Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Its role in Disaster Risk Management
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at the
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Outline of Expose

- Brief background to IGAD and the Region
- Rationale and background to DRM and Role of IGAD in DRM agenda
- Hazards in the region & location of main hazards (maps/atlas)
- Strategies & Coordination mechanism
- Status of Disaster Risk Management in the region
- Challenges
- Potential Role of private sector in DRM
Map of IGAD Region
The IGAD Region: some features

- The IGAD region stretches over 5.2 million sqkm, some 80% is ASAL, with annual rainfall of 400mm.
- The Region has a population of over 200 million, characterised by high growth rate and rapid urbanisation.
- Severe land degradation, advances in desertification, recurrent droughts and dry spells make it highly vulnerable to climatic variations.
- History of long and protracted conflicts causing huge number of refugees and displacement.
The IGAD Region: some features (ctd.)

- High level of poverty, malnutrition, poor access to social services, low technical capability, etc. make it vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards induced disasters→ big recipient of humanitarian aid
- Yet the Region is endowed with substantial human and natural resources; strategic location;
- Against this background the Member States established IGAD to enhance their regional co-operation to exploit the vast resources and push the region to economic growth, social and human development in secure environment

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Historical Background

- Established in 1986 as IGADD:
- Mandate - *to mitigate drought effects and combat desertification*
- **Member States:** Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda
- Revitalized & restructured in 1996 as IGAD
- Expanded mandate:
  - Food Security and Environment Protection
  - Economic Cooperation
  - Political and Humanitarian Affairs
IGAD’s Role in DRM promotion in the Region

- IGAD & MSs recognised early on that disasters – natural & man-made - have been causing disproportionate loss on lives, livelihoods and derailing dev’t inputs in the Region; therefore

- Incorporate DRR/M in all dev’t programmes & disaster response strategy, to contain disasters in sustainable manner

- ➔ a paradigm shift from disaster management to risk management,
*IGAD’s role in DRM, ctd.*

- ...did *not* mean downplaying importance of humanitarian *response* meant commitment meant: "*be tough on causes of disasters, and tough on disasters, i.e., build robust response mechanism*"

- IGAD decided to work on comprehensive region wide policy on DRM which would harness & enhance initiatives by individual states & promote regional cooperation.
IGAD’s Role in DRM, ctd.

- DRM programme developed: pioneering organisation in DRM on the African continent
- The programme components aimed to be implemented or programme objectives included:
  - Promotion of the DRM approach in the Region
  - Harmonisation of practices and activities

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IGAD’s Role in DRM, ctd.

- Develop member states’ institutional capability including to devise DRM strategies, plans legislations & policies
- Setting up a Regional Disaster Response Fund
- Development of hazard maps & atlas
- DRM skills and HR development in range of DRM tools
- Networking to bring IGAD countries together – to learn & cooperate with one another, - eventually develop Regional community of practice in DRM.
Most frequent hazards in IGAD

RELATIVE CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF THE RISKS BY HAZARD: AT 3 LEVELS

Level One – the most serious

- Drought
- Conflict (internal and external)
- Flood
- Pandemics and epidemics (e.g., malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc),
•DROUGHTS: eg recent HoA Crisis, 2000/01; 1984.; ....

•Agriculture & Food Security
• FLOOD: ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRUCTION
• Investments and LOSSES

• Displacement/Refugees

• FLOOD RISK

• HEALTH
Most frequent hazards and their relative importance (ctd).

Level Two – of significant but lesser importance

- Environmental hazards;
- Pest infestations;
- Fires (rural and urban).
• Fire risk and energy resources
• Water resources and Urban disasters
Level Three – rare but potentially posing serious risk or posing risks to smaller segments of national communities

- Earthquakes;
- Livestock disease;
- Transport and industrial accidents.
- Tsunami
Strategies & Coordination mechanism for implementation

- Strategic objectives of the DRM programme

- The DRM Program: designed to improve policy formulation, strategy development and planning processes in MSs and in IGAD. Strategies will cover all aspects of disaster management: from prevention through preparedness, response and reconstruction to recovery for in-built resiliency.

