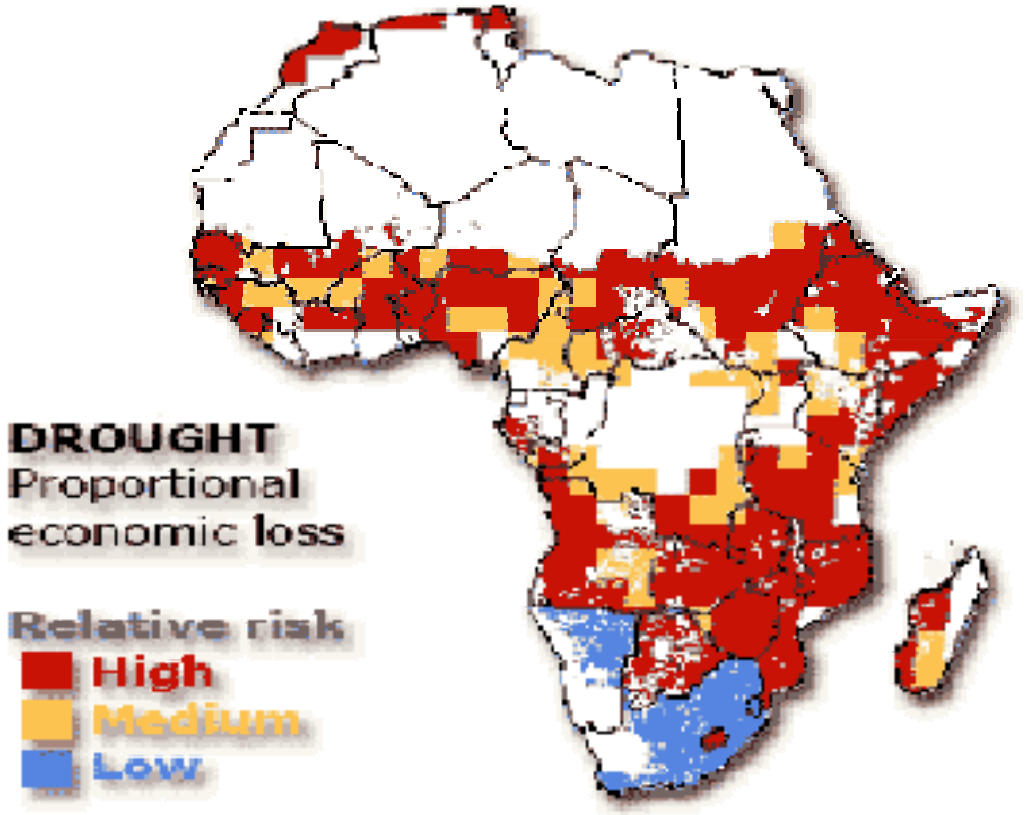
3RD AFRICAN DROUGHT ADAPTATION FORUM REPORT

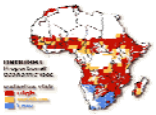
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
17-19 SEPTEMBER 2008



'GRIP' 2007

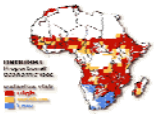
UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNDP Drylands Development Centre
UN Economic Commission for Africa

CONTENTS

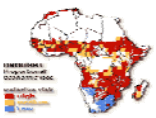


List of Acronyms

ADDF1	First African Drought Risk and Development Forum
ADDF2	Second African Drought Risk and Development Forum
ADAF3	African Drought Adaptation Forum
AFDB	Africa Development Bank
AU	African Union
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CLIMDEV	Climate for Development in Africa
DEPHA	Development Platform for the Horn of Africa
ELMT	Enhanced Livelihoods for the Mandera Triangle
FAO FSAU	Food Security Analyst Unit
FAO SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSSD	Food Security and Sustainable Development Division of UNECA
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMAWESA	Improved Management of Agricultural Water in Eastern and Southern Africa
LEGS	Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards
NEPAD	The New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
RELPA	Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASOL	Sahelien Solutions Foundation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP-DDC	United Nations Development Programme, Drylands Development Centre
UNDP-BCPR	United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
UNECA	United Nations Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-ISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WISP	World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism



Executive Summary

The African Drought Risk and Development Network (ADDN) is sponsored by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Dryland Development Centre and United Nations' International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and recognizes the need for exchange of experience on managing the risk of drought in various sub regions of Africa. The African Drought Risk and Development Network (ADDN) is focused on promoting applied discussion on key issues linking drought risk and development, providing a platform for the development and dissemination of good practice & innovation, providing an entry point for accessing networks in Africa and beyond, and acting as a Forum for the elaboration of critical strategy and policy relevant decision making. We are adapting to the needs of all stakeholders, making it easier to access information that will help us react to the increased threat of drought and climate change in the dryland of Africa.

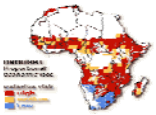
Current and forthcoming outputs associated with the ADDN include:

- *Drought Risk Reduction Framework and Practices*
- *Drylands Mainstreaming Guidelines*
- *Primer on Good Practices in Mainstreaming Drought Risk Management*
- *Primer on Climate Change Adaptation in the Drylands*
- *Drought Risk Reduction-Good Practices and Lessons Learned*
- Proceedings of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd African Drought Adaptation Forums
- Monthly African Drought Risk and Development Newsletter

The idea of a network between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) on the relationship between drought, risk and development, particularly in Africa, originated in an UN ad hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on Drought meeting in Geneva in 2003. One recommendation from this meeting was that such a network be facilitated by ISDR and UNDP, particularly the Drylands Development Centre (DDC), in the context of a global set of regional drought networks linking expertise and experience in the management of drought risks and development practice

The **goals** of the network are to:

a. Promote applied discussion and debate on key issues linking drought risk and development
b. Provide a platform for the development and dissemination of good practice & innovation
c. Generate useful knowledge products and tools, drawing in particular the views and experience of the Network participants
d. Provide capacity building opportunities for individuals and institutions well positioned to mainstream principles and good practice on drought risk management into development projects, programming and policy
e. Provide an entry point for accessing existing networks in Africa and beyond
f. Act as a forum for the elaboration of critical strategy and policy relevant decision-making



The newly expanded **objectives** of the Network are:

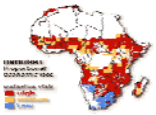
1. To employ knowledge networking activities as part of a sustained program of capacity building, subject to funding available from interested co-sponsoring institutions; in particular between the annual Forums.
2. Greater emphasis on production of guidance materials, based on a review of best practices; exposure to tools, methods etc.
3. A greater emphasis on project experience and better linkages to ongoing or upcoming projects, while retaining an engagement with policy level issues.
4. To highlight success stories in drought risk management, as part of the advocacy dimension of the Network.
5. Link drought risk management to climate change adaptation issues through an emphasis on the specific anticipated impacts of climate change in the drylands of Africa.
6. Stronger linkages to relevant African based initiatives and institutions.

UNDP's DDC and BCPR, together with UN-ISDR organized the first African Drought Adaptation Forum (ADAF1), which was held in Nairobi in February 2005. It brought together a multi-disciplinary group from around Africa and elsewhere, spanning experts working on drought, food security and crisis issues; practitioners; development agencies; and donor partners.

The second Forum on African Drought Adaptation Forum (ADAF2) was held in Nairobi from the 16th to 18th October 2006. The focus of the meeting was on the Greater Horn of Africa, following the recent drought triggered food crisis in the region. This three day gathering brought together around 75 participants based in Africa and Asia (China, Sri Lanka and India), including practitioners, senior officials, policy makers, key partners and journalists.

The Third African Drought Adaptation Forum was held 17th-19th September 2008 at the United Nations Conference Centre, Addis Ababa.[1] This three-day workshop was sponsored by the United Nations Development Program's Drylands Development Centre (UNDP-DDC), UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR) and the hosts the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It brought together some 80 policy makers, government officials, UN agencies, donors, practitioners from local and international NGO's and CBO's, the media and applied researchers from around Africa, and the Arab states to exchange practical experiences, findings and ideas on how to adapt to the increasing threat of drought and climate change in the drylands of Africa.

[1] Please see www.undp.org/drylands/drought-workshop-08.html for the uploaded reports and presentations



A **special theme** this year was the significance of climate change to the challenge of development in the drylands of Africa: "Drought risk management as applied climate change adaptation for Africa". Additional themes covered included "Drought management as applied disaster risk reduction", Drought risk management tools for projects, programmes & policy", "Mainstreaming drought risk management good practice into projects and policy", and "The role of peer learning in mainstreaming drought good practice". These and other sub-themes enabled a comprehensive look at a multi-risk approach to management of drought cycles in Africa and what modalities are needed to ensure that best practices on drought risk management are mainstreamed into development projects, programs and policies in Africa.

The **anticipated outputs** of the Third Forum included:

- A better understanding and appreciation of climate change implication on drought risk and its management in the drier ecosystems of Africa, and an enhanced awareness of the necessary drought adaptation interventions and of existing/emerging initiatives in the region to support adaptation to drought.
- Participants equipped with knowledge based practice and advocacy tools
- Knowledge and experience sharing of good practices in drought risk management/adaptation
- Participants familiar with potential and limitations of some important methodologies for assessing drought risk and drylands livelihood systems
- Content to feed a working Framework on drought risk reduction, mirroring the Hyogo Framework of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction

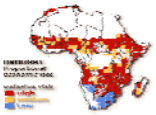
Several **key themes and messages** came as result of lively discussion at the Forum, which will help shape the future of the Forums and the ADDN:

- ✓ There is need for better coordination and communication among development organizations, governmental bodies, CBO's, NGO's and practitioners.
- ✓ We are making strides in the area of adaptation but a focus on policy level changes need to happen if we are going to face the issues head on.
- ✓ We are still discussing the same issues we were talking about 20-30 years ago. We need to get to the root causes of our inadequacies.
- ✓ Reaction to drought emergencies needs to be quicker.

