

**INTERGRATED DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN THE HORN OF AFRICA
(IDMP HOA)**

**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL MEETING TO REVIEW EXISTING FRAMEWORKS AND
PROGRAMS RELATED TO DROUGHT RESILIENCE IN THE HORN OF AFRICA 2014**



**25-26 September 2014
Nairobi, Kenya**

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
DAY ONE.....	4
1. Opening.....	4
SESSION ONE.....	5
2. Global IDMP Program	5
3. IDMP HOA Program	6
4. Discussion Session.....	7
SESSION TWO.....	7
5. Presentation of Country Reports	7
a. Djibouti – Presented by Mr. Ismael Elmi Habaneh	7
b. Ethiopia – Presented by Dr. Tena	8
c. Kenya – Presented by Mr. Peter Macharia	9
d. Somalia-Presented by Engineer Adaawe	11
e. South Sudan – Presented by Mr. Payai John Manyok	12
f. Sudan – Presented by Dr. Tarig	13
g. Uganda – Presented by Mr. Martin Rwarinda	13
6. Presentation on DRSLI in the HOA by Dr. Kifle	15
7. Presentation of findings from the HOA region by Gerald Kairu	15
Day Two.....	17
8. Discussion on project implementation arrangements and next steps.....	17
The Way Forward.....	19
Conclusion.....	19
Closure of the workshop.....	19
Annex	20
Annex 1: Programme	20
Annex 2: List of participants	21

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Drought Management Program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) meeting was organized by the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWPEA) following a scoping exercise to assess the drought resilience status in 8 countries in the Horn of Africa. The countries include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, south Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. Below are the recommendations from the meeting:

- Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) need to prioritize the hot spots where program interventions can add value and deliver concrete results within the first year.
- Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) need to critically look at the CWP Drought Resilience Assessment Report as well as the Country Programming Paper (CPP) to establish the linkage and ensure that the IDMP HOA program activities contribute to the CPP.
- The regional secretariat needs to expedite the country drought assessments for Somalia and South Sudan to generate information that will be the basis of implementing activities in those countries as well as completing the project document.
- The IDMP HOA program document, which is the basis of implementing the various interventions in the region, has to be cascaded into the regional annual work plan to be approved by Regional Steering Committee.
- The regional secretariat needs to engage IGAD, which is a key-strategic partner in the region- GWPEA must expedite to formalize collaborations between GWP and IGAD.
- The GWP Country Water Partnerships together with the regional secretariat have to work towards leveraging funds once the program document is finalized.

Other priority recommended interventions that emerged were as follows: capacity building of stakeholders i.e. institutions, communities etc; strengthening public participation in drought risk management; support policy implementation; promoting partnership for IDM, demonstrating IDMP on the ground -based on piloting initiatives on IWRM; enhancement of traditional coping systems; promoting new technologies for water management and rainwater harvesting-water resource development, securing access to natural resources; sector policies and strategies to demonstrate a coherent link to emergency response; contingency funds and capacity for preparedness and early response to drought; research and knowledge management; livelihood and basic service support; and natural resource management component (*water resources development, and securing access to natural resources and environmental protection*).

Overall, there is need to mainstream water security in drought management work and strengthen partnerships within the region. These will need to take place within the overall framework of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). This will enable progress and add value and in turn help to leverage funds.

Ownership of the project and its interventions is critical to create the desired drought resilience. The CWPs which are multi-stakeholder platforms at country level will promote ownership of interventions within the countries.

The meeting was composed of two days with participants coming from within the eight countries and partner organizations around the world. Therefore, this report provides a summary of the main issues that emanated from the two days meeting.

DAY ONE

1. Opening

The regional meeting of the IDMP HOA was held at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi Kenya on the 25-26 September 2014. The meeting began at 9a.m with a brief introduction by Mr. Gerald Kairu, the Regional Program Manager about the Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA). Participants were appreciated for accepting the invitation to the meeting. It was noted that the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWPEA) is coordinating a three year Integrated Drought Management Programme whose main purpose is to improve the drought resilience of communities and ecosystems in the Horn of Africa countries. Participants were informed that the workshop followed a scoping exercise of the drought resilience status by facilitators working to support the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) in the Horn of Africa (HOA) countries.

The main purpose of the workshop was to discuss the IDMP HOA implementation that is expected to start in January 2015. Specifically, the workshop was intended to provide input into the review of existing frameworks and programs related to drought resilience in the Horn of Africa and to design implementation arrangements for the IDMP HOA for the period from 2015-2017. The outcome of the workshop is expected to help enrich the IDMP HOA program document to make it comprehensive and address the needs and priorities of the countries in the region. A similar program is also being implemented in the West Africa region.

The role of GWP was emphasized by Frederik Pischke, the Network Officer for GWPEA region and Programme Officer based at the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) developing the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) at the global level jointly with WMO. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) was founded in 1996 as a partnership for sustainable development, in order to foster integrated water resource management (IWRM). GWP is a dynamic, not-for-profit network which currently has over 3,000 Partner organisations in 172 countries around the world. The network has accredited 86 Country Water Partnerships and 13 Regional Water Partnerships.. GWP perspective of the IDMP is that it is a unique collaboration that would be implemented through 3 key approaches: vertical integration, horizontal integration and support to existing initiatives. IDMP comes at a crucial time as the post 2015 Development Agenda is being shaped and the UNFCCC meeting at the end of 2015 expected to provide a future framework to address climate change.

