

IGAD REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



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

www.icpac.net

© INTER GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD) 2021
Cover photo by ©UNEP/flickr

DISCLAIMER:

The designations employed and the map presentations do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IGAD or cooperating agencies concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area of its authorities, place names, or the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.



CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	iii
LIST OF BOXES	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv

01

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background	1
1.2 What is the meaning of DRM and CCA	2
1.3 Conceptual matters on DRM and CCA	2
1.4 Exploiting the Common Concerns and Approaches of DRM and CCA	4
1.5 Recognizing the Differences Between DRM and CCA	5
1.6 DRM and CCA are Urgent Poverty Reduction and Development Agenda	5

02

STATUS OF DRM AND CCA IN THE IGAD REGION

2.1. Status of DRM and CCA in IGAD Secretariat	7
2.1.1. IGAD/ICPAC Mandate and DRM	7
2.1.2. The Strategic Options for Advancing DRM in ICPAC	8
2.1.3. IGAD specialized institutions and DRM	8
2.2. Status of DRM and CCA in IGAD Member States	8
2.2.1. The status of CCA	8
2.2.2. Policies and Legislation	8
2.2.3. Institutional Arrangements	8
2.2.4. Knowledge Management for DRM and CCA	9
2.2.5. Partnerships for Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters	9
2.2.6. Resources for Tackling Disaster and Climate Change-risks	10
2.2.7. Barriers to Integrating DRM and CCA in the Region	10
2.2.8. Consequences of Weak DRM and CCA Integration	10
Box 1: Mutual Benefits from joint Action on DRM and CCA	10
2.2.9. Opportunities for Enhanced Action in DRM and CCA Integration	10

03

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR DRM AND CCA

3.1. Global and Regional Frameworks for DRM and CCA Integration	12
3.2. International Frameworks	12
3.3. Regional Frameworks for DRM and CCA Integration	13

04

ROAD MAP FOR INTEGRATING DRM AND CCA IN THE IGAD REGION

4.1. Vision	15
4.2. Mission	15
4.3. The objective	15
4.4. The justification	15
4.5. Guiding principles	16



©FeedtheFuture/Flickr

05 STRATEGIC PILLARS FOR INTEGRATION

18

6.1. Coordination Mechanisms for DRM and CCA Integration	21
6.1.1. The DRM and CCA Policy Organs (Sectoral Council of Ministers)	21
6.1.2. DRM and CCA High-level regional management structures	21
6.1.3. IGAD Secretariat Level Activities	21
6.1.4. Member States Activities	22
6.1.5. Development Partners, CSOs, Academia	22
6.2. The Road Map Process and Activities	22
6.2.1. Overview	22
6.2.2. Implementation of Current and Future Joint Initiatives	23
6.2.3. Major Milestones of the Roadmap	24

06 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

07 MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND LEARNING

7.1. Indicators for Monitoring Progress	27
7.2. Sources of Information and Means of Verification	27
7.3. Monitoring, Learning and Reporting	28

APPENDICES

29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Relationship between hazard, vulnerability and exposure (Adapted from IPCC, 2012)

3

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1: Mutual Benefits from joint Action on DRM and CCA

10

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU/C	Africa Union/Commission
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CMDRM	Community Managed Disaster Risk Management
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Commission
DRR/M	Disaster risk reduction/Management
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Data Base
EWS	Early Warning System
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHOA	Greater Horn of Africa
GIS	Geographical Information System
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Application Centre
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
INDC	Initial Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on climate change
JAPs	Joint Action Plans
MHA & DM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MSs	Member State(s)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizational
NIE	National Implementing Entity
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



©WorldBank/Flickr

Majority of the disasters occurring in the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region are originating from hydro meteorological hazards. They include drought, floods, landslides, windstorms, lightening, extreme temperatures and wildfires among others. Such disasters are caused by interaction of hazards and the exposure of the vulnerable elements. Drivers of these hazards include rapid urbanization and population growth, climate change, state fragility and poor governance, poverty and inequality in the region. There has been grave social and economic impact of these hazards - being responsible for loss of lives, worsening food insecurity, rising diseases and epidemics, as well as resource based conflicts in the region. For instance, the economic impact on the Kenyan economy of the extended 2010 -2011 drought was USD 12.1 billion. There is overwhelming scientific evidence that shows that the frequency, intensity and unpredictability of these hydro-meteorological hazards are likely to increase as a result of climate change. This situation calls for the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) community to factor climate variability and change on disaster risk reduction approaches.

On the other hand, climate change adaptation (CCA) is mainly concerned

with moderating or adjusting to the harmful effects of climate variability and change in the human ecosystems such as planting drought tolerant crops, sustainable land management practices, increased disease surveillance and monitoring, as well as improved water harvesting practices. With regard to risk reduction, CCA is concerned with lessening the impacts of extreme weather and climate events through enhanced forecasting, and early warning systems, gender sensitive contingency planning, improved prediction and monitoring the hydro meteorological hazards and damage and loss assessments from these hazards. Additionally, both DRM and CCA are concerned with risk reduction through reducing vulnerability and exposure of the elements. Generally, vulnerability to hazards is influenced by inequalities in the region through differences in age, economic status, education, gender, health, and disability among others. Thus, there is a lot of overlap in the concerns of both DRM and CCA in building resilient and adaptive communities to these hazards emanating from hydro meteorological hazards. This calls for greater and close engagement of these two domains to exploit their synergies and complement their efforts.

This need for an integrated approach towards building resilience against

adverse hydrometeorological events is the reason why the IGAD Secretariat is spearheading this initiative of developing a regional framework to guide the Member States to integrate DRM and CCA. The Framework will contribute to enhanced optimization of the DRM and CCA initiatives in the region on strengthening the adaptive capacities. It will increase coordination and collaboration, as well as reduce duplication of efforts and the potential for implementing maladaptation measures that could increase the vulnerability of at-risk communities to future extreme events. An integrated approach will contribute towards addressing drivers of both DRM and CCA, including; poorly planned urban settlements, poor governance and state fragility, poverty and environmental degradation in a coherent and systematic manner. Therefore, an integrated approach to DRM and CCA in the IGAD region can contribute to building resilient communities and the attainment of the goals of the 2030 and 2063 agendas.

This regional Framework is organized around seven sections: Introduction covers the background information, highlights the meaning of the terms disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and explores the key concepts underpinning DRM and CCA. In addition, the section also explains



how to exploit the common concerns of both DRM and CCA and ends by appreciating the differences between the two approaches. Section two discusses the status of DRM and CCA in the IGAD. Section three provides an in depth outline of key global, continental and good practices that are supporting the integration of DRM and CCA.

Section four is dedicated to the Vision, mission and justification of this framework. The vision of this integrated regional framework is to be a premier to safety of lives and livelihoods from any adverse effects of natural and human-made hazards. It has six guiding principles including the need to enhance the understanding of hazard, exposure and vulnerability in a changing climate context as well as strengthen participation of and action by, populations at risk, including people living with disabilities with special emphasis on understanding the proportionate vulnerability of different gender groups.

Section five covers the strategic pillars of the integration. This

section describes the pillars of integration, which are promoting risk knowledge; harnessing governance and institutional frameworks; mainstreaming DRM and CCA into development frameworks; building effective partnerships, and strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response. Section six of the framework describes in detail the role and responsibilities of various actors and roadmap for implementation of the regional framework. The framework allocates specific roles and responsibilities to the following: IGAD policy organs and the Secretariat, Development partners, the DRM and CCA focal points¹ and the member States. A framework on how the results will be achieved is presented under the Monitoring, evaluation and reporting in section seven. The framework encourages close engagement of the DRM and CCA focal points and other partners to designing and implementation of joint programmes and projects for a period of 3 years that will guide future programming taking into consideration the lessons learnt.

¹ DRM Focal Points are senior technical officials designated by the DRM authorities of the Member States to link, to guide, prioritise activities and monitor implementation of DRM activities at regional level,

INTRODUCTION



©WorldBank/Flickr

1.1 Background

The Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is seeking to develop a regional framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) that will guide IGAD and its Member States towards integrating DRM and CCA policies and approaches by mutually exploiting synergies and enhancing coherence in planning towards sustainable development of the region. By pursuing development within an integrated DRM and CCA framework, IGAD pursues to exploit complementarities from the two approaches to enhance resilience-building efforts, limit duplication of efforts and wastage of scarce resources in the region. A series of events and actions are proposed to be initiated over a period of three years to support of DRM and CCA integration that will culminate into the adoption of this framework.

Hydro-meteorological hazards are responsible for the majority of life and economic losses². These include droughts, floods, strong winds, storm surges, lightning, extreme temperatures, forest fires, sand or dust storms and landslides. Drought, the foremost hazard, resulted in economic losses that affected the GHOA over the 2008-2011 averaged 3.9% of GDP per year (according to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report from Member States). In Kenya, the overall effects of the 2010-2011 drought was estimated at USD 12.1 Billion³, while in Uganda it was estimated at USD 1.2 Billion. The largest damage and losses were found in the agriculture, livestock, water, and sanitation sectors. In addition, some parts of the IGAD region also experienced floods and other shocks over the same period, however, an estimate of total damages and losses was not available as of this writing.