- ✓ There is a need to look at what indicators (early warning) are necessary in order to determine a drought. We have for far too long relied on physical evidence to satisfy donor organizations, but with the increasing risk a move towards predictive indicators seems like a necessary step. The question remains, do donors organizations need to see starving children to react?
- ✓ There is need to find alternative ways to network and share information.
- ✓ There is need for continued focus on innovative approaches to drought risk and climate change adaptation as well as incorporating indigenous knowledge.
- ✓ There is a need to look at alternative way to help maintain dryland inhabitant's livelihoods.
- ✓ There is need for collaboration on drought management practices with National Governments.
- ✓ The need to clearly define current differences in terminology and concepts of drought**.**

The **dissemination** of this report also aims to tap your views, ideas and recommendations into high traffic websites (where information will be distributed to other practitioners through for example Relief Web; to the general public through UNEP sites; and to African and the International media through IRIN). UNDP-DDC will focus on facilitating networking amongst practitioners in 2008.

The African Drought Risk & Development Network is focused on addressing the needs of all stakeholders with various participatory activities and products. We produce a monthly drought newsletter, maintain a Network website, and produce relevant documents such as these proceedings'. We rely on participation from Network members to make the Network, Forum, Website, and Newsletter productive, useful tools.



Summary of Sessions[2]

WELCOME SESSION:

The workshop was opened by the Ms Alessandra Tisot, UNDP Country Director in Ethiopia. The Director of the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD/UNECA), Mr. Josue Dione and the Director of the UN-ISDR Secretariat Mr. Pedro Basabe also made brief remarks. Ms. Olushola Sodeko also conveyed a message from the African Union Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture who was away on a prior commitment. The speakers all relayed the importance of reacting to the growing threat of climate change and drought risk, and see gatherings like ADAF3 an important step in the process.

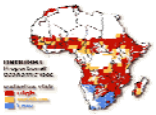
INTRODUCTORY SESSION:
The Drought and Development 'Landscape' in Africa
Presentations by UNECA, USAID and IMAWESA

In this session various topics presented on the current drought and development landscape in Africa. UNECA highlighted drought as being at the heart of serious challenges and threats to sustainable development in Africa, due to its adverse impacts on food security, poverty reduction, water, energy, migration and economic growth. Two thirds of Africa is classified as either deserts or drylands and owing to the widespread poverty the continent is most vulnerable to the impacts of drought. The Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) program was cited as one of the initiatives undertaken as concrete actions to mitigate impacts of drought; this program was created under the auspices of the AU, ECA and AFDB partnership to guide the effective integration of climate information and services into development planning for Africa and to ensure the mainstreaming of climate considerations in achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

USAID looked at principles of collaborative learning by explaining that recurrent droughts in parts of Africa threaten livelihoods and the natural resource base on which they depend. Our drought adaptation efforts reach only a fraction of the people affected, with interventions that address only some aspects of their problems. It was explained that we can increase our impact by pooling our knowledge to identify best practices and promising innovations, and by spreading what we learn faster and more widely so that scarce resources achieve maximum impact. There is need to help each other problem-solve through peer assists, produce knowledge collaboratively (project design, best practice briefs, ways to communicate lessons learned to other development specialists), draw on external sources of knowledge, coordinate our schedules, and integrate our knowledge.

The presentation from the facilitator of the Improved Management of Agricultural Water in Eastern & Southern Africa (IMAWESA) Network looked at the importance and value of networking. Indeed, a network may be used as a think-tank, for learning, advocacy, influencing policy, resource mobilization, or for project implementation. The presenter pointed out reasons for networking in Africa including: Africa is a continent fragmented by national boundaries, languages and cultural barriers, technological divides between scientists and farmers, there is a lot of duplication of efforts, and missed opportunities, and networks break these barriers and help establish human resource pools, their contacts and specific needs/facilities.

[2] PowerPoint presentations from presenters available at www.undp.org/drylands/drought-workshop-08.html



Introduction of the African Drought Risk & Development Network
Presentation by UNDP-DDC

In this session, UNDP-DDC gave a brief overview of the African Drought Risk & Development Network explaining that the Forum is one of the core activities of the African Drought Risk & Development Network (ADDN), which was established as a multi-disciplinary platform to address the relationship between drought, risk and development in Africa. The African Drought Risk and Development Network (ADDN) is sponsored by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Dryland Development Centre and United Nations' International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and recognizes the need for exchange of experience on managing the risk of drought in various sub regions of Africa. The African Drought Risk and Development Network (ADDN) is focused on promoting applied discussion on key issues linking drought risk and development, providing a platform for the development and dissemination of good practice & innovation, providing an entry point for accessing networks in Africa and beyond, and acting as a Forum for the elaboration of critical strategy and policy relevant decision making. We are adapting to the needs of all stakeholders, making it easier to access information that will help us react to the increased threat of drought and climate change in the dryland of Africa.

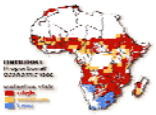
Recommendations from the 2nd Forum were presented and objectives of the 3rd Forum were laid out as well as necessary housekeeping matters for ADAF3.

SESSION 1:
Drought Risk Management as Applied Climate Change Adaptation for Africa
Presentations by UNEP, WFP, SASOL, and the Oromia Pastoralists Association

In this session the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) presentation addressed findings on climate change in Africa with respect to the environment, projected impacts and adaptation options. He drew attention to the fact that even without climate change, several countries particularly in Northern Africa would exceed the limits of their economically useable land based water resources before 2025. Studies on future impacts and vulnerabilities based on three scenarios further indicate that crop net revenues will likely fall by as much as 90% by 2100, with small scale farmers worst hit by the effects. There is in general a need to strengthen social networks and capital for social resilience to adapt to imminent climate change. This requires diversification of livelihoods, scaled up technology and improved infrastructure for economic resilience, among other strategies and adaptation practices. The general knowledge of the risks is a prerequisite for effective adaptation.

The World Food Program (WFP) presentation looked at an overview of the drylands, what climate change means in the drylands and opportunities for adaptation. Climate change is a reality but we need to deal with climate variability first – if we are to adapt to climate change. Communities and households facing recurrent emergencies will not be able to adapt to climate change. The impact of Climate Change will depend on how well and quickly we adapt to it.

Sahelien Solutions Foundation (SASOL) and the Oromia Pastoralist Association looked at the viability of alternative water and rangeland management initiatives such as sand dames. They highlighted the need to look at alternative methods and indigenous knowledge in combating drought and climate change. Traditional and technological methods need to be intertwined as one cannot succeed without the other.



SESSION 2:
Drought Management as Applied Disaster Risk Reduction
Presentations by UNCCD, UNDP-DDC, and UN-ISDR

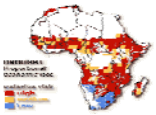
This session looked at drought management as applied disaster risk reduction. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification secretariat (UNCCD) presentation outlined the role they play on drought management on emerging global issue, namely, the threat of climate change on drylands, environmentally induced migrations from most vulnerable ecosystems, food security (crisis), policies for addressing desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), the challenges of bio-fuels, water scarcity, conflicts in drylands, and poverty. The speaker explained the strategic objectives of the UNCCD which are: To improve the livelihoods of affected populations, to improve the productivity of affected ecosystems to generate global benefits, and to mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships among national and international actors.

The UNDP-DDC presentation looked at Drought as a disaster risk factor at national scale in Africa. The presenter highlighted several factors including socio-economic - environment characteristics of Africa's drylands, rainfall variability & economic activity, drylands livestock & agriculture GDP in Africa, drought, and economic activity, governance & food security in order to show the total effect drought has on African on the whole. Drought is a distinct disaster risk factor in many African countries, but not necessarily in the most drought prone countries; governance (including conflict management) is a critical co-factor. African economies are highly vulnerable to drought, but there is abundant evidence that creating an enabling environment for drylands livelihoods can significantly reduce vulnerability. If not addressed this vulnerability can have spill-over effects on the rest of the country: conflict refugees (i.e. Somalia, effects on environment); international tension (i.e. Sudan-Kenya raids); environmental IDP's; internal conflict (i.e. Tuareg rebellion); International environmental externalities (Japan – Mongolia dust storms), knock-on economic effects on industry (leather industry, meat canning industry, flower exports). Therefore drought risk management needs to be considered a national development priority in many African countries and seen as an investment, not provision of welfare.

Mr. Pedro Basabe (UN-ISDR) asserted that drought is a complex slow onset hazard that allows for mitigation and preparedness and hence the need to join efforts and address the root causes of vulnerability: socio-economic, physical and environmental factors, to build drought resilient communities and societies. He referred to two key frameworks for drought risk reduction. The first is the African Strategy and Program of Action 2005-2010 that was put together by AU, NEPAD, AFDB and ISDR, and negotiated and approved by African countries in 2004. The second is the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 whose objective is to build resilience of countries and communities to disasters. Mitigation, preparedness, policy & governance, risk identification & early warning, and awareness & education are the five elements of drought risk reduction.

SESSION 3:
Drought Risk Management Tools for Projects, Programs & Policy
Presentations by WFP, RELPA, and FAO SWALIM

This session looked at drought management tools for projects, programs and policy. World Food Programme (WFP) looked at some challenges they have in programming for food relief: Locating the hungry and neediest. Who are the most hungry and at risk populations? Where do they live? How many they are? Why they are hungry/ what are risk factors? What



are appropriate responses? Ensuring their effective and timely integration into WFP's programming. All of these questions need to be answered in order to make the delivery of needed food run smoothly and make sure they reach the populations that are most in need. The presenter explained the WFP disaster preparedness and response framework that is used, and took the audience through the Food Security Analysis Service Core Activities which includes the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, Emergency Food Security Assessment, and the Food Security Monitoring Systems. He also highlighted the challenges moving forward and the need for partnerships.

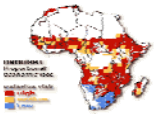
Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas (RELPA) asked the question: Why has protecting livelihoods during droughts been so difficult? The presentation looked at re-thinking the problem of early warning and early response in pastoral areas. The presenter made the claim that response to crises is often too late in pastoral areas. This leads to a massive asset depletion, livelihoods become very fragile, leading to the only response possible being life-saving, not livelihood protection. He outlined a few possible actions that can be taken in order to change the current situation. We need to protect core breeding herds for recovery, improve income from livestock (condition/price), reduce grain prices, and look at alternative income or food. He rightly explained that activities don't start the day we decide to implement them. Decisions need to be taken by a date that allows start up of implementation on time. If it takes 8 weeks from decisions to implementation, then decisions need to be taken at least 8 weeks before the latest appropriate date to start implementation.