Before officially opening the meeting, the GWP Regional Coordinator Mr. Patrick Safari noted that IGAD initiated the IGAD Drought and Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) following a summit in Nairobi in 2011 where the Heads of States recognized the need for holistic approach to combat droughts and other shocks. He highlighted the seven priority or contribution areas of the IDDRSI as Natural resources and Environment Management, Livelihood support and basic services, Market access, trade and financial services, Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response, Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer, Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building, Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships He also stated that every IGAD member country has the Country Programming Paper (CPP), which informed the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) on the priority interventions in the region. He concluded by stressing the need to coordinate IDMP HOA activities with those of the IDDRSI in order to avoid duplication.

The official opening of the workshop was presided over by the Government Representative from the Kenya Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Mr. Sunya Orre, the Director for Technical Services. He started by welcoming the participants and stated that he was both excited and anxious to be part of the workshop. He stated that the communities are still vulnerable to drought impacts despite large investments and all the accumulated knowledge. He went on to characterize drought as the most adverse national disaster in the IGAD region with impacts such as food crises, livestock deaths and conflicts among many others. He gave an example of the 2010-2011 drought that affected the entire IGAD region. He also stated the importance of integrating drought management in the ongoing development efforts such as the Vision 2030 of Kenya. In addition, he added that Kenya has also resolved to end drought emergencies by 2022. He brought it to the attention of participants that drought resilience is important as an overarching goal especially for households that have no capacity for long-term development but emphasized the need to look at the bigger picture as well.

As a closing remark, referring to the many development plans that individual IGAD member states have formulated, he challenged the participants to ask themselves five questions: to what extent have we mainstreamed drought/disaster risk issues in our national and budgetary plans? do we have concrete frameworks? how robust are our frameworks? Do we have timelines for reviewing them? how do we hold each other accountable? He concluded by saying that he hopes the results of the meeting would help address these questions.

SESSION ONE

2. Global IDMP Program

In this session, an overview of IDMP at the global level was highlighted. This included the socio-economic dynamics of drought, which require decreased emphasis on precipitation deficiencies and increased emphasis on water/ natural resource management. The IDMP was launched at the global level at the High-level Meeting

on National Drought Policy (HMNDP), which was attended by over 414 participants from 87 countries. Participants were informed that IDMP aims to add value and close the gaps with regard to: Better scientific understanding of, and inputs for, drought management; Improved knowledge base, with better access to information and products; Capacity for drought risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning; Improved policy and planning for drought preparedness and mitigation across sectors; and drought risk reduction and response. In the past drought response has focused on crisis management often to the detriment of a risk management Approach. IDMP approach has centred on the following approaches: proactive rather than reactive, collaboration by fostering horizontal and vertical integration, knowledge sharing, demonstration projects, and developing capacities.

At the global scale, a number of organizations have also showed interest in participating in the IDMP program. These include: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Joint Research Centre (JRC), Mexico's National Water Commission (CONAGUA), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank among others. In addition, Mr. Pischke stated that the broad aim of IDMP is to increase the capacity of the region to adapt to climatic variability by enhancing resilience to drought at local, national and regional level.

During this session, a copy of the National Drought Management Policy guideline was introduced to the participants. These guidelines were formulated in response to needs articulated at the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP), and which can be adapted as template to national realities and needs building on existing risk management capacities. In conclusion, the presentation brought to the attention of participants-the planned Integrated Drought Management Help Desk, which will be the entry point/portal to contact the IDMP/ get information on IDM. This will be launched in late 2014 once contents developed and the programme is fully operational.

3. IDMP HOA Program

There was a presentation on introduction of the IDMP HOA program. It was noted that IDMP HOA is part of the global IDMP that GWP & WMO launched in Geneva in March 2013 at the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP). The main goal of the IDMP HOA is to promote increased drought resilience of countries, communities and ecosystems in the HOA region. The presentation highlighted that the Horn of Africa has experienced adverse weather effects (frequent and severe floods and droughts) for a long time- causing substantial economic losses and humanitarian suffering. The presentation underscored the program components and expected outcomes of IDMP HOA as follows:

- Policies and programs towards sustainable drought management in the region and at country levels influenced

- Innovative scalable practical solutions that address water security challenges in place
- Knowledge and capacity for enhancing drought management developed
- Partnership and collaboration for drought management within the HOA enhanced

Participants were informed that IDMP HOA had commissioned jointly with the GWP Country Water Partnerships an assessment in 8 countries i.e. Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda with an aim to assess the socio-economic status, environmental trends, policy status, and initiatives (on-going and/ or potential) in drought management in the Horn of Africa countries. The presentation was concluded by pointing out the partnership and collaborative arrangements where IDMP HOA is in collaboration with several regional centers such as the IGAD/IDDRSI/INWRMP, ICPAC, WMO regional offices and Nile Basin Initiative.