Climate change and the hydro-meteorological risks are intricately linked. The IGAD region is highly vulnerable to the manifestations of climate change, triggered by warming and increasingly large amounts of rains concentrating over shorter periods, causing floods. Vulnerability of the region

² Unless or otherwise stated all disaster data referred to in this document has been obtained from Emergency Events Data Base (EM-DAT), of the Center of Research on Epidemiology of Disasters at the Université Catholique Louvain, Belgium.

³ Government of Kenya, 2012: Post Disaster Needs Assessment report.

is associated with low coping capacity, poverty, and rapid population increase, poorly planned and managed settlements and environmental degradation. Studies have clearly shown that climate change is projected to increase the intensity, frequency and unpredictability of these hydro-meteorological hazards amidst rising vulnerability of the region. This calls for the DRM community to consider climate variability and change in designing disaster risk management strategies and programmes such as early warning systems, contingency planning, disaster response and recovery thus calls for factoring in climate change to strengthen resilience.

1.2 What is the meaning of DRM and CCA

This Framework adopts the UNISDR and UNFCCC terminologies to explain the meaning of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) concepts to ground the readers, practitioners and decision makers on common understanding of these terminologies.

“**Disaster risk management** is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses⁴”

Climate change refers to “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods⁵”. The negative effects of climate change include changes in the physical environment, which have significant deleterious effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the operation of socio-economic systems or on human health and welfare⁶. Climate change is projected to escalate the intensity and frequency of weather and extreme events and disasters such as floods and drought that are prevalent in the IGAD region.

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), on the other hand, is defined as

“Adjustments in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects that moderate harm and exploit beneficial opportunities⁷”. This can include: (a) adapting development or economic activities to gradual changes in average temperature, sea level rise and precipitation; and (b) reducing and managing the risks associated with more frequent, severe and unpredictable extreme weather events⁸. Thus, climate change adaptation involves developing strategies and actions that can help countries, communities, and individuals to prepare to deal with the effects of climate change.

1.3 Conceptual matters on DRM and CCA

A changing climate has shown to lead to changes in intensity, frequency, duration and timing of extreme weather and climate events or hazards. It makes it harder to anticipate, respond, recover and rebuild after the events. Thus, building resilience to the changing climate and disasters will focus on reducing vulnerability and exposure to future extreme events.

... building resilience to the changing climate and disasters will focus on reducing vulnerability and exposure to future extreme events.

The approaches for addressing DRM and CCA share a lot of commonalities and convergence on the challenges they seek to resolve in the IGAD region, through development planning, and programming. They also share similar tools, objectives and outcomes. The two communities of practice understand risk as a function of three elements: hazard, exposure, and vulnerability. Hazards refer to natural or anthropogenic phenomena that may occur with potential adverse impacts on vulnerable populations, assets or the environment. Exposure refers to all the assets, economic activities and livelihoods of communities that are within the area where the hazard is likely to occur.

Vulnerability refers to the underlying conditions that make persons, communities and societies including their assets susceptible to materialized natural hazards and the exacerbating

⁴ https://www.preventionweb.net/files/50683_oiewgreportenglish.pdf

⁵ http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/2536.php

⁶ http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/background/items/2536.php

⁷ UNFCCC Glossary http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php

⁸ Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation through Disaster Risk Reduction: Briefing Note 3, UNISDR 2010

effect of climate change.. Susceptibility of the exposed elements to the damaging effects of the materialized hazards is influenced by social, economic, environmental and physical conditions and is being exacerbated by the changing climate. Vulnerability is hazard-specific in that a community can be vulnerable to floods but not droughts.

It is predicted that changes in climate will alter the occurrence and intensity of extreme hydrometeorological events, increasing the levels of disaster risk across the IGAD region. Hydrometeorological hazards, dominant in the IGAD region, such as drought and flood are exacerbated by climate variability and change. Other hazards,



©AnnieSpratt/FUNsplash

... there is a need for increasing the understanding of the underlying drivers of current and future vulnerability to natural hazards

such as increase incidence of vector-borne or water-borne diseases may appear on areas that were not exposed to such hazards in the recent past, as well as exacerbate chronic food insecurity and/or fragility and conflict.

The higher the vulnerability or exposure to, or likelihood of a hazard to

materialize, the higher the risk. Disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change are concerned with reducing exposure and vulnerability, while increasing resilience to the potential adverse impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events. While there is an understanding that it is not possible to completely eliminate, and there is always some residual risk, there is also consensus among the scientific community and DRM/CCA practitioners that there is a need for increasing the understanding of the underlying drivers of current and future vulnerability to natural hazards to effectively tackle disaster risks.

The DRM and CCA communities of practice have follow parallel pathways of advancement and development. While both communities are concerned with building resilience against natural disasters, they are concerned with different geographical and temporal scales, and have employed different interpretations of concepts, methods, strategies, and institutional frameworks to achieve their outcomes. These differences should be taken into account in the search of strategies for achieving greater synergies. The differences and complementarities among the two communities will be examined in detail in sections 1.5 and 1.6 of this framework.

Figure 1 below illustrates the shared understanding of the relationship between hazard, vulnerability and exposure.

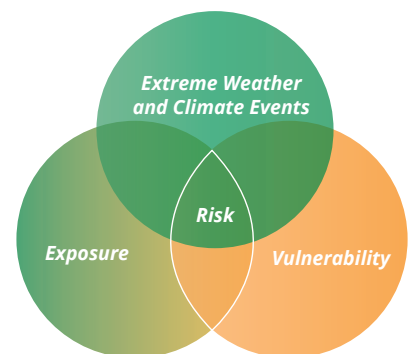


Figure 1: Relationship between hazard, vulnerability and exposure (Adapted from IPCC, 2012)

1.4 Exploiting the Common Concerns and Approaches of DRM and CCA

A number of studies have documented that both DRM and CCA have a number of issues in common, despite some temporal and spatial differences and challenges. Having this kind of information would be beneficial to practitioners and decision makers to help make plans, programmes and projects that are more effective in adaptation to climate change and in disaster risk management. Besides, the commonalities can be exploited to better inform and contribute to enlightened discussions as the Member States seek to develop their DRM and CCA policies and strategies. The link below gives more information⁹ on various studies on DRM and CCA convergence.

Generally, there is a lot of convergence in the viewpoints taken by the two communities' understanding on vulnerability as being compounded by a number of factors as reflected in their DRM and CCA strategies/policies in IGAD region. Key factors compounding vulnerability in the region are poorly planned urban settlements and rapid population trends (e.g., in Nairobi and Addis Ababa urbanization rates are more than 4 percent per annum), environmental degradation and weak governance. Other factors influencing vulnerability in the region are state fragility, poverty and economic inequality. Thus, to reduce risk emanating from hydrometeorological hazards, and the exacerbating effect of climate change, reducing exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards shall be addressed simultaneously. Both exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards are influenced by inequalities in the region through differences in age, wealth status, education, gender, health, disability, etc., manifested at different temporal and spatial scales. Such differences shape the coping and adaptive capacities of individuals and communities to extreme weather events and disasters, which is a common concern for DRM and CCA.

The development process can significantly shape disaster risk and

shortcomings in development can significantly increase disaster risks. The development process may involve risks as a result of e.g. increasing the value of exposed assets and growing communities; while inadequate investments in development (e.g. critical infrastructure and social wellbeing) make communities more vulnerable to hazards. Thus, sustainable development should be planned in a manner that minimizes creating new risks while contributes to correcting existing risks.

Mainstreaming DRM and CCA approaches into development planning, budgeting and programming is a big concern for both the DRM and CCA communities to effectively manage climate-related disaster risks. For instance, similar objectives and outcomes are sought in Ethiopia's DRM and CCA strategies, where the intended outcome of the CCA strategy, as contained in the NAPA, is to reduce the vulnerability of the populations to climate change by enhancing adaptive capacity and reducing exposure to climate related hazards. On the other hand, the objectives of Ethiopia's DRM policy include reduction and prevention of disaster risk and vulnerability that pose a challenge to development through integrating DRM into development planning. Both emphasize use of strategies and policies for enhancing resilience, risk and vulnerability assessments, use of and strengthening early warning systems, sustaining political commitments and governance, building codes and careful land use planning. Additionally, they underscore the importance of public awareness, education and training, use of science, technology and innovations to advance risk management and administrative and institutional arrangements to spearhead their respective risk management agendas. A similar approach is followed in a number of the IGAD Member States (MSs), hence both approaches complement each other, although without much planned coordination among the two domains.

The increased evidence of climate change influencing the frequency and intensity of extreme hydrometeorological hazards, deepening the underlying vulnerability of the populations exposed, highlights the challenges to the future management of disaster risks. The complication arises from the fact that climate change makes harder to predict or forecast the timing and magnitude of extreme events to proactively tackle them. Besides, the limited understanding of the underlying conditions that converge and compound to make that materialized natural hazards become disasters seriously undermine at-risk communities' capability to anticipate, respond, cope and recover from such extreme events. Thus, close, effective, interaction and engagement between the climate change and disaster risk management communities is an urgent priority.