FAO SWALIM looked at several different case studies from Somalia to emphasize the fact that we cannot prevent a drought to occur, but we can mitigate the effects of a drought if we can measure it better. We can measure a drought event by pointing at: causes (lack of rainfall for a long enough period), and effects (on crops, on rivers, on markets, on nutrition, etc). We need to quantify the physical causes of drought for a better understanding of the phenomenon, and better addressing the humanitarian aid in Somalia. There is very fragmented data availability, varied natural environment. Need to synergize the effort already spent on this issue in this and other parts of the world, there is no reason to re-create the wheel.

SESSION 4:
Mainstreaming Drought Risk Management Good Practice into Projects and Policy
Presentations by UNDP-DDC, Tufts University, and EC Humanitarian Office

This session looked at mainstreaming drought risk management good practices into projects and policy. UNDP-DDC outlined the importance of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development frameworks. Mainstreaming drylands is a systematic process and culture to integrate drylands issues in policies, laws and regulations, institutions, technologies, standards, planning and budgeting frameworks and programming and ensuring that they continue to be part of the agenda in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning. The presentation explained that more than 2 billion people live in the drylands globally; over 325 million in Africa alone. More than 800 million people depend on drylands resources for their livelihoods. These people are the poorest and most marginalized. There is huge economic potential in the drylands. The presenter looked at entire process of mainstreaming from the key principles, processes, tools and lessons learned.

Tufts University presented on evidence-based and livelihoods-based approaches in the horn of Africa. The presentation looked at Kenya and Ethiopia examples of responses and initiatives that have worked in both countries outlining best practices guidelines. The presenter also outlined the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). The program sets global standards and guidelines for livestock interventions in humanitarian



crises – including drought. It is linked to the *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response* (The Sphere Project) and therefore underpinned by international humanitarian law and UN conventions. The program is overseen by a Steering Group – Tufts University, International Committee for the Red Cross, Food and Agriculture Organization, African Union and Veterinaires Sans Frontieres-Belgium, and is due for publication in January 2009.

The EC Humanitarian Office asked the question: Are we winning the WAR or are we winning battles only? The presentation looked at typical recurrent humanitarian response to drought, namely, emergency food aid general distributions, water tinkering, creation of new water points, installation of pumping systems, de-stocking of animals, and nutrition programmes. The presentation asserted that people would rather have cereals stockpiling to stabilize prices, supplementary feeding of livestock using concentrates, commercial de-stocking – remote areas to benefit from good prices, using local traders, having accessed loans, support to negotiate access to critical natural resources during the drought, and treatment of sick livestock – disease control campaign in order to protect their assets from the impacts of the drought. With the increased destitute, increased resource based conflicts, the fact that we continue to address symptoms only, and the fact that underlying long term development needs are still being ignored, the assertion was made that we are indeed losing the war and a lot more needs to be done to change the current course.

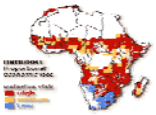
SESSION 5:
Mainstreaming Drought Good Practice: What is the role of peer learning and how to achieve this?
Presentation by Drynet and USAID

This session looked at what is the role of peer learning and how to achieve it. Drynet, looked at strengthening civil society networks to address dryland degradation and poverty issues in the context of strategic development frameworks and the UNCCD. The presentation outlined the project activities as building and expanding the network, reviewing, analyzing and facilitating NGO/CBO participation, building capacity for participation and project development, knowledge & science, technology and institutions – identifying best practices and innovations, and communication in and beyond the network. Knowledge sharing was highlighted as an important aspect of the project. Networking, publication of newsletters in various languages, radio programs, position papers on 'hot topics', workshops, Side events, and development and maintenance of web site are important factors of peer learning that have been used in the implementation of this project.

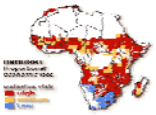
USAID took the group through a template that helped prioritize ADDN activities for the next 12 months. Participants made suggestions on what was most important and what they would be willing to contribute to the Network in the coming months. UNDP-DDC as presented a brief summary of what participants felt they could contribute was also presented to give the group an idea of how they can contribute and what other were willing to contribute to the ADDN.

SUMMARY SESSION and CLOSING REMARKS:
Presented by UNDP-DDC, UNECA, UN-ISDR and UNDP

In this session, UNDP-DDC thanked everyone for there participation and expressed the desire to work together in the coming months. A timetable was also given for when the participants could expect to receive certain documents from the workshop. UNECA, as host organization thanked everyone for coming and relayed the view that the workshop was a



great success and looked forward to participating in next years workshop and the ADDN on the whole. UN-ISDR as co-organizers of the workshop again thanked everybody for there participation and reiterated thanks for helping to contribute to the HFA for DDR framework that is being updated. Finally, UNDP Ethiopia closed the workshop and thanked everyone for coming and making the workshop a great success. All the speakers relayed the importance of reacting to the growing threat of climate change and drought risk, and see gatherings like ADAF3 an important step in the process.



Key Themes and Messages for Discussion

Several key themes and messages came as result of the presentation and rich discussions. These ten themes and messages will help shape the future of the Forum and the African Drought Risk & Development Network as we work to address issues related to climate change and drought risk. The key themes and messages will serve as indicators for topics that will likely be highlighted during the next Forum:

1. **There is need for better coordination and communication among development organizations, governmental bodies, CBO's, NGO's and practitioners.**

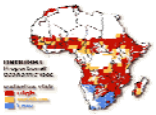
Participants expressed that coordination and communicate between stakeholder organizations needs to be improved in order to better address the issues at hand. Communication between development organizations, Governmental bodies, CBO's, NGO's and practitioners is vital to avoid redundancies and repetition of the similar work that is unfortunately all to common in development in general. Participants expressed their frustration that they often feel like they are working on the same topic that another organizations is working on, implementing similar projects, but neither organization have any idea of the others activities. If we can limit this type of redundancies, we can use donor money better, and reach more people and communities in need of assistance. Activities such as the Forum and ADDN in general are some vectors that are working to link stakeholders that are working on similar issues, but more communication and information sharing needs to take place. This point is addressed in theme/message 6 below.

2. **We are making strides in the area of adaptation but a focus on policy level changes need to happen if we are going to face the issues head on.**

Participants expressed the need for all stakeholders to look at the current situation from a policy standpoint, as opposed to stand-alone projects in order to help improve the situation for drought affected populations. Development has been focused on a practice (projects) approach to addressing the needs of the people, rather than looking at policy changes that could be made, that will affect a greater number of people and have a more sustainable effect on the whole. There is need to move away from a strictly project based approach, and begin to change the policies that are in place. We are making strides, and on the whole learning to better address needs, but if the same policies are in place there will be a limit to what the projects can accomplish. Clearly, effective policy must be rooted in practice, focusing on what has worked, but practice must also be backed up by good policy that enables change.

3. **We are still discussing the same issues we were talking about 20-30 years ago. We need to get to the root causes of why what we are doing is not working.**

Participants expressed that concern that we have been discussing the same issues for the past 20-30 years with varied results. While there has been progress made, there is a lot that still needs to be done in order to address the issues in a more unified and productive way. We need to get to the root causes of why some of the work that we are doing is not having the impact we are expecting. This is connected with the policy changes that need to occur in order to be most effective. We cannot be satisfied continuing to put band-aids on problems, we need to get to the root of the issues we have as practitioners, donors, Governments in order to effectively assist those in need. We cannot afford to let another 20-30 years pass asking the same questions and having the same meetings



without coming to tangible solid solutions that can be done to improve the situation. We do not have the luxury as climate change and drought pose a significant threat to the lives and livelihoods of the people living in the drylands of Africa.

4. Responses to drought emergencies need to be quicker.

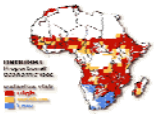
The participants asked the question 'why has protecting livelihoods during droughts been so difficult?' We need to re-think the problem of early warning and early response in pastoral areas. Response to crises is often too late in pastoral areas. This leads to a massive asset depletion, livelihoods become very fragile, leading to the only response possible being life-saving, not livelihood protection. A few possible actions that can be taken in order to change the current situation were outlined. We need to protect core breeding herds for recovery, improve income from livestock (condition/price), reduce grain prices, and look at alternative income or food. Activities do not start the day we decide to implement them. Decisions need to be taken by a date that allows start up of implementation on time. If it takes 8 weeks from decisions to implementation, then decisions need to be taken at least 8 weeks before the latest appropriate date to start implementation.

5. There is a need to look at what indicators (early warning) are necessary in order to determine a drought.

Participants expressed their concerns that we have for far too long relied on impact related evidence to satisfy donor organizations, but with the increasing risk a move towards predictive indicators seems like a necessary step. The question remains, do donors organizations need to see starving children to react? A move towards more predictive indicators for drought would allow for relief efforts to begin before the disaster occurs. There is need to work together with donor organizations to build confidence in a different mechanism for indicators so we can move away from physical indicators as the only trusted method. Early warning needs to be embraced as an option so we can effectively assist those in need in the event of a drought emergency. The question that we need to ask ourselves, is 'can we be more convincing for our need for funding to donors, can we sell the need to get money in advance and not be focused on emergency funding?'

6. There is need to find alternative ways to network and share information.

Participants agreed that we need to find alternative ways to network and share information is becoming increasingly important. Communication is vital to avoid redundancies and repetition of the same work that is common problem in development worldwide. We can increase our impact by pooling our knowledge and skills to identify best practices and promising innovations, and by spreading what we learn faster and more widely so that scarce resources achieve maximum impact. Share information about what we're doing. We need to help each other problem-solve through peer assists, produce knowledge collaboratively (project design, best practice briefs, ways to communicate lessons learned to other development specialists), draw on external sources of knowledge, coordinate our schedules, and integrate our knowledge. Peer to peer learning is really important; there is no reason to re-invent the wheel.



7. **There is need for continued focus on innovative approaches to drought risk and climate change adaptation as well as incorporating indigenous knowledge.**

Participants agreed that innovation needs to be something that we strive for in order to address climate change and drought. Production of water is limiting factor in the drylands development. Looking at alternative, innovate approaches to water collection such as SASOLs' sand dame projects is one way to combat this limiting factor. Water dams increase food production which leads to an increase money in the communities (more sand dams=more production=more money). Innovations such as the work being done by SASOL and various other organizations need to be considered viable adaptation solutions. It is also very important to tap local knowledge in order to gain an understanding of the situation on the ground with the people that are affected. Traditional and technological methods need to be intertwined as one cannot succeed without the other. Other innovative ideas like weather insurance also need to be considered as a method of livelihood protection.