4. Discussion Session

Issues arising out of the discussions included: i. Whether IDMP HOA has any collaboration with research institutions and ii. If the existing drought management initiatives referred to were restricted to only government led initiatives. In response, the program has stated contacting research organizations e.g. IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), regional WMO office in Nairobi and plans to work with more institutions to get more reliable data that can be shared with all stakeholders. In additions, plans are underway to work with diverse stakeholders spanning from the government organizations, NGOs, civil society, research institutions, to private sector and many more. In this regard, on-going initiatives referred to therein are not restricted to only government led rather an active engagement of civil society and the private sector is actively sought by the IDMP HOA.

SESSION TWO

5. Presentation of Country Reports

These are reports that have been generated from the scoping exercise which is on-going to assess the drought resilience status of countries in the HOA region.

a. Djibouti – Presented by Mr. Ismael Elmi Habaneh

The highlights from the presentation are as follows:

- Djibouti has changed with time with strong manifestation in rainfall irregularity.
- Droughts cycles have occurred since 2007 affecting almost 50% of the population.
- The adverse impacts of the climate change are especially experienced by the pastoralists and the small-scale farmers. The dominant livelihood system is pastoralism.
- The impacts of droughts in Djibouti affect mainly livelihood revenues, food crises, livestock deaths, loss in trade, and reduced milk production among others.

- Droughts have resulted into multiple and accumulated effects on water in aquifers, poor water quality and degradation of land cover.
- Regarding existing national policies, a National Climate Change Action Plan has been developed and adopted by the cabinet.
- The government of Djibouti adopted another act to reduce tax on basic cereals as well as food security plan (2012-2017) with three pillars namely: insurance of sustainable food security, support to vulnerable groups and creation of new technologies.
- Public investment plans exist in key sectors such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries.
- There are several drought management initiatives e.g. a project focusing on enforcement of drought resilience and the Dry Land Project funded by the Islamic Development Bank.

b. Ethiopia – Presented by Dr. Tena

The highlights in the presentation are:

- A significant part of the Ethiopian population is vulnerable to drought due to over reliance on rain-fed and smallholder agriculture.
- It is estimated that more than 11% of the total population is exposed to droughts especially in the Oromiya, SNNPR, Somali and Afar regions where predominantly pastoralists reside.
- The drought impacts in the country include pasture shortages and overgrazing, land degradation, decreased water availability, and livestock diseases, decreased livestock productivity, crop failure and food insecurity.
- As regards drought related policies, Ethiopia adopted its Country Program Paper for the "Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative" in 2012.
- The Country Program is firmly anchored to the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) and many other policies, strategies and plans aimed at reducing drought emergencies and bringing about sustainable growth.
- The 1995 Constitution provides the legal basis for the policies, strategies, and programs aimed at managing disasters such as drought.
- The CPP has clearly stipulated the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms for drought resilience related activities in Ethiopia.
- Capacities required for implementing policies, strategies and plans are available at the various ministries, Regional Bureaus and Woreda Offices.
- The major stakeholders include: various governmental organizations at the Federal regional and Woreda levels, Universities and research institutes, local and international non-governmental organizations, private firms, communities among others.
- The existing gaps in the country to promote IDMP include limitations in the human resource and institutional capacities, lack of organized information on water and other natural resources potentials of the Arid and Semi-Arid land areas of the country, weak market, communication and transport infrastructure conditions in the drought vulnerable areas, low educational and awareness level of the pastoralist communities and their adherence to traditional ways of keeping large herds of livestock, and limitation of

resources to finance the various initiatives in drought risk management and resilience building.

- The specific recommended actions for support under the IDMP- HOA are as follows: demonstrating IDMP on the ground based on GWP's experience of piloting IWRM, capacity development at local level, and promoting partnership for IDM.

c. Kenya – Presented by Mr. Peter Macharia

Key highlights from the presentation are here below:

- Droughts have adverse impacts on the key economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and energy.
- On social dimension of droughts- they exacerbate human-wildlife conflicts, population displacement from affected areas and migration to other areas, increased malnutrition rates among the young, changing diet, resource related inter community conflicts (frequently reported in Turkana, Samburu, Pokot and Isiolo Counties) resulting in displacements, injuries and death, livelihood loss, high poverty levels, shifts in gender roles such as women head households with all the accompanying responsibilities when men migrate with livestock in search of pasture, disruption of family units and low school attendance.
- There have been recent improvements to early warning and contingency planning systems, but still drought management in Kenya has continued to take a reactive, crisis management approach rather than an anticipatory and preventive risk management approach.
- The late response on droughts leads to an over-reliance on emergency food aid, which has deepened dependency, disrupted socio-economic thereby weakening rather than strengthening resilience.
- Kenya lacks an operational drought policy; instead drought management issues are addressed through a plethora of related policies.
- There are inadequacies in capacity for policy implementation.
- Kenya is yet to comprehensively integrate drought into the legal frameworks.
- On the institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms and their roles in relation to drought management in the country was also presented as composed of ASAL secretariat, the National Drought Management Authority, the proposed contingency fund and sector ministries.

