



IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

IDDRSI PROGRAMMING REPORT

**4th IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING,
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 25 – 26 MARCH 2015.**

Prepared by the Platform Coordination Unit (PCU)

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“The past is a statement. The future is a question.” – Anonymous



Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
BMZ	German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CB	Capacity Building
CPF	Common Programming Framework
CPP	Country Programming Paper
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program
GiZ	German International Cooperation
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
IDDRSI PSC	IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KfW	German Development Bank
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSs	Member States
NPIU	National Project Implementation Unit
PCU	Platform Coordination Unit
PMIS	Project Management and Institutional Support
RAU	Resilience Analysis Unit
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
RPP	Regional Programming Paper
PIF	Programme Implementation Framework
ToRs	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
WB	World Bank

Background

Because of past approaches being along reactive humanitarian relief when responding to drought-related emergencies, the first Summit held in Nairobi in September 2011 resolved to embark on an IGAD Strategy to end drought emergencies, build drought resilience and achieve growth and sustainable development in the IGAD region, the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Recognizing that achieving the objective of IDDRSI will require coordinated actions and enhanced partnerships at national, regional and international levels, the Nairobi Summit tasked the IGAD Secretariat with the responsibility to lead and coordinate the implementation of the Initiative.

Recalling the agreement reached at the end of the Nairobi Summit, the second Summit held in Kampala in March 2014, raised concerns over the challenge in harmonizing on the ground the procedures of different development partners.

While the Kampala Summit commended the Development Partners and the Humanitarian Organizations on their investments in drought resilience interventions at Member States level and cross border areas and the involvement of the Member States' communities in the development and the implementation of the drought resilience interventions, it also strongly appealed for their continued support to alleviate local challenges.

As requirement for an effective implementation of the drought resilience initiative, an IGAD Regional Platform has been established, at national and regional levels, to:

- i. facilitate and coordinate the identification and prioritization of regional interventions aimed at enhancing resilience especially in the IGAD arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs);
- ii. mobilize resources (human, physical and financial) to address the identified interventions; and
- iii. monitor the implementation of the interventions and evaluate the outputs/outcomes against agreed indicators.

Objectives and Strategic goals

This IDDRSI Programming report is aiming at taking stock of the programmes and projects developed within the framework of the Countries Programming Papers (CPPs) for activities at the national level and the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for interventions planned at the regional level.

In an attempt of breaking the cycle of emergency and building pastoralists' resilience to external shocks, livelihoods-focused projects were crafted. Based on a holistic development approach and on the necessity to make new and significant investments in the dry-lands, the purpose of these programmes is to effectively combat chronic food and nutrition insecurity. This implies helping pastoralists cope with emerging change, adapt their livelihoods and manage the ecosystem, diversify their livelihoods so that they will be able to withstand future shocks.

The strategic objectives set to be attained in the Drought Resilience Initiative Strategy are:

- Promote sustainable ecosystem rehabilitation, management and equitable access to environmental resources including water, pasture, range, and land
- Enhance access to markets, financial services and trade as a precursor to IGAD free trade area (FTA) and common market
- Enhance equitable access to livelihoods support and Basic Social Services
- Development of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to drought; Integration of DRR into sustainable development processes and emergency preparedness, response and recovery
- Enhance generation, access, use and management of research, knowledge, technology and innovations
- Promote attainment of significant reduction of conflicts in ASALs
- Strengthen coordination, institutional mechanisms and partnerships

I. Multinational IDDRSI Programs

After the consultative, participatory process to develop the IDDRSI Strategy and its translation to CPPs and RPP, partners came forward to

- support the IGAD Secretariat to build the capacity necessary to optimally perform its leadership and coordination functions in the implementation of the initiative;
- support Member States in the development and funding of field programmes aimed at building drought resilience.

The Drought Resilience Initiative is well and truly underway. Evidence to demonstrate the seriousness with which countries and their partners are determined to do things differently and end expeditiously drought emergencies in the region is given in the following sections.

The total investments in the ASALs detailed in the following sections are summarized in the table hereafter and are aligned with the country priorities summarized in the table below:

Table I.1: Programming and resource mobilization

Partner	Remarks
African Development Bank DRSLP On-going	\$300 M – 3 Phases Djibouti (I & III); Ethiopia (I – III); Kenya (I); Somalia (II); Sudan (II-III); IGAD (I & III)
World Bank RPLRP - On-going	\$197 M; Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, IGAD
Germany (BMZ, KfW) Strengthening Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa On-going	\$114 M (bilateral and regional TC + FC) Dikhil, Karamoja and Somali Cluster (see map II.B.1)
Islamic Development Bank Dryland Project Planned	\$50 M ; Djibouti, Somalia

Table I.2: IDDRSI Priorities Intervention Areas (PIAs)

1. Natural Resource Management,	4. Disaster Risk Management,
2. Market access and Trade,	5. Research and Knowledge Management, and
3. Livelihood Support,	6. Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

A. AfDB - Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP I, II & III)

This program is financed by the African Development Bank in three phases with a total amount of 300 million US dollars. Also known as the “Feed my cow” program, its main objective is to improve the living conditions of targeted rural communities by improving the availability and access to water and increase farm incomes by reducing sustainable resilience to drought vulnerable groups.