8. **There is a need to look at alternative way to help maintain dryland population's livelihoods.**

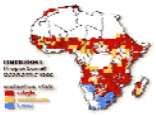
Participants cited the need, with the increasing threat of drought risk and climate change; to help people find ways to diversify the way they make money and maintain livelihoods for populations living in the drylands. With change on the horizon, it is important to focus on ways to help make the transition to different livelihoods as well as offering alternative solutions away from pastoralism. Alternative income such as enterprise development needs to be considered as an alternative livelihood strategy in order to give the people an alternative to pastoralism. The question we need to ask is 'how can we get more money in to the local economy so they can develop their communities themselves? Value added products are another possibility that need to be looked in to in order to help these marginalized populations earn a living and maintain a livelihood.

9. **There is need for collaboration on drought management practices with national governments.**

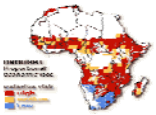
Participants reiterated the point that we, as a group of experts need to focus on what governments need to do (nuts and bolts of drought management) in order to help them with their programs, and make better decisions when it comes to drought and climate change activities. Any drought management practice needs to be endorsed by national government. This is a vital collaboration that should be spearheaded by the government, but that is often not the case. Government bodies need to work in tandem with all organizations involved in drought management in order to synchronize efforts and make the program as effective as possible. The endorsement of the government goes a long way in convincing otherwise skeptical stakeholders of the importance of certain activities.

10. **The need to clearly define current differences in terminology and concepts of drought.**

Throughout the three days the topic of definitions kept coming up in different discussions. Participants noted that different stakeholders use different definitions for the same terms causing confusion. There is need to clarify a conceptual and operational



distinction between drought as meteorological, agricultural, hydrological and socio-economic. It was argued that meteorological drought extends to all other drought types, so we must be looking at other underlying causes not just at natural climatic factors. Another problem with definitions is that there seems to be a state of confusion when talking about disaster risk reduction and drought risk reduction. It must be clearly defined whether these terms are being lumped together or differentiated. While it is true that depending on the context definitions will vary, it is important that standard definitions be set so that we are all speaking the same language.



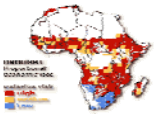
Considerations for the next Forum

The African Drought Risk and Development Network aims to build capacity through electronic networking, including the use of the Drought Risk and Development Web Portal, e-discussions and a newsletter, but also to promote face to face networking through the annual discussion forum, which also serves to set a direction for the network until the subsequent Forum.

As part of the global agenda, the experience of the members of the network will contribute to link an African component to the global informed knowledge network on drought risk reduction and development coordinated by the Secretariat of UN-ISDR, as well as to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action on disaster risk reduction. As result of this workshop several documents will be revised using input received via plenary discussion and group work exercises. The UN-ISDR best practice document will capture the participants input in order to update the current document and disseminated by the end of 2008. A revised version of the UN-ISDR 'Drought Risk Framework and Practices' will be produced, incorporating concepts and illustrations from participants. Finally, participants inputs on mainstreaming drought risk reduction into development projects will be used to update and finalize a UNDP-DDC document 'Mainstreaming Guidelines for Dryland Development'.

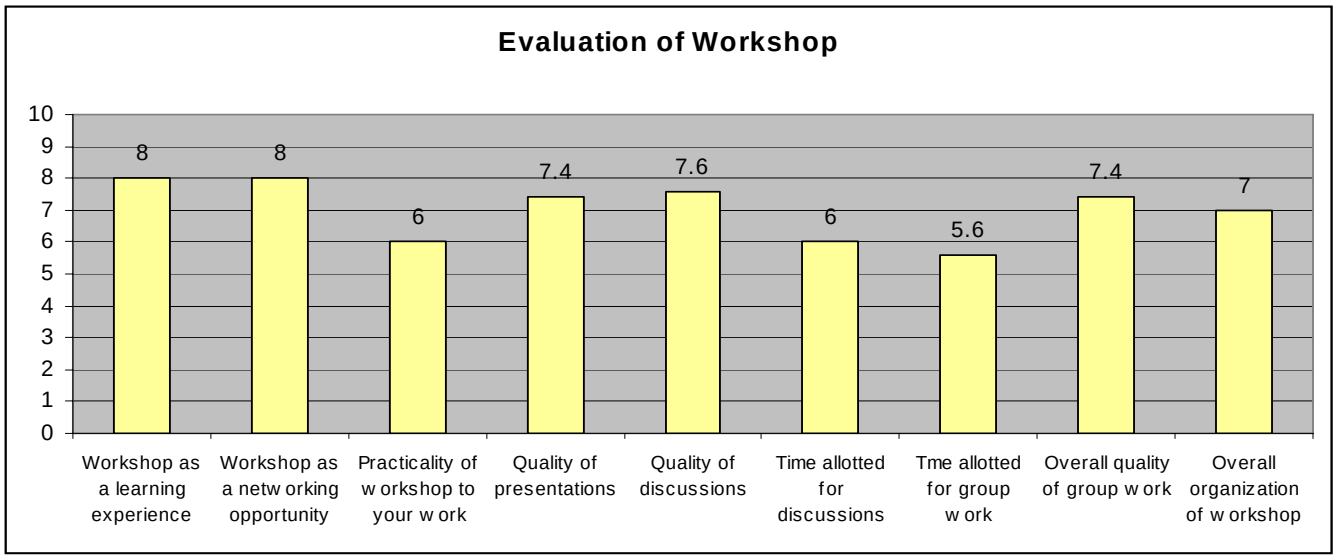
Key themes and Messages from ADAF3 that need to be addressed at the next Forum:

1. Better coordination and communication among development organizations, governmental bodies, CBO's, NGO's and practitioners.
2. Focus on policy level changes need to happen if we are going to face the issues head on.
3. We are still discussing the same issues we were talking about 20-30 years ago.
4. Reaction to drought emergencies needs to be quicker.
5. Look at what indicators (early warning) are necessary in order to determine a drought.
6. There is need to find alternative ways to network and share information.
7. Focus on innovative approaches to drought risk and climate change adaptation as well as incorporating indigenous knowledge.
8. Alternative way to help maintain dryland inhabitant's livelihoods.
9. Collaboration on drought management practices with National Governments.
10. Clearly define current differences in terminology and concepts of drought**.**



Appendix 1: Findings from the participant questionnaire and participant evaluation

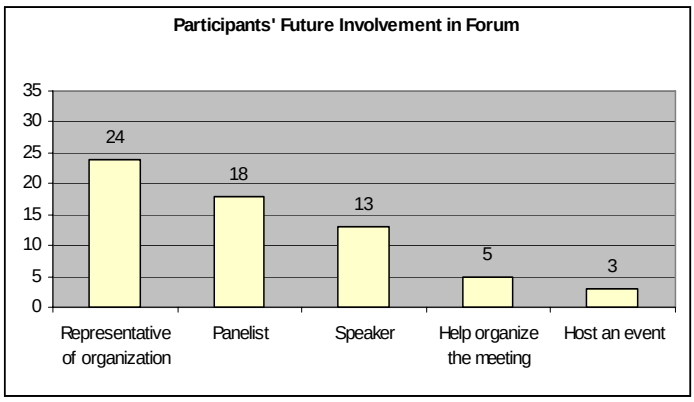
In total, 34 workshop participants answered the evaluation. Participants evaluated the workshop as follows:

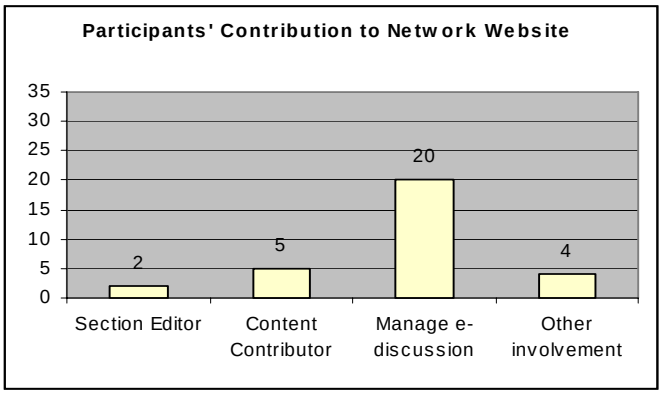


The main concerns that were mentioned by participants included:

1. Time allotted for discussion.
2. The need for more group work and
3. The need for the workshop to be language sensitive and include more participants from Francophone countries.

All 34 respondents that answered the questionnaire signed up to receive a monthly *Drought and Development Digest* and most said they would be willing to contribute to both the Network Forum with diverse resources (see figures below). This includes assisting to give shape and direction to the Network, representing there respective organizations at future forums, acting as panelists, speaking at future forums, helping to organize the meeting, hosting events, contributing to the organization of an exchange visit and exhibits, collaborative knowledge generation in drought adaptation, participation in platform for sharing information, frameworks and guidelines on drought management, government interventions, coordination and national resilience building, vulnerability assessments, agricultural recovery, sharing good practices on mainstreaming DR into development, policy development; country case studies on effective risk management mechanisms, early warning and disaster management, and best practices by pastoralists in the GHA.





The majority of the respondents stated they would like to contribute to the Network's web portal and expressed an interest in contributing in various ways. See the above figure for the breakdown of participants' contribution. Other responses included country drought initiatives and their effectiveness, annual drought indicator data, lessons learned, issues of resilience & community based vulnerability assessments, gender issues in disaster preparedness, water management within DRR, drought risk assessment, climate related content, hydro-meteorological hazards, agriculture and drought, analysis of constraints to appropriate livelihood support by governments, donors and international agencies.