Current and planned activities for the country are

- *ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO)*
- *Arid Lands Resources Management Project (ALRMP)*
- Emergency Drought Recovery Project, 1991–1996
- Kenya Drylands Livestock Development Programme 2010–2013
- *National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)*
- *Enhancement of Food Security through Water Harvesting Project:*
- *Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP):*
- *Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (KACCAL):*
- *Galana – Kulalu Food Security Irrigation Project*
- Kenya Livestock Development Program (KLDP)

Other Emerging New Initiatives for drought management

- USAID's RELPA Project – Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas
- DFID's Hunger Safety Net Programme
- ECHO's Regional Drought Preparedness Decision
- IGAD's Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme
- Horn of Africa Initiative led by FAO and WFP
- "Nairobi Strategy: Enhanced Partnership to Eradicate Drought Emergencies": approved by IGAD Heads of State in September 2011
- Ending Drought Emergencies: a 10-year programme presented to the Horn of Africa Summit in September 2011
- The Second Medium Term Plan (2013-17) for Kenya Vision 2030, launched in October 2013, The EDE strategy and its Medium Term Plan represent the Government of Kenya's contribution to the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).
- Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA)
- The Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP).

Challenges and opportunities include:

Opportunities

- There exists political will and commitment
- Existing attention on climate change, drought preparedness and advocacy for initiatives aimed at reducing communities' resilience to drought.
- Proposed drought contingency fund linked to National Drought Management Authority will ensure availability of resources in times of need.
- The Climate change income through carbon trading.
- The existence of ASALs natural resource management vision and strategy.
- Diversification of income sources while supporting existing livelihoods in the ASALs
- Investing in human capital development to overcome drought and make the most of social and economic opportunities that are being created in the ASALs
- Existence of IGAD to establish regional and international mechanisms and cooperation
- The recently launched National Drought Management Authority
- Technological advances in early warning systems

Challenges

- Reactive and crisis management approach There is over reliance on relief aid
- There are still significant policy weaknesses Kenya lacks an operational drought policy
- Institutional weaknesses exist at multiple levels: national; country; and community level.
- Institutions lack legislative backing and adequate human resources
- Cross-sectoral coordination and harmonization of adapted approaches is also lacking.
- Resources to support drought risk reduction institutional structures are limited.

- There is also inadequate coordination between stakeholders.
- Inadequate stakeholder involvement
- High poverty levels especially in the ASALs; recurrent droughts; over exploitation and poor management of rangelands and water resources, general weakness in ASAL research network; poor human security; poor and inadequate social and physical infrastructure; and lack of mainstreaming drought preparedness and risk reduction measures in major planning processes.

The recommended priority interventions for IDMP HOA are:

- Strengthening Public Participation in drought risk management.
- Strengthen human capacity building systems
- Strengthen drought risk and vulnerability reduction through an integrated approach.
- Support natural resource management and environmental protection
- Support water resource management
- Demonstrate good practices, lessons and experiences
- Provide a road map/ guidelines for more effective policy implementation

d. Somalia-Presented by Engineer Adaawe

Key highlights are:

- The drought impacts in Somalia are: loss of livestock and crop production leading to loss of hard currency, business and employment; contamination and pollution on the natural environment and ecosystem; increased climate change effects, deforestation and wildlife migration; human loss and casualties; crimes in migration and human trafficking; human right violation, gender imbalances and sexual abuse; and internal conflicts, civil unrest and terrorism.
- Over the last 23 years drought and famine related intervention has, in some cases lacked sustenance and was predominantly humanitarian emergency intervention.
- As regards legal framework for drought management in Somalia- the country lacks the following: the legal framework describing the competence in water policy and administration, planning, decision making, operation and systems that support drought management activities; classification of the linkages and hierarchical relations among the local institutions and international organizations; and centralized data collection system across the country, specifying the institutions responsibility, the type of reporting and accessibility, and the primary uses of the data.
- About the institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms drought activities are coordinated by the ministerial Steering Committee from the Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia with steering committee that comprises several ministries; Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry, Energy and Water Resources, etc
- Institutional capacity to address drought issues is low
- Apart from Government agencies, there are several institutions that have been on the front line regarding drought resilience programmes in Somalia. They are: African Development Bank (AfDB); IGAD; UNDP; FAO among others.

- The Somali Government has shown political will in addressing drought conditions across the country and that local NGO's and community engagement on drought has increased gradually in the last two years.
- The possible sources of funding to support drought management in the country as follows: African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank (WB), Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Department Foreign International Development (DFID), European Union (EU), Arab League (AL), Organization of Islamic Union (OIU), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

e. South Sudan – Presented by Mr. Payai John Manyok

N.B: This presentation is not as a result of the assessment done by IDMP HOA but from the wide experience obtained by the presenter during his interactions on drought issues with the various stakeholders

Key highlights are:

- South Sudan is emerging from conflict, security, political and governance reforms that have taken priority as overarching imperatives for consolidating peace gains, averting reversion to conflict, and for creating an enabling environment for development and progress
- Between 2008 and 2012, South Sudan experienced two droughts; the first in 2008/9, 2010/2011.
- Drought prone states of South Sudan include; Eastern Equatorial, Warap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Jonglei.
- The challenges and lessons regarding drought management are inadequate technical assistance for building capacity to fire up support/ commitments to resource mobilization; need to refine the overall agenda to reflect country specific realities; insecurity in the country affected government support; lack of data and information; positive indications of buy-in from in country development partners but no commitments; low integration into other on-going processes such as the New Deal, the CAMP and IDMP.
- The recommended areas of intervention by IDMP are as follows: natural Resource management Component (Water Resources Development, and Securing Access to Natural Resources and environmental protection); livelihood and basic service support (Livestock Production and Health, Agricultural Production and Productivity and Fisheries Development; *pastoral* disaster risk management (Early Warning/ Response System and Climate Monitoring and Climate Change Adaptation; *and* research and Knowledge Management.
- To implement drought programmes in South Sudan, national dialogue and a long term strategy are needed to harmonize humanitarian and development interventions and that drought/ disaster response should build on national strategies for disaster management and long term strategies for food security and poverty alleviation.
- Capacity building should be an important investment to ensure development of policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks, public sector institutions, and mechanisms for drought resilience.

- Recommendations from South Sudan are: development of the Medium Term Plan and resource mobilization strategy to EDE; development of the Common Programming Framework; proposals to World Bank and African Development Bank; investment summit to mobilize resources; technical support; capacity Development; and peace building and reconciliation in the Country.

f. Sudan – Presented by Dr. Tarig

Key highlights are:

- Drought is a major environmental challenge in Sudan that affects livelihoods and food security.
- Droughts have impacts on key sectors of the economy and on the social as well as cultural and economic development.
- Sudan’s economy is largely dependent on agriculture, which causes major variability
- Sudan has well developed experience in policies, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements related to droughts but are all sector oriented.
- The frameworks are contradicting and need reforms and the main gap being the lack of a national drought management policy.
- Very limited to pilot projects and initiatives.
- The present institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms and their roles in relation to drought management need improvement.
- There is a good platform for the change based on the available institutional and community capacity.
- Stakeholders in drought management efforts in the country are: households, farmers, pastoral groups, government projects, NGOs and various funding agencies.
- Opportunity lies within the IGAD move based on political support, the IDDRSI initiative, CPP, RPP and the IDMP in coordination with IGAD secretariat and GWPEA.

g. Uganda – Presented by Mr. Martin Rwarinda

Key highlights are:

- The response of Uganda to droughts in the recent years includes a number of actors/programs such as NAPA projects, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) Framework developed & submitted to the UNFCCC among others.
- Uganda’s policy and institutional frame works for drought management- it’s the 1995 constitution under Part XXIII of the National Objectives & Directive Principles of State Policy - provides for DRM.
- Challenges in limited financial & human resources for implementation of the drought related programmes.
- Regarding integration of drought management into the legal frame works and / programs- as the country has developed a disaster preparedness & management Bill, parliamentary Forum on Climate Change, Parliamentary Forum on disasters, Parliamentary Environment and Natural Resources Committee, Climate Change Policy Committee gives policy guidance on climate change at national level, as well as the Disaster Preparedness

Management Department under Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which coordinates responses to disasters related to drought.

- As far as institutional arrangements are concerned Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management supported by line ministries, departments & agencies responds to drought related emergencies. In addition, the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) is also involved, which are established and coordinated by OPM.
- There is moderate institutional capacity to implement the existing/predicted legal/policy frame works in the country.
- Modern equipment acquired -but need to improve skills for forecasting and prediction.
- Coordination mechanism exists but there is need to strengthen coordination up to local government levels.
- Opportunity- the CPP that was participatory highlight key areas of intervention that are consistent with what has been identified during the assessment.
- The opportunities include: Uganda is in the process of developing preparedness plans for adapting to climatic changes under the NAPs; National Climate Change Policy Implementation strategy (2012) is under operationalization by sectors; Districts Climate Change Mainstreaming Guidelines (2014) among others.
- Challenges discussed included; poor coordination; the structure for DRR at community level is not yet well formalized; disaster management life cycle is not comprehensively addressed in the country; limited information flow (early warning) to the vulnerable communities; inadequate qualified staff to run DRR activities; inadequate funding for priority policy interventions and unsustainability of the interventions – following project completion.
- Entry points for IDMP - Uganda has the Country Water Partnership (UWP); conducive political environment & support; support of Development Partners and donor agencies; climate Change Dept. (CCD) and Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA); national Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction; support and institutional framework of UNFCCC and the Kyoto.
- Recommendations: tree planting (agro-forestry; woodlots; fruit orchards; plantations); Early Warning Systems should be strengthened; provision of water for production; promoting energy efficient technologies & energy diversification; promotion of drought resistant crop varieties; land degradation management; Pasture & Rangeland management; mainstreaming drought mitigation and adaptation strategies in relevant government sector ministries and agencies; and facilitating development of Implementation structure for DRR and CCA at community level.
- Funding: from relevant government ministries; Bilateral & multilateral funding opportunities; Development Partners including but not limited to World Bank, DANIDA, JICA, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, German Government, SIDA, NORAD, USAID, EU, and DFID; Market

Based Instruments (economic incentives) for Industries; and public-Private sector partnerships.

