



Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Its role in Disaster Risk Management

presented by

Keflemariam Sebhatu,

at the

International Recovery Platform
Gathering, Kobe, Japan

21 January 2014



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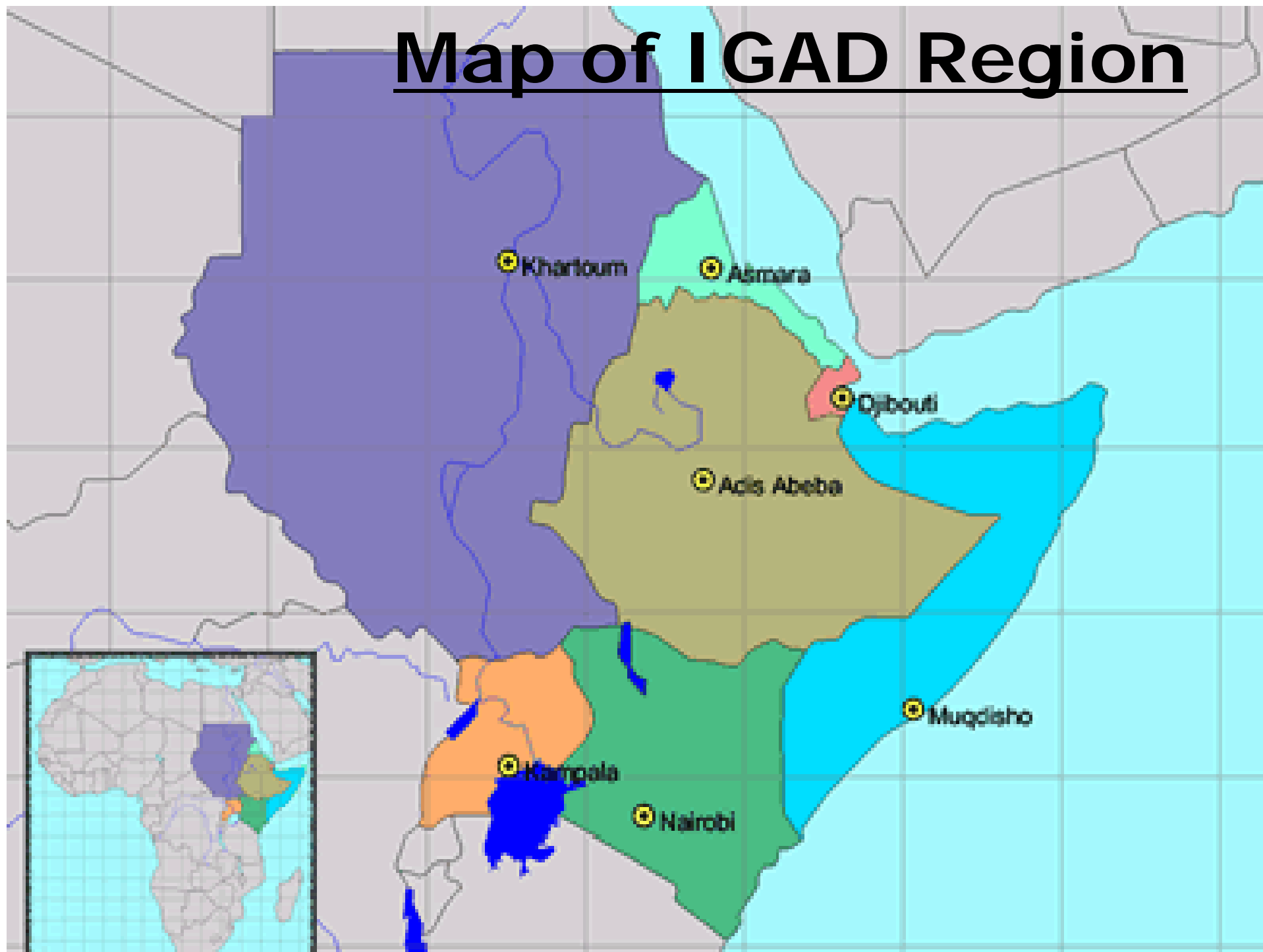
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Outline of Expose

- 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



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**



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



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



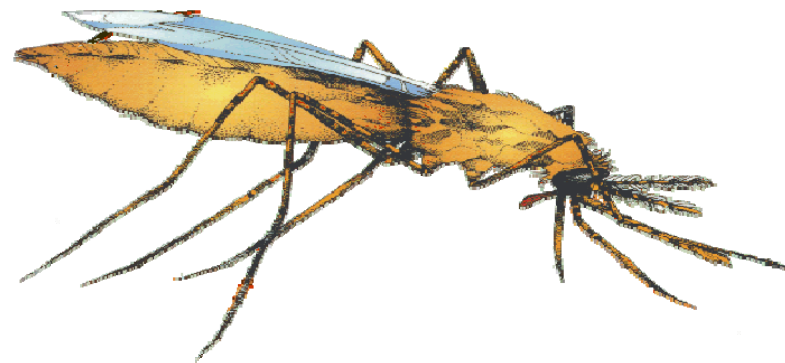
• FLOOD: ROADS AND INFRASTRURE DISTRUCTION



• Investments and LOSSES



• Displacement/Refugees



• HEALTH

Most frequent hazards and their relative importance (ctd).

Level Two – of significant but lesser importance

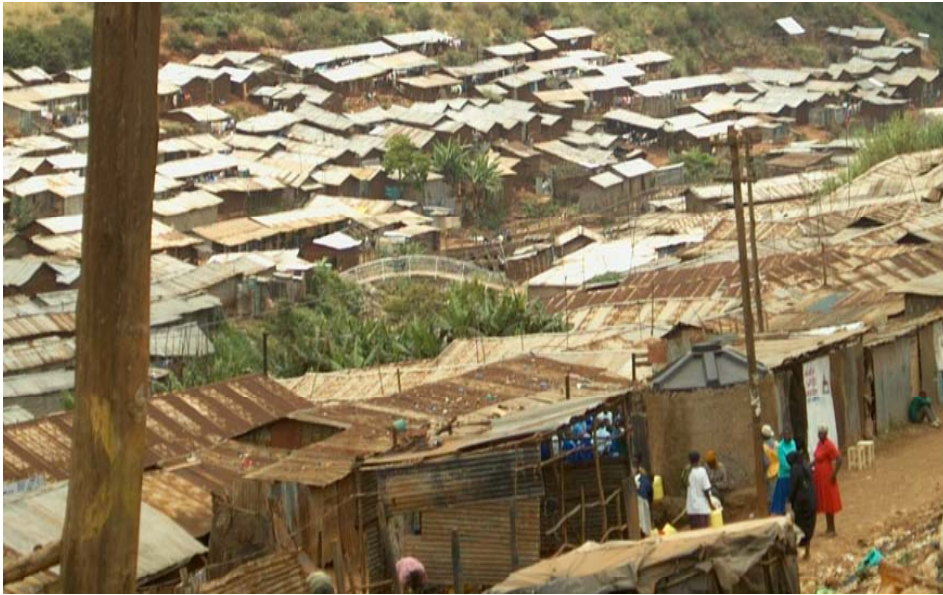
- Environmental hazards;
- Pest infestations;
- Fires (rural and urban).



•Fire risk and energy resources



•Water resources and Urban disasters



Most frequent hazards and their relative importance (ctd.)

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.



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;



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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

- Policies 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,



Role of Private Sector: issues & facts? ..

- 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.



Role of Private Sector: issues & facts? ..

- 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



Role of Private Sector: issues & facts? ..

- 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



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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;



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



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