Appendix 2: Agenda Summary: 3rd African Drought Adaptation Forum (17th – 19th September 2008, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

DAY 1: Tuesday September 17, 2008

1. Welcome Session: Mr. Ousmane Laye, Chief, Environment and Sustainable Development, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Brief Self Introductions by Participants

Brief Remarks

- Josue Dione, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division, UNECA
- Pedro Basabe, Secretariat of the UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- Director, Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

Brief remarks + Opening
Ms. Alessandra Tisot , Country Director, United Nations Development Programme, Ethiopia

Introductory Session: Chair: Mr. Walter Knausenberger. USAID

Drought and development in Africa
A selective review of drought risk management initiatives in Africa
Charles Acol, UNECA

Facilitating peer learning on drought and development in Africa
Principles of collaborative learning
Stacey Young, USAID

Networking on water management in Africa
Bancy Mati, IMAWESA network

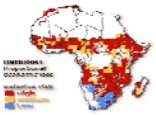
The African Drought Risk & Development Network
Eric Patrick UNDP-DDC

- Overview
- Recommendations from the 2nd Forum
- Objectives, Structure of the 3rd Forum + Housekeeping

Day 1 Theme: ***Drought risk management as applied climate change adaptation for Africa***

Session 1: Chair: Mrs. Jessica Troni, UNDP (Global Environment Facility)

Climate change; environmental impacts and options in Africa
Peter Gilruth, United Nations Environment Programme



Climate risk; livelihood impacts and options in drylands Africa
Menghestab Haile, UN World Food Programme

African case studies: Drought management practices as adaptation options

Landscape scale sand dam systems in Eastern Africa; Ecological and socio-economic impacts
Gideon Mutiso, SASOL
Discussant: Ephraim Alamerew, Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association

Pastoralism as an adaptive livelihood strategy; communication and policy
Fekadu Abate, Oromia Pastoralists Association

Group Work Day 1: "Drought risk management as applied climate change adaptation for Africa

Moderated small group discussions
Promising practices and adaptation strategies for dryland Africa
(*template to be filled by each group, with examples from participants experience*; to be synthesized and presented back to groups on Day 2)

DAY 2: Thursday September 18, 2008

Recap of Day One, Eric Patrick

Day 2 Themes (1): Drought management as applied disaster risk reduction
Session 1: Chair: Christine Cornelius, World Bank

Drought and Desertification in Africa: An international agenda
Sergio A. Zelaya-Bonilla, Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

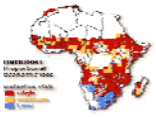
Drought as a disaster risk factor at national scale in Africa
Eric Patrick, UNDP-DDC

Drought risk management as disaster risk reduction
Capturing and organizing the elements of drought risk management within the Hyogo Framework of Action on disaster risk reductions
Pedro Basabe, UN-ISDR

Group Work Day 2: "Drought management as applied disaster risk reduction for Africa

Assignment to, orientation and small group work on the Framework
(*Fill in appropriate sections of the Hyogo Framework for Action with respect to best practices you have experience of / are aware of in terms of drought risk reduction.*
To be synthesized and presented back to groups on Day 3)

Day 2 Theme (2): Technical capacity building seminar: drought risk management tools for projects, programs and policy
Session 2: Chair: Paolo Paron, FAO-SWALIM



The potential and limitations of Vulnerability Assessment Mapping for drought risk management in Africa
Menghestab Haile, World Food Programme

Using the right triggers and livelihood perspectives in Early Warning for Early Response to drought in Africa
Mohammed Abdinoor and Simon Levine, RELPA

Drought Assessment Methodologies Workshop
Paolo Paron, FAO SWALIM

Country participant panel and plenary Discussion: Moderator: Laban Ogalo, Director, ICPAC, IGAD. *How to manage our collective technical toolkit on drought for improved drought risk management at both project and planning levels?*

DAY 3: Friday September, 19 2008

Recap of Day One, Eric Patrick
Presentation of drought risk management HFA based framework synthesized from group work

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Day 3 Theme (1): ***Mainstreaming drought risk management good practice in projects and policy***

Session 1: Chair: Mr. Adrian Cullis, Save the Children

What is mainstreaming? Principles of mainstreaming drylands issues
Albert Mwangi, UNDP-DDC (10 minutes)

Experiences of two sub-regional drought projects
Andrew Catley, Tufts University (15 minutes)
Lammert Zwaagstra, EC Humanitarian Office (15 minutes)

Project and country participant panel and plenary discussion: ***how do we identify good practice and make good use of it*****?**

Group Work Day 3: "Mainstreaming drought risk management good practices"

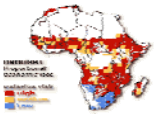
Small group work: mainstreaming template, based on participant experience (to be synthesized and included in Forum report)

Day 3 Theme (2): ***Mainstreaming drought good practice***
What is the role of knowledge networking?

Session 2: Chair: Pedro Basabe, UN-ISDR

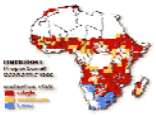
Lessons from civil society networking on drylands development
Mr. Emmanuel Seck, ENDA Tier Monde and DryNet

Questionnaire results on your contributions to the Network & Way forward; future roles of 3rd Forum participants in the Network
Discussion Moderator: Stacey Young, USAID



Summary, Way Forward for the Network
Eric Patrick, UNDP-DDC

Closing, acknowledgements
UNECA, ISDR, UNDP



Appendix 3: Group work templates

Third African Drought Adaptation Forum group work Day 1

"Drought risk management as applied climate change adaptation for Africa"

Below is a basic introduction to climate change adaptation and a template for you to report **promising practices** and adaptation strategies that you have experienced. Please fill in the template by providing sectoral examples of climate change adaptation. (*Please refer to the Climate Change Adaptation Primer if necessary)*

Adapting to climate change will depend on adjustments and changes at every level - from community-based to national and international. The range of practices that can be used to adapt to climate change is diverse, and includes changes in behavior, structural changes, policy based responses, technological responses or managerial responses. There are two main types of adaptation: **reactive**, which are measures taken in response to climate change, and **preventive** measures that are taken in advance of climate change to minimize or offset adverse impacts.

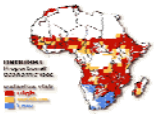
Examples of adaptation measures that could be taken now include:

- Expanding efforts to promote rainwater harvesting and improved soil management techniques that decrease soil erosion and increase soil water holding capacity
- Improved weed management
- Adoption of cultivars or crops that are more drought or heat tolerant
- Integration of multi-purpose agroforestry and legume green manure species into croplands
- Tailoring of fertilizer recommendations to high-risk environments

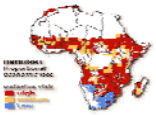
The following are enabling conditions:

- ✓ Understanding of local livelihoods and vulnerabilities
- ✓ Community driven implementation
- ✓ Community organization
- ✓ Strong participation of women
- ✓ Local training and capacity building
- ✓ Blending of traditional and modern approaches
- ✓ Reconciling short-term needs with long-term goals
- ✓ Supportive policy environment

Sector	**Activity**	**Replicable? (Please explain)**
Agriculture/ Food Security		



Water		
Environment		
Social		
Education		



Third African Drought Adaptation Forum group work Day 2

"Drought management as applied disaster risk reduction for Africa"

Below is an introduction to the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and its principles as well as a HFA altered specifically for drought risk reduction. Please fill in appropriate sections with principles, illustrated by promising practices and examples for each element below.

*The goal of the HFA framework below adapted for drought risk reduction is to ensure that drought risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

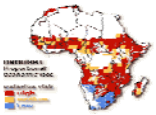
The development of national and local strategies and framework for reducing drought risk, together with the implementation of such a strategy should be guided by the following 5 main elements:

1. Policies and governance for drought risk reduction
2. Drought risk identification, impact assessment, and early warning
3. Drought awareness and knowledge management
4. Reducing underlying factors of drought risk (e.g. environmental management, climate change, socio-economic factor, consideration of vulnerable groups and gender)
5. Strengthening preparedness for drought and tracking progress

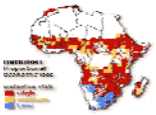
Each group is requested to introduce effective networks and mechanisms for partnership/collaboration to encourage the implementation of the drought risk reduction projects and practices

Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and its Linkage to Adaptation and Drought Risk Reduction in Africa

Main elements for drought risk reduction framework and practices	**Principles, illustrated by promising practices**
1. Policies and Governance for drought risk reduction	
2. Drought risk identification, impact assessment and early warning	



3. Drought awareness and knowledge management	
4.Reducing underlying factors of drought risk	
5. Effective drought mitigation and preparedness measures	
6. Networks and mechanisms to encourage the implementation of the drought risk reduction projects and practices	



Third African Drought Adaptation Forum group work Day 3

"Mainstreaming drought risk management good practice"

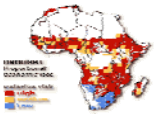
Please discuss the importance of mainstreaming in regard to drought risk management based on your own experiences. Below are some mainstreaming basics and a template to report your discussion on the **why**, **when** and **how** of mainstreaming drought risk management.

Drylands mainstreaming is a systematic practice to integrate drylands issues in all decision-making processes, policies and laws, institutions, technologies, standards, planning frameworks, etc. and to ensure that they continue to be part of the agenda in subsequent decision-making processes, implementation and revision.

3 key elements underlying mainstreaming:

- ✓ **Why** are we mainstreaming (justification)? What is the goal of mainstreaming drought risk management?
- ✓ **When** should we mainstream drought risk management? What are the entry points? What sectors are involved? What is the role of local/national level interventions?
- ✓ **How** are we going about mainstreaming drought risk management? Country experiences? Commonalities?

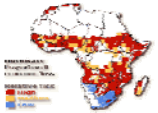
Element	**Actions**	**Challenges /Lessons Learned**
Why?		
When?		
How?		



