFDRR and the PoA highlights the importance of understanding, assessing and monitoring disaster risk; strengthening governance for disaster risk reduction and coordination across relevant institutions and sectors; and the meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders at appropriate levels.

1.2 RECENT TRENDS IN HAZARDS AND RISKS IN THE IGAD REGION

The IGAD is one of the most vulnerable regions to natural hazards and, compared with other regions in Africa, disasters caused a higher proportion of mortalities and people affected . The total number of disasters, triggered by extreme hydrometeorological events, reported in the IGAD region has been on the rise during the last 30 years. Also, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has risen over the last decade, while number of lives lost related to disasters has declined in most of the IGAD MSs.

In many respects, the region is recognized as the global epicentre for drought and food insecurity. For instance, from 2015 up to 2017, it was estimated by UNOCHA that 15 million people in the Horn of Africa were severely food insecure. Additionally, drought, fuelled by the changing climate, often triggered disease outbreaks, massive displacements of populations, livestock morbidity and mortality, as well as conflict over resources. The PDNA reports from IGAD Member States estimate the economic impact of drought and hunger in the region to be 3-5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) . Drought often alternates with floods, which damage infrastructure, limits access to educational and health facilities, deteriorates the environment, and disrupts access to vital social services. The accumulative effects of

³Government of Kenya, 2012: Kenya Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)2008-2011 drought; and, Government of Uganda, 2012: Integrated Rainfall Variability Impacts, Needs Assessments and Drought Risk Management Strategy (PDNA) 2008-2011 drought (With financial and Technical support from the European Union in the framework of the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program, managed by the GFDRR)

successive disasters are pushing MSs into a downward spiral, where losses outweigh limited development gains and the levels of disaster risk continue to increase. Increasing disaster losses will seriously compromise and undermine the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals unless decisive action is taken to reduce disaster risk.

Due to the regions' low coping capacity, high vulnerability and exposure to hazards, it is likely to continue facing high disaster risk. With nearly 20 million people displaced in the IGAD region⁴, and more than half (61.7%) of the urban population living in slums that are often located in hazard-prone areas, disaster losses are often substantial. Furthermore, poverty, social exclusion and inequality remain key drivers of vulnerability to natural hazards. Generally, there has been a large number of people affected by disasters in the region with the year 2015 recording the highest number followed by 2008. The total number of people affected by disasters over the 2008-2018 period is 82.7 million, according to the EM-DAT data. The trend in the number of reported events causing disasters has been on the rise as recorded by EM -DAT, as shown in Table 1. The lack of gender-disaggregated data in the region makes it hard to properly assess the extent to which gender, disability and age, among other factors, compound to increase the levels of vulnerability to natural hazards in the IGAD region.

Table 1: Number of disasters affecting IGAD countries during the 2008-2017 period

Country	Occurrence	Rank
Kenya	68	1
Sudan	49	2
Uganda	42	3
Somalia	27	4
Ethiopia	23	5
South Sudan	21	6
Djibouti	3	7
Eritrea	1	8

Source: (EM-DAT data⁴)

1.3 THE HAZARDS CAUSING DISASTERS IN THE REGION

i. Drought

In most of the IGAD Member States, the frequency and intensity of slow-onset drought has increased making it harder to predict and manage its effects. Recent drought events in the region also had enormous impacts on access to water, livestock productivity, reduced crop yields, and serious environmental degradation. Drought in the IGAD region has serious consequences on incidence of diseases in humans and livestock, spread of wildfires, resource-based conflicts and environmental degradation. A recent PDNA report indicates that economic impacts resulting from a major drought on the GDP of some IGAD MSs range from about 3 to 5 percent..

ii. Floods

Floods frequently occur when there is enhanced rainfall, worsened by a number of anthropogenic contributing factors. These factors include poor land use planning, settlements in flood plains, sedimentation, and degradation of water catchment areas, deforestation and inadequate drainage management in urban settlements. For instance, the increased rainfall reported in the March to May (MAM) 2018 season greatly affected major cities, the ASAL areas and low-lying flood plains in the IGAD region. The devastation caused by such floods mainly affected infrastructure and the socio-economic

fabric, which often disrupts social services and economic activities. Floods damage or destroy roads and bridges; trigger animal and human disease outbreaks, and seriously deteriorate natural and agricultural lands. However, the full economic impact of floods on the GDP of the Member States is not known due to lack of adequate post disaster damage and losses assessments.

iii. Landslides

Landslides including mudflows, rock falls and siltation pose significant risk to transport; water resources; croplands and pasture; housing; and the environment. The slopes of Mt. Elgon in Uganda and Kenya, and the Ethiopian and central Kenya highlands are particularly at risk from landslides. There are a number of factors, mainly anthropogenic, that cause these landslides including poor landuse, cultivation on steep slopes, deforestation, overpopulation and failure to adopt and enforce spatial planning and building codes. Severe rainfall within a short span of time is a known trigger of landslides in the region.

iv. Conflict

Conflict in the ASALs is often driven by scarcity of resources such as pasture and water. Drought is also a major factor in exacerbating conflict and is aggravated by climate change and variability. Conflict is a major threat to socio economic growth of the IGAD region. It disrupts food production, marketing, economic activities, and causes displacements of populations, trauma and even humanitarian operations. Most of the Member States including Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, harbour a huge number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who often rely on humanitarian assistance to survive. According to the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), the current number of people displaced by conflict (refugees and IDPs) in IGAD region is over 6 million excluding those displaced by natural hazards induced disasters. Out of the 6 million, Sudan has about 2.7 million, Uganda 1.4 million, Ethiopia 1.1 million and South Sudan about 3.4

million. Conflict increases vulnerability of the populations in the region to disasters and to human and livestock diseases. Furthermore, the presence of illegal weapons among the populations as well as general insecurity have increased incidences of cattle rustling (in some parts of Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya). All these have consequently gravely affected food security. Due to conflict, landmines are present in some MSs, causing casualties among the civilian population, as well as reducing the available land for agricultural activities. The IGAD-supported Conflict Early Warning Programme coordinates the conflict response and resolution efforts in the region.

v. Environmental degradation, desertification and pollution

The IGAD region is highly vulnerable to environmental degradation due to population pressures, poorly planned urbanization, deforestation, soil erosion, extreme weather and climate events, lack of appropriate policies, legislation and support for preserving the environment. Forest cover and area under pasture have sharply declined in the region. There has been increased invasion and conversion of forests by local communities for settlements and agricultural use. The effects of land degradation make the populations more vulnerable to other hazards such as drought and flooding reduces the resource base for food and fodder production. Climate variability and change along with rapid urbanization of the region where over 60 percent of the dwellers live in high risky informal settlements, is contributing to serious pollution and degradation of the environment. Discharge of effluent from commercial and industrial activities on the land and water resources is rampant in some parts of the region.

The rapid expansion in mining activities, increased transport infrastructure and other mega projects in the Member States such as Ethiopia and Kenya have potential of aggravating environmental degradation. Generally, there is insufficient data to inform decision makers

and communities on causes and effects of the status of land degradation for appropriate interventions. Additionally, the IGAD region is highly prone to desertification, driven by human activities such as overgrazing, deforestation, land degradation and rapid population growth.

Drought, exacerbated by climate change, is contributing to an acceleration of the rate of desertification in the region. In some areas of Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan, most of the original vegetation has disappeared and sand dunes are forming and advancing, with lots of particulate matter in the air. Environmental stresses such as population growth and the impacts of a changing climate will contribute to increased frequency of drought events and the expansion of arid zones. This would then further increase the rate of growth of desertification thus expansion of the same and shrinking the arable land. Therefore, there is need to intensify efforts on proper land use management and of raising awareness on desertification causes and their effects and how to combat it in the region.

vi. Crop pests and diseases

A number of pests and diseases are causing crop damage in the IGAD region. Locusts, armyworms, maize necrotic disease, weevils, rodents and migratory birds such as the Quelea cause massive loss of crop production in the region. Desert Locust used to be the most important pest in the region but is gradually being overtaken by armyworms in some MSs. Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan are some of the Desert Locust hot spots in the region. The Fall Army worm, which is emerging as a serious pest, is threatening food security in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. Invasive weeds are also threatening livelihoods and economic activities in the region such as *Prosopis* spp and the water hyacinth.

vii. Epidemics

Malaria, Yellow Fever, Rift Valley Fever, Cholera and Meningitis are major climate sensitive epidemics in the region. Other common epidemics are HIV and AIDS, dengue fever,

typhoid fever, hepatitis, schistosomiasis and rabies. Malaria is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan while Meningitis is prevalent in Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan, where it occurs mostly during June-December. Yellow Fever occasionally occurs in some parts of the IGAD region mainly due to low immunization coverage. Cholera has been reported in most MSs. HIV and AIDS is prevalent in Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan. Ebola cases have been reported in Uganda and South Sudan. Social and economic factors, such as overcrowding, poverty, physical weaknesses and malnutrition, low access to modern health services and weak systems of epidemiological surveillance compounded to trigger the Ebola epidemic. Climate variability and change have been cited as a factor in the increase of climate sensitive diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, cholera and Rift Valley Fever. This situation calls for increased use and application of weather and climate information in the management of these weather- and climate-sensitive diseases.

viii. Other hazards

Other, less frequent, hazards, but still posing a real threat to the region environmental, social, and economic sustainability include earthquakes, Tsunamis, lightening, hailstones, windstorms and wildfires. The Great Rift Valley runs across most countries in the region where the Seismic risk is high. Poorly planned settlements, inadequate use of building codes and lack of regulations in urban planning increases the vulnerability to seismic risk. Wildfires (bushfire) are common during the dry spells where they cause a lot of destruction to the forests. The coast regions of Somalia and Kenya are at risk of Tsunami.

