Intra-ACP Focus Day
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in ACP countries

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

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INTRODUCTION TO IGAD

- **Year of Establishment:** 1986, to address drought and desertification, Revitalized 1996 expanded its mandate to a regional development organization, it is one of the Regional Economic Communities in Africa.

- **Area of 5.4 million SqKm**, population of about 270 million

- **Members States:** Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda

- Over 60% of the land is Arid or Semi Arid (ASAL)
Some of the Common Hazards in the Region:

- **Drought**
- **Floods**
- **Livestock pests: Tsetse fly**
- **Desert Locust**
- **Seismic and Volcanism**
- **Conflicts, Landslides, land degradation.**

95% of disasters and 70 - 75% of loss (human + economic) (WMO, 2007)
The total number of people affected by disasters over the 2008-2018 period was 82,687,238 according to the EM-DAT data.

Table 1: Ranking of the IGAD countries by disaster occurrence (2008-2017)
(Source: EM-DAT data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perspectives on mainstreaming DRM and CCA

- IGAD DRM program has recognized the challenges of hydro-meteorological hazards aggravated by climate change.

- A regional Framework is being developed for the region to guide the integration of DRM and CCA.
ACP-EU NDRR project(s) contribution to mainstrequesting DRM and CCA

- The IGAD DRM program established in 2004, but the sustainability has been ensured due to the ACP-EU NDRR (cf. REFORM, NDF and the current EDF 10) with tangible results as below;
  - IGAD Hazard Atlas - Common Hazards & Launched by the DRM Ministerial Council, 2013 → Basis for new ICPAC Atlas
  - The IGAD Disaster Response Fund Established by the DRM Ministerial Council,
  - The IGAD Framework for Mainstreaming DRM & CCA in Schools/Education Carricula validated
  - Review of regional DRM strategy underway
  - Pilot Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture ongoing
  - Several capacity building activities at regional and national level
  - Assessment research on mainstreaming DRM/CCA, 2015/2016 El-Nino impact in the region, contributing to Early warning for early action.
Institutional Setup for DRM

- IGAD DRM unit established, strategy developed 2004 and has been operational within a division reporting to the ES
- The DRM Ministerial Committee & the Technical Advisory Committee institutionalized.

- IGAD DRM hosted at ICPAC/Nairobi as part integrating DRM and CCA

- Framework for Mainstreaming DRM & CCA in Schools/Education Curricula developed

- Review of regional DRM strategy underway
CHALLENGES

• Translation of political commitments into practice

• Dependency on external resources,

• Mainstreaming DRM as development agenda in all relevant sectors still wanting

• Realising DRM as development challenge as opposed to humanitarian issue

• Incapacity to address the root causes of disasters
Lessons Learnt

▪ Promoting the integration of DRM and CCA was the right way forward as pronounced in Africa-Arab regional platform meeting in Tunisia.

▪ Involvement of High Level Decision makers and partners in preparedness, resources mobilization helped to mitigate the 2015/2016 Elnino impacts in the region, averted major negative impacts compared to the 2010/2011 drought in the region.

▪ Promotion of the climate smart agriculture in one locality in Kenya proved to be beneficial which has potential for up-scaling and diversification in areas vulnerable to CC.

▪ The DRM working sessions in GHACOFs demonstrated the relevance by engaging all relevant sectors (water, agriculture, health, media, conflict(CEWARN) from member states/countries in planning preparedness and mitigation actions in anticipation of disaster risks based on the climate outlook products.

▪ Taking capacity building trainings from the regional level to country specific levels as part of creating a critical mass of trained technical persons from relevant sectors.