The expected results of this project is that the living conditions and livelihoods of the target populations will be improved, particularly the access to water will be improved as water sheds will be exploited and the surface water will be mobilized. In order to sustain the activities of the project, local community participation from the beginning will be strengthened.

The design of the project, especially in the choice of the specific locations in the target countries, incorporates the regional dimension of resilience, in particular, ensuring consideration of seasonal cross border livestock movement patterns and trade as well as trans-boundary river systems within the IGAD region.

The project has been launched at the end of 2013. Its implementation process in the field has already started for the phase I & II and the project covers the following components:

Table I.A.1: DRSLP project components and subcomponents

Nr.	Component name	DRSLP		Component description
		I	II	
1	Natural Resource Management			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Development ▪ Rangelands rehabilitation and management ▪ Soil and water conservation
2	Market and Livestock Infrastructure			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of Feeder roads ▪ Development of livestock Market Centres ▪ Development of comprehensive Animal Health Services
3	Livelihood Support			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmonization and coordination of vaccination programs to control for trans-boundary livestock diseases (IGAD). ▪ Establish tree, forage, seed, and high value crops multiplication sites (nurseries); ▪ Design & implementation of in kind credit for

				<p>women to engage in livestock activities including pass-on modalities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of inputs to women for agricultural and livestock related products and marketing; ▪ Provision of inputs for non-agricultural income diversifying activities.
4	Capacity Building			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of beneficiary community and programme staff ▪ Strengthening of Institutional capacity (Water and market information system and animal health delivery system) ▪ Alternative Livelihoods Initiative, ▪ Peace building ▪ Programme Coordination, monitoring and evaluation



In Djibouti, the project covers 3 main water sheds which include: Weima, Gagedde and Beya-Dhadher.

In Ethiopia, the first phase covers 15 woredas in two regional states of Ethiopia, namely 6 woredas in Afar and 9 woredas in Somali; while the second phase is to be implemented in 8 woredas of Oromia and 7 woredas of NNPR in South Omo and bench Maji zone.

In Kenya, the first phase of the DRSLP is implemented in 6 counties: Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot, and Samburu in the Rift Valley province; Marsabit in Eastern province; and Isiolo in North Eastern province.

The second phase will be implemented:

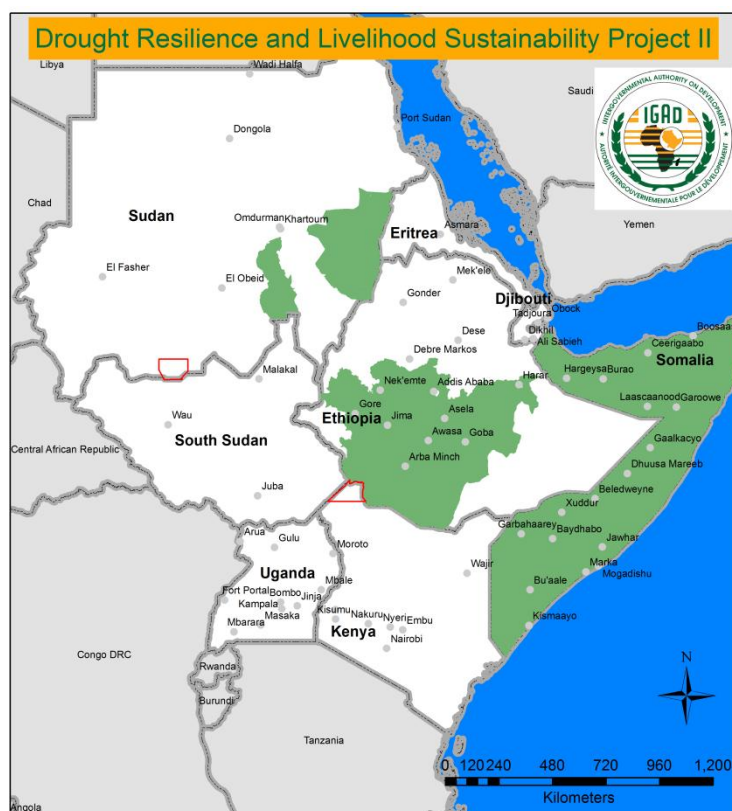
- in Somalia, in 3 regions: Somaliland, Puntland and the South Central;
- in Sudan, in the States of Gedarif State, Kassala State and White Nile State;

with IGAD serving as third party for both countries.