Appendix 4: Summary of the group work on the second day of the 3rd African Drought Adaptation Forum (17-19 September 2008, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

Main elements for drought risk reduction framework and practices	Key principles suggested in "Drought Risk Reduction – Framework and Practices"	Feedback from the Participants on key principles (Corresponding elements and key principles)	Existing good practices (Corresponding elements and key principles)	Challenges/Gaps/Needs (Corresponding elements and key principles)
1. Policies and Governance for drought risk reduction	1) Political commitment, strong institutional and appropriate governance for mainstreaming drought risk reduction into disaster risk reduction and sustainable development 2) A bottom-up approach, community participation and decentralization 3) Capacity building and knowledge development 4) Drought policies with a clear set of principles or operating guidelines 5) Drought policies and plans emphasizing mitigation and preparedness rather than solely emergency relief 6) Drought monitoring, risk assessment, and the identification of appropriate risk reduction measures 7) Policy mechanisms to ensure the implementation of drought risk reduction strategies 8) Sound development of long-term investment in mitigation and preparedness measures	(1-1) Importance of improving infrastructure, general development. (1-1) Importance of policy integration: Drought, flood, economic development should not be stand-alone. (1-1 through 1-8) Each country should have a policy and strategy on drought management including vulnerability and risk assessment, coping mechanisms, action plans and funding. (1-1, 1-4) Importance of the integration and linkage of various strategies and frameworks for DRR, CC, CCD etc (e.g. Joint implementation of UNFCCC National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAPs) and DRR strategies). Leverage funding for DRR based on these strategies. (1-2) Importance of community participation in elaboration of development plans. (1-2) Local systems (e.g. associations) (1-3, 3-4) Technical assistance and training	(1-1) **Botswana** has well structured institutional arrangements - National Early Warning Technical Committee (N. E. W. T. C.) linking the Office of the President, Cabinet, rural development councils and district level drought committees (1-1) **Botswana/Ethiopia/Kenya:** Government provides contingency funding in the case of drought although more focus is placed on emergency response to drought (1-1, 1-2) **Ethiopia**: legal status for pastoralists association (1-1) **Iraq Kurdistan Regional Government** has coordination mechanism for trans-boundary water allocations. (1-1, 1-4) **Kenya:** Many policy initiatives exist on DRR with complementarily. Development of a master plan with inter-ministerial dialogue and coordination. Kenya as a model for working on drylands issue beyond DRR. (1-1, 1-2, 1-6) **Lesotho:** Government set up a ministry mandated to mainstream soil conservation, afforestation etc. DRR is being built into educational curriculum. A national platform for DRR has been launched and is now finding ways to decentralize it to local authorities. Disaster Management Authority undertakes annual vulnerability assessments that are meant to inform both decision making and development programming. (1-1) **Mali:** Program for sustainable land management, which touches on many environment problems and coordination, and is presented as part of the investment strategy, thus ensuring mainstreaming. Centre of Disaster Management is in place as a mechanism for implementing national, regional and local plans for DRR including plans for economic development and natural resource management at local level. Coordination body (e.g. Min. of Environment) meets quarterly with line ministries and donors. (1-1, 1-4) **Morocco:** Integrating the various strategic frameworks (e.g. NAPA) and capitalizing on political receptivity to mainstream	(1-1) How to link the drought strategy into the national development planning process is a challenge. (1-1) **Burkina Faso/Kenya**: Need for more coordination between different ministries (e.g. agriculture, water etc) (1-1) **Morocco/Lesotho:** Many sectoral strategies with sectoral mainstreaming, but weak integration of drought and climate change. Need policies to link all the separate initiatives. (1-1) Appropriate resource allocation is needed (1-2) Need for a national coordinating mechanism that embraces both government as well as civil society. Some countries with problem of top down planning. (1-2) **Namibia/Ethiopia**: Structures could include departments of disaster prevention and with linkages down to community levels at risk. (1-3) **Kenya:** Needs for coherent support. In order to cross-sectorally mainstream drought risk reduction, it is necessary to get other line ministries on board and securing investment of national and decentralization budget. Political will, financial support and constituency consultation and buy-in is needed. (1-3) **Morocco:** Looking for technical assistance and expertise. (1-6) Need for promotion of the Total Economic Valuation (TEV) of pastoralism conceptual framework, to inform national policy, to change

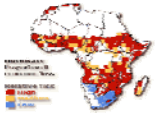
		(1-3, 3-4) Using extension services to educate on appropriate crops for capacity building. (1-6) Change in practices to be driven by policies (e.g. irrigation) (1-6, 1-7) How much will drought preparedness information influence actual decisions (i.e., do political considerations override information and indicators?)	drought risk reduction into planning processes, using the Hyogo Framework (1-1) **Mozambique:** National Institute for Calamities Management; DRR working group of donors, monthly meetings with Min. of Environment and presentation of NAPA etc. leading to alignment by donors. (1-1, 1-4) **Niger:** The government focuses on poorest. National initiative for a common forum exists for investment in rural development, food security, and anti-desertification with 13 signatories. Common coordination. Mechanism for concerted action. A fund exists in which all donors join. Prime Minister's office assembles all ministries, FAO, donors, private sector investors, etc. (e.g. if issue relates to pastoralism, "Dispositive National pour la Prevention et Alimentaire : Accord Cadre" is invoked.) (1-1, 1-7) **Uganda:** Integrate DRR into local planning processes (1-1, 1-3) **UN ECA**: Mainstreaming drought risk reduction into development policy (Climdev programme, African Climate Policy Centre) (1-2) **Togo:** Engagement of communities and relevant systems and institutions in the development and updating of the policy and plans. (1-3) **Kenya:** Work with scientific cadre (Least Developed Countries Expert Group), GEF adaptation programme, NAPAs alignment. Fellowships available. The government capitalizes upon scientific elements of other resources on international agenda – Food Crisis Funds, biofuels, etc. (1-5, 1-6) **Ethiopia:** Crop weather insurance (1-5, 1-6) **South Africa:** Weather-triggered disaster response (1-6) **Syria:** Moving from flood irrigation method to drip irrigation, funds allocated under government budget and provide subsidies as an incentive. (1-7) **Morocco:** Capitalizing decentralization process for disaster risk reduction. Develop and reinforce tools and skills for decentralization. (1-7) **South Africa:** A comprehensive "Green Paper on Disaster Management" is used down to local level via local authorities	mind-sets towards, and investment in drylands. TEV is composed of four "values" with which to assess the total economic value of pastoralism to a national economy. This is needed to assess the value of pastoralism that goes beyond conventional economic criteria, to provide fresh insights into its contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable environmental management and the economic development of dryland areas of East Africa in the context of increasing climate uncertainty. (1-7) **Mali:** DRR and climate change adaptation are not reflected in practical fashion into policy and sectors and decentralized level. (1-7) **Niger:** Need to address land use planning as one of the tools to benefit the natural environment (1-8) **Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya**: Government provides contingency funding in the case of drought but it still focuses more on emergency response to drought



2. Drought risk identification, impact assessment and early warning	1) Managing drought risk with clear understanding of hazard, vulnerability and related factors in space and time 2) Strengthening individual, community, institutional, and national capacities to reduce vulnerability 3) Impact assessment for drought risk identification and to target vulnerable groups and sectors 4) Drought monitoring and early warning systems in risk identification, impact assessment, and knowledge management 5) Coping with changing climate and the associated changing nature of drought	(2-1, 2-3) Drought risk identification and vulnerability assessment (definition and application) (2-1, 2-3, 4-7) Drought risk mapping including baseline of resilience and mapping of livelihoods and economic issues (local to national). Broader vulnerabilities e.g. health, economic (crop and livestock production, power generation) and specific vulnerable groups (e.g. women and children). (2-2) Importance of increasing systemic capacities as national priorities (2-3, 4-7) Impact assessment including the impact of cross-border or second country actions and global issues such as subsidies (2-3, 2-4, 3-2) Development of appropriate and standardized indicators. Utilization of local knowledge and practices and their linkage to indicators (2-4) Importance of effective observation systems for drought monitoring, prediction and application of early warning (2-4) Community level is important as a first point of early warning. Need to have real time data also at national level to be operation. Should be clear criteria on when a drought is to be declared. (2-4) Climatological systems (e.g. regional drought monitoring and	(2-1, 2-3) **Lesotho:** Annual vulnerability assessment to inform Cabinet on the most vulnerable population and for national investments/budget. Political sensitiveness exists (e.g. situation similar to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Kenya). (2-1, 2-3) **Niger:** Niger links to Sahelian **AGRYMET/CILSS** approach to concerted identification of vulnerable zones, planning a workshop on this to identify priority early responses in the Sahel countries (2-2, 2-4) **ICPAC: Climate Outlook Forum** (e.g. **DMC** in Botswana, **AGRHYMET** in Niger) brings in media (reporters) to witness the scientists' discussions and report in public media – brings in meteorologists from 10 countries, and stakeholders for various sectors incl. agriculture, health (malaria), energy (hydropower), to develop strategies as to how to respond, prepare, warn, etc. (2-2) **Morocco:** planning international forum on oasis management in March 2009. **UNDP DDC** is supporting. (2-3, 2-4) **Botswana**: The periodic district level assessment contributes to a national level drought assessment report. . (2-3) **Ethiopia:** Community identified the risk and there are also specific risk assessment carried twice per year (2-3) **Morocco** leaves out detailed statistics, and focuses on livelihoods indicators. (2-3) **Togo:** Programme in Togo carries out risk assessment and shares info with other ministries. (2-4) **Somalia:** Food and nutrition security monitoring (e.g. FAO Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) (2-4) **Togo** has early warning system at local level which responds to national level. (2-5) **UNCCD** secretariat has sessions with special focus on CC. (2-5, 3-3, 3-4) **UNDP** is piloting initiative to adaptation strategies in four countries under "coping with drought" brand.	(2-1) Necessity for multi-sectoral, integrated approach (2-1, 2-3) **Lesotho:** Looking at multiple hazards (incl. overlapping hazards, risks of slow-onset and rapid-onset risks, different space and time etc.) is needed. (2-2, 2-4) The role of communities and traditional knowledge in defining, characterizing and responding has been overlooked. (2-3) Lack of common impact indicators and common monitoring measures. which are needed for cross-country comparisons. (2-3) **Namibia** has disconnection between the drought assessment (agriculture) and the implementation of action (disaster agency). (2-3, 4-7) Need for analysing different scales from local impact to national economy, and at cross-border and global levels (2-3, 2-4) **FEWSNET** attempts to assemble multi-hazard data and information but not well linked to national and regional institutions, and sustainability would be an issue. The data collection system uses common format at national level. It is not clear how this reporting system can include all risks and priorities in the local and regional levels (e.g. poverty map, food security etc). (2-4) Unavailability of data/information and how to synthesize them is a problem for early warning. (2-4) Duplication and inconsistency in multiple reports regarding national, regional forecasts on drought and weather. (2-4) Need for clear response to assessment results, immediate and subsequent policies etc.