The following are some areas where DRM and CCA share similar concerns, which need to be leveraged:

- Both DRM and CCA look to reduce vulnerabilities and exposure of communities to extreme hydrometeorological events and potential disasters.
- Both DRM and CCA seek to build resilient and sustainable communities, as a direct contribution towards achieving SDGs number 11 and 13, as well as influencing the achievement of several other SDG goals.
- Integrating DRM and CCA has potential to bring solid durable solutions to building resilient communities to extreme weather and climate events,
- There are similar participatory assessment tools and approaches for CCA and DRM that can be utilized at community level,
- Approaches for mainstreaming DRM and CCA into development plans and strategies are similar.
- Examples of CCA and DRM common concerns from available literature at community level are: use of drought

⁹ Olhoff, 2011: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Opportunities for Integrating DRR and CCA. <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/19846>. <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/35277>. In addition, IGAD Strategy.

tolerant crops and livelihood diversification; risk insurance; house design; rainwater harvesting and supplementary irrigation; flood prevention; urban drainage, relocation of people/communities; retrofitting of infrastructure, seasonal climate forecasting, and increasingly community based disaster risk reduction. Other measures are monitoring population movements of livestock and humans, disease surveillance and livestock off take among other strategies.

1.5 Recognizing the Differences Between DRM and CCA

DRM originated from humanitarian and disaster response work, while CCA has emerged in response to the growing body of knowledge on global climate and the impact of the documented raising of the oceans and land temperatures as a result of the increase of greenhouse gases, since the beginning of the industrial revolution. Some of the differences as noted in the various literature sources include:

- Climate change adaptation focuses on managing the long-term risks from global warming and the short-term extreme climate- and weather-related events, while, DRM, in addition to hydrometeorological phenomena, also addresses other natural hazards such as those of geophysical and geomorphological origin (e.g. vulcanological, earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis) and as well as technological. In the IGAD region extreme weather and climate events are the more prevalent.
- Scientific knowledge appears to be informing and guiding CCA actions more than DRM actions which has traditionally been informed and guided by community and local knowledge. This situation is explained in part by the different geographic and temporal scales on which the CCA and DRM communities operate¹⁰.
- There are different institutional arrangements for DRM and CCA approaches at the global, regional and national levels. The UNFCCC and UNISDR provide the respective global policy frameworks for CCA and DRR, respectively. In the IGAD MSs, DRM is generally under the coordination of either the Office of the Prime Minister or directly under the the President Office, while CCA is coordinated by the ministries or agencies responsible for environment. Such institutional arrangements may also be explained in part on the origins of both domains: DRM linked to the immediacy of materialized disasters and the role of humanitarian aid, while CCA being considered an academic concern that can

be postponed for consideration, at least, until the next government administration.

1.6 DRM and CCA are Urgent Poverty Reduction and Development Agenda


In many respects, the region is the global epicentre for drought and food insecurity, and a leading recipient of humanitarian aid. From 2015 up to 2017, it was estimated by UNOCHA that 15 million people in the Horn of Africa were severely food insecure. Additionally, the drought, fuelled by the changing climate, often triggered disease outbreaks, massive displacements of populations, livestock mobility and conflict over resources. The drought disaster often alternates with floods, which damages the infrastructure, limits access to schools and health facilities, degrades the environment and disrupts access to social services. According to the EM-DAT data, the total number of people affected by disasters in the IGAD region¹¹, over the 2008-2018 period, is around 82.7 million. Nearly 6 million people are displaced in the IGAD region. More than half (61.7%) of the region's urban population lives in slums, often located in hazard-prone areas. More importantly, climate change, poverty and inequality remain key drivers of disaster risk.

Disasters have a wide range of economic and development consequences. They have caused substantial decline in GDP growth in all IGAD Member States. Recent PDNA reports and other studies carried out in IGAD MSs estimate the economic impact of drought and food insecurity in the region to be 3-5 percent and 10-15 percent of the GDP respectively¹². Disasters divert resources from planned development pathways to emergencies and recovery. Given that climate change is projected to increase exposure and vulnerability of populations, the region must take bold steps to ensure the proper integration of CCA and climate change mitigation considerations into the DRM agenda, as well as DRM considerations are mainstreamed into CCA interventions. Both as part of the the urgent development agenda's priorities. Drivers of vulnerability to disasters, which include chronic high levels of poverty, poorly planned and managed urban settlements, poor land use planning, environmental degradation, decaying infrastructure, climate variability and rising population, must be tackled in a holistic and systematic manner achieve sustainable, inclusive development in the region.

¹⁰ This topic has been well addressed. E.g. see for instance, the European Forum for DRR (EFDRR)- Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction's paper, titled "How does Europe Link DRR and CCA?"

¹¹ International Displacement Monitoring Centre

¹² Post Disaster Needs Assessment (2002) for Kenya, Uganda and Eritrea

A photograph showing three individuals in a lush, green rural setting. On the left, a woman in a green top and white skirt carries a bundle on her head. In the center, another woman in a colorful patterned top carries a large, colorful bundle on her head. On the right, a man in a blue and white striped shirt carries a large, flat, woven basket on his head and a bundle of green plants in his arms. The background is filled with tall palm trees and dense green foliage under a clear sky.

... tackled in a holistic and systematic manner to achieve sustainable, inclusive development in the region

STATUS OF DRM AND CCA IN THE IGAD REGION



©DFAT/Flickr

2.1. Status of DRM and CCA in IGAD Secretariat

2.1.1. IGAD/ICPAC Mandate and DRM

IGAD is a regional economic community of the Africa Union. The original mandate of IGAD, established as 'IGADD' in 1986, was on mitigating the effects of drought and desertification and other natural hazards within the region in a cooperative manner. The IGADD mandate was later expanded (in 1996 as IGAD) to include other areas of cooperation to address emerging regional challenges in the social, political and economic fronts. The expanded areas of cooperation are (a) Food Security and Environmental protection, (b) Economic Cooperation, Regional Integration and Social Development and (c) Peace Security and Humanitarian Affairs. All IGAD programmes are indeed assembled around these four areas. Additionally, IGAD has four other specialized institutions among them is ICPAC, where DRM and CCA is anchored. ICPAC, originally established as Drought-Monitoring Centre, was later adopted through a protocol in 2007 as a specialized institution of IGAD.

The Mandate of ICPAC is guided by the protocol that came into force in 2007. The objectives of ICPAC, as provided by the protocol include: (i) providing timely early warning information and sector specific products for the mitigation of climate variability and change; (ii) improving the technical capacity of producers and users of climatic information, (iii) developing an improved, proactive, timely and broad-based system of information, (iv) expanding the knowledge base within the sub region in order to facilitate informed decision making on climate related issues and (v) maintaining quality controlled data bases for risk and vulnerability assessment for general support to DRM strategies. ICPAC performs eighteen functions accorded by the protocol. Article 5¹³ of the protocol assigns 18 functions to ICPAC but only one is inadequately linked to DRM.

ICPAC has developed a regional climate change strategy to guide the region and members states in adaptation and mitigation actions. A number of programmes are running in the centre. The

¹³ Source: Protocol on the Establishment of ICPAC, 2007,

DRM programme, domiciled in the ICPAC is already updating its DRM regional strategy to guide the region towards disaster resilient socio-economic development.

The DRM programme for IGAD is located in ICPAC. It seems that the current institutional arrangement is not conducive to supporting an adequate institutional profile and political backing for the DRM programme within the ICPAC/IGAD institutional frameworks. There is fragmentation of the DRM initiatives, making the approach disjointed, poorly coordinated and thus wasteful of scarce resources within IGAD.

2.1.2. The Strategic Options for Advancing DRM in ICPAC

- Review the ICPAC strategic plan and those of other specialized institutions to clearly incorporate DRM as an urgent crosscutting theme in their activities in the IGAD region.
- Review the IGAD regional climate change strategy to fully mainstream DRM as a theme, affected by climate variability and change, in line with the recommendations of the Global Framework for Climate Services and the African Union Climate Change Strategy.
- IGAD to proactively outreach and disseminate, among the IGAD region's policy makers, parliamentarians, and relevant stakeholders the DRM and CCA framework. This dissemination campaign may involve preparing DRM policy briefs based on existing or new DRM documents, presenting them in a format that is suitable as an advocacy tool for effectively reaching the intended audiences.

2.1.3. IGAD specialized institutions and DRM

- IGAD specialized institutions shall incorporate human-made and natural hazard risks considerations in the design of their programmes and interventions, in the context of sustainable development.
- The DRM programme shall develop guidelines for integrating DRM considerations into IGAD specialized institutions' flagship projects, paying particular attention to regional projects in the following sectors: infrastructure, livestock, agriculture, water resource

management, and health (including projects focused on addressing diseases and epidemics).

2.2. Status of DRM and CCA in IGAD Member States

The status of the DRM and CCA in the region is examined with regard to policies and legislation, institutional arrangements, knowledge management, partnerships and collaborations, resources for tackling resilience through DRM and CCA and barriers to integration of DRM and CCA.

2.2.1. The status of CCA

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

- Climate Change Adaptation efforts are guided by UNFCCC provisions among the MSs.
- All IGAD MSs are signatory to Conventions and treaties associated with climate change such as UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol, Paris Agreement, 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 including: developing INDCs, NAMAs, NAPAs, climate change readiness through adopting finance guidelines for CCA, appointment of National Designated Authority (NDA), and National Implementing Entity (NIE).
- Capacity enhancement on climate change issues conducted at various levels.
- Conducting vulnerability assessment to climate change completed in a number of the countries.