The total project envelope is disaggregated as follows:

- Djibouti: a grant of 16 million USD;
- Ethiopia: loans of 46.5 million USD and 89.4 million USD;
- Kenya: a loan of 63.5 million USD.
- Somalia: a grant of 22.8 million USD
- Sudan: a grant of 34.1 million USD
- IGAD: a grant of 7.6 million USD.

The third phase is currently under appraisal and negotiation for Djibouti, Sudan and IGAD.



B. WB Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)

The Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) is planned to enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the communities of the Arid and Semi-Arid lands (ASALs) in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda by implementing community investment and rural livelihood subprojects. The project comprises four components as summarized in the table below.

Table I.B.1: RPLRP Components and Sub-components

Project Component	Sub-Components
<i>Component One</i> <i>Natural Resources Management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 1.1: Water Resources Development - Access to sustainably managed water resources for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities increased • Sub-component 1.2: Sustainable Land Management - Pastoral and agro-pastoral land sustainably managed increased. • Sub-component 1.3: Securing Access to Natural Resources - Conflicts related to access to natural resources reduced
<i>Component Two - Market Access and Trade.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 2.1: Marketing Infrastructure Support and Information Systems - Market infrastructures developed and market information system strengthened at the national and regional level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 2.2: Livestock Mobility for Trade of Livestock and Livestock Products - Policies, regulatory framework and capacity for trade enhanced
Component Three - Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 3.1: Livestock Production and Health - Livestock health services at the regional, national and local level enhanced to support greater production and productivity • Sub-component 3.2: Food and Fodder Production - Extension services enhanced to support greater production and productivity • Sub-component 3.3: Livelihoods Diversification - Alternative livelihood activities and sub-projects for livelihood diversification realized and sustainably managed.
Component Four - Pastoral Risk Management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 4.1 Pastoral Risk Early Warning and Response System - Regional, national and local early warning and response mechanisms for disaster risk management effectively functioning. • Sub-component 4.2: Disaster Risk Management - Effective disaster risks management policies operationalized and contingency funds available. • Sub-component 4.3: Climate Risk Management - Climate risk management at national and regional level enhanced.
Component Five - Project Management and Institutional Support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-component 5.1: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning - Project effectively and efficiently managed to achieve results. • Sub-component 5.2: National and Regional Institutional Support - Provide technical and investment support to enhance provision of services by relevant national and regional institutions on drought resilience.

The project is focusing on building and strengthening linkages between regional and national institutions to address the issues that affect communities in the project areas. The project will be implemented in:

- 21 woredas of Afar, Somali, Oromiya and SNNP regional states;
- 2 counties: Turkana and, West Pokot in the Rift Valley province;
- 12 districts of the Karamoja and Teso sub-regions: Abim, Amudat, Amuria, Bukedea, Kaabong, Katakwi, Kotido, Kumi, Ngora, Moroto, Nakapiripiriti and Napak;

which have cross border activities and trans-boundary stock routes linking pastoral communities on either side of the borders, and within the Karamoja Cluster.

The selected project districts in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are more prone to prolonged droughts, water stress for animals, land degradation due to overgrazing, high density of animals and seasonal movement of animals in search for water and pasture.

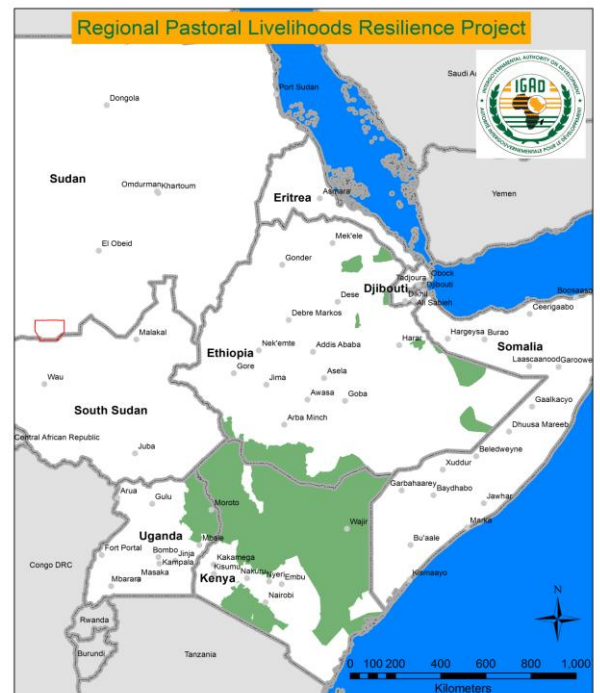
The total project envelope is 197 million USD disaggregated as follows:

- Ethiopia: a loan of 75 million USD;
- Kenya: a loan of 77 million USD.
- Uganda: a loan of 40 million USD
- IGAD: a grant of 5 million USD.