Whereas the above hazards have severe impacts on communities in general terms, it is acknowledged that gender inequalities, age and disability are not only drivers of vulnerability but also multipliers of the associated adverse effects. A critical gap in the region is the unavailability of disaggregated data on gender, age and disability to highlight the differential impact of



the different hazards on these groups. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the majority of victims of various forms of disasters are women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Global, regional, and national frameworks on DRM underscore the importance of addressing these multipliers of vulnerability to hazards as a way to be more effective in building capacity for implementing more inclusive emergency preparedness and response interventions.



CHAPTER TWO
**STATUS AND
CHALLENGES FOR DRM
IN THE IGAD REGION**



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2.1 STATUS, GAPS AND CHALLENGES OF DRM IN IGAD SECRETARIAT

In July 2004, the IGAD Sectoral Ministers/ commissioners dealing with disasters endorsed the Disaster Risk Management Strategy/ Programme for the IGAD Region and entrusted its Secretariat with its implementation. The programme had made tangible contribution to the DRM progress in the region. The programme has contributed to the change in mind-set of DRM in the IGAD region and beyond. , Africa level and globally. There has been development of DRM strategies, legislation and policies, design of education training materials and enhancement of DRM knowledge and capacities through tailored trainings, as well as collaboration for effective disaster preparedness, contingency planning and early warning systems, and strengthened DRM collaboration and partnerships in the MSs. The DRM Programme pioneered development of the DRM training manual that has helped shape capacity enhancement/building in the region.

However, a number of challenges hampered effectiveness of the DRM programme to make greater contribution in the region. Some of the challenges include:

- » *The DRM programme is inadequately resourced with a limited human resources, unpredictable donor funding and lack of cutting-edge technology to support programme implementation.*
- » *Proliferation of DRM related projects and programmes in the Secretariat over the period made the approach disjointed with a discordant approach to the MSs. This has also contributed to duplication of effort, wastage of scarce resources and ineffectiveness of the DRM interventions.*
- » *There is weak DRM institutional setup disconnected from the senior management within IGAD Secretariat unlike the situation within MSs where the agencies responsible for DRM are located directly under the authority of the most senior government officials – e.g., the presidency or the Prime Minister's Office. The relocation of the DRM programme from the IGAD Head Quarters in Djibouti to ICPAC in Nairobi, Kenya in April 2014 without reflecting it in the entire institutional framework and its mandate, might hamper its effectiveness to address current and future challenges and its capability to 'disaster-proof' regional programming initiatives.*
- » *Lack of a systematic and coherent approach to DRM to foster resilient building actions along the various development frameworks (e.g. Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, SDGs, Agenda 2063, etc.) diminishes the region's capacity to address disaster risks, properly prepare and respond to materialized disasters, and the evolving effects of extreme weather and climate events.*
- » *Disaggregated data by gender, age, disability from disasters to inform better targeting for effective mitigation, preparedness and response programming and reporting is lacking.*
- » *The Secretariat has regressed on many fronts to the aspirations that long-established the DRM related initiatives in 'IGADD' in 1986 and there is*
- » *Insufficient oversight of the programme from the policy and decision makers through the DRM ministerial committee and Council of Ministers. The IGAD Ministers for DRM have been inactive in the recent past and rarely engaged thereby making the IGAD DRM programme lack political support. For instance, the initial steps undertaken to develop a disaster response fund have not been fruitful and require greater advocacy and support from the decision makers to roll out the fund.*
- » *In addition, there has been limited involvement of members of the top management of IGAD Secretariat in DRM activities such as TAC, programme design, implementation and monitoring.*

little learning, if any, on lessons from frequent disasters, and protracted humanitarian crises in the region to shape a holistic approach.

- » There is a general trend towards a cavalier approach to DRM in the IGAD Secretariat and its role is not adequately recognized in supporting resilience of the IGAD programmes, the sustainable development agenda of her Member States as well as achievement of the agenda 2063 of the Africa Union.
- » As a whole, the region currently lags behind other AU RECs in terms of institutionalizing DRM within the IGAD Secretariat, as well as in providing adequate resources for DRM activities, and mainstreaming a DRM approach as a tool for achieving the SDGs, and in providing adequate leadership and guidance to IGAD Member States.

2.2 STATUS AND CHALLENGES OF DRM IN THE IGAD MEMBER STATES

2.2.1 Overview

Overall, the IGAD Member States have shown a change of mind-set in embracing DRM over the implementing period of the strategy. The Member States are making good progress towards institutionalizing DRM; developing DRM legislation and strategies; strengthening early warning systems; and, mainstreaming DRM into key sectors. However, the progress is slow and a number of challenges exist in terms of building adequate technical capacity. There has been a considerable increase in the number of academic institutions offering DRM-related training opportunities. In addition, the relevant government agencies responsible for addressing disaster risk are undergoing a gradual shift from the traditional emergency management focus towards a more comprehensive disaster risk management approach.

2.2.2 Understanding risk

The following challenges are constraining understanding of disaster risk in the region:

- » There is limited progress in mapping of hazards and accompanying vulnerabilities to guide investments, poor targeting of vulnerable groups; as well as insufficient updating and use of hazard information. However, Ethiopia and Uganda are making good progress within the region.
- » Limited investment in developing databases on disaster information similar to EM-DAT or DesInventar to support/ establish baselines and indicators for measuring progress towards reduction in mortalities, affected populations, injured people and damages to assets as well as guide investments.
- » Methodologies, tools, approaches and guidelines for risk assessments including hazard monitoring are not standardized and are yet to be fully developed. There are also disjointed capacity building programmes in DRM in the MSs and in the region.
- » Poor sharing and use of risk information among the stakeholders for planning and decision-making. Research on DRR issues such as progress on reducing vulnerability/disaster risk, changing character of hazards, climate change in the context of DRM, etc. is limited, uncoordinated, rarely utilized for policy and decision-making.
- » Academic and research organizations involved in DRR are inadequately engaged in the region. As a consequence of this situation, much of the region governments' DRM interventions are not based on scientific evidence.

2.2.3 Strengthening disaster risk governance for DRM

One of the main challenges for strengthening disaster risk governance is inadequate involvement of political leaders and top decision makers in supporting development and implementation of policies, strategies and mobilization of resources for DRM. Countries have developed DRM caucuses of parliamentarians in several countries, including

Kenya and Uganda, but poor coordination and inadequate financial resources are hindering progress. Another challenge is inadequate coordination of the focal institutions, responsible for DRM, as their roles, authorities, and responsibilities are oftentimes not clearly defined. In Kenya and other countries where DRM coordination is spread over several government agencies coordination has been a major challenge to promote building resilience to natural hazards

Most Member States are making good progress in developing and implementing DRM strategies but a number of the strategies are not well aligned to the AUDRRS and SFDRR. Several MSs lack well defined targets, indicators, or baselines, and there are no clear provisions for monitoring the implementation of said DRM strategies. Limited resources are hampering their implementation. There is good progress in mainstreaming DRM into climate-sensitive sectors, such as agriculture, urban planning,

health, water and sanitation, infrastructure, and education, among others. However, lack of standardized tools, approaches and guidelines to support mainstreaming is a major constraint. Underlying risk drivers, targets and indicators, mechanisms for 'building back better' in recovery and reconstruction are inadequately addressed in the DRM strategies.

There has been good progress in decentralizing DRM to sub national and local levels but there are not enough financing and technical support to consolidate local DRM capacities. Involvement of the vulnerable groups in DRM initiatives is limited in most of the Member States and there are inadequate established mechanisms for feedback.

Table 2: Analysis of the DRM policies/strategies in IGAD Member States (Using Sendai Target E indicators)

CRITERIA	Dji	Eth	Ken	Som	SS	Sud	UG
Has approved DRM policy/ strategy/ plan	Yes	Yes	Draft	Draft	Draft	Draft	Yes
Strategy/policy aims at preventing the creation of new risk	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Has targets and indicators and timeframes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Aims at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Based on risk knowledge and assessments to identify the risks at national and local levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aims to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across sectors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guides in allocation of resources for DRR at all levels of administration for implementation of strategies	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: (IGAD Member States DRM strategies)



CRITERIA	Dji	Eth	Ken	Som	SS	Sud	UG
Seeks to strengthen disaster preparedness for response	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seeks to integrate DRR in response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction to make communities resilient to disasters	-	No		-	Yes	-	No
Promotes policy coherence relevant to disaster risk reduction such as SD, poverty eradication, and climate change (Notably Paris Agreement and SDGs)	No	No	No	-	No	No	No
Have mechanism to follow-up periodically assess and periodically report on progress	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

2.2.4 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- » Overall, the funds allocated for DRM in MSs and IGAD Secretariat level are inadequate and unpredictable. There is no clear budget line provided for mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation from the national governments.
- » Some Member States are at initial stages of piloting disaster insurance mechanisms targeting livestock and agriculture sectors. Kenya already is rolling out the strategy but the coverage is low. There is little awareness on the risk financing initiatives. Although there are food-security safety net programmes operating in some of the MSs such as Kenya to cushion the vulnerable population from shocks, the scale of the programme is low.
- » Public Private Partnerships (PPP) for resilience actions in the MSs are dismally low and in most MSs are totally absent.
- » Leveraging on 'no-regret' investments is yet to be operationalized and concept is generally lacking.