With regard to DRM, MSs have achieved the following milestones in the region:

- MSs 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 EWs, etc. guided by the

SFDRR. However, inadequate resources are seriously hampering the progress to achieving DRM goals in MSs.

- IGAD Policy organs endorsed the IGAD DRM strategy 2004 and has been under implementation ever since
- Some-how IGAD has been grappling with institutionalizing DRM programme for a long time, though unstructured and under staffed.

2.2.2. Policies and Legislation

- Policies and legislation that are shaping the resilient agenda have been developed but without explicit cross-referencing the DRM and CCA agendas, at the IGAD region and MSs levels. For instance, the IGAD regional climate change strategy has made little mention of DRM. However, the Africa Union Climate Change policy and the WMO Framework for Climate Services have clearly identified DRM as a crosscutting theme and indicated how it would play a critical role in addressing climate change-related issues.

... providing timely early warning information and sector specific products for the mitigation of climate variability and change.

- Member States are developing their CCA strategies without explicit reference to the DRM authorities, NGOs, CSOs, and other concerned stakeholders' concerns. NGOs and CSOs have developed ample experience by working at the community level, implementing CMDRM (Community Based Disaster Risk Management) projects.
- Legislation, policy and other actions are focused on the national level, with limited impact at the subnational and community levels.

2.2.3. Institutional Arrangements

- At the Member States' levels, the DRM and CCA communities are operating from different ministries, meanwhile in IGAD, both are hosted within ICPAC. However, there is no clear evidence of

these two communities of practice collaborating or coordinating activities at the regional or national levels.

- Generally, in the IGAD region, the ministries responsible for environment are also responsible for addressing the CCA agenda, while DRM concerns are managed at the highest administrative levels, oftentimes under the Prime Minister's offices (as it is the case in Uganda, and the Ministry of Interior in Kenya,
- If IGAD was to strengthen DRM and CCA approaches in ICPAC, it would provide greater impetus and clear

services are working well with all relevant sectors within IGAD Member States.

- Public-private partnerships for DRM and CCA are still low.

2.2.4. Knowledge Management for DRM and CCA

- Use of knowledge as a basis for advancing adaptation to disaster risk management and climate change is fully recognized by the two communities.
- Capacity enhancement and training for DRM and CCA are being carried out without reference to each other. The various stakeholders building capacity of government and stakeholders have developed training tools and approaches within their respective domains, without much coordination or collaboration with the other discipline
- Some higher institutions of learning in the region, such as universities are undertaking teaching and research activities in DRM and CCA, though such efforts are not well coordinated among the two domains.

2.2.5. Partnerships for Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters

Notable gaps:

- Inadequate structured regional engagement with UN agencies, development partners, private sector and philanthropic foundations to advance resilience-building actions. Little collaboration with regional entities such as Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), United States Agency for International Development USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (USAID's FEWSNET), NASA SERVIR and ITHACA in climate and risk mapping.
- Inadequate collaboration with other RECs for learning, sharing experiences and good practices and up-scaling innovative adaptation and DRM approaches.



©AnnieSpratt/FUNsplash

... developing an improved, proactive, timely and broad-based system of information

direction to MSs for enhanced action. Overall, the process of bringing DRM to ICPAC was a positive decision for the integration of DRM/CCA. However, due in part to a

lack of clarity on the institutional arrangements within IGAD/ICPAC, the expected good coordination and collaboration among the authorities responsible for DRM and CCA, respectively, is not working as expected. .

- The agencies responsible for the provision of meteorological information and weather/climate

2.2.6. Resources for Tackling Disaster and Climate Change-risks

- Both DRM and CCA have inadequate budgetary allocation from governments given the competing national priorities and needs in the resource-constrained MSs.
- There is insufficient skilled human resources in the fields of DRM and CCA in the Member States. Development partners such as WFP are augmenting technical capacities of Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHA&DM) and National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) in South Sudan and Ethiopia, respectively.
- Use of modern technology, such as Geographic Information Systems, remote sensing, hazard monitoring and prediction, using computer models, and Early Warning Systems, as well as communication systems is rudimentary due in part to inadequate allocation of financial and human resources.

2.2.7. Barriers to Integrating DRM and CCA in the Region

A number of barriers are hindering the integration of DRM and CCA in the region including:

- Inadequate conceptual understanding of DRM and CCA among the two communities,
- There appears to be insufficient knowledge, within MSs, for integrating DRM and CCA into development plans, policies and programmes.
- Apparent rivalry and turf wars among the DRM and CCA scientists and practitioners that may derail progress towards capitalizing on the gains from an integrated DRM and CCA approach.
- Tools and approaches of many years in Community Managed Disaster Risk Management (CMDRM) at community level have not been leveraged to advance community based adaptation actions.
- Disjointed DRM and CCA programming and duplication of activities with attendant wastage of scarce resources in the already resource-constrained MSs.

2.2.8. Consequences of Weak DRM and CCA Integration

The consequences for a weak DRM and CCA integration, documented in various literature sources, include the following:

- i. Duplication of effort
- ii. Duplication of innovations
- iii. Administrative inefficiencies
- iv. Imbalance in funding
- v. Duplication in advocacy
- vi. Unhealthy competition
- vii. Uncoordinated parallel or competing interventions leading to maladaptation that ultimately increases the vulnerability of the targeted communities
- viii. Inadequate understanding of the synergies and mutual benefits resulting from the integration of DRM and CCA agendas.

Box 1: Mutual Benefits from joint Action on DRM and CCA

Example of mutual benefits of DRM and CCA

Flood mitigation project e.g. in Western Kenya Reforestation contributes to lessening the impact of floods, but will also lessen the impact of soil degradation and help control local temperature and rainfall. Similar benefits are expected from reforestation of the Mt Elgon to lessen the landslides in Uganda.

2.2.9. Opportunities for Enhanced Action in DRM and CCA Integration

- Harmonizing coordination of DRM and CCA can enhance effective decision making and planning at various scales. In this context, coordination would help avoid duplication of efforts, reduce wastage of resources and further reduce inefficiencies among the IGAD Member States,
- Joint programmes and activities for DRM and adaptation at various timescales and spatial scales can efficiently utilize domestic and the global funding mechanisms such as the green

climate fund and Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs),

- Encouraging cooperation and collaboration between different sectors and agencies and advocate for joint funding for DRM and CCA. despite some functional and temporal differences between the two domains,
- Modifying funding schemes from development partners for management of medium term and long-term resilience building strategies would simultaneously support DRM and enhance adaptive capacities,
- Modifying funding schemes supporting CCA to incorporate specific DRM/R activities.
- Leveraging on CCA funding schemes for DRM from global and national funding levels such as Paris Agreement (2015), The Cancun agreements (2010) through the Climate change Green Fund, Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (2011), etc.
- Advancing CCA by use of the established DRM approaches and tools and mechanism at community DRM level for a win-win scenario. Therefore, the global schemes should be leveraged to finance the additional cost of climate-proofing DRM interventions.
- Technology transfer for strengthening forecasting, Early warning Early Action mechanism and emergency response as provided by UNFCCC can advance DRM in the IGAD Member States,
- Development, dissemination and sharing of robust products and methods for risk transfer can help achieve desired outcomes of both DRM and CCA,
- Governments and states commitments to UNFCCC, which requires them to consider climate change in the social, economic, and environmental policies and plans, can strengthen disaster resilience.
- Integrating DRM and CCA can avoid duplication of works and maximize utilization of resources.

*... use of knowledge as a basis
for advancing adaptation to
disaster risk management and
climate change*



GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR DRM AND CCA



©DFAT/Flickr

3.1. Global and Regional Frameworks for DRM and CCA Integration

DRM and CCA integration process is supported by a variety of global and regional frameworks and reports. Member States need to consider to integrate DRM and CCA interventions. Currently, there is a forward-looking effort at IGAD level to integrate DRM and CCA ,

3.2. International Frameworks

The following international Frameworks support, in one way or the other, the integration of DRM and CCA agendas:

1. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Has seventeen Goals with ten goals related directly to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The aim of the SDGs to support countries attain sustainable development. Climate change and natural and human-made hazard induced disasters have been identified as a huge threat to achieving all the goals.
2. **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** and related CoPs:
 - All IGAD MSs are signatories of the UNFCCC, which aims to stabilize GHG concentrations to avoid dangerous interference with the climate system.
 - Cancun Agreements: Outcome of CoP16 that created the Green Climate Fund seeks to support Developing Countries meet the cost of climate change mitigation and adaptation.
 - **Paris Agreement COP21¹⁴:** It set the goal to limit global warming to less than 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. It also seeks to support developing countries with technology and financial resources to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. The agreement highlighted the need for early warning systems, emergency preparedness, and comprehensive risk assessment and risk assurance facilities as key areas of action.