C. KfW - Strengthening Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa

The program is financed by the German bank of cooperation (KfW) and the total amount for the cross-border areas of IGAD is 42 million Euros.

The objective of the programme is to strengthen the production systems of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and diversify their livelihoods to enhance the drought resilience of communities in selected cross-border regions in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). The objective is derived from and in line with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) as well as with the respective Country Programming Papers (CPPs) and harmonised with the drought resilience programmes of the AFDB, the World Bank and other development partners.



The overall programme will be implemented in selected cross-border corridors in the Dikhil, Karamoja and Somali Cluster between Djibouti & Ethiopia, Ethiopia/Kenya & Uganda and between Ethiopia and Kenya.

For the first phase to be implemented in the Dikhil cluster, the following three cross-border corridors have been identified:

- Siyyarou / Yaguer (Djibouti) -- Elidaar (Ethiopia) Corridor;
- Gamarri /Amailé / Dakka / Gobaar / As Eylá (Djibouti) -- Afambo / Ayssaita (Ethiopia) Corridor; and
- Sankal/Bakari/Galangalayta (Djibouti) - Woreda Ayshia (Ethiopia) Corridor.

Beneficiaries of the programme will be the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the selected cross-border counties of Djibouti (Dikhil district) and Ethiopia (5 woredas in the Afar Regional states). The duration of the programme is not expected to exceed 4 years.



The Programme comprises the following four components summarized in the table hereafter:

Table I.C.1: Strengthening Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa Components and Sub-components

Project Component	Sub-Components
Component One Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-component 1.1: Water Resources Development - Groundwater development and enhanced rainwater harvesting. ▪ Sub-component 1.2: Securing Access to Natural Resources - Conflicts related to access to natural resources reduced
Component Two - Market Access and Trade: Livestock infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase fodder production (procurement of seeds, construction of micro-irrigation schemes, establishment of tree nurseries, construction of fodder stores); ▪ improve rangeland (rangeland rehabilitation and management, establishment of grazing reserves/ fodder banks, pasture reseeding, soil and water conservation);
Component Three - Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-component 3.1: Livestock Production and Health - Livestock health services at the regional, national and local level enhanced to support greater production and productivity ▪ Sub-component 3.2: Food and Fodder Production - Extension services enhanced to support greater production and productivity ▪ Sub-component 3.3: Livelihoods Diversification - Alternative livelihood activities and sub-projects for livelihood diversification realized and sustainably managed. ▪ Provision of skill-training (mechanics, locksmiths, plumbers, etc.) or the establishment and support of cooperatives (gardening, dairy products, bee keeping, handicrafts, etc.). ▪ Improvement of the access to basic services: (mobile) health and education; small-scale infrastructure, equipment and the training of (mobile) health workers and teachers.
Component Four - Project Management and Institutional Support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-component 5.1: Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning - Project effectively and efficiently managed to achieve results. ▪ Sub-component 5.2: National and Regional Institutional Support - Provide technical and investment support to enhance provision of services by relevant national and regional institutions on drought resilience.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning, implementation and follow-up of all the activities will be done by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the support of an international consultant or an NGO.
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The envelope of the first phase of the project is 17.5 million USD disaggregated as follows:

- Djibouti: a grant of 4 million Euros;
- Ethiopia: a grant of 13.5 million Euros.

II. Gaps and challenges

A. PIAs coverage

All the projects above-mentioned and implemented by the Members States mainly cover the Priority Intervention Areas:

- 1- Natural Resources Management;
- 2- Market Access and Trade;
- 3- Livelihood Support.

So far, only the WB RPLRP project covers the PIA 4 Pastoral Risk Management.

Although given a special attention by IGAD and aligned with the pillars of the IGAD strategy (table II.A.1), the following PIAs remain under covered in the IDDRSI Programming by the Member States:

PIA 5: Research and Knowledge Management

With support from the Danish Government (USD 5.9million) IGAD has established grants known as the IGAD Applied Research in Drylands and Civil Society Grants Facilities (ARD/CSO GF), whose objective is to increase the role of the research institutions and civil society organizations active in the IGAD region in the governance and management of the environment and natural resources for the implementation of IDDRSI.

Through the CSO Facility, the IGAD Secretariat supports proposals from CSOs working in IGAD Member States and created the foundation to pioneer a funding mechanism for ensuring civil society engagement with IGAD on a sustainable basis. It is expected that the CSO Facility will attract additional support from other Development Partners and thus expand and extend beyond the seed support from Denmark.