» There are indications of mainstreaming DRM into critical sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture, water and sanitation, health, education, etc. to enhance their resilience but the momentum is slow, not systematic, and lack of sector-based guidelines may derail the progress. There is also inadequate mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion (children, older persons and people with disabilities) dimensions into DRM actions.

2.2.5 Disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better'

There is serious forward action towards contingency planning embracing multi hazard approach by most MSs with a number of sectors having developed their sector-specific contingency plans. However, the approach is not standardized, is insufficiently coordinated with no provision for regular updating of the plans. Further, there is a problem in linking the plans to early warning systems and resources to timely action. Forecasting, early warning and communication systems are being strengthened but lack of labour and resources are hampering their effectiveness. Some MSs such as Kenya have not initiated a process to develop a multi



hazard early warning system. However, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda are consolidating their national and sub national multi hazard EWSs. There is a serious challenge of access to early warning information by women and people with disabilities.

There is good progress in stockpiling, search and rescue capacities and establishing community centres in the region supported by civil society organizations (CSOs) and the Red Cross/ Crescent Societies. However, drills on evaluation, response procedures are rarely undertaken. The efforts for integrating and coordinating DRM and CCA considerations into the planning of disaster response, recovery and reconstruction interventions are limited. Disaster operation centres have been established in several countries, including Kenya's NDOC, and Uganda's National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC), however, their linkage to EWSs and contingency plans is weak. Though, the collaboration between Uganda's EWS and NECOC is a promising initiative. Gender sensitivity in DRM actions generally being considered but guidelines for its integration is hampering effective action.

2.2.6 DRM and CCA arrangements

With regard to climate change adaptation, the MSs have achieved the following milestones:

- » *Climate Change Adaptation efforts among the MSs are guided by the UNFCCC.*
- » *All IGAD members are signatory to Conventions and treaties related to climate change, such as UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol, the Paris Agreement, United Nations Convention on Desertification (UNCCD), etc.*
- » *The climate change matters are located within the Ministry responsible for Environment.*
- » *IGAD Member States have made progress in fulfilling UNFCCC requirements for adaptation and mitigation actions including: Initial Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), NAMAs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), climate change Finance regulations, National Designated Authority (NDA) appointment, National Implementing Entity (NIE) appointments.*
- » *Capacity enhancement on climate change issues conducted at various levels.*
- » *With regard to DRM, MSs have achieved the following milestones in the region:*
- » *MSs have agreed to the Sendai Framework for DRR: 2015-2030.*
- » *Member States are making progress in mapping hazards, sharing risk information and enhancing understanding of disaster risk, development of DRM strategies, strengthening EWSs, etc. guided by the SFDRR.*

CHAPTER THREE

THE STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE REVISED STRATEGY



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The strategic direction of the revised DRM strategy focuses on the Vision, Mission, the Outcome, the Goal and the Guiding principles. These are elaborated in this chapter.

3.1 VISION OF THE STRATEGY

A region where lives, assets and livelihoods are safeguarded from adverse effects of natural and human-made hazards.

3.2 MISSION OF THE STRATEGY

To comprehensively reduce disaster and climate risks through effective disaster risk management actions for sustainable development in the IGAD region.

3.3 OUTCOME

To attain the expected global outcome in the IGAD region, the strategy seeks to pursue it as indicated in the Sendai Framework for DRR: 2015-2030: *“Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”*

3.4 GOAL

The IGAD Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy seeks to achieve the global outcome in the region as outlined in the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030: *“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.”*

3.5 OBJECTIVES

The strategic objectives of the strategy are to:

- » *Support IGAD and its Member States in strengthening DRM institutions, capacities and mechanisms for enhancing resilience to natural and human-made hazards in a holistic, gender-sensitive and integrated manner.*

- » *Promote mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk management and Climate Change Adaptation within IGAD's programmes and the Member States' Development Policies, Sectoral Plans and Programmes in a coherent manner.*
- » *Provide an inter-governmental mechanism for collaboration and partnership for IGAD Member States in Disaster Risk Management; and,*
- » *Strengthen coherence and integration between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, conflict and fragility, and other development obligations to contribute to the implementation and achievement of the goals and aspirations of Agenda 2063 and other relevant international frameworks.*

3.6 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Drawing from the principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World; The Hyogo Framework for Action; the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 and, the PoA for the implementation of AU DRR regional strategy, the IGAD strategy will therefore be guided by the following principles: -

- » *Each Member State in the IGAD region has the primary responsibility to manage disaster risks in order to prevent and reduce the impact of natural and human-induced hazards on people, assets, infrastructure and livelihoods through disaster risk management strategies.*
- » *Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge*
- » *Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and*

protecting all human rights, including the right to development.

- » *Disaster risk management requires that National Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, as appropriate to the systems of governance, share responsibilities.*
- » *Disaster risk management requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership - requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, such as the elderly, People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), women, children, etc. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should, therefore, be integrated in all policies and practices.*
- » *Disaster risk management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels. It also requires full engagement of all state institutions including the executive and legislative at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities of all the stakeholders such as business and academia. This will: ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles, accountability and follow-up.*
- » *The development, strengthening, and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at promoting coherence, as appropriate, across the sustainable development and growth; food security; health and safety; climate change and variability; environmental management; and disaster risk reduction agendas. Integrating DRM into the region's development investment planning is essential for achieving sustainable, inclusive, development.*
- » *The drivers of risk would be global or national in scope, but specific local characteristics must be understood for prioritization of disaster risk management measures to reduce them.*

- » *The international community should demonstrate stronger commitment and cooperation with IGAD Member States to mobilize adequate resources for DRM including scientific, technological and financial resources. Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development;*
- » *Both the DRM and CCA agendas share some goals, strategies, objectives, and tools for their implementation in the IGAD region; particularly when building capacity for addressing weather- and climate-related hazards. Increasing DRM and CCA integration into IGAD's and Member States' development frameworks will contribute towards increasing the coherence and complementarity of interventions, as well as strengthen resilience to extreme weather- and climate-related events.*

3.7 TARGETS

The IGAD DRM Strategy supports the implementation of the AU DRR Strategy and PoA, and will contribute to the attainment of the global targets of the Sendai Framework and, as indicated below:

- » *Substantially reduce disaster mortality in the IGAD region by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 regional mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;*
- » *Substantially reduce the number of affected people in the IGAD by 2030, aiming to lower the average regional figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;*
- » *Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to IGAD region gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;*



- » *Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;*
 - » *Substantially increase the number of countries with national and sub-national disaster risk reduction strategies aligned to SFDRR by 2020;*
 - » *Member States to strategically engage with stakeholders to enhance international cooperation through adequate and sustainable support to complement national actions for implementation of the Sendai Framework by 2030;*
 - » *Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to all people by 2030.*
- » *infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;*
 - » *Substantially increase the number of countries with national and sub-national disaster risk reduction strategies aligned to SFDRR by 2020;*
 - » *Member States to strategically engage with stakeholders to enhance international cooperation through adequate and sustainable support to complement national actions for implementation of the Sendai Framework by 2030;*
 - » *Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to all people by 2030.*



CHAPTER FOUR

PRIORITY AREAS AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS



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4.1 PRIORITY AREAS

In line with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, the key focus areas of the Strategy in the region are:

- i) Understanding disaster risk*
- ii) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance*
- iii) Investing in DRM for Resilience*
- iv) Disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better'.*

4.2 STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS BY PRIORITY AREA

Priority area 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

Strategy 1.1: Reducing the effects of disasters by strengthening risk identification and information management capacities in the IGAD Region

The IGAD region faces a number of hazards mostly emanating from weather and climate that cause disasters due to the high vulnerability and low coping capacity of the people. The frequency, intensity and complexity of these hazards is changing due to climate variability and change, poorly planned urban settlements and rapid demographic changes, making it harder to predict and manage them. Effective risk management requires an adequate understanding of these hazards, vulnerabilities, their trends, and evolving patterns. The strategy encourages MSs to" (i) undertake comprehensive gender-sensitive and persons-with-disabilities-informed hazard and vulnerability assessments; (ii) compile databases for developing baselines and benchmarks for monitoring progress on implementation of DRM strategies; (iii) support geo-spatial technological capacities for risk assessment and dissemination; and (iv) research into climate variability and change in the context of DRM. The strategy will promote the collection of risk data collection, storage and open sharing of relevant data among the various stakeholders. The Member States are encouraged to develop public websites and engage the media (social, electronic or print) in open sharing of information.