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

- **Bali Action Plan:** Outcome of CoP13, which established a framework for reducing emissions and for adaptation actions but without a signed treaty.
3. **WMO framework for climate services:** Identifies DRM as a key sector along with agriculture, water, infrastructure, etc., which is adversely affected by weather and climate events. Climate change, as mentioned earlier, is projected to increase frequency, intensity and unpredictability of the extreme events. This calls for enhanced risk reduction strategies, forecasting and early warning systems related to climate variability and change and preparedness measures.
 4. **Sendai Framework for DRR:** The framework with four priorities for action, is guiding the global community to substantially reduce 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.
 5. **Addis Ababa Action agenda:** It sets a financing framework for funding for development in developing countries through international cooperation. It encourages consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing to ensure the development results are sustainable. It commits to enhanced adaptation support for groups and environments most vulnerable to climate change.
 6. **The IPCC Special Report, 2012: Managing risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation:** The authoritative scientific report on advancing climate change adaptation through DRM provides clear compelling evidence that CCA is a risk management strategy and DRM is beneficial in addressing risks emanating from climate change. It also indicates that adaptation to climate can immensely contribute to disaster risk management. It calls for closer integration of DRM and CCA along the development planning frameworks for increased synergy and complementarity.
- ### 3.3. Regional Frameworks for DRM and CCA Integration
1. **AU DRR Strategy and Programme of Action¹⁵ :** The strategy and PoA is guiding Africa countries to implement the Sendai Framework of Action 2015-2030.
 2. **AU Climate Change Policy:** The policy clearly identifies DRM as a critical pillar that is needed for enhanced action on CCA in Africa through: (a) Disaster reduction and risk management: including early warning, preparedness, contingency planning, emergency response and post-disaster recovery; (b) Sectoral planning and implementation: adaptation in key sectors including water, agriculture, coastal zones, health, infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystems, forests, energy, urban management and tourism, taking into account the cross-sectoral implications; (c) Building economic and social resilience through the diversification of economies to reduce dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, including through the use of indigenous knowledge and practices and the strengthening of community organizations
 3. **IGAD and ICPAC Strategic Plan:** Both the IGAD and ICPAC strategic plans have identified DRM and CCA as key entry points to the global climate change debate and actions. However, the role of DRM in contributing to the region's sustainable development in these strategic documents is not explicitly spelt out. The original mandate that inspired MS to create the 'IGADD' organization was later broadened to address key development needs across the IGAD region.
 4. **IGAD CC Regional Strategy¹⁶:** The strategy identifies undertaking vulnerability assessment and developing adaptation actions as critical in enhancing resilience to climate variability and change. A number of priority actions in various sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, infrastructure, etc. are identified that require enhanced action for mitigation and adaptation issues. However, the nexus between DRM and CCA is ambiguous in the strategy and DRM is not identified as an area that can be affected and influence CCA.
 5. **IGAD Regional DRM Strategy, 2004:** The Strategy is currently under review, is the 1st one after 2004. There is need to recognize the threat of climate change in the strategy and recommend measures to manage risks in a changing climate.
 6. **IDDRSI:** Aims to reduce the effects of drought and related shocks in the IGAD region in a holistic manner. It recognizes the need for tackling underlying drought causes of drought in a sustainable and holistic manner. However, the programme has no nexus with the DRM programme located in ICPAC. However, the IDDRSI programme, which came into effect following the debilitating drought impacts of 2010-2011 in the region, is in accordance with the original mandate of 'IGADD'.
 7. IGAD specialized institutions synergies and linkages have not adequately recognized the threat from natural hazards and climate variability and change in their programmes. Screening of projects and programmes for risks to ensure they are 'climate smart' and 'disaster proofed' needs to be pursued urgently.

¹⁵ https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33005-doc-sendai_framework_for_drr_2015-2030-en.pdf

¹⁶ Can be accessed on: www.igad.net

*... key entry points to the
global climate change
debate and actions*



ROAD MAP FOR INTEGRATING DRM AND CCA IN THE IGAD REGION



©WorldBank/Flickr

4.1. Vision

A resilient IGAD region where MSs' populations, their assets, and economies are prepared and protected against the adverse impacts of extreme natural events and the exacerbating effects of climate change."

4.2. Mission

To improve the capacity of IGAD Member States to manage disaster and climate change risks in order to build resilience against natural disasters by ensuring that DRM and CCA policies are effectively coordinated at the regional and national levels, and DRM interventions are designed and prioritized taking into consideration current and potential effects of climate change

4.3. The objective

The objective of this framework is to improve the coordination, collaboration and coherence among the IGAD region's DRM and CCA communities to promote disaster-resilient, 'climate smart', sustainable socio-economic development across the entire region.

4.4. The justification

1. Extreme weather and climate events are the leading cause of disasters in the IGAD region. Climate variability and change exacerbate the intensity and frequency of extreme hydrometeorological events making it harder for communities to prepare, respond, cope with, and recover from them.
2. Managing disaster and climate change risks through parallel, uncoordinated initiatives is a duplication of effort and wastage of scarce resources with potential to increase vulnerability of the communities, resulting from on-the-ground interventions that could lead to maladaptation.
3. Managing current and future climate risks in the region will require optimizing DRM and CCA synergies in decision-making and development planning.
4. The drivers of vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters are similar,

including environmental, social-economic factors such as rapid population increase; poorly planned urban settlements, environmental degradation, poverty, poor governance, state fragility..

5. There is interest to leverage complementarities in DRM and CCA initiatives to strengthen resilience actions in the region.
6. The authoritative IPCC Special Assessment Report¹⁷ shows with strong evidence that the growing trends in frequency and magnitude of weather- and climate-related hazards are likely to continue due to climate change, particularly in Africa. The report indicates that the changing climate is altering disaster risks through increasing stresses on water availability, food security, ecosystem services and sea level rise among others.
7. Thus, an integrated approach to DRM and CCA in the IGAD region can contribute to building resilient communities and attainment of 2030, and 2063 agendas:- the SDGs, the SFDRR 2030, AU Agenda 2063.
8. In recent years, there has been growing interest in converging DRM and CCA approaches with notable progress in Asia, the Pacific Island States¹⁸ and some IGAD MSs..

4.5. Guiding principles

This Framework adopts Turnbull et al. (2013) principles for an integrated DRM and CCA framework:

1. Increasing the understanding of hazard, exposure and vulnerability in a changing climate context.
2. Leadership by IGAD Secretariat and Member States. The DRM and CCA integration agenda will only take root if the IGAD Secretariat and the relevant authorities of the Member States provide strong leadership to the process.
3. Fostering systematic engagement, and promote synergy between multiple stakeholders at all levels.

4. Strengthen participation of, and action by, populations at risk, including vulnerable groups such as individuals living with disabilities , women, children and the elderly, who may experience different types and levels of vulnerability.
5. Recognize the impact of different geographic and timescales in the planning of DRM interventions, taking into consideration the impacts of climate change,
6. Stakeholder engagement: like DRM and CCA strategies, involve, to the extent possible, all relevant stakeholders to promote buy-in and ownership by the beneficiary communities.



©AnnieSpratt/Unsplash

¹⁶ <https://www.ipcc.ch/2019/>

¹⁷ http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/assets/FRDP_2016_Resilient_Dev_pacific.pdf

*... fostering systematic engagement,
and promote synergy between
multiple stakeholders at all levels*



STRATEGIC PILLARS FOR INTEGRATION



The Framework identifies five pillars for facilitating joint action on DRM and CCA as discussed below. These pillars are: (i) risk knowledge, (ii) mainstreaming DRM and CCA in the development planning processes (iii) governance and institutional frameworks, (iv) partnerships and collaboration and (v) disaster preparedness for effective response. Literature on good practices from the Pacific Island States, Kenya and European Union among other sources has guided identification of the strategic pillars.

1. Promoting risk knowledge and Innovation for DRM and CCA integration

To effectively tackle the root causes of both disaster and climate change risks, increasing understanding of the exposure, the vulnerability and nature of climatological hazards is vital. Past, present and future trends of these hazard occurrences and the effects of climate change have to be understood properly. At community level, use of the traditional knowledge to inform design of DRM and CCA activities and use of participatory approaches to advance understanding of climate and disaster risk should be promoted. Innovative approaches in leveraging on information technology as a driver for developing solutions for both DRM and CCA should be explored.

The Framework encourages networking with regional institutions that support risk mapping to access free availability of data' as well as Geospatial mapping and other open data sources. It is critical to leverage on such technology to conduct risk assessment in the region.

1. Harnessing Governance and Institutional Frameworks for DRM and CCA Integration for Achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda

This will involve endorsing the regional DRM and CCA Framework as a policy instrument to guide the IGAD region towards building a common approach towards building resilience and the achievement of the sustainable development agendas. The aim is

to strengthen governance arrangements for DRM and CCA within the policy organs of IGAD and MSs as well as among the decision makers and parliamentarians. Comprehensive review of gender-sensitive policies, plans and legislation as well as coordination mechanisms to streamline planning of DRM and CCA at regional, national and community should be encouraged. Ultimately, DRM and CCA shall be fully institutionalized and adequately resourced at various levels in support of achieving the 2030 (SGDs, SFDRR, The New Urban Agenda and 2063 (The AU's "The Africa We Want") agendas in the IGAD region. The Framework for integration will embrace gender sensitivity and inclusivity at all levels in their preparation.