6. Presentation on DRSLI in the HOA by Dr. Kifle

The presentation highlights are

- The Drought Resilience Sustainable Livelihood Initiative is operating in Afar region in Ethiopia and Somali, and partially the Oromiya
- Support by the DRSLI towards promoting resilience and responding to emergencies include:
 - Early warning- alerts and bulletins produced on a continuous basis, (bulletin every week)
 - Humanitarian requirements document (*HRD*)-shift from a six month twice a year document to an annual document- enabling partners to approach their response planning in a more strategic manner.
 - Flexible funding/crisis modifier across all new resilience programs/projects such as WB's "zero funding"
 - Food Security, Fodder Reserve , Animal Vaccination-Enhancing rapid response capacity
- The best practices so far identified are:
 - Rangelands TWG
 - Livestock Emergency guidelines
 - Commercial destocking/animal health practices
 - DRR/Early warning systems
 - WATEX- System detects water with its unique method of processing and interpreting remote sensing, and conventional data
- The suggested way forward from which IDMP HOA can learn lessons are:
 - Building Capacities :Increased attention should be given to building local capacities geared to implementation of interventions
 - Learning Visits: IGAD and other development partners should support and encourage learning visits on cross fertilization of ideas and experiences
 - Regional Linkages and alignment : IGAD and other development partners D should work more on establishing linkages and harmonization of initiatives
 - M&E :Establish a strong M&E unit in MS and IGAD

7. Presentation of findings from the HOA region by Gerald Kairu

The summary from the presentation is as follows:

- Droughts have various sector specific impacts. These include: low crop production-low, livestock-losses, fisheries sub sector-significant drop, drop in Hydro Electric power generation/low water levels, tourism reduced revenues, forest fires, and increased prevalence of disease vectors.
- The social impacts associated with droughts include family conflicts, changes in gender roles, migration of populations, malnutrition, and migration of populations. However, despite all these adverse impacts of droughts

- countries response to drought is characterized by reactive, crisis management approach and late response.
- Many countries have no drought policies in place e.g. Kenya Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan while others have e.g. Ethiopia. Policy implementation level is relatively low due to inadequate capacity amongst the staff. This came through across all countries in the region. In addition, droughts are not fully integrated in to countries plans and programs.
 - Institutional arrangements, /coordination mechanisms differ across the countries. For example Kenya has drought management authority while several other countries have disaster management departments under ministries.
 - Generally, the capacity to implement the existing/predicted legal/policy frameworks is inadequate. Whereas drought management initiatives in the region exist in some countries, stakeholder involvement is still insufficient.
 - There is low level of documentation and appreciation of indigenous knowledge related to drought in some countries.
 - The summary of the challenges and opportunities include: insecurity, limitation in human resource and institutional capacity, inadequate information access, weak markets, poor infrastructure, limited financial resources, inadequate coordination and implementation of key policies, institutional weaknesses, shortfalls in monitoring and evaluation and weak stakeholder engagement.
 - Supportive policies and frameworks – the presence of regional and national operational framework endorsed by countries in the region and sectors at country level- IDDRSI framework; Regional Programming Paper- is a common framework for national and regional programmes developed to end drought emergencies, enhance drought resilience and build sustainability in the IGAD Region; Country Programming Paper- these were developed in the context of their respective national development plans and strategies. These opportunities encourage harmonization and alignment of activities intended to enhance drought resilience and sustainability within the states in the region, through regular contacts under the general coordination of the IGAD Secretariat.
 - Other opportunities presented included the presence of regional economic commission e.g. IGAD, funds targeting climate change/ droughts by international agencies, country water partnerships, political will in most countries/ support of IGAD political framework, and availability of technical backstopping by several institutions in the region e.g. WMO regional office in Nairobi.
 - The recommended priority intervention that emerged were as follows: capacity building of stakeholders – institutions, communities etc; strengthening public participation in drought risk management; support policy implementation; promoting partnership for IDM' demonstrating IDMP on the ground -based on piloting initiatives on IWRM; enhancement of

traditional coping systems; promoting new technologies for water management and rainwater harvesting-water resource development, securing access to natural resources; sector policies and strategies to demonstrate a coherent link to emergency response; contingency funds and capacity for preparedness and early response to drought; peace building and reconciliation in the country; research and knowledge management; livelihood and basic service support; and natural resource management component (*water resources development, and securing access to natural resources and environmental protection*).

- Funds mobilization: tapping into the IGAD pledges e.g. world bank-US\$ 1billion; AfDB US\$ 300Million; Germany US\$ 100Million Other multilateral and bilateral partners also indicated or committed substantial resources in support of long term drought resilience in the Horn of Africa, including USAID, the EU, IFAD, DFID, among others. The Islamic Development Bank pledged a grant of USD 50 million for water resources management in Somalia. In addition, UN agencies and International NGOs have proposed to forge a community of partners to support the efforts of Governments and institutions of the region to achieve resilience. There is potential to target the private sector, public – private partnership, local financing arrangements, and market based instruments.

