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Enhancing Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa

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Workshop: Managing Change: Strengthening Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks World Water Week, Stockholm

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Presentation Outline

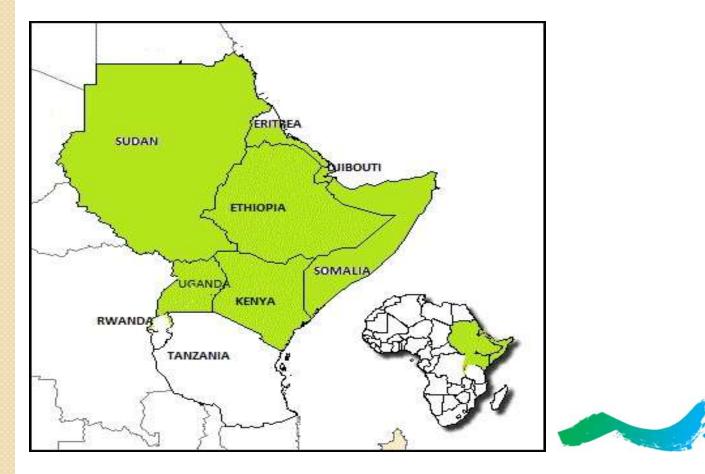
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Overall Aim of IDMP HOA

To promote drought resilience of countries, communities and ecosystems in the Horn of Africa region

IDMP HOA is to be implemented in 8 countries



astern Africa

Global Water

IDMP HOA Components

- Influencing policies and practices towards more integrated drought management
 - Support demonstration of innovative Drought innitiatives by stakeholders and document lessons and best practices on drought management

- Strengthening capacities and enhancing development for Drought Management at regional, national and sub-national levels
- Strengthen partnerships and collaboration in drought management



Why IDMP in the HOA

- Its a resource countries can tap into for technical support
- IDMP HOA is supporting action & implementation of innovative drought initiatives on the ground adding to already existing efforts.
- It is a facility in partnership with other drought initiatives in the region to suppot policy influence.
- Apply the principles of IWRM involving the GWP network at country level- providing a fertile ground for other initiatives



Drought hazard occurrence and extent of damage in the HOA

Country	Frequency of occurrence of drought hazard	Extent of drought hazard
Djibouti	Experienced severe drought -1980, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2008	Severely affected 50% of the rural population (120,000 people) which is about 15% of the total population.
Ethiopia	At least five major national droughts since 1980	About 11% of the total population exposed to droughts, mainly pastoralist areas.
Kenya	Major droughts every ten years and the minor ones almost every 3-4 years.	Drought records between 1983 and 1993 indicate that droughts in the arid and semi- arid parts have become longer and more frequent resulting in significant loss of agricultural production.
Somalia	The devastating droughts happened in 1963- 64 and 1974-75. Recent drought in 2011	Between 2010 and 2012, more than 258,000 people died; half of the victims were children younger than 5 years.
South Sudan	The worst drought hit South Sudan in 1980- 1984, 2011.	widespread displacement and localized famine in some parts of the country
Sudan	The most famous drought incidents were in 1970, 1983 – 1985, 1991 – 1992 and 2010 – 2011.	The 1983–1985 and the 2010-2011 droughts resulted in mass deaths of human and livestock.
Uganda		Karamoja region in 1991-2007 had severe droughts leading to depletion of pasture and severe lack of water for livestock, intensifying conflicts.