Also supported by the Danish Government, the first Call of the ARD GF fund is focusing on the application, rolling out or scaling out existing Drylands research results relevant to the resilience of the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist and targeting natural resources

management, including improved pasture and water, improved access to markets, improved livelihood through application of enhanced technologies and supporting innovations.

Calls for proposals were advertised, open for research organizations and CSOs mandated to undertake applied and adaptive research in the arid and semi-arid lands of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan; and subsequent to the process of evaluating more than 100 applications, which were submitted in response to the call, the implementation by the respective grantees has already started.

PIA6: Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

This PIA has not been covered by any of the ongoing IDDRSI projects. It is expected to be linked to the Migration Programme through redirection of humanitarian investments for the climate-related refugees and IDPs.

PIA 7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership

To optimally perform the required leadership and coordination functions in the implementation of the programs and projects developed in the framework of the Drought Resilience Initiative, platforms coordination units have been established at the regional and the national level.

The Regional PCU is embedded in the structure of the IGAD Secretary. Lodged in the Division of Agriculture and Environment, it reports to ES through the Director of AED for overall direction; to the Committee of Directors for operational and programming issues; to the Steering Committee and Regional Platform for policy guidance; linked to the Member States through the national coordination systems; and directly to the IGAD Specialized Offices for field / operational issues.

With the support of a number of partners (AfDB, USAID, GIZ and the Danish Government), arrangements have been made to support the Secretariat to fulfil its obligations in leading and coordinating the implementation of the drought resilience initiative. Annual Action Plans for the PCU as part of the IGAD Secretariat have been prepared for 2014 and 2015 and are being implemented.

For the National Project Implementation Units (NPIUs), this component is supported through IDDRSI projects in the form of **Project Management and Capacity Building** and focuses on strengthening the organizational, technical and managerial capacities both at Community, local, regional and central authorities.

Resources are provided to the respective Projects Management Units for management and coordination including project and site coordination, supervision and preparation of progress reports.; training and technical support to project activities (livelihoods, health, education, community development and environment), M&E system including a baseline study, equipment and operating of E-Systems (e-health, e-education etc.), coordination and alignment with other programmes.

Table II.A.1: Alignment of IDDRSI projects with IGAD Strategy and IDDRSI

IDDRSI Projects Components	IGAD Strategy Pillars	IDDRSI Priority Areas	%tage of PIAs coverage by IDDRSI multinational projects (total 7)
Component 1: Natural Resources management	Pillar 1: Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment,	PIA (1)	86% (6 out of 7)
Component 2: Market Access and Trade.	Pillar 1 and 2 1)Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, 2) Economic Cooperation Integration and Social Development,	PIA (2)	71 % (5 out of 7)
Component 3: Livelihood Support	Pillar 1 and 2 1)Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, 2) Economic Cooperation Integration and Social Development,	PIA (3a) PIA (3b)	71 % (5 out of 7) 14 % (1 out of 7)
Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management.	Pillar 1 and 3 1)Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, 3)Peace, Security and Humanitarian Affairs	PIA (4)	14 % (1 out of 7)
Component 5: PMIS	Pillar 4: Corporate Development Services.	PIA (7), PIA (5)	NPIU: 100 % RPCU: 29% (2out of 7)

A key component of the PIA 7 is the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the IDDRSI multinational projects at both national and regional levels. The below section details the achievements in that regard and with respect to the recommendations from the IDDRSI PSCs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The IGAD Secretariat has developed a Project Cycle Management approach, which is based on the “Results Based Management” (RBM), on which the progress in the implementation of the drought resilience and sustainability initiative is being monitored. The implementation of the drought resilience initiative has been planned, and is being executed, supervised and monitored following the RBM framework.

1. Recommendation 1.3.1: MS to nominate dedicated M & E staff for the ToT training

- Activity now planned to coincide with IDDRSI MS M&E Training Workshops to maximize utility

2. Recommendation 1.3.2: IGAD to elaborate a comprehensive (global) work plan for IGAD, including IDDRSI and Specialized Institutions, with a corresponding Results-Based M & E plan to avoid fragmentation between different IGAD action centres.