1. Mainstreaming DRM and CCA into Development Agenda

Mainstreaming the DRM and CCA approaches into development planning, budgeting and programming is a concern of both the DRM and CCA agendas to effectively manage disaster and climate change risks. The objective is to ensure that programmes and projects are risk sensitive, thus resilient to disasters and climate change risks through 'climate and disaster proofing' the interventions. Therefore, both DRM and CCA should be simultaneously be mainstreamed and made an integral part of all development planning and implementation processes to insure sustainability of the interventions. Thus, the region should develop common tools and approaches to support risk analysis in the programmes and projects as well as activities within IGAD Secretariat and the MSs in support of the 2030 + 2063 agendas.

1. Building Effective Partnerships to Promote Meaningful Participation of Populations at Risk

IGAD engages with a wide range of partners to advance both DRM and CCA agendas in the region. Building broad network of global, regional and national partnerships can help deliver sustainable solutions through the DRM and CCA approach. This engagement will involve fostering global and regional collaboration to facilitate access to global knowledge and mobilizing financial resources from global programmes to invest in resilience actions¹⁹. Deepening engagement with Member States through forums such as GHACOF, Regional DRM Platform and via the IGAD policy organs will foster

sharing of experiences and enhance resilience of the MSs. The Framework also encourages full participation of vulnerable population groups, including: youth, women and the elderly, who may be differentially exposed and vulnerable to hazard risks, to be meaningfully involved in making decision regarding interventions that affect their lives. The sustainability of the climate and disaster resilient building efforts depends on their commitment, involvement, and ownership of the initiatives and activities to be carried out.

1. Strengthening Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response including 'Building-Back-Better' in Recovery and Reconstruction

The number of people affected by disasters in the IGAD region has been increasing as well as cost of humanitarian aid. It is important to note that even with the best disaster risk reduction measures, eliminating disaster risk is unlikely in the short term among the MSs. Besides, climate change will bring different risks, which the DRM community has not traditionally worked with, including potential social conflict arising from human migration, new kinds of pests and epidemics, increased scarcity of water and large-scale crop failures and food shortages among others. Therefore, there is an urgent need to build awareness and capacity within the DRM community, to broaden its practices.

Therefore, this framework calls for better investment in disaster risk reduction and management, taking into consideration the effects of climate variability and change, to effectively prepare, respond, and recover from materialized natural hazards, and the impacts of extreme hydrometeorological events, exacerbated by climate change. This Framework shall focus on strengthening capacities to respond to emergencies in a timely, cost-effective, and efficient manner by actionable information, such as weather and climate forecasting data, to inform early action and guide humanitarian interventions in the region. The Framework also seeks to promote the use of post-disaster damage and losses assessments (e.g. PDNA) to increase the MSs' understanding of the financial and social impacts of materialized extreme events and the need to support ongoing efforts towards integrating DRM and CCA interventions into the recovery planning and reconstruction efforts under the 'build - back - better' approach.

¹⁹ Strong partnerships with The World Bank, Africa Development Bank, USAID, United Nations, Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Union and Japan should be promoted to offer sustainable solutions for DRM and CCA integration in the IGAD Secretariat and Member States.



... deepening engagement with Member States through forums such as GHACOF, Regional DRM Platform and via the IGAD policy organs

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



©IanMacharia/Unsplash

The following strategic actions will be pursued at regional and country levels to propel DRM and CCA integration in the region.

6.1. Coordination Mechanisms for DRM and CCA Integration

6.1.1. The DRM and CCA Policy Organs (Sectoral Council of Ministers)

To operationalize the framework, the secretariat shall:

- Convene Sectoral Ministerial meeting from relevant institutions affiliated with DRM and CCA to endorse the framework and provide high-level oversight to the activities thereto.
- Support advocacy and resource mobilization from the MSs.

6.1.2. DRM and CCA High-level regional management structures

- Constitute multi stakeholder DRM and CCA management committee consisting of IGAD Secretariat, Development Partners, CSOs, academia and UN system. The management committee will have an oversight on the following.
 1. Analysis of DRM and CCA regional strategies and documents to identify gaps and opportunities for integration.
 2. Development of innovative funding mechanisms for both DRM and CCA.
 3. Establish a joint fund raising plan among the DRM and CCA communities.
 4. Convene a high-level regional conference on DRM and CCA innovative joint actions, compile a compendium of good practices on integration of the two approaches for learning, up scaling and guide policy makers.

6.1.3. IGAD Secretariat Level Activities

- Develop clearly-defined ToRs for the establishment of a DRM-CCA integration taskforce, under the authority of IGAD....[]
- Establish Steering Committee drawn from key directorates/departments within IGAD Secretariat to spearhead the implementation

of DRM and CCA and enhance coherence in planning across the DRM, CC and SDGs agendas in the region.

- Establish and convene a regional Technical Advisory Committee mechanism drawn from heads of Met services, Climate change and DRM focal institutions to endorse the Framework and jump-start the process.
- Map relevant stakeholders and institutions in the region on DRM and CCA.
- Facilitate convening a donor group to support innovative approaches to DRM and CCA funding.

6.1.4. Member States Activities

- Conduct analysis of policies and strategies for DRM and CCA to identify synergies and complementarities in the MSs for fostering the integration process as an urgent development agenda.
- Review the DRM and CCA strategies and policies to foster coherence and linkages in objectives, actions and outcomes.
- Undertake a comprehensive institutional stakeholder mapping as input to the efforts for enhancing DRM-CCA coordination and planning, particularly considering the roles of the hydrological and meteorological services.
- Constitute/strengthen a joint national platform for DRM and CCA.
- Identification of joint projects, activities and programmes to enhance building joint climate and disaster activities in the region.
- Develop standard tools, methodologies and approaches for DRM and CCA such as vulnerability assessment guidelines, guidelines for mainstreaming the DRM and CCA to sectors and decision-making processes, indicators and targets, geo spatial tools for monitoring risks, community risk management and adaptation committees, etc.
- Encourage coordinated fundraising budgeting and planning efforts at

IGAD and MSs levels, as well as joint implementation of programmes and interventions at all levels of administration, including the community level.

6.1.5. Development Partners, CSOs, Academia

- Convene donor group meeting for innovative approaches to DRM and CCA funding.
- Create a scientific advisory group on DRM and CCA to conduct specific research on DRM in the context of CCA.
- Carry out resilience related studies in support of DRM and CCA integration.

6.2. The Road Map Process and Activities

6.2.1. Overview

The integration agenda of DRM and CCA proposes a number of concrete actions in the region through a **concerted effort** and **joint planning and implementation** of activities at different levels and timescales. The proposed activities have been identified based on a range of studies, good practice and lessons learned, particularly from the Pacific Island States, as well as IGAD regional events and meetings. It is proposed that these activities continue to be addressed as part of the process in the years leading to the finalization of the DRM and CCA regional Framework in 2024. The experiences gained from these activities will further inform the finalization of the integrated regional framework. Ultimately, this effort for integration will contribute to 'disaster proof' all relevant development plans and the achievement of the SDGs.

Besides, the Framework encourages building on and learning from current activities and coordination mechanisms of AU/IGAD/ICPAC at various levels. There is a need to expand the scope of the IGAD Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) membership to include the CCA focal points in the MSs. The coordination mechanisms include:

... building resilience to the changing climate and disasters will focus on reducing vulnerability and exposure to future extreme events.

- IGAD DRM regional platform.
- TAC of DRM focal persons to include CCA focal points of the MSs.
- IGAD Specialized institutions –joint activities and forums to share experiences and lessons learnt from past impacts of disasters on their programmes.
- GHACOF

6.2.2. Implementation of Current and Future Joint Initiatives

The activities outlined in this sub-section



©AnnieSpratt/FUNsplash

... add value to the development of an integrated regional framework in the region

are deemed crucial in ensuring that disaster and climate risk are mainstreamed across the IGAD region and across the the development planning, implementation and

all decision-making processes of the MSs' governments. The implementation of the following actions would add value to the development of an integrated regional framework in the region. Learning from the implementation process will add value to the further improvement of the framework.

1. **Establish/Strengthen DRM, CCA coordination, and planning for mainstreaming into sectors and**

all decision-making processes for achieving the sustainable development agendas in the IGAD region²⁰. Climate change actions and DRM are not sectors in themselves, but must be implemented through the policies of other sectors such as those of agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, land use, environment, finance and planning. IGAD has a number of directorates and specialized institutions, which must integrate DRM and CCA into their strategies, programmes, projects and activities to achieve the resilience outcomes, and further the same to Member States. The MSs on their part should focus on developing a foundation of planning and oversight, as a means to achieve systematic policy coordination and mainstreaming across sectors and institutions, and as part of regional, national and local development planning. The process should address such things as objectives, principles, and institutional responsibilities, tools for mainstreaming, investment priorities, and accountability mechanisms.

2. **Development, implementation and monitoring of progress of Joint Action Plans for DRM and Climate change and documenting on lessons learned:**

The Framework encourages the region, with the support of the Development Partners, to develop Joint Action Plans (JAPs) for DRM and CCA integration over the **next three years**. A compendium of ongoing DRM and CCA programmes and projects will be developed to assess and document good practices and areas of future mutual collaboration. Evaluation of the joint interventions will be undertaken at the **end of three years** to document what has worked well, and what needs to be improved so they can yield maximum benefits for building DRM/CCA capacities in the context of sustainable development and

²⁰ Examples current in the region is the GACHOG but needs strengthening and linking the same to the 2030 and 2063 agendas.

achievement of other 2030 Agendas. The lessons learned will inform future JAPs for enhanced climate and disaster risk management in region.