Strategic Actions:

- » *Member States to carry out comprehensive gender, age, disability-informed hazard, vulnerability, exposure and capacity assessments from community to national levels supported by geo-spatial technologies to determine the level of risk and freely share the information through websites and the media.*
- » *IGAD to support Member States in strengthening scientific capacities in risk modelling and climate change adaptation as a DRM concern for effective hazard monitoring and forecasting of hazards. Technological capacities for compiling data and information on disaster losses such as Des-inventar and conducting PDNAs to support development of databases for baselines, bench marking and monitoring progress on the implementation of the strategy are encouraged.*
- » *IGAD and Member States to develop risk information and communication strategy for increased access and sharing of information to at-risk populations, among agencies involved in DRM and the general public by use of social, print and electronic media outlets, as well as the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing in analysis and dissemination of relevant data and information.*

Strategy 1.2: Managing disaster risks through enhanced knowledge management

There is need to systematically improve the knowledge of public officers, the vulnerable communities and stakeholders for DRM to be effective. A systematic approach will ensure that DRM practice is based on knowledge of existing hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure of people and assets to disaster and climate change risks. The strategy recognizes that there has been a multitude of capacity enhancement programmes in the Member States, which have contributed to increasing the understanding of risk. However, the capacity enhancement approaches are disjointed and not clearly linked to knowledge gaps. There exist many gaps in DRM knowledge among communities. The strategy will support

a harmonized approach to public education and awareness, DRM education and training and research in the region.

Strategic Actions:

- » *IGAD and MSs to support strategic capacity building and harmonization of approaches to improve risk knowledge and achieve common understanding, targeting parliamentarians, DRM focal persons and other government officials from key disaster-risk- sensitive sectors.*
- » *IGAD and MSs to support integration of DRM curricula in schools and higher education institutions.*
- » *IGAD and MSs to establish/continue supporting regular regional learning events for sharing of information on global good practices on DRM knowledge including:*
 - *Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF) quarterly,*
 - *Regional DRM conference to be held annually in the month of October as part of celebrating the DRR day,*
 - *Member States to be encouraged to conduct annual high-level awareness raising events in the month of October as part of marking the DRR day.*
 - *Mapping indigenous knowledge and evaluating it with a view of enhancing its relevance and effectiveness for DRM,*

IGAD to support networking and collaboration of regional training institutions with a view: to,

- » *Developing a database of DRM training and research institutions in the IGAD region.*
- » *Developing a regional centre of excellence in DRM training through strategic engagement with relevant institutions in the region, such as Higher Academy for Strategic and Security*

Studies (HASSS) in Khartoum, Bahir Dar University in Ethiopia and, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) in Kenya modelled, on the Africa Union's PERIPERI (Partners Enhancing Resilience for People Exposed to Risks) Programme.

- » *Member States to carry out DRM capacity needs assessments, including DRM knowledge needs, as well as develop DRM capacity building and enhancement plan, based on identified gaps and evolving needs.*
- » *Member States to support public awareness in the region by use of the media to complement regional efforts.*
- » *IGAD and the MSs to develop capacity of DRM actors in addressing gender, age and disability driven vulnerability in policy, strategy, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and building the capacity of women's and PLWD organisations for increased involvement in DRM programmes, structures and platforms.*

Strategy 1.3: Supporting research, innovation and technology for managing disaster risks

For DRM to be more effective there is need to advance multi-hazard research, as well as the assessment of the levels of exposure and vulnerability of people and assets to . Use of scientific technology has been identified as key in strengthening DRM through promoting dialogue and interaction of regional DRM scientists and academia, development of science-based tools, approaches and models and their application in DRM. The strategy will seek to advance research in climate change adaptation in the context of making DRM more effective in the IGAD region. The strategy will support the academia and the scientific community to conduct surveys on good DRM practices and document lessons learnt in hazard and vulnerability assessment, DRM policies and strategies, investments in DRM for enhancing resilience and on disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better.'

Strategic actions:

- » IGAD to broaden the scope of the TAC membership to include/establish a scientific and technology DRM advisory working group to support strategic research in various DRM aspects.
- » IGAD and Member States to support strategic DRM research on risk assessment and evaluation of technologies to support decision making prioritizing the damage and loss assessment, DRM tools and models, geo-spatial data analysis, CCA research in context of DRM, scientific evidence for early action, evidence documenting good practices, etc.
- » IGAD and MSs to identify, test and upscale innovative approaches in DRM in the region through:
 - Developing a regional database of DRM scientists and experts.
 - Supporting documentation of lessons learnt in hazard and vulnerability assessment, developing DRM policies and strategies, investments in community resilience and disaster preparedness for effective response.
 - Test, evaluate, and roll out computerized DRM monitoring and forecasting models, including those for agro-meteorological forecasting, supported by Geographical Information Systems, remote sensing and space technology and other tools.
 - Develop tools, approaches and competences in/for conducting gender, age and disability-informed vulnerability assessments and collection of disaggregated data.

Priority area 2: Strengthening Governance for Disaster Risk Management.

Strategy 2.1: Develop, implement, monitor and report on DRM strategies and mechanisms in the region

Disaster risk governance for DRM in the region is essential in ensuring there is a strong legal basis for implementing various activities across and within sectors. It includes development of DRM strategies and policies, fostering collaboration and participation of different stakeholders including parliamentarians at all levels. These levels include the policy makers and vulnerable communities, strengthening coordination by clarifying the roles, responsibilities and tasks of the different actors and embedding a clear vision, mission and plans among the stakeholder actions. The strategy will support Member States to develop and implement DRM policies and strategies that are compatible with this strategy, the SFDRR 2015-2030 and the Africa Union PoA for implementation of DRM.

Strategic Actions:

- » IGAD to prepare and share, on a regular basis, a consolidated report on the progress of implementing DRM strategies among the MSs to the DRM Ministerial Committee.
- » IGAD to develop guidelines for harmonizing Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approaches in the MSs to strengthen coordination at sub national and community levels.
- » Member States to update/develop and implement DRM strategies and policies compatible with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, the Africa Union Programme of Action (PoA) and IGAD Regional DRM strategy.
- » Member States to ensure the DRM Policies and strategies foster policy coherence along the development planning frameworks, promote 'building Back Better' in recovery and reconstruction, ensure that on-the-ground

interventions contribute to reducing existing risks, and do not create new risks.

- » *Member States to make follow-up, bi-annually report on implementation of DRM strategies and policies at national, and sub national levels to UNISDR and IGAD Secretariat.*
- » *Member States to support sub- national governments- counties, districts, regions, etc. to develop their policies, strategies and mechanisms aligned with the IGAD DRM Regional Strategy's and SFDRR's relevant disaster risk reduction goals and priorities.*
- » *Promote the meaningful participation of women and PLWDs on DRM governance structures in the region.*

Strategy 2.2: Strengthening institutional and coordination mechanisms for DRM at all levels

A strong institutional basis is essential for implementing DRM activities across and within sectors. Many a times, there are multiple DRM institutional actors, with unclear, oftentimes overlapping roles, authorities, and responsibilities. The strategy encourages IGAD Secretariat, the MSs to urgently strengthen and streamline their institutional setups, reactivate the IGAD DRM Ministerial Committee and other relevant policy organs, and actively boost cooperation and collaboration of stakeholders in the region and MSs to effectively manage local and trans-boundary risks.

Strategic actions:

- » *IGAD to reactivate the DRM Ministerial and Ambassadors committees' by convening periodically to share progress, bolster advocacy and position DRM as a top priority among the political leaders in the region.*
- » *IGAD to strengthen and expand the scope of the Technical Advisory committee (TAC) membership to include representatives from academia, CCA focal points, civil society organizations, and relevant development partners.*

- » *IGAD to form a regional multi stakeholder DRM platform aligned with the AU PoA, and the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, for harmonized action.*
- » *IGAD Secretariat to establish a DRM coordination mechanism for increased synergy and approach among the region's DRM agencies.*
- » *IGAD to strengthen and expand the current DRM Unit to handle specialized DRM areas, focusing on topics such as early warning and communication systems, policy formulation and institutional coordination, as well as knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation.*
- » *IGAD to strengthen the DRM institutional setup by promoting it in the IGAD Secretariat, and amending Article 5 of (ICPAC Protocol, 2007) to authorize the implementation of the DRM programme as one of ICPAC's core mandate.*
- » *Member States to establish parliamentary caucuses for DRM to support development and implementation of DRM policies and strategies.*
- » *Member States to form/reactivate multi stakeholder and multi-disciplinary national platforms for DRM for advocacy and enhanced coordination at all levels.*

Priority area 3: Investing in DRM for Building Resilience in the region.