Day Two

8. Discussion on project implementation arrangements and next steps

Participants were organized in groups to discuss the IDMP HOA implementation arrangements. Initially an analysis of potential challenges and mitigation measures were discussed before getting into the in-depth of implementation arrangement: below were the proceedings of the day

What are the challenges in the management of droughts (developing national policies and implementation) and what are the steps being taken to mitigate them; what are the key priority challenges that you would suggest for IDMP-HoA to consider? And state the level they are more pronounced (community, national etc.)

Following group discussion, the challenges of drought management came up as follows:

- Political/economic challenges to droughts are: Policy gaps, Inadequate capacity (human/ institutional), Poor infrastructure, Inadequate regional cooperation, Inadequate political will, Fragmented and sectoral nature of implementation and inadequate data sharing.
- The ecosystem-based challenges were presented as follows: Rainfall variability, Climate change, Degradation of rangelands and lack of pasture, Deforestation and desertification, Overgrazing, Mal-irrigation practices, and low level of irrigation development systems.

The mitigation efforts that can be undertaken included:

- Reforms in governance system (policies & legislation), capacity building (development) targeting management of droughts; Promotion of regional cooperation e.g. pooling funds together for a major project, Stakeholder engagement, translation of the policies and analysis onto the ground & creating synergies {finance, human resource}, strengthening partnerships at different levels, Developing the community capacity, Adoption of rain water harvesting techniques, Alleviation of stress on natural resources (Promotion of alternative source of livelihood eg ecotourism, Establishment of a Knowledge management system (sharing best practices/ lessons learnt), Supporting existing projects that are on-going within communities for up scaling or replication, resource based analysis at the lowest basin level to develop irrigation with water efficiency (ground water abstraction, dams, water pans, rainwater harvesting etc).

What would be the most appropriate implementation arrangement for the IDMP HOA; who does what?

Participants first had a reflection of drought/disaster management (in general) at country level. The relevant institution (in disaster and droughts) in the country would host National Coordination office. In addition, these would use existing Government structure for implementation. The proposed coordination mechanism structures will include: an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, a Technical Committee, a task force and at the component level. Some countries in the region already have a similar structure.

The proposed implementation arrangement for the IDMP HOA was discussed. The proposal is to initially have activities coordinated by the Country Water Partnership. When critical sites in the country are identified the CWP will work with the identified stakeholders for the on-ground activities. While at the national level, the CWP will engage directly with the institutions and based on the gaps that exist in relation to drought they can be addressed. As more funds become available in the future, there is a possibility of recruiting a country manager as part of the CWPs.

In response of who does what:

- IGAD-regional Coordination, M&E, Policy harmonization within the Ms, Data sharing
- GWP (Coordination office) - Coordinate, manage Finance, and reporting at all level (Global, Regional and National)
- Member States- Provide strategic direction (Policy), M&E at the National level, Provision of data, enforce legal Framework, and implement the project
- Research and academia institutions- Technical support, knowledge management
- Community- Participate and own the project, Contribution-in kind and labor
- Private Sector- Service provision
- UN Agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WMO, WFP) and International and local NGOs)- Technical and financial support

- Development Partners (EU, AfDB, World Bank, GIZ/KMW,USAID, JICA DFID,IDC, Swiss Corporation) - Technical and financial support.

The Way Forward

This involved mainly brainstorming and discussions on the way forward in order to give guidance on the IDMP HOA program. The recommendations from the meeting were that:

- Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) need to prioritize the hot spots where program interventions can add value and deliver concrete results within the first year.
- Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) need to critically look at the CWP Drought Resilience Assessment Report as well as the Country Programming Paper (CPP) to establish the linkage and ensure that the IDMP HOA program activities contribute to the CPP.
- The regional secretariat need to expedite the country drought assessments for Somalia and South Sudan to generate information that will be the basis of implementing activities in those countries as well as completing the project document.
- The program document, which is the basis of implementing the various interventions in region, has to be cascaded into the regional annual work plan to be approved by Regional Steering Committees.
- The regional secretariat need to engage IGAD, which is a key-strategic partner in the region- GWPEA must expedite to formalize collaborations between GWP and IGAD.
- The Country Water Partnership together with the regional secretariat have to work towards leveraging funds once the program document is completed.
- The consultant's report should succinctly come up with key priority activities that the IDMP HOA should target and these have to be consistent and yet contribute to the country's CPP.

Conclusion

Two key points emerged very clearly from the meeting that can take the program forward. These are mainstreaming water security in drought management work and strengthening partnerships within the region. Both points will need to take place within the overall framework of IDDRSI. This will enable progress and add value and in turn help to leverage funds. Ownership of the project and its interventions is critical to create the desired drought resilience.

Closure of the workshop

The workshop was closed by Mr. Seide Wondwosen from IGAD who thanked the participants for their commitment and resourceful contributions during the meeting.