3. Mapping of institutions, policies and mechanisms already in place for reducing disaster risk and dealing with Climate change to identify capacities and gaps²¹.

Stakeholder mapping and analysis is foreseen as a key input to the entire process and should be undertaken as soon as possible. It is also foreseen that the stakeholder mapping will evolve as the preparation and final validation phases of the framework progress.

4. This will facilitate improved understanding of the enabling environment (or barriers) for DRM and CCA, and provide opportunities for future investment in these areas.

5. Develop innovative funding mechanism to advance resilience through disaster risk management and climate change adaptation: This is an important priority for the IGAD region towards a more streamlined access to funding for both DRM as well as CCA in terms of both increasing overall availability and accessibility of funds. The funding mechanism and opportunities should be guided by existing and emerging initiatives, for example, on both Climate Change financing and Disaster Risk as well as insurance mechanisms. Some of the climate changes financing possibilities available for DRM include Global Environment Facility (GEF): Green Climate Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), which pay specific attention to DRM in their guidance.

The Adaptation Fund, which is the financing mechanism for adaptation under the Kyoto Protocol, similarly supports activities 'aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of and risks posed by climate change', although no explicit reference is made to the term disaster risk reduction or management. Additionally, the Cancun Adaptation Framework calls for enhanced action

on climate change related disaster risk reduction. The Bali Action Plan pays specific attention to the significance of disaster risk reduction as part of enhanced action on climate change adaptation²².

6. Consolidate available information on hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and risk assessments

to ensure easy access to the data and its subsequent manipulation to inform both DRM and CCA²³. This will involve leveraging on the freely available data bases on risk information to build a disaster and climate resilient region as well as in the Member States such as 'Open Data for the Horn'. This should include collating the damage and loss information in the region to guide compensation to vulnerable communities as envisaged under the Paris Agreement.

7. Deepen multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary consultations at all levels to identify and explore opportunities for harmonizing policy and coordination approaches to address capacity gaps. Some IGAD Member States and the Secretariat have made some good progress by having an integrated national coordination mechanism for DRM and CCA, although by default, e.g. through common national DRM platforms and the GACHOF. The MSS are encouraged to deepen the multi-stakeholder engagement at the national and community platforms to explore opportunities for harmonizing the policy frameworks as well as coordination mechanisms that would support joint action.

At community level, already community managed disaster risks and community based adaptation committees often run parallel in most of the MSS although they share a lot. *There will be a need to identify committed DRM and CCA 'sponsors' among the various institutions interested in DRM and CCA such as the world Bank, the European Union, IGAD, etc. to propel the agenda further after the technical*

validation.

8. Upscale and Out scale capacity development activities to strengthen coherent approaches to DRM and CCA in the region. One important ingredient for success is that those responsible for DRM and CCA should understand the needs and capacities of the other and jointly develop their technical and leadership capacities (based on the policy and institutional analysis as indicated in (i) above). This could be achieved, for instance, through designing joint training. This effort will further

... IGAD Member States and the Secretariat have made some good progress by having an integrated national coordination mechanism for DRM and CCA

contribute to achieving a committed critical mass of experts and practitioners to catalyse DRM and CCA integration in the IGAD region.

9. Develop regional communication and information management capacities as readiness plan for DRM and CCA implementation: As mentioned in (i) above, IGAD Secretariat should urgently commence collating, documenting and sharing available information, resources, as well as taking stock of ongoing and planned DRM, Climate change initiatives in the region.

6.2.3. Major Milestones of the Roadmap

1. Activities building to the finalization of the framework

Process for developing an integrated regional DRM and CCA Framework and related implementation arrangements has a number of actions. The process will contribute to *the region's readiness to develop the Integrated DRM and CCA framework for IGAD region.* Implementation of current DRM and CCA activities will be built on the framework.

The proposed DRM and CCA main activities include:

²¹ Similar to the UNISDR/UNDP analysis of the policy and institutional landscape of DRR and CC

²² Check on the web links in the appendix for more information about the possible funding mechanism from these agreements

²³ A good example is the ongoing initiative on comprehensive risk assessment in Ethiopia with the support of the World Bank

- Develop gender-disaggregated database(s) on hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and risks as well as damage and losses through joint assessments by DRM and CCA institutions.
- Develop a compendium of ongoing DRM and CCA programmes and projects in the IGAD region.
- Mapping of institutions, policies and mechanisms for DRM and CCA to identify gaps and opportunities at all levels.
- Joint training programmes to enhance technical skills and leadership for DRM and CC and build critical mass of experts and practitioners.
- Strengthen Information management capacities to support DRM and climate change.
- Undertake national and community level multi-stakeholder discussions to explore joint DRM and CC programmes/ projects
- Develop and implement DRM JAPs and Joint DRM/CC NAPs²⁴ in the IGAD region.
- Evaluation of joint DRM and CCA programmes/projects after three years of implementation to inform potential for integration, benefits and future areas of collaboration.
- Document lessons learnt from joint programmes and projects for learning.
- Conduct a high-level conference on DRM and CCA for buy-in and take stock on lessons learnt before rollout.

2. Development of the Integrated Framework and Subsequent Roadmap Events:

The key events in the Roadmap process from 2019 onwards include:

- February 2019: Joint Technical validation workshop of the IGAD Technical Disaster risk Management Committee, Directors of Met Services, climate Change Directorates and Development Partners. Dates 26th – 28th February 2018;** The event will provide opportunity for stakeholders from MSs, the development partners, IGAD Secretariat, CSOs and the academia to interrogate the contents of the framework, give inputs and contribute to the formulation of the integrated regional framework. The outcomes of the technical validation will also contribute to the high regional level conference on the DRM and CCA later in 2024.
- May-June 2019: The Draft Framework is submitted to the IGAD Inter Departmental DRM/CCA Committee/ Directors' Committee for information.** The Framework encourages IGAD develop a DRM and CCA coordination mechanism at directors of departments level to provide guidance and oversight to the process.
- September 2019:** Final draft submitted to IGAD Policy Organs-The Council/ DRM Ministerial Committee/Committee

Ambassadors for endorsement. Thereafter, framework activities lined up in section 1 above will swing into action.

- November 2019- March 2020:** IGAD and MSs shall commission a study on developing a compendium of programmes and projects highlighting good practices on DRM and CCA in IGAD and Mss
- June 2020 First High-level conference on DRM and CCA integration based on the technically validated Integrated Framework.** The conference will be based on the case studies and good practices on DRM and CCA to support the integration agenda. Learning from good DRM and CCA practices within the IGAD region will help cement the integration agenda. Committed institutions, as senior sponsors, to drive the agenda further will be identified.
- Dec 2019- Jan 2024: IGAD and Member States to develop joint Action plans/activities/programmes/projects for DRM and CCA.** The JAPs will be implemented jointly at IGAD and MSs levels for a period of three years. Evaluation of the JAPs will be carried out in early 2024 after the implementation to inform potential of the DRM and CCA integration in the region. The development partners and UN systems shall support IGAD and MSs in strengthening the systems, resource mobilization and coordination mechanisms for this process.
- March-June 2024:** Evaluation of JAPs to document good practices and areas of collaboration.
- Sept 2024: Second High-Level Regional Conference on DRM and CCA.** This will deliberate the findings of the JAPs implementation at the IGAD and MSs levels consider potential of the DRM and CCA from the process. This will inform future DRM and CCA roll out and implementation.
- 2019- 2024: Entrenching DRM and CCA engagement Africa Union level.** IGAD Secretariat shall present a paper on DRM and CCA integration initiative to AU events such as the DRM platform, the Scientific and advisory group meetings, the AU climate change platform, Horn of Africa resilience group, etc. to popularize the initiative and garner support for increased resources and continental lobbying of the process.
- Upcoming Conference of Parties- COP25 and COP26:** Negotiations on ensuring DRM and CCA integration for the region is tabled as agenda for discussion and planned implementation arrangements; IGAD to prepare a paper on DRM and CCA integration on the common position of the region to the upcoming COPs and to the development partners in the region.
- January 2024:** Roll out and full Implementation of the Strategy based on the evaluation findings and the outcome of the second high-level conference.

²⁴ The implementation of the DRM and CCA will be guided by country preferences



MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND LEARNING



©WorldBank/Flickr

7.1. Indicators for Monitoring Progress

The following thirteen indicators shall be used to measure implementation progress of the framework:

- i. A Regional integrated DRM and CCA framework developed and endorsed by the policy makers
- ii. A high-level multi-disciplinary management committee is established to spearhead the Integration agenda in the IGAD region.
- iii. A compendium of ongoing DRM and CCA projects and programmes in IGAD is compiled
- iv. Number of joint DRM and CCA projects developed in IGAD Secretariat
- v. Number of joint DRM and CCA projects developed in the Member States
- vi. Number of joint DRM and CCA national platforms established and functional
- vii. Number of DRM for CC projects established in the IGAD Secretariat
- viii. Number of countries with multi hazard EWSs considering Climate change scenarios.
- ix. Number of Countries with unified coordination mechanism for DRM and CCA
- x. Number of Countries with a legislation/strategy/framework for DRM and CCA integration
- xi. Number of countries with disaster preparedness for effective response including 'build -back -better' mechanisms.
- xii. Learning of learning materials on DRM and CCA developed in the IGAD region.
- xiii. Number of countries with a unified monitoring and evaluation and learning system with indicators for the 2030 agendas incorporated.