Strategy 3.1: Placing DRM in public finance and reducing recurrence of risk in socio economic development

Member States are investing in reducing risk e.g. budget allocation for DRM, through retrofitting of infrastructure, reducing underlying risk drivers and adopting risk sensitive building codes. The strategy will encourage investments that reduce underlying risk drivers and that could generate new risks and further lead to accumulation of risks faster than they are reduced. The strategy will give emphasis on innovative approaches that prevent generating

new risks and thus contribute to progress to achieving sustainable development of the MSs. Attention shall be given to creating awareness and encouraging MSs to invest in resilience through insurance mechanisms such as ARC for anticipated risks using the 'no-regrets' principle. Member States are encouraged to ensure all new development in their public and private investments are risk sensitive.

Strategic actions:

- » *IGAD to mobilize a regional DRM donor group to support DRM funding compatible with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.*
- » *IGAD to develop a framework to support coherence in development planning and reporting under the Paris Agreement, SDGs, and SFDRR; thus helping reduce overall reporting burden requirements under these global initiatives.*
- » *IGAD to support MSs develop standardized guidelines and tools for mainstreaming DRM into development planning and sensitive sectors.*
- » *Member States to provide a budget for DRM actions from their respective national treasuries, with clear provisions on budget allocations for DRM.*
- » *Member States to invest in resilient public infrastructure; compel private investors to comply with zoning and building codes; and promote protection and diversification of weather- and climate-sensitive livelihoods;*
- » *Member States are encouraged to adopt disaster risk financing strategies, including sovereign insurance against catastrophes triggered by natural hazards, such as drought, floods, and fire, based on risk-pooling schemes such as the those offered by the AU's specialized insurance agency, the African Risk Capacity (ARC).*

- » *MSs to strengthen and scale up the Hunger Safety Net programmes in order to cover households that are more vulnerable.*

Strategy 3.2: Ensuring human-settlements and infrastructure are safe and resilient

The population of the IGAD region is growing rapidly at a rate of up to three percent per annum . Most of the population is concentrating in urban areas and major cities in the region that also account for more than 60 per-cent of their countries' GDP. Majority of these rapidly urbanizing populations live in high risky informal settlements and other poorly planned and managed peri-urban areas. A number of other cities in the region lie along the coastal areas at the risk of flooding and inundation because of potential sea level rise. In some urban areas, building codes are not observed in developing infrastructure while in some instances it is decaying rapidly thereby increasing the seismic risk and infrastructure failure. This strategy will promote safe, resilient and sustainable cities by promoting good and orderly practices in urban planning to tackle the underlying drivers of disaster risks. It will advocate risk sensitive urban planning and management to shape the resilience of future cities and urban settlements compatible with Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 11.

Strategic actions:

- » *IGAD to develop guidelines for mainstreaming DRM into urban planning.*
- » *Member States are encouraged to ensure DRM is integrated into urban planning processes.*
- » *IGAD to develop a DRM safeguard guidelines for the protection of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities living in urban areas.*

Strategy 3.3: DRM and Climate Change Integration to manage climate induced hazards

There is overwhelming evidence that climate variability and change will alter the frequency, intensity and impacts of hydro-meteorological

hazards such as floods and drought in the IGAD region. It will make it harder for vulnerable communities to predict, cope and recover from these disasters. The strategy will take urgent measures to support the integration of DRM and climate change adaptation. Sharing of weather and climate information to bolster early warning systems, contingency planning and DRM interventions will be pursued. The strategy will promote coherence of DRM and climate change adaptation across development planning including the Paris Agreement, SFDRR and SDGs.

Strategic actions:

- » *IGAD Secretariat to develop a framework for DRM and CCA integration that addresses gender and equity perspectives to guide the region.*
- » *Member States to establish mechanisms for integration of DRM and CCA approaches in a gender, age and disability sensitive manner at all levels of government.*
- » *Member States to develop framework for sharing of weather and climate information services to advance DRM in line with Global Framework for Climate Services, ensuring access for all.*
- » *Member States to advantage on common tools and approaches on DRM and CCA to synergize resilience-building actions.*
- » *Member States to ensure public and private infrastructure investments and livelihoods are disaster and climate-risk resilient.*

Priority area 4: Preparedness for Effective Response and Build-Back-Better in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Strategy 4.1: Strengthening Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response through integrated Early Warning Capacities.

Systematic monitoring and forecasting of hazards, together with detailed analysis of vulnerability and exposure of populations and physical assets, supported with strong

communication systems for disseminating the information to vulnerable populations, is critical for implementing effective Early Warning Systems. A strong and accountable institutional set up to support coordination of EWS within and across sectors and ensure that actionable risk information reaches, in a timely manner, the at-risk populations to avert loss of lives and reduce negative economic impacts is essential. There is good progress towards this multi-hazard approach in the IGAD region with Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda pioneering in the region towards strengthened EWS capabilities. However, inadequate linkages with contingency plans, weak coordination mechanisms and limited resources to trigger early action are hampering their effectiveness. Additionally, inadequate access and use of technology and increased uncertainty of the frequency and intensity extreme weather- and climate-related events, due in part to climate change, are compounding to hindering the effectiveness of EWS in the region. Several international partner organizations, including USAID, FAO, UNEP, and WFP are independently operating EWS focused on food security; however, with minimal or no coordination among these efforts.

Strategic actions:

- » *IGAD to support development of an inclusive regional EW platform in collaboration with key stakeholders to promote monitoring of trans-boundary risks, sharing of experiences and good practices.*
- » *IGAD to support development of models and strengthening of human capacities for effective sector based early warning systems in the MSs to ensure warning services reach all people in need.*
- » *Member States are encouraged to prepare and regularly update disaster contingency plans for all major hazards guided by indicators, and triggers for various hazards for early action at national and community levels, and taking into account climate change scenarios and social demographic considerations (gender, age and disability intensified vulnerability).*

- » *Member States to develop arrangements with the media and private sector including the social media for disseminating forecasts and alerts to communities at risk with special targets for reaching vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.*
- » *Member States' DRM focal institutions to develop mechanisms with Meteorological agencies for enhanced access and use of weather and risk information services to monitor and forecast all hazards.*

Strategy 4.2: Supporting disaster response/ Humanitarian operations in the region

The number of people in the IGAD region affected by disasters as well as the cost of humanitarian aid has increased. It is important to note that even with the best disaster risk reduction measures, eliminating all disaster risk is not likely or desirable to happen, as risk is an intrinsic characteristic of all human activities. Regarding humanitarian aid, this situation calls for investing in activities that contribute towards building more resilient communities by ensuring that, among other considerations, aid does not promote moral hazard or maladaptation. The strategy shall focus on strengthening capacities to respond to materialized emergencies in a timely, cost-effective and efficient manner. Investing in humanitarian relief and being pragmatic, especially in a region where disaster risk management practices are considerably inadequate, is important in the short term. Consequently, the strategy will support humanitarian action within a comprehensive DRM framework.

Priority actions:

- » *IGAD to operationalize and implement the proposed disaster response fund in line with Article 7 section (d) and (h) of the Agreement establishing IGAD.*
- » *MSs to strengthen local capacities to ensure adequate resources are available at national and local levels for disaster/humanitarian operations.*

- » *The MSs to develop a framework for integrating DRM into all humanitarian actions to ensure humanitarian action does not increase the levels of risk of vulnerable communities or groups (women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities) and optimises the development impact of humanitarian aid.*
- » *Member States to develop capacities at local level including fostering volunteerism, search and rescue capacities, financial resources, simulation exercises, strengthen Incident Command System in collaboration with CSOs.*

Strategy 4.3: 'Building Back Better' in Early Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Building Back Better (BBB) in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction is mainstreamed on the recommendations and lessons learned from previous DRR initiatives such as the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The practice of 'BBB' incorporates and promotes the 'no-regrets' concept in resilient investment planning. In the long-term, no-regrets DRM investments are expected to result in a positive net effect because the incremental cost incurred in disaster-proofing investments is relatively low when compared with similar investments under business-as-usual scenarios, whether a catastrophic event materializes or not. The strategy will seek to promote integrating BBB guidelines and recommendations into recovery planning and reconstruction investments.

Strategic Actions:

- » *IGAD to support development of gender-sensitive regional guidelines for integrating DRM into response, recovery and reconstruction.*
- » *Member States to develop/strengthen standard operating procedures (SoPs) for disaster response, private-public partnerships and community volunteerism.*

CHAPTER FIVE
**IMPLEMENTATION AND
OPERATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS**



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5.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURES AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The strategy identifies the following organs and institutional framework as essential for the implementation of the strategy in the region:

- » *IGAD Policy Organs*
 - *IGAD Summit*
 - *Council of Ministers*
 - *IGAD DRM Ministerial Committee*
 - *IGAD Committee of Ambassadors*
- » *IGAD Secretariat*
- » *Directors' Committee*
- » *IGAD Departments*
- » *IGAD Specialized institutions and Programmes*
- » *IGAD DRM Unit/Programme*
- » *IGAD Member States*
- » *Regional Organizations/Development partners and other stakeholders*
 - *World Bank*
 - *European Union*
 - *UN System*
 - *Civil Society Organizations*
 - *Private Sector*
 - *Philanthropic Foundation*
 - *Academia*
- » *IGAD DRM Coordination mechanisms*
- » *IGAD Technical Advisory Committee*
- » *IGAD Regional Platform*

5.1.1 IGAD Policy Organs (The IGAD Summit and Council of Ministers)

The IGAD policy organs are the IGAD Summit, IGAD Council of Ministers and IGAD Committee of Ambassadors. IGAD Council of Ministers are empowered to establish sectoral ministerial committees under Article 10, Section (3) establishing IGAD. Article 13A shall guide the activities of the committee's section (r) which states: "At national level and in their respective relations with one another, be at all times be guided by the objectives of saving lives, of delivering timely assistance to people in distress and of alleviating human suffering. In this regard, Member States shall facilitate the movement of food and emergency supplies in the event of man-made or other natural disasters from surplus to deficit areas".