- IGAD Operational Plan 2015 developed and includes IDDRSI and Specialized Institutions
- IDDRSI Regional results framework comprehensively revised with inputs from sector experts,
- IGAD M&E Workgroup comprising of M&E Experts from the Secretariat and Specialised institutions has been established and its work is guided by a clear terms of reference that aims at establishing a unified results-based M&E system to avoid fragmentation.
- IDDRSI M&E Working group comprising of national IDDRSI M&E focal points has been established to compliment the IGAD M&E working group

3. Recommendation 1.3.3: IGAD to finalize its 2014 M & E plan and institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and dissemination

- The M&E working groups are currently piloting a Quarterly reporting template as a step towards a establishing unified results-based M&E system that incorporates routine data collection, dissemination and reporting

4. Recommendation 1.3.5: IGAD to put in place M&E arrangements for measuring progress and learning, including mapping of on-going and pipeline activities/projects; and regular measurement and reporting of progress along the CPP Results Framework

- An annual work plan 2014/2015 for the IDDRSI M&E working group has been developed. The work plan includes among other things; reporting mechanisms (regional and national), selection of reporting milestones/key activities, piloting a quarterly reporting template, elaboration of CPP M&E plans, implementation of

a web monitoring tool, establishing links with RAU and other regional networks and trainings

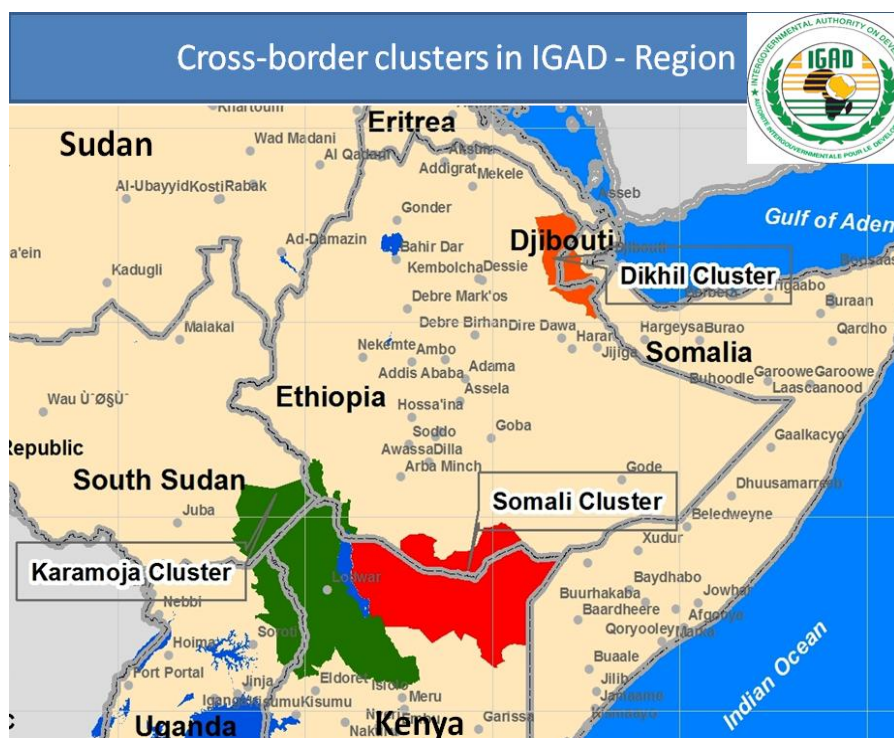
IDDRSI M&E:

- **Results-Based M&E forms an integral part of the management of IDDRSI;**
- **IDDRSI to be monitored at 3 levels:**
 - **Compliance** (assess compliance with set policies, procedures & standards in executing project;
 - **Performance** (measure progress in activity completion vs. set funds, time, plans, results)
 - **VFM** (ensure implementers collect data accurate & complete data: before, during and after intervention)
- **Evaluated at 3 levels: efficiency testing, impact testing & economic VFM analysis**

B. Geographic coverage

Although numerous of multinational projects have been developed since the 2010-2011 Drought and the subsequent Summit of Heads of States and Governments in Nairobi in September, 9th, 2011, several ASALs areas remain unevenly covered by the resilience-related projects.

Some of the least covered countries are either recovering from or still facing conflicts; they are therefore considered as Fragile states in transition and access to development funds remain a challenge for those countries.



Another geographic gap relies in the cross-border areas. These cross-border areas are now considered by IGAD, the MS as well as the partners as geographical priorities due to their unique nature.

Map II.B.1. IGAD cross-border areas for resilience investments

KfW and the WB are among the partners that support cross-border investments. Within the WB funded RPLRP, Kenya and Uganda are

The second phase of the KfW “Regional Fund for Drought Resilience“will cover Uganda and Kenya sides of the Somali and the Karamoja cross-border areas.