- The target clientele: IGAD, MSs’ DRM agencies, line ministries, sub-national and district agencies, NGOs, research bodies involved in disaster management activities and the community itself.

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Strategies & Coordination mechanism for implementation..(ctd)

- More specifically Strategic objectives aim to achieve the following:
  - supportive policies, legislation and agreements
  - disaster preparedness strategies and the contingency planning;
  - regional collaboration for preparedness and response;
  - Robust early warning and information systems and vulnerability analysis;
  - education and training for disaster mitigation;
Strategies & Coordination mechanism for implementation (ctd)

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Strategies & Coordination mechanism for implementation...(ctd)

✓ adapt internationally accepted principles to meet local needs;

✓ encourage the widespread examination of locally appropriate strategies and their formalization in appropriate plans at every level; and

✓ develop local capacities through consultation and consensus.
Current Status of DRM in the Region

- Polices developed/reviewed with shifts from reactive to proactive
- Parliamentarians pledged support for legislation framework
- DRM institutionalized both at regional/national levels
- DRM has become National/ Regional/Global Agenda
Challenges

- Political Commitments
- Legislation of DRM
- Mainstreaming of DRM at all relevant sectors
- More on the response side as opposed on the comprehensive approach
- Risk of depending on external resources
Role of Private Sector: issues & facts

- They can contribute to disaster occurrence and also be part of the solutions
- There is currently sustained economic growth in the region
- Resources of the private sector can be tapped, eg. Kenya
- IGAD organs declared to involve in DRM and in sustainable regional response mechanism
- Private sector role in the IGAD region has not been researched and documented
Role of Private Sector: issues & facts?

- We usually think of disaster risk management as the responsibility of government,
- Governments alone cannot ensure the resilience, in disaster risk management the private sector has a vital role to play in building resilience,
- Private sector could play a critical and central role in building and sustaining community resilience,
The private sector interacts frequently with the public sector to fulfill necessary community services- or business interests.

Private sector entities also have a large untapped potential to help provide skilled services in form of technical manpower or in-kind donations of goods or services for preparedness & emergency response phase of disaster management.
A disaster also disrupt business activities on which the local population depends, affecting livelihood recovery and means to earn a living.

Private/business sector strive better in a resilient and successful population/community.

Building resilience to disasters should be viewed as is both a humanitarian mandate and an economic imperative.
Experience has shown the effects of disasters on poorer nations/communities are long lasting and more severe than in economically developed countries, often depleting scarce financial resources and diverting essential funds towards post-disaster relief and reconstruction.
Where does the role of the private sector lie?

- Much more needs to be known about the roles of private sector in disasters.
- A much closer interaction between business and government is needed to ensure appropriate risk reduction strategies, adequate measures for implementation of protection and security measures, and a liability and insurance regime that takes proper account of the needs of the community and business sector alike.
Where does the role of the private sector lie?

- More effective framework for unleashing the full potential of private sector contribution is vital.
- This framework can include developing policies that contribute directly to risk management operation, and incentives for business to become more involved in disaster management programmes.
- Mobilize national resources, public and private, to work with citizens to help restore the livelihoods lost by disaster effects.

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Where does the role of the private sector lie? **Way forward**

- Create and formalize mechanisms whereby businesses and the authorities meet to discuss their respective roles and contributions to disaster risks need to be set up and operational on a regular basis.
- Formulate and implement policies and programs that enable local and regional capabilities to set their priorities and use their local resources and knowledge;

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• IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti
Where does... private... way forward...

- Changing disaster risk management culture: current preparedness, response, and recovery approach based on government control should be replaced by a culture that enables collaboration.

- Creating and building collaborative and enabling preparedness and response culture is fundamental.

- Coordination will be required, focusing on the interaction of the public and private sectors in emergency management.
Thank you!
for your attention