Further, Article 13A, section (t) states: "Work programme and projects that would help establish a relief, rehabilitation and development continuum".

Thus, the strategy shall revitalize the DRM ministerial committee established in 2004 in fulfilment of the provisions that established IGAD as a policy organ to guide and give sound political footing to DRM actions and further provide general oversight on the programme.

Functions of the DRM Ministerial Committee include:

- i) *Provide oversight for implementation of the strategy.*
- ii) *Act on behalf of the Council of Ministers and report to the council on DRM matters in the region.*
- iii) *Mandate IGAD Secretariat to establish and/or strengthen DRM in IGAD Secretariat,*
- iv) *DRM regional platform, DRM interdepartmental coordinating committee, ICPAC and other specialized institutions and TAC to fully entrench DRM.*
- v) *Support mechanisms for implementation of the strategy within IGAD, between IGAD and MSs and, between IGAD and other Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Union Commission and International Development Partners.*
- vi) *Support financial resource mobilization for DRM including a regional and national disaster response fund.*

The Committee of Ambassadors is an important policy organ to support implementation of the strategy. It will perform the following roles:

- » *Facilitate re-appointment of DRM focal institutions and persons in their respective Member States.*
- » *Facilitate implementation of the strategy including regional cooperation in liaison with the DRM focal institutions in the MSs.*

5.1.2 IGAD Secretariat

IGAD Secretariat plays a key role in DRM actions including programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The strategy identifies the following IGAD Secretariat organs as key in implementation of the strategy:

- » *IGAD Executive Secretariat*
- » *IGAD Director's Committee/Inter-Departmental Committee*
- » *IGAD Specialized institutions and programmes*

j) Executive Secretariat

The following are the functions of the Executive Secretariat with regard to DRM:

- » *Facilitate the implementation of the strategy within IGAD, between IGAD and Member States, and, between IGAD and other Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the African Union Commission and International Development Partners.*
- » *Support coherence of implementation of the strategy across the global as well as IGAD strategic frameworks and across and within IGAD programmes, policies and strategies including the specialized institutions to fully integrate and mainstream DRM in all IGAD actions.*
- » *Support the review of Articles 5 and 8 of ICPAC protocol to include specific DRM functions and expand composition of the ICPAC Steering Committee to include Heads of DRM institutions from the Member States.*
- » *Facilitate financial resource mobilization from Member States, development partners and philanthropic foundations to supplement national and regional efforts for DRM activities.*
- » *Coordinate advocacy of DRM among the IGAD policy makers by convening regularly the DRM Ministerial Committees and other policy organs to better profile the programme among the decision makers.*

ii) IGAD Inter-departmental DRM committee

The strategy proposes establishment of the IGAD Inter-Departmental DRM committee to support anchoring the programme into the departments and enhance its coordination within the specialized institutions and programmes. IGAD has a number of departments/directorates implementing programmes in the region such as peace and security, infrastructure, agriculture, water and natural resources and environment. The Inter-departmental committee is essential to support integration of DRM as a crosscutting concern in the programmes, which have a bearing on DRM.

The following are functions of the committee:

- » *Promote integration of disaster risk reduction into IGAD programmes and projects in fulfilment of the Africa we want agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement and SDGs.*
- » *Recommend roles the sector and departments can play before, during and after disasters in the region in a coherent manner to enhance resilience.*
- » *Provide oversight by IGAD management on the role of the different sectors during preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.*
- » *Provide management oversight for mainstreaming gender and equity perspectives in DRM.*

iii) ICPAC strategic role

IGAD has a number of specialized institutions including ICPAC, ICPALD and CEWARN. The DRM programme is currently domiciled in ICPAC. The ICPAC protocol, which came into force in 2007, has limited DRM scope in terms of functions and activities. Given the important role ICPAC is playing in weather and climate services and climate change adaptation, the following actions are critical to properly embed DRM in ICPAC:

- » *Collaborate and facilitate sharing of weather and climate information services to DRM*

institutions in the region in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services of WMO.

- » *Promote/strengthen joint planning, implementation and monitoring of activities with DRM unit through a framework.*
- » *Promote synergy and complementarities in implementing the DRM strategy, the climate adaptation activities and the regional climate change strategy.*
- » *Support convening TAC meetings and support the operationalization of their outcomes.*

iv) IGAD DRM Unit

The roles and responsibilities of IGAD DRM Unit are to:

- » *Support IGAD Secretariat to implement the DRM strategy in line with AU and SFDRR in the region.*
- » *Support Member States to review/update/develop their DRM strategies, policies and legislation in line with the IGAD DRM strategy and AU Programme of Action.*
- » *Strengthen regional collaboration arrangements with other UN agencies, development partners, civil society organizations and academia to advance a systematic and synchronised DRM approach in the region.*
- » *Develop harmonized capacity enhancement curricula, learning materials, approaches and documents to build capacity of the Member States in liaison with the academia and higher institutions of learning.*
- » *Identify and coordinate trans-boundary risk management of hazards threatening the Member States by paying particular attention to floods, epidemics, pests and drought.*
- » *Identify and facilitate integration of specific gender concerns into DRM actions in IGAD and Member States in liaison with focal institutions for gender.*
- » *Coordinate building capacity of parliamentarians, the media, members of academia and DRM focal persons from the Member States, in the DRM thematic.*

- » *Identify and prepare project proposals for resource mobilization in the region leveraging on CCA, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Target F of SFDRR.*
- » *Establish information and communication mechanisms to monitor DRM implementation in MSs and help reporting on Sendai requirements as well as participate actively and report to the AU and UNISDR on DRRM issues.*
- » *Support monitoring and evaluation of the DRM activities in the region by developing regional and national indicators and preparation of periodic reporting on progress.*
- » *Continuous mainstreaming of gender, age and disability perspectives in DRM.*

5.1.3 IGAD Member States

The Member States will be responsible for the following actions:

- » *Identify and implement gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction interventions in the strategy at national and community levels taking into account their priorities, capacities and constraints.*
- » *Provide strategic guidance and support to DRM stakeholders implementing DRM activities.*
- » *Create a conducive environment for disaster risk reduction interventions at national and local levels.*
- » *Preparation of annual and bi-annual report on Status of DRM in their countries to IGAD Secretariat and UNISDR.*
- » *Monitor implementation of the strategy at local and national levels.*

5.1.4 Development partners and Regional Organizations

The strategy identifies the following partners and stakeholders as key in delivering the expected outcomes:

- » *Africa Union*
- » *World Bank*
- » *European Union*

- » *UN System*
- » *Civil Society Organizations*
- » *Private Sector*
- » *Philanthropic Foundations*
- » *Academia*

The strategy recognizes the current efforts of Development Partners –The European Union and World Bank’ solid support to IGAD and the Member States in various DRM efforts. For instance, World Bank is currently supporting IGAD and Ethiopia with technical and financial resources for various DRM activities while UNDP is supporting Uganda to strengthen her multi-hazard early warning capacity. WFP is supporting Ethiopia and South Sudan in strengthening early warning systems and hazard monitoring. UNDP Ethiopia and has been very supportive in building capacity of the stakeholders. UNISDR regional Office is a dependable partner in strengthening the capacity of the Member States in liaison with IGAD. It is important that IGAD work closely with these UN regional entities to advance DRM in the region in a systematic manner. The roles of UN system include:

- » *Support IGAD and MSs in implementation, monitoring and Review of this DRM strategy.*
- » *Support IGAD in convening the regional DRM platform and Technical Advisory Committee Meetings.*
- » *Support development and updating the web-based Sendai Monitor in MSs and IGAD Secretariat.*
- » *Support IGAD and her Member States in resource mobilization for the implementation of the Strategy including prepositioning of response funds.*
- » *Actively participate and support regional research on DRM and learning events.*

5.1.5 DRM Coordination mechanisms

The strategy establishes the following coordination mechanism at the regional level to enhance systematic and harmonized approach,

implementation, monitoring and reporting on the DRM agenda.

- » *IGAD DRM Ministerial Committee (Role Already identified in section 5.1.1) IGAD Technical Advisory Committee (Already identified in section 5.1.2)*
- » *IGAD Inter-departmental DRM Committee (Already role identified in section 5.1.2)*
- » *IGAD DRM Regional Platform*

i) The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

The strategy retains the existing TAC organ but expands its composition to include the UN agencies, Development partners and Africa Union for an enhanced regional coordination of DRM actions. The roles and responsibilities of TAC are:

Support IGAD with technical guidance and advice for the harmonization of DRM programme implementation and monitoring of activities in the region.