Annex

Annex 1: Programme

Regional Meeting to review existing frameworks and programs related to drought resilience in the Horn of Africa

25-26 September 2014, Nairobi, Kenya

Final Program

Date/Time	Activity	Responsible	Facilitator/ Chair
Day One: Thursday 25 September 2014			
08:30-09:00	Registration	Doreen	Patrick Safari
09:00-09:10	Welcoming remarks	Gerald Kairu	
09:10-09:20	Introductory Remarks	Patrick Safari	
09:20-09:30	Remarks from GWPO	Frederik Pischke	
09:30-09:40	Remarks from IGAD	IGAD	
09:40-09:50	Opening remarks	NDMA, Kenya- Mr Sunya Orre	
09:50-10:00	Quick Round of Introduction of participants	All	
10:00-10:40	Global IDMP program	Frederik Pischke	
10:40- 11:00	Coffee Break	Hotel	
11:00-11:20	IDMP HOA program	Gerald Kairu	
11:20-12:45	Presentation of Country Reports (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda+ Discussion	Respective Country Representatives	Gerald Kairu
12:45-01:00	Presentation on Pastoral Drought Resilience Program	Kilfe Argaw	
01:00-02:00	Lunch Break		
02:00-02:45	Presentation of findings from the HOA region + Discussion	Gerald Kairu	Peter Macharia
03:45-04:00	Tea Break		
04:00-05:20	Introduction to group work and group formation- Key Challenges and Existing Opportunities	All	Gerald Kairu
Day Two: Friday 26th September 2014			
08:30-08:50	Presentations from groups		
08:50-10:20	Working groups-session 2 : Discussion on project implementation arrangements and next steps	Participants	John Payai Manyok
	Presentation- Water in the dry lands	Dr.Tarig	
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break		
10:40-01:00	Working groups continue and presentations-Presentations from groups and discussions	Participants	John Payai Manyok
01: 00- 01:30	Discussion on way forward	Gerald Kairu	
01: 30- 01:45	Closure	IGAD	

Annex 2: List of participants

Regional Workshop to review existing frameworks and programs related to drought resilience in the Horn of Africa, Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya 25- 26 September, 2014						
List of participants						
S/N	Name (As in Passport)	Title	Institution	Position	Country	Email
1	Ismail Elmi Habane	Mr	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisher	IDDRSI focal point/	Djibouti	elmihabaneh@hotmail.fr
2	Tena Alamirew Aguma	Mr	Knowledge Generation Division	Deputy Director and Head	Ethiopia	tena.a@wlr-eth.org
3	Payai Manyok John	Mr	Min of Environment	IDDRSI focal point/	South Sudan	johna.manyok@yahoo.com
4	Tarig El Gamri Ata El M	Mr	National Centre for Research	Associate Professor	Sudan-Khartoum	tarig_ncr@yahoo.com
5	Ogwang Jimmy	Mr	Office of the Prime Ministe	Disaster Preparedness Office	Uganda	ogwangjimmy20@gmail.com
6	Kairu Gerald Isiko	Mr	GWPEA	Regional Manager, IDMP	Uganda	gkairu@nilebasin.org
7	Doreen Byanjeru	Ms	GWPEA	finance	Uganda	dbyanjeru@nilebasin.org
8	Safari K. Patrick	Mr	GWPEA	Regional Coordinator	Uganda	psafari@nilebasin.org
9	Frederik Pischke	Mr	GWP based at WMO	P.O-IDMP/APFM	GWP/WMO	frederik.pischke@gwp.org
10	Peter macharia	Mr	Kenya Water Partnership	Executive Secretary	Kenya	macharia10@yahoo.com
11	Sunya Orre	Mr	National Drought Management Auth	Director Technical Services	Kenya	Sunya.orre@ndma.go.ke
12	Mary Wanjiru	Ms	South Eastern University	Senior lecturer/Reporteur	Kenya	marylynke@gmail.com
13	Gebremeskel Abiti Getaneh	Mr	Ministry of Water and Energy	Director, Research & Develop	Ethiopia	abitigetaneh@yahoo.com
14	Nadifa Sheikh	Ms	Office of the Prime Minister	Drought and Disaster Expert	Somalia	nadifaomar@gmail.com
15	Abdolahi Mohamed	Mr	Ministry of Energy and Water Resou	Engineer	Somalia	cadaawe100@gmail.com
16	Asha Shaban	Ms	KWP	Member	Kenya	ashahshaaban@gmail.com
17	Rwarinda EdwardMartin	Mr	UWP	Executive Member	Uganda	edwardmartin.rwarinda@gmail.com
18	Seide Wondwosen Mic	Mr	IGAD	Water Resources Dialogue C	IGAD	wondwosen.seide@igad.int
19	George Sanga	Mr	KWP	Youth focal point	Kenya	georgesanga@gmail.com
20	Argaw Kifle	Dr	Pastoral Drought Prg	National coordinator	Ethiopia	kifleargaw@yahoo.com
21	Daher Elmi	Mr	IGAD	Team leader-IWRMP	IGAD	daher.elmi@igad.int
22	Jane Mbevi	Ms	KWP	KWP-Prog. Coordinator	Kenya	jane.cespad@gmail.com
23	Munguti Katana	Prof	KWP	RSC Member	Kenya	iuani1@yahoo.com