		national services) (2-4, 2-5) Climate data/ products are an important input to early warning on drought.		
3. Drought awareness and knowledge management	1) Well informed and motivated community toward a culture of disaster prevention and resilience to reduce effects of drought 2) Effective information management and exchange with strong dialogue and networks among disaster researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders 3) Public awareness programs with a clear understanding of local perspectives and needs, and engagement of media 4) Education and training in order to reduce local drought risk	(3-1) Planning before the event – identification of pertinent networks and coordination. (3-1, 3-3) Communication strategy is essential as part of the national strategy. (3-1, 3-2) Knowledge sharing is essential for drought management and to reduce vulnerability, and can best be achieved through networking. (3-2) Knowledge flow involves the process to generate, identify/capture, structure, disseminate and share linked to education and awareness. (3-2) Develop evidence-based knowledge, arguments & communications tools on CC, drought & desertification to use for audiences at different levels. (3-2) Public/private partnership in investments in DRR interventions. (2-4, 3-2) Utilization of local knowledge and practices, link to indicators, Incorporate indigenous knowledge in dissemination of information. (3-3) Development of appropriate tools (e.g. exchange of experiences, awareness raising). (3-3) Appropriate awareness-	(3-1, 3-3) **Togo** has strategy to strengthen capacity at national level. (3-1, 3-2) Capacity building networks (e.g. **Cap-Net**) (3-2) **UNDP, UNISDR**: African Drought Risk and Development Network (3-2) **UNEP**'s Development Platform for the Horn of Africa (**DEPHA**): DEPHA collects data sets to support countries in Horn of Africa on indicators in reference to MDGs with vulnerability indicators/mapping. (3-2) Need to benefit from different analogous initiatives, e.g., **TerrAfrica (World Bank)**. (2-4, 3-3) **UNDP**: Capture traditional knowledge about signs of drought and to mobilizing preparedness and response. (3-3) **Namibia:** Advocacy through the media. Drought is slow onset and not so media attractive as floods (3-3) **Northern Kenya**: Community radio programmes by pastoralists journalists on drought risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (3-3) **SADC:** Network of climate journalists and technical networks to share climate data/products (3-3) **Botswana:** Periodic assessment and awareness raising campaigns for different villages by district committees. (2-5, 3-3, 3-4) **UNDP** is piloting initiative to adaptation strategies in four countries under "coping with drought" brand. (3-3, 3-4) Emergency response capacity being developed for **Iraq Kurdistan Regional Government.** (3-4) **Ethiopia:** Workshop on Trans-boundary Rangeland Management for Livestock Feed Security, Addis Ababa, mid-November 2008, to better prepare for forage, feed and fodder needs	(3-2, 3-3) Need for sharing and two-way movement of knowledge/feedback. (3-2) Alliance of partners from different layers (e.g. central, local and private sector) needed. Unclear areas include who manages the network of networks, what/who is in the networks, levels of data/networks (e.g. national and/or regional) and at which level synthesis will take place (e.g. between technical and traditional knowledge). (3-2, 3-3) Climate data/products are not reaching out to community. Appropriate communication is needed for different audience. Linking of the climatological and hydrological information to the user community (producers and users, as in the **Climate Outlook Forum** approach – evidence-based, challenging) (3-2) Need for networking in multiple languages (e.g. **DryNet**). More open network to engage and benefitting from francophone and lusophone initiatives & expertise. High cost is a hurdle. (3-2) Exchange visits/ study tours are suggested for building skills in partner countries to conduct effective analysis to optimally achieve results (3-2) Develop "peer assist" mechanisms using new virtual collaboration tools to share specific ideas and good practices (e.g. Community of Practice websites) (3-2) Need for forming a group to take on leadership in shaping Action Plan (3-2) Need for online calendar of events

		raising has to be audience-specific and demand driven. (3-3) Role of media for awareness-raising (3-3, 3-4) Tailor made capacity development with relevant ministries and for communities to turn information into action. (1-3, 3-4) Rural extension services (with identification of appropriate models) for linkages to producers. Using extension services to educate on appropriate crops etc.	in the event of drought. (3-4) **Northern Kenya:** Holistic Planned Grazing & Rangeland Management initiatives and capacity building around the Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Northern Rangelands Trust and Enhanced Livelihoods in the Mandera Triangle (**ELMT**) project – pilot sites are ready to spread to Ethiopia in the context of participatory community resource management.	(3-2) Need for info on how application of strategies /framework has worked in other places and to showcase concrete successful examples. Benefit will come from trans-boundary networks. (3-2) Developing accessible info / briefs for local, national audiences (3-3) Need for scenario development (3-3, 4-7) Linking of economic and social impacts to national policy issues (2-5, 3-3, 4-7) Need for clarifying climate data. (3-4) Need for Information at schools level – curriculum. (3-4) Showing people alternatives and sharing experiences at local level.
4.Reducing underlying factors of drought risk (e.g. environmental management, climate change, socio-economic factor, consideration of vulnerable groups and gender)	1) Mechanisms to bring together practitioners and institutions involved in disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and environmental management 2) Identification of areas of overlap and synergy between existing programmes and activities relevant to drought risk reduction. 3) A mechanism for assessment to integrate disaster risk reduction and environmental protection parameters 4) Specific attention to socio-economic high-risk factors such as age, disabilities, social disparities and gender and protection of most vulnerable groups	(4-1. 4-2) Linking drought risk to disaster risk reduction. Optimizing sustainable water use management (e.g. dam utilization, sustainable land use linking their policies. Importance of development, poverty reduction and improving food security (4-3) Any change in practice has to be measured against environmental conditions (e.g. soil etc). (2-3, 4-4) Addressing societal and intra-household inequalities (power relationships), broader vulnerabilities (e.g. health and economic activities such as crop and livestock production and power generation), specific vulnerable groups (e.g. women, children) and impact on specific socio-economic	(4-2) **Kenya:** Better water management e.g. Kitui sand dams (4-4) **Botswana** involves identification of especially vulnerable group (e.g. children under the age 5 and school children) and preparation of special programmes for these targeted groups. (4-6) Diversification of livelihoods and promotion of pro-poor economic growth (aiming to increase resilience). Enhancing infrastructure (e.g. cereal banks) (4-6, 5-1) Role of insurance schemes (e.g**. Malawi:** Index-based weather insurance by **WB**, **Ethiopia:** Weather-indexed livelihood protection scheme by **FAO and WFP**). (4-7) Application of climate info/products	(2-3, 4-7) Different scales from local impact to national economy and then in to cross-border and global



	5) Post-drought recovery planning incorporating drought risk reduction strategies for future 6) Safety net such as insurance mechanisms as well as microcredit and financing for ensuring minimum livelihood means to accelerate post-drought recovery process 7) Specific attention to other risk factors such as lack of basic infrastructure, lack of governance structure, conflicts, cross-border impacts, impacts of macro-level (economic and trade) policies and impacts of climate change	groups. (4-7) Importance of recognizing the cross-cutting, integrated aspects of governance, local development and infrastructure development to reduce vulnerability. Importance of the impact of cross-border or second country actions and global issues such as subsidies, socioeconomic factor and the development of income or loss of income.		

Appendix 5: Participants List ADAF3, 17th-19th September, 2008 Addis Ababa Ethiopia

1. Mr. Mike Brewin
   CWD Consultant with UNDP-DDC
   P.O. Box 30552-00100, Nairobi Kenya
   Tel: +254736167397
   Fax: +254207624648
   Email: **mike.brewin@gmail.com**

2. Ms. Abir Zeno
   Team leader Energy and Environment UNDP-Syria
   P.O. Box 2317 Damascus, Syria
   Tel: +963116129811/15
   Fax: +963116114541
   Email: **abir.zeno@undp.org**

3. Mr. El Kebir Alaoui
   Policy Advisor UNDP-Morocco
   13, Avenue Balafrej, Souissi Ramat, Morocco
   Tel: +21261370705
   Fax : +21237633089
   Email : **elkebir.alaoui@undp.org**

4. Ms. Aida Mbo Keita
   Program Analyst UNDP-Mali
   P.O. Box 120 Bamako Mali
   Tel: +2232220181/2700013
   Fax: +2232226298
   Email: **aida.mbo-keita@undp.org**

5. Mr. Pedro Luiz Simpson
   Programme Officer UNDP-Mozambique
   P.O. Box 4595 Maputo Mozambique
   Tel: +25821481491
   Fax: +25821492325
   Email: **pedro.simpson@undp.org**

6. Mr. Sylvestre Bangre Ouedraogoa
   Team Leader Energy & Env UNDP-Birkina Faso
   P.O. Box 575 Ouagadougou, Birkina Faso
   Tel: +22650306762/3/4
   Fax: +22650310470
   Email: **sylvestre.ouedraogo@undp.org**

7. Mr. Ambrose Made
   Program Specialist UNDP-Zimbabwe
   P.O. Box 4775 Harare Zimbabwe
   Tel: +2634792681/6
   Fax: +2634728695
   Email: **ambroase.made@undp.org**

8. Emmanuel Seck
   Program Manager
   ENDA TM-Energy and Environment Dev Pgrm
   54 Rue Carnot Dakar, Senegal
   Tel: +221338222496
   Fax: +221338217595
   Email: **ssombel@yahoo.fr**

9. Mr. Takele Teshome
   Program Analyst UNDP-Ethiopia
   P.O. Box 5580 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
   Tel: +251115444146
   Fax: +251115514599
   Email: **takele.teshome@undp.org**

10. Ms. Alessandre Tisot
    Country Director UNDP- Ethiopia
    P.O. Box 5580
    Tel: +251115444146
    Fax: +251115514599
    Email: **alessandra.tisot@undp.org**

11. Mr. Julius Kabubi
    Assistant Director
    Kenya Meteorological Department
    P.O. Box 30259-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
    Tel : +254722752228
    Email : **julius.kabubi@yahoo.com**

12. Ms. Mabatlokoa Maloi
    Chief Economic Planner
    Disaster Management Authority
    Private Bag 453 Maseru, Lesotho
    Tel: +26622316949/22312183
    Fax: +26622316949
    Email: **maloi@dma.gov.ls**

13. Mr. Masawani Jere
    Department of Disaster Management Affairs
    Private Bag 336 Lilongwe, Malawi
    Tel: +2651789133
    Fax: +2651789142
    Email: **relief@dodpdma.mw**

14. Mr. Harouna Hamani
System d'Aletre Precoce-Cabinete du Pre Min
BP 893 Niamey, Niger
Tel: +22720723275
Fax: +2272072276
Email: **SAP@intenet.NET**

15. Mr. Aseem Andrews
Disaster Risk Mgt Specialist UNDP-Namibia
Private Bag 13329 Winhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264612046332
Fax: +264612046207
Email: **Aseem.andrews@undp.org**

16. Professor G. Mutiso
Chairman SASOL Foundation
P.O. Box 14333-00800 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: + 254208560772
Email: **muticon@wananchi.com**