Provide forum for consultations for review of the strategy and for sharing experiences, lessons learnt and good practices in the region.

ii) IGAD Regional DRM Platform

The strategy shall support establishment of the regional DRM platform in line with AUDRRS and the SFDRR. The functions of the platform shall include:

- » *Provide a coordination mechanism for a harmonized implementation and monitoring of DRM efforts in IGAD and MSs.*
- » *Harmonize coordination of DRM in the region*
- » *Provide advocacy and technical support for a synergized implementation of DRM.*
- » *Provide a mechanism for sharing experiences and good practices on DRM efforts by the MSs, partners from UN systems, civil society, academia and development partners.*

CHAPTER SIX
**RESOURCE
REQUIREMENTS AND
FINANCING OF THE
STRATEGY**



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The successful implementation of the IGAD DRM Strategy will require the mobilization of adequate, predictable and timely resources and capacities from national, regional and international sources. These will include non-financial support such as technology, augmenting specialized human capacities to Member States and sharing of information. The Strategy will seek to increase awareness for renewed and increased commitment to invest in DRM among the decision makers and development partners; make a stronger evidence for increasing financing and investment in DRM through research; demonstrate efficient use of mobilized resources; and pursue alternative funding mechanism in addition to advocating for increased public budget funds. The strategy will build capacity for post disaster investments including conducting PDNAs to spur investing in disaster recovery and reconstruction. It will encourage Member States to develop risk transfer mechanisms through insurance and adopting the ARC initiative. In addition, leveraging a broader range of funding

opportunities in bilateral and multilateral development aid frameworks and assistance programmes through mainstreaming and integrating DRM into development processes and instruments such as the Paris Agreement, Green Climate Fund as well as research funding and bursary streams will be promoted. This requires the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders identified in Section 6 above.

The major sources of funds for implementing the Strategy are listed below:

- » *Member States*
- » *Development partners*
- » *Climate change adaptation*
- » *Philanthropic Foundations*
- » *Voluntary contributions and self-help groups*
- » *The private sector*

However, the need for a well-designed regional financial-resources mobilization strategy, which may also be adopted by MSs, should be considered.

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING



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7.1 MONITORING, REPORTING AND LEARNING ARRANGEMENTS

The strategic actions by priority area, expected results and targets shall be used in monitoring progress on the implementation of the strategy. Progress on the status of implementation of the strategy will be evaluated using the UNISDR Sendai Monitor. It is recommended that MSs prepare annual reports on status of implementation of their activities using an acceptable format. The annual reports from Member States shall be shared to Members of Parliament, National platforms and development partners.

The annual reports from MSs shall be consolidated by IGAD into a regional report profiling the Status of DRM in the region annually. Stakeholders contribution such as the UN system, the CSOs and development partners through in-country activities shall be reported by the MSs. IGAD DRM Unit in liaison with UNISDR will support MSs Coherence in reporting across the various development frameworks such as AU 2063 agenda, SDGs, Paris Agreement among others.

For ease of reporting purposes and to consolidate reports from MSs at the regional level an in-house software should be developed and be accessible on the Web for Member States to report and for IGAD DRM to follow up implementation.

The media, relevant academic institutions, CSOs, UN systems and the scientific community will be utilized as effective vehicles for learning and sharing experiences through regional multi stakeholder DRM platforms. The experiences of the stakeholders and partners will be documented and shared to enhance better practice of DRM to propel the implementation of the Strategy and contribute to the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

The Strategy shall be reviewed y after five years to assess the progress in its implementation. Findings from the progress of

implementation review will guide an iterative improving process by which the IGAD Secretariat and MSs will assess the effectiveness of the regional and national DRM initiatives.

7.2 OUTCOME INDICATORS AND TIMELINES

At the IGAD Secretariat level, a number of progress of implementation indicators will be designed and used to monitor the activities carried out for achieving the strategy's objectives and expected outcomes. The strategy implementation covers the 2019 to 2030 period, in line with the SFDRR 2015-2030. The strategy shall be reviewed every five years. The indicators shall be aligned with the AU PoA and the SFDRR . A results matrix on Table 3 below, summarizes the strategic activities, indicators, responsible agencies and timelines.

The following indicators, aligned to the SFDRR and the PoA and customised to the IGAD strategy, may be used to monitor progress:

- » *Adoption of the strategy by the policy makers –by the IGAD the DRM Ministerial Committee by 2019.*
- » *Number of Countries with functional national and sub national multi stakeholder DRM platforms by 2020.*
- » *Number of countries that have undertaken/ updated comprehensive hazard and vulnerability mapping by 2024.*
- » *Number of countries operating a consolidated effective multi hazard early warning system by 2024,*
- » *Number of Member States with DRM education integrated into school curricular by 2020.*
- » *Number of MSs with guidelines for mainstreaming DRM into humanitarian and relief activities and recovery and reconstruction by 2022.*

- » *Number of MSs adopting and implementing critical infrastructure protection measures.*
- » *Number of MSs that have integrated climate and disaster risk into the national development frameworks by 2024.*
- » *Number of countries with and using harmonized training materials for DRM capacity building at national and community levels (through Community Managed DRM actions).*
- » *Number of DRM research programmes at IGAD region by 2022.*
- » *Number of countries with DRM integrated into national and sub national development frameworks by 2022.*
- » *Number of states with updated gender-sensitive DRM strategies aligned to SFDRR and IGAD by 2020*
- » *Percentage of sub national governments with disaster preparedness/contingency plans*
- » *Number of MSs with a clear budget line on DRM for mitigation, preparedness and response actions by 2020.*

7.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The existing national statistical systems, the government agencies responsible for national planning, and relevant international databases will be charged with providing the evidence for verifying progress towards meeting the expected disaster reduction objectives and outcomes under the strategy. A simplified monitoring and reporting format and guidelines shall be developed by IGAD, aligned with the Sendai Monitoring guidelines to comply with the Sendai Monitor reporting requirements.

7.4 STRATEGY REVIEW PROCESS

The Strategy will be reviewed after every five years within established IGAD procedures for reviewing its strategies, policies and related frameworks. The experience gained from monitoring the strategy will inform the management of the Strategy through effective learning.

Table 3: The Strategy Results Matrix

Priority Area: Understanding disaster risk					
Strategy	Activities	Indicator(s)	Means of verification	Responsible Agency (ies)	Time frame
Reducing the effects of disasters by strengthening risk identification and Information management capacities.	MSS to conduct comprehensive gender, age, disability sensitive hazard, vulnerability and exposure analysis.	No of countries that have done comprehensive hazard and risk profile	Copies of the reports	DRM focal points	Immediate (3 years)
	Strengthen scientific capacities in risk modelling and climate change adaptation as a DRM concern	No of countries using scientific technologies for risk management	Scientific report	IGAD and DRM focal points	Immediate (1-2 years)
	Develop risk information and communication strategy for increased access and sharing of information to all.	No of countries with a risk information and communication strategy	Risk information & communication reports	IGAD and DRM focal points	1-2 years
Managing disaster risks through enhanced knowledge management in the region.	Support strategic capacity building and their harmonization targeting key public officers in the MSS to achieve a common understanding in DRM	No of MSS with harmonized capacity enhancement approaches	Reports on capacity building	DRM focal points	Continuous
	Promote integration of DRM curricular in schools and higher institutions of learning.	No of MSS with DRM curricular integrated into school	Copy of Ministry of education curricular report	DRM focal points	1-2 years
	Carry out capacity needs assessments to identify current capacities, gaps and challenges in DRM knowledge and develop DRM capacity enhancement plan	No of MSS with DRM gaps and capacity enhancement plan	Report on capacity gaps and building plan	Report on capacity gaps and building plan	IGAD and DRM focal points
Promote research, innovation and technology to manage disaster risks.	IGAD and MSS to establish/continue supporting regular regional learning events for sharing of information on global good practices on DRM knowledge	No of workshops/conferences at IGAD and MSS levels	Workshop/conference Report	IGAD and DRM focal points	continuous
	Conduct capacity building on gender and DRM at IGAD and MSS levels.	No of trainings on gender and DRM at IGAD and MSS levels	Report on trainings	IGAD and DRM focal points	4 years
	Expand the scope of the TAC to include a scientific and academic DRM advisory working group to support strategic research in various DRM aspects.	Composition of the TAC	TAC attendance reports	IGAD level	IGAD level

Priority Area 2: Strengthening Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction

	Periodically make progress reports on implementation of DRM strategies to policy makers and AUC/ISDR	No of progress reports from MSs	Reports	IGAD and DRM focal points	Continuous
Develop, implement, monitor and Report on DRM strategies and mechanisms in the region	Develop guidelines for harmonizing Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Approaches in the MSs and strengthen coordination at all levels.	No of MSs with guidelines on CMDRM approaches	Copy of guidelines	MSs focal points	5 years
	Update/develop and implement DRM strategies and policies compatible with the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Africa Union PoA and IGAD Regional DRM strategy	No of MSs with Revised policies/strategies aligned to SFDRR	Copy of strategy developed	IGAD and DRM focal points	2 years
	Support sub - national governments- to develop their policies, strategies and mechanisms compatible with SFDRR and the IGAD DRM Strategy.	% of Sub national authorities with DRM strategies per country	Copy of strategy developed	DRM focal points	4 years
	Reactivate IGAD DRM policy organs	DRM Policy organ operational	Copy of meetings held	IGAD level	3 years
Strengthen institutional and coordination mechanisms for DRM at all levels	Establish a DRM coordination mechanism within IGAD departments for increased synergy	Interdepartmental committee on DRM operationalized	Copy of minutes of meetings held	IGAD level	1 year
	Strengthen and expand the current DRM Unit to handle specialized areas of DRM in IGAD	No of specialized DRM staff/services in IGAD	No of specialized staff	IGAD level	2 years
	Establish parliamentary caucus for DRM to support development and implementation of DRM policies and strategies.	No of MSs with parliamentary caucuses operational	A copy of the minutes	IGAD and DRM focal points	3 years
	Form/reactivate multi stakeholder national platforms for DRM advocacy and enhanced coordination	No of MSs with operational DRM platforms	Copy of reports from meetings	IGAD and DRM focal points	3 years
	Mobilize a regional DRM donor group to support DRM funding compatible with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.	A regional DRM donor group operational	A copy of the meetings	IGAD level	5 years
Investing in DRM for building resilience in the region	Develop a framework to support coherence in development planning along the Paris Agreement, CCA, SDGs and SFDRR	A coherent framework operational	A copy of the framework	IGAD and DRM focal points	5 years
	Develop standardized guidelines and tools for mainstreaming DRM into development planning and key sectors	DRM mainstreaming guidelines operational & in use	Copy of the guidelines	IGAD and DRM focal points	3 years

Investing in DRM for building resilience in the region	Provide a clear budget for DRM actions from national treasury with clear provision on the % of budget on DRM.	No of countries with a DRM budget line/funds	Funds for DRM from government	IGAD and DRM focal points	2 year
	Protection of public and private infrastructure investments and livelihoods that are disaster risk-sensitive	% of public/private investments that are risk sensitive	Infrastructure investment plans	MSS focal points	3 years
	Adopt insurance mechanisms against hazards like drought, floods, fire, etc. such as the ARC model	No of MSS with insurance for DRM operational	A copy of the insurance plan	IGAD and DRM focal points	3 years
Ensuring human-settlements and infrastructure are safe and resilient	Strengthen the hunger Safety Net programmes to scale in order to cover households that are more vulnerable	No of MSS with HSN programme	HSN reports	MSS focal points	4 years
	Develop guidelines for mainstreaming DRM into urban planning to support MSS mainstream DRM	No of countries with urban planning risk sensitive	A copy of mainstreaming guidelines	MSS focal points	3 years
	Develop a DRM safeguards guidelines for the special protection of women, children, older persons and people with disabilities in urban areas	No of MSS with DRM safeguards	A copy of the guidelines	IGAD and DRM focal points	4 years
DRM and Climate change integration to manage climate induced risks	Develop a framework for DRM and CCA integration that addresses gender and equity perspectives to guide the region.	No of MSS with DRM and CCA framework	A copy of the DRM/CCA framework	IGAD and DRM focal points	2 year
	Leverage on common tools, approaches and resources for DRM and CCA to synergize resilience-building actions.	No of MS with common approaches to DRM and CCA	No of JAPs	IGAD and DRM focal points	1 year
	Develop framework for sharing of weather and climate information services to advance DRM in line with Global Framework for Climate Services, ensuring access for all.	No of MSS with a framework for sharing weather/climate information	A copy of the framework	IGAD and DRM focal points	1 year
Preparedness for effective response and Build Back Better in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction					
Strengthening Disaster Preparedness for effective response through integrated Early Warning Capacities	Support development of an inclusive regional EWS platform in collaboration with key stakeholders to promote monitoring of trans-boundary risks	A regional early warning platform operational	Copy of the platform minutes	IGAD and DRM focal points	5 years
	Develop models and strengthen human capacities for effective regional sector based early warning system e.g. food security, biological hazards, etc.	No of sectors with capacities for regional EW	Copy of sectoral EW report	IGAD and DRM focal points	3 years

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness for effective response through integrated Early Warning Capacities	Prepare and regularly update multi-hazard contingency plans for all major hazards linked to resources for early action	No of countries with multi hazard CPs	Copy of the CPs	MSS focal points	1 year
	Develop mechanisms with the media (including the social media) and private sector for disseminating forecasts and alerts to communities at risk with special measures to reach women, children, older persons and people with disabilities.	No of countries with a media mechanism for disseminating EW information	A copy of the mechanism	IGAD and DRM focal points	2 years
Supporting disaster response/ Humanitarian operations in the region	Operationalize and implement the proposed disaster response fund in IGAD and in MSS.	IGAD disaster fund operational	Amount of disaster fund	DRM focal points	2 years
	Develop a framework for integrating DRM into all humanitarian actions to ensure humanitarian action does increase risks to vulnerable communities or groups	No of countries with a mechanism for risk informed humanitarian actions	A copy of the framework	DRM focal points	3 years
	Develop capacities at local level including search and rescue, simulation exercises, strengthen Incident command system in collaboration with CSOs and foster volunteerism.	MSS with response capacities at local level (search and rescue, ICS, volunteerism, etc.)	No of local capacities developed	DRM focal points	3 years

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Documents Consulted

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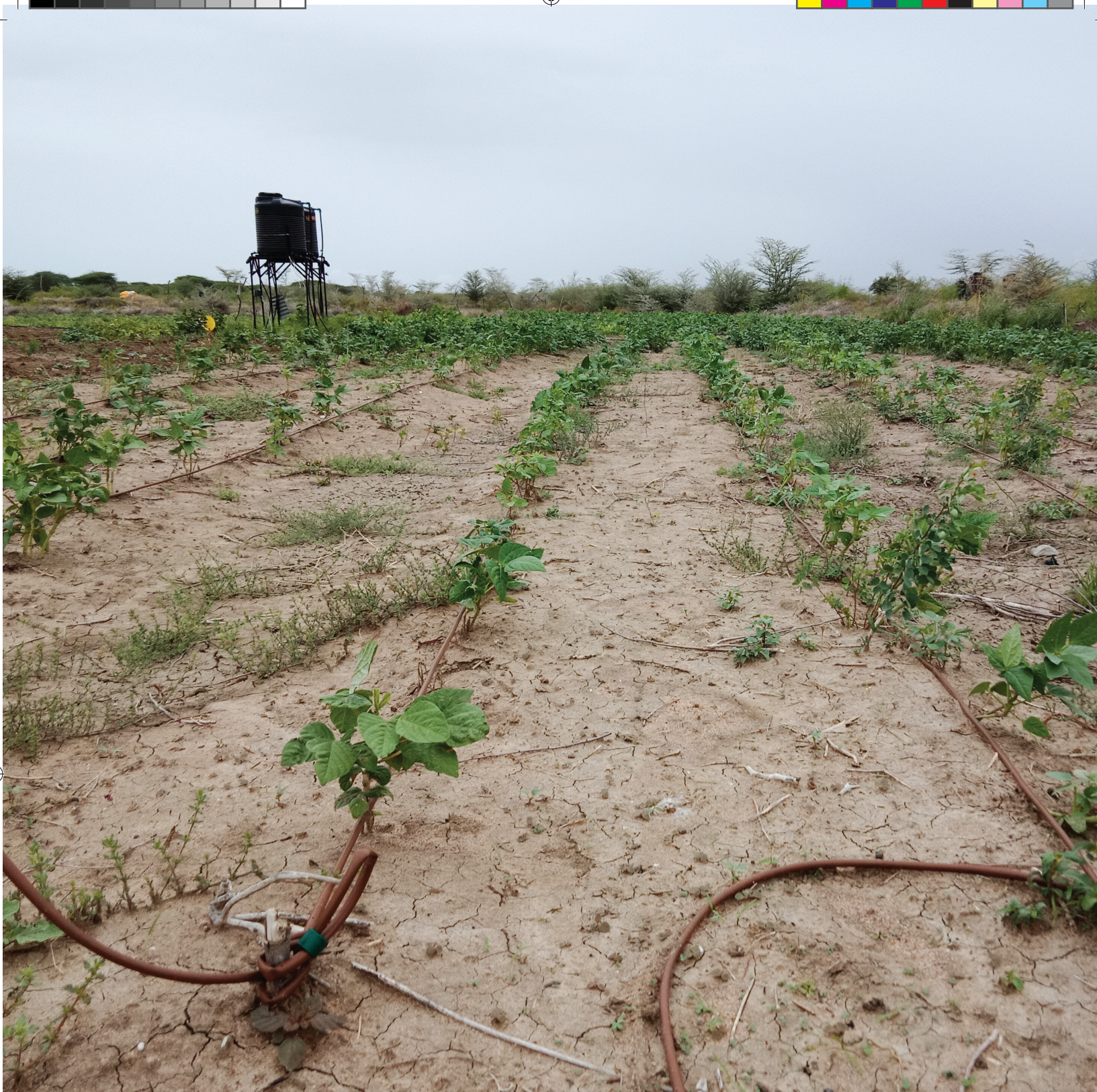
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