Challenges in the implementation

- Regional approach but current investments do not cover the whole ASALs in the region
- Difficulty in harmonization, alignment and coordination of different sectors and donor funded projects (different development partners or projects following different log frames or results frameworks)
- Need for complete baseline data on each performance indicator under each component.
- Need of appropriate knowledge management system in place.
- Need for a functional Resilience Investment mapping to identify gaps in the geographic coverage and PIAs coverage of the IDDRSI-related investments for the ASALs of IGAD
- Low investments in long term development to address the nexus Poverty /Vulnerability
- Slow change from humanitarian aid to development
- Partnerships-Sub-optimal operation because of heterogeneity in approaches & policies
- Need for strong regional and MSs harmonization, alignment and coordination as required.
- South-South Cooperation among MSs & RECs with the AU, not optimal
- Technology and involvement of the private sector
- Ownership... despite political commitment behind IDDRSI made strong, more political commitment and efforts needed to drive the process
- Frequent Conflicts ...because of not addressing the underlying causes

Highlight of achievements by IGAD since March 2014

- Political commitment behind IDDRSI made strong
- RAU established
- GIS expertise and networks initiated
- ARD Research and CSO Facilities operational
- IDDRSI M&E Result-based Framework developed
- M&E experts networks and working groups established
- IGAD Info initiated
- RPLRP signed and started – Kenya and Uganda work plans harmonized, Ethiopian component signed and harmonized with Kenya and Uganda
- AfDB 2nd Phase signed
- 3rd party management of resources for Somalia and Sudan under AfDB Phase 2
- Recruitment of IDDRSI national coordinators (PCU)
- Consolidation of cooperation with partners supporting resilience agenda
- Signing of a framework cooperation agreement between IGAD and Switzerland
- Identification mission and planning for WB HoA Initiative, which has been launched in November 2014

Annexes

IDDRSI-related countries investments

I. Djibouti Portfolio

IDDRSI projects in Djibouti: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP1)- AfDB: USD 16 million ,
- Djibouti Dryland Project – IsDB: USD 10 million
- The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience & Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)- KfW/German Government Development Cooperation- EUR: 4 million

Table 1. Components of IDDRSI projects in Djibouti

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components		
			DRSLP 1/AfDB	IsDB	Regional Fund for Strengthening Drought Resilience /KfW
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market and Livestock Infrastructure	Market Access and Trade	
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support		Livelihood Support	Livelihood support
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management			
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management			
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution			
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Strengthening and Building Community and Institutional Capacity	Project Management and Institutional Support	Project management

Table 2. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Djibouti

N o.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated DRSLI targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	DRSLP 1	AfDBGrant	October 2013	September 2018	USD 16 Million	3 main water sheds: Weima, Gagedde and Beya-dhadher	= 90 000 people
2	Djibouti Dryland Project	IsDB Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 10 Million	Khor Angar and Daasbiyo	= 40 000 people
3	Regional Fund for Strengthening Drought Resilience	KfW grant	January 2015	December 2018	4 Mil. Euro	Cross-border corridors in the Dikhil Cluster between Ethiopia and Djibouti. Siyyarou / Yaguer (Djibouti) -- Elidaar (Ethiopia) Corridor; Gamarr /Amailé / Dakka / Gobaar / As Eyla (Djibouti) -- Afambo / Ayssaita (Ethiopia) Corridor; and Sankal/Bakari/Galangalayta (Djibouti) - Woreda Ayshia (Ethiopia) Corridor.	

II. Ethiopia Portfolio

IDDRSI projects in Ethiopia: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- Productive Safety net Program in Pastoral Areas (PSNP PAP)-multi donor: US 174.6 million ,
- Pastoral Community Development Program (PCDP)- phase I (61.9 million USD) Phase 2 (138.7 million USD) phase III (138.7 million USD) under implementation
- The Millennium Development Goals (MDG): US 278 million
- The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP1)- AfDB: USD 46.5 million ,
- USAID Resilience Interventions- USAID 's Resilience Initiative also constitute contributions to PSNP, Early Warning Water development amounting to US 216 million
- SHARE -EU- Accelerating Resilience Capacity (ARC): EUR 42 million
- Rural Resilience Enhancement Project (RREP)-JICA: US 12 million
- Capacity Development for Strengthening Drought Resilience of the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Population in the Lowlands of Ethiopia- GIZ: EUR 4 million
- The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience & Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)- KfW/German Government Development Cooperation- EUR: 13.5 million

Projects in pipeline

The following under listed projects/programmes are in pipeline:

- 1) Productive Safety net Program in Pastoral Areas (PSNP PAP)-multi donor IFAD and WB- 600 million USD signed
- 2) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Program (RPLRP) World Bank US 75 million – WB Board approved on October 21, 2014
- 3) The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP II)- AfDB- USD 89.4 million negotiated on Nov 10, 2014
- 4) IDC Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP)- agreement is under finalization by IDC 12 million EUR
- 5) KfW German Financial Cooperation -13.5 million EUR , -Consultants are under recruitment