7.2. Sources of Information and Means of Verification

The existing national statistical systems and relevant international databases will provide the means to verify evidence on progress towards meeting disaster reduction objectives and implementation of activities in the strategy. A

simplified, but harmonized monitoring and reporting formats and guidelines shall be developed by IGAD, aligned with the Sendai Framework Monitoring guidelines, the Paris Agreement monitoring system, and a the SDGs monitoring system. It will feed into monitoring requirements of the framework, the IGAD system and the Sendai Monitor.

7.3. Monitoring, Learning and Reporting

The strategic actions by pillar area, expected results and targets shall be used in monitoring progress on the implementation of the framework. Progress on the status of implementation of the strategy will be evaluated using the UNISDR Sendai Monitor, and the SDG indicators for climate change adaptation and DRM. It is recommended that MSs prepare annual reports on the status of the implementation of their activities using an acceptable simplified reporting format. The annual reports from member shall be shared to various policy organs and development partners. The regional multi stakeholder management committee shall provide guidance on the monitoring system.

The annual reports from MSs shall be consolidated by IGAD into a regional report profiling the progress of DRM and CCA in the region annually. Stakeholders contribution such as the UN system, the CSOs and development partner's contribution through in-country activities shall be reported by the MSs. ICPAC in liaison with UNISDR will support MSs coherence in reporting across the various relevant development frameworks, including the AU 2063 agenda, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement.

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/CCA platform. The experiences of the stakeholders and partners will be documented and shared to enhance learning and better practice of DRM/CCA to propel the implementation of the framework and contribute to the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. An outreach and communications

strategy would be developed to engage the stakeholders in the implementation of this Framework.

... building resilience to the changing climate and disasters will focus on reducing vulnerability and exposure to future extreme events.



©WorldBank/Flickr

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Glossary of terms

Adaptation

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

Adaptive Capacity

The ability or potential of a system to respond successfully to climate variability and change, and includes adjustments in both behaviour and in resources and technologies.

Capacity building

In the context of climate change, the process of developing the technical skills and institutional capability in developing countries to enable them to address effectively the causes and results of climate change.

Climate

The average pattern for weather conditions occurs over a long time. Weather refers to the atmospheric conditions at a specific place at a specific point in time. Climate has always varied because of natural causes. Increasingly, however, human increases in GHG emissions causing changes in climate as well.

Climate Change

Changes in global or regional climate patterns, including changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall. In particular, climate change refers to a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to human activities that increase levels of GHG emissions, especially atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels. Climate change is sometimes referred to as global warming, which specifically refers to the long-term trend of a rising average global temperature.

Climate Finance

Local, national or international financing that may be drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing, and is critical to addressing climate change because large-scale investments are required for adaptation and mitigation.

Climate Resilience

Closely linked to adaptation, building climate resilience includes reducing vulnerability to climate change, making sure that the impacts of climate change are avoided or cushioned, and enabling people to respond to climate risks.

Contingency planning

A management process that analyses specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

Conference of the Parties

The supreme governing body of the UNFCCC, which meets once a year to review the Convention's progress. The word "conference" is not used here in the sense of "meeting", but rather of "association."

Deforestation

The long-term or permanent loss of forest cover. The term implies transformation of forest into another land use, which is caused and maintained by a continued human-induced or natural perturbation.

Disaster

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster risk

The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

Disaster risk management

The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster

Disaster risk reduction

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Early warning system

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss

Environmental degradation

The reduction of the capacity of the environment to meet social and ecological objectives and needs

Exposure

People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses

Forecast

Definite statement or statistical estimate of the likely occurrence of a future event or conditions for a specific area.

Greenhouse gases

The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Less prevalent -- but very powerful -- greenhouse gases are hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), per fluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Hazard

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition

that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

Hydro-meteorological hazard

Process or phenomenon of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Programme, the IPCC surveys worldwide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that are widely recognized as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. The IPCC also works on methodologies and responds to specific requests from the UNFCCC's subsidiary bodies. The IPCC is independent of the UNFCCC.

Mitigation

In the context of disaster risk reduction, refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters

National platform for disaster risk reduction

A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving

Measurement, Reporting and Verification Plus (MRV+)

An integrated framework proposed for Kenya to measure, monitor, verify and report results and impacts of mitigation, adaptation and climate finance actions, and the synergies between them.

Mitigation

In the context of climate change, a human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases. Examples include using fossil fuels more efficiently for industrial processes or electricity generation, switching to solar energy or wind power, improving the insulation of buildings, and expanding forests and other "sinks" to remove greater amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere

National Adaptation Plan

A document prepared by developing countries that identifies urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change.

National Climate Change Action Plans

National plans of action, prepared at five-year intervals, that set out in detail the requirements and costs for the design and implementation of the various climate change interventions required for Kenya to attain low carbon climate resilient development

Natural hazard

Natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the

impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

Prevention

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Public-Private Partnerships are an association between government and private sector through which private financing is utilized to perform a public function, at a profit to the private sector.

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Technology Transfer

A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders.

United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

An international treaty signed by 195 countries that entered into force in 1994. The objective of the Convention is "...stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate systems..."

Vulnerability

the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity and its adaptive capacity.

Appendix 2: Important References/Websites for DRM and CCA Integration

The Bali Action Plan UNFCCC;

Calls for "promotion of DRR as a tool for CCA"

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_13/application/pdf/cp_bali_action.pdf

The Cancun Adaptation Framework UNFCCC;

"Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, taking into consideration the Hyogo Framework for Action, where appropriate, early warning systems, risk assessment and management, and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at the local, national, sub regional and regional levels, as appropriate;"

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=4>

The IPCC Special Report, 2012: Managing risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation:

https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX_Full_Report.pdf

WMO framework for climate services

<https://www.wmo.int/gfcs/>

United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change: The Paris Agreement was Outcome of COP21

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

The 2009 and 2011 UNISDR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

“the opening high-level panel of the Global Platform, political leaders, including heads of State and heads of Governments, highlighted in stark, unequivocal terms that reducing disaster risk is critical to managing the impacts of climate change and avoiding an erosion of social and economic welfare” p1

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/10750_GP09ChairsSummary.pdf

“Promoting integrated approaches to development that address climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and ecosystem management and restoration” p3

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/20102_gp2011chairsummary.pdf

Integrating DRM and CCA in the PACIFIC by UNISDR

<http://sdg.iisd.org/news/unisdr-releases-report-on-integrating-drr-and-climate-change-in-pacific/>

KEY DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

AU (African Union) 2016. “Programmeme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015--2030).”

AU (2015): African Strategy for Climate change, Africa Union, Addis Ababa.

ECOWAS, (2006): ECOWAS Policy for Disaster risk reduction.

Few,R.,Ogbar,H., Bouwer, L.M.,Viner, D. & Sperling, **FD2006**). Linking climate change adaptation and disaster risk management for sustainable poverty reduction, Synthesis Report. Washington DC, USA.

IGAD, 1999: Disaster Risk Management Strategy, ICPAC, Nairobi.

IGAD, 2017: IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy. ICPAC, Nairobi.

ICPAC, 2018: Status, gaps and challenges in DRM and CCA of IHAD Member States. Draft reports on country visits by the Consultant when Reviewing the IGAD DRM strategy.

IPCC, 2012: Managing the risks of extreme events and disasters to advance climate change adaptation. A special Report of Working Group I and II of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate change. Cambridge University Press, New York, USA

IPCC, 2013. Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G. -K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V.ex and P.M.

Olhoff, 2011: Global Assessment Report for Disaster risk reduction: Opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation and Disaster risk reduction in Development Planning and Decision-making.

Olhoff and Shauer , 2010: Screening tools and guidelines to support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into development Assistance. UNDP, Newyork.

Pelling and Holloway, 2009: Legislation for mainstreaming DRR, TearFund. Teddington, UK.

Sharma, R. 2009: Progress Review of National Platforms for Disaster risk reduction in Asia and Pacific Region. UNISD, Bangkok, Thailand.

UNDP, 2009: Indonesia Legal and Institutional systems for Disaster Risk Reduction. Regional Programme for Capacity Building for Sustainable Recovery aand Risk Reduction, UNDP, New York.

UNDP, 2004: A Global Review: UNDP support to institutional and legislative systems for DRM. Executive summary. UNDP New York

UNISDR, 2004: Living with risk: A Global Review of Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives. UNISDR, Geveva, Switzerland.

UNISDR, 2009: Disaster risk Reduction Terminology. UNISDR, Geveva, Switzerland. UNISDR, 2007:

UNISR, 2015: Sendai Framework for Disaster risk reduction 2015:2030: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Geneva, Switzerland.

World Bank, 2008: Catastrophe risk deferred drawdown option (DDO), or CAT DDO. Background Note, World Bank, Washington, DC.



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Contact information:

IGAD: info@igad.int
www.igad.int

ICPAC: icpac@igad.int
www.icpac.net