Policies, Strategies/Plans related to drought mgt in HOA countries

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Countries	National Policies,	strategies, plans related to drought manageme	ent	
Djibouti		estment Plan- Around 15% of the PIP in 2013 v s of the CPP including in areas of environment		focused to the
Ethiopia		y on Disaster Risk Management- Focus is on Vo	•	
	• Climate Resili	ient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy and Framew	work (2011)- Climate resilienc	e building
Kenya		agement policy and Strategy- Disaster risk man ate Change Response Strategy(2010) and Action	-	adaptation
		inte Change Response Strategy(2010) and Action	(2013)- Cinnate Change	adaptation
			and the second s	Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa
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Policy Frameworks related to drought mgt in HOA countries Cont'd

- Following the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia in August 2012 a fresh momentum and steady progress being made on the coordination for drought intervention and livelihood programmes in Somalia. The key priorities are Applying IWRM, promoting renewable sources of energy and developing capacity in geo-information, early warning systems etc.
- South
Sudan• National Disaster Management Policy (under development) and the Five Year Strategic Plan (2013-
2018) on Disaster Management priority is on disaster management
- Has policies, laws, strategies and programmes related to drought but they are all sector oriented-The understanding and coordinated implementation of IDDRSI at country and regional level is a major priority based on the national drought management policy
- The National Climate Change Policy, 2013 and Disaster Management and Preparedness Policy, 2010. The priority is in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation



Institutional Frameworks for Disaster Risk Management

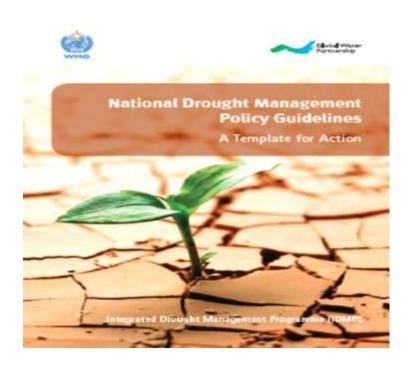
Coun	try National Institutions for Disaster Risk Management
Djibouti	Executive secretariat for DRM which coordinates natural disaster technical matters as well as prevention, mitigation and response activities, including adaptation to climate change and Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Livestock and Fisheries (Focal point for IDDRSI)
Ethiopia	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture headed by a Minister of State
Kenya	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
Somalia	Steering committee (Coordinating body) appointed by the Office of the Prime Minster and comprising several ministers
South Sud	an Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and Ministry of Environment to handle drought issues
Sudan	The institutional arrangements that deal with natural resources management are basically sector oriented.The sectors need to be coordinated
Uganda	The Department for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) coordinates and responds to drought related emergencies



IDMP HOA ACTIVITIES

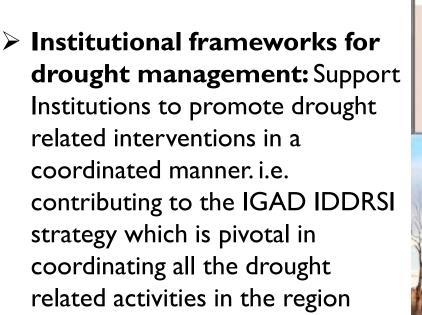
- Capacity for policy implementation: Support key institutions in implementation of policies –trainings
- Facilitate influencing of integrated drought management in national policies in the HOA region. This includes supporting countries in developing of a robust National Drought Risk Reduction Policy integrating the broader aims and principles of IWRM

Adapting of 10-step process by Don Wilhite (National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln)





IDMP HOA ACTIVITIES



ASSESSMENT OF DROUGHT RESILIENCE FRAMEWORKS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Global Water Partnership



IDMP HOA ACTIVITIES Cont'd

- Demonstrating innovative drought solutions: Support documentation of innovative drought related case studies – where lessons and best practices can be replicated in other areas in the HOA region. e.g. water storage technologies, water harvesting, etc.
- Promoting partnerships: at various levels to improve information flow in management of drought
- Facilitating regional cooperation/collaboration for drought management in the IGAD region/collaborate with IGAD



Key messages

- Need for increased capacity development in drought management at all levels i.e. Regional, National and Sunnational (targeting policy, institutions) in the HOA countries
- Partnership building/strengthening for drought management
- Demonstrating integrated drought management approaches to enhance learning lessons and influencing policy



THANK YOU

Website(s)

www.gwpena.org/

http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmpactivities/idmp_hoa/

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