Table 3. Components of IDDRSI projects in Ethiopia

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components							
			DRSLP 1/AfDB	DRSLP 2 /AfDB	RPLRP/WB	DRSLP/IDC	Regional Fund for Strengthening Drought Resilience /KfW	DR Support /Switzerland	PRIME	
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Rangeland management and rehabilitation
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market and Livestock Infrastructure	Market Access and Trade	Market Access and Trade	Market and Trade Access				LEWIS
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support		Livelihoods support	Livelihood Support	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood support	Livelihood support		
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management			Pastoral Risk Management					
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management				Research and Knowledge Management				
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution								
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Strengthening and Building Community and Institutional Capacity	Project Management and Institutional Support	Project Management and Institutional Support	Capacity Building	Project management:	Capacity Building		

Table 4. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Ethiopia

No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated DRSLI targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	DRSLP 1	AfDB Soft loan	October 2013	September 2018	USD 46.5 Million	15 Woredas (6 in Afar region and 9 in Somali region)	= 548104 population = 109629HHs
2	DRSLP 2	AfDB Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 89.4 Million	15 Woredas (8 in Oromia region and 7 in SNNP region)	
3	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 75 million	21 Woredas (6 woredas in Oromia region, 6 woredas in Somali region, 4 Woredas in SNNP region and 5 Woredas in Afar region)	=663000 population = 132600HHs
4	Regional Fund for Strengthening Drought Resilience	KfW grant	January 2015	December 2018	13.5 Mil. Euro	3 Woredas (in Afar region)	= 183040 population =36608HHs
5	DRSLP	IDC Soft loan	January 2015	Mid of 2016	12 Mil. EURO	4 Woredas (in Afar region)	=290000 population =58000HHs
6	DR Support	Switzerland grant	On progress		12 Mil. Swiz frank	2 Woredas	Ongoing (Implementer is GIZ)
7	Support to Livestock Early warning, Water information system and Livestock index	PRIME/USAID grant	January 2015	December 2019	USD 836,978 (USAID) USD80000(AfDB) USD42000 other sources	58 woredas (from No. 1-5)	Additional resources for DRSLP 1

III. Kenya Portfolio

IDDRSI projects: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP1)- AfDB: USD 63.5 million ,
- Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Program (RPLRP World Bank US 77 million

Table 5. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Kenya

No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	DRSLP 1	AfDB Soft loan	October 2013	September 2018	USD 63.5 Million		
2	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 77 million		

Table 6. Components of IDDRSI projects in Kenya

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components	
			DRSLP 1/AfDB	RPLRP/WB
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market and Livestock Infrastructure	Market Access and Trade
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support		Livelihood Support
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management		Pastoral Risk Management
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management		
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution		
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Strengthening and Building Community and Institutional Capacity	Project Management and Institutional Support

IV. Somalia Portfolio

IDDRSI projects: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP1)- AfDB: USD 22.8 million,

Table 7. Components of IDDRSI projects in Somalia

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components
			DRSLP 2 /AfDB
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market Access and Trade
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support	Livelihoods support
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management	
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management	
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution	
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Project Management and Institutional Support

Table 8. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Somalia

No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated DRSLI targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	DRSLP 2	AfDB Grant	January 2015	December 2019	USD 22.8 Million	3 regions: Somaliland, Puntland and the South Central	

V. Sudan Portfolio

IDDRSI projects: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP2)- AfDB: USD 34.1 million,

Table 9. Components of IDDRSI projects in Sudan

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components
			DRSLP 2 /AfDB
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market Access and Trade
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support	Livelihoods support
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management	
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management	
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution	
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Project Management and Institutional Support

Table 10. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Sudan

No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated DRSLI targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	DRSLP 2	AfDB Grant	January 2015	December 2019	USD 34.1 Million	3 States: Gedarif State, Kassala State and White Nile State	

VI. Uganda Portfolio

IDDRSI projects: Accelerated Investment in ASALs

Major Projects

- Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Program (RPLRP) World Bank US 40 million

Table 11. Components of IDDRSI projects in Uganda

No	RPP (IGAD/IDDRSI)	CPP	Project Components
			RPLRP/WB
1	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management	Natural Resource Management
2	Market and Trade Access	Market access and Trade	Market Access and Trade
3	Livelihood and Basic services	Livelihood Support	Livelihood Support
4	Disaster Risk management	Disaster Risk Management	Pastoral Risk Management
5	Research and Knowledge Management	Research and Knowledge Management	
6	Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Peace Building and Conflict Resolution	
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership		Project Management and Institutional Support

Table 12. Summary all IDDRSI projects in Uganda

No.	Name of the Project	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost	Target areas and Estimated targets beneficiaries	Remark
1	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 40 million	12 districts of the Karamoja and Teso sub-regions: Abim, Amudat, Amuria, Bukedea, Kaabong, Katakwi, Kotido, Kumi, Ngora, Moroto, Nakapiripiriti and Napak	