17. Professor Laban Ogallo
Director
IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)
P.O. Box 10304-0100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel : +254203514426
Fax : +254203878343
Email : **logallo@icpac.net**

18. Ms. Yoko Hagiwara
Programme Officer
UN-ISDR African Regional Office
P.O. Box 47074 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel : +254207624568
Fax : +254207624726
Email : **yoko.hagiwara@unep.org**

19. Mr. Bradwell Garanganga
Coordinator SADC Drought Monitoring Centre
Private Bag 0095 Gaborone, Botswana
Tel: +2673953413
Fax: +2673972848/3181070
Email: **bgaranganga@sadc.int**

20. Mr. Ababu Anange
Department Head EPA, Ethiopia
P.O. Box 12760 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +25116464569
Fax: +25116464876/82
Email: **eco.co@ethionet.et**

21. Mr. Pedro Basabe
OIC UN-ISDR Africa Programme
UN-ISDR
P.O. Box 47074 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207624119
Email: **pedro.basabe@unep.org**

22. Kealeboga Kemoreile
Senior Forestry & Range Resource Officer
Ministry of Env and Wildlife
Private Bag 00424 Gaborone Botswana
Tel: +2673954050
Fax: +2673954051
Email: **kskemoreile@gov.bw**

23. Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Madar
Secretariat Executif de Gestion Des Catastrophes
Ministere de l'Interieur et De la Decentralisation
P.O. Box 33 Djibouti, Djibouti
Tel : +253352542
Fax : +253357162
Email : **ammadar65@yahoo.fr**

24. Dr. Paul Taylor
Director, UNDP/CAP-NET
Private Bag X03, Gezina 0031 Pretoria, SA
Tel: +27123309055
Fax: +27123314860
Email: **paul.taylor@cap-net.org**

25. Mr. Hussein Abdulrahman Rasul
D.G. Irrigation
Ministry of Water Resources/Kurdistan Region
Kurdistan Region, Iraq
Tel: +9647504536118

26. Ms. Pirita Vuorinen
Head of Office for Northern Iraq
UNDP-Iraq
Erbil, Iraq
Tel: +962796040316
Email: **pirita.vuorinen@undp.org**

27. Mr. Qais Al-Shahrabaly
Expert Ministry of Water Resources

Palestine Street/Baghda Iraq
Tel: +96417729097
Fax: +96417740672
Email: **waterresmin@yahoo.co.uk**

28. Ms. Prascilla Amiri
Program Assistant Drought Preparedness
ECHO
P.O. Box 49991-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254202802001/2430
Fax: +254202712695/2802512
Email: **prascilla.amiri@ec.europa.ec**

29. Mr. Lammert Zwaagstra
Regional Drought Preparedness Coordinator
ECHO
P.O. Box 49991-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254202802001/2401
Fax: +254202712695/2802512
Email: **lamer.zwaagstra@ec.europa.ec**

30. Dr. Menghestab Haile
Food Security Advisor WFP
Via Cessare Guiulio Viola, 68/70 Parco De
Medici Rome Italy
Tel: +39665132276
Fax: +39665132817
Email: **menghestab.haile@wfp.org**

31. Mr. Simon Levine
Livelihoods Advisor FEG/PACAPS
P.O. Box 20044 Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256712875974
Email: **simon_levine@yahoo.co.uk**

32. Mr. Francis Chabari
Chief of Party PACAPS/RELPA
P.O. Box 1325-00606 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254203861991
Fax: +254203861992
Email: **fchabari@pacaps.org**

33. Mr. Girma Kassa
Deputy Chief of Party ELMT/RELPA
P.O. Box 2039-00202 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254713235278
Fax: +254202807222
Email: **gkassa@ci.or.ke**

34. Dr. Cary Farley
Chief of Party ELMT/RELPA
Kindaruma Lane, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254721214158
Email: **cfarley@ci.or.ke**

35. Mr. Isaac Wamugi
Project Coordinator COOPI
P.O. Box 3857-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +25420418351/20
Fax: +25420418351/20
Email: **wamugi@coopi.org**

36. Ms. Jessica Troni
Regional Technical Adviser, Climate Change
Adaptation, UNDP/Regional Coordination Unit
Pretoria, South Africa
Tel: +27123540356
Fax: +27123548111
Email: **Jessica.troni@usaid.gov**

37. Dr. Walter Knausenberger
Sr. Reg. Environmental Advisor & Manager
for Transboundary Programs, USAID
East Africa & Central Africa Reg. Mission
P.O. Box 629-00621 Nairobi , Kenya
Tel : +254208622262
Fax : +254208622680/1/2
Email : **waknausenberger@usaid.gov**

38. Dr. Christine Cornelius
Lead Operations Officer and Programme
Coordinator, World Bank
1818 H. St. NW. Washington DC 20433
Tel: +2024581882
Email: **ccornelius@worldbank.org**

39. Mr. Amdiou Morou
Point Focal National Adjoint RRC
Ministirie de Environement, du Tourisme
Et des Ressources Forestieres
01 BP 4825 Lome, Togo
Tel : +2282213743454
Fax : +2282210333
Email: **eddevelop@yahoo.fr**

40. Dr. Paolo Paron
Consultant FAO-SWALIM project
P.O. Box 304700-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel : +254203743454

Fax : +254203743498
Email : **pparon@faoswalim.org**

41. Dr. Stacey Young
Senior Knowledge Mgt. Advisor USAID
1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. Washington DC 20523
Tel: +2027121182
Fax: +2022163228
Email: **styoung@usaid.org**

42. Ms. Helen Bushell
Regional DRR Focal Point Oxfam GB
P.O. Box 40680-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +25420280180
Fax: +254202820104
Email: **hbushell@oxfam.org.uk**

43. Mr. Peter Gilruth
Director UNEP/DEWA
P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207623231
Email: **peter.gilruth@unep.org**

44. Ms. Anne Speca
Disaster Risk Mgt & Communication Specialist
World Bank
1818 H. ST. NW. Washington DC 20433
Tel: +2024589780
Email: **aspeca @worldbank.org**

45. Mr. Sergio Zelaya-Bonilla
Coordinator Policy Advocacy Unit UNCCD Sec.
P.O. Box 260129, D-53153 Bonn, Germany
Tel: +492288152800/2825/6
Fax: +492288152898/99
Email: **szelaya@unccd.int**

46. Dr. Tufa Dinku
Associate Research Scientist IRI
Columbia University, LDEO, Palisades NY, USA
Tel: +18456804525
Fax: +18456804864
Email: **tufa@iri.columbia.edu**

47. Mr. Nick Hepworth
Research/Consultant University of East Anglia
LTS International
P.O. Box 105353 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255787111750
Email: **n.hepworth@uea.ac.uk**

48. Mr. Graham Farmer
FAO Somalia
P.O. Box 30470-00100 Nairobi, Kenya

49. Mr. Abay Bekele
Program Manager, ELSE/PLI Save the Children
P.O. Box 387 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911891804
Fax: +251113728051
Email: **abekele@savechildren.org.et**

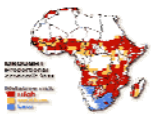
50. Dr. Achim Fock
Senior Economist World Bank
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911255561
Email: **afock@worldbank.org**

51. Mr. Adrian Cullis
Director, Food & Livelihoods Security Unit Save the Children
P.O. Box 387 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911223476
Email: **acullis@savechildren.org.et**

52. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Abdinoor
Livelihood Protection Advisor Save the Children
P.O. Box 7165 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911368027
Fax: +2516293469
Email: **abdinoor.m@scuk.org.et**

53. Mr. Fasil Demeke
Program Manager Care International
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251116183294
Fax: +251116183295
Email: **fasild@care.org.et**

54. Dr. Edward F. Dwumfour
Sr. Environmental Specialist World Bank
P.O. Box 5155 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251115176092
Fax: +251116627717
Email: **edwumfour@worldbank.org**



55. Ms. Martha Solomon
Water Advisor Embassy of Finland
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251113205920
Fax: +251113205923
Email: **martha.solomon@formin.fi**

56. Mr. Antti Inkinen
Water Advisor Embassy of Finland
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251113205920

57. Mr. Mathewos Hunde Tulu
Early Warning and Reponse Dep. Coordinator
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development-
Disaster Management and Food Security Sector
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911402678
Fax: +251115512984
Email: **agromet.moa@ethionet.et**

58. Mr. Abera Kassa Merech
Livestock Expert at Early Warning and
Reponse Dept.
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development-
Disaster Management and Food Security Sector
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911308289
Fax: +251115519284
Email: **agromet.moa@ethionet.et**

59. Mr. Gorfe Tesema
Mininstry of Agriculture & Rural
Development-
Agricultural Extension Dept.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911152411
Email: **melakji@yahoo.com**

60. Mr. Melaku Jirata
Mininstry of Agriculture & Rural
Development-
Agricultural Extension Dept.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251912183612
Fax:
Email: **melakji@yahoo.com**

61. Mr. Berhanu Ayalew
National Program Coordinator
Environmental Protection Authority
P.O. Box 12760 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251116464894
Fax: +251116464882/76
Email: **ayaber@yahoo.com**

62. Mr. Rodger Pearson
UNICEF Ethiopia
P.O. Box 1169 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

63. Mr. Johan Helland
Sr. Research Fellow Chr. Michelsen Inst.
P.O. Box 6033, N5892 Bergen Norway
Tel: +4755574155
Fax: +4755574166
Email: **johan.helland@cmi.no**

64. Mr. John Graham
USAID Ethiopia
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

65. Dr. Gijs Van't Klooster
International Consultant Livestock
FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation
Coordination Office
P.O. Box 5536 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911102230
Fax: +251115515266
Email: **gijs.vantklooster@fao.org**

66. Mr. Fekadu Abate
Executive Director Oramia Pastoralist Ass.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251114166017
Fax: +251114670077

67. Mr. Ousman Laye
Chief of Section, FSSDD, UNECA
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

68. Mr. Kwadwo Tutu
Environmental Affairs Officer UNECA

69. Mr. Charles Akol
Environmental Affairs Officer UNECA
Email: **cakol@uneca.org**

70. Mr. Andrew Catley
Tufts University

71. Atu Mitiku Kassa
Disaster Preparedness & Prevention Centre
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

72. Ms. Olushola
Senior Policy Officer, Environment & Water Res
AU Commission
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251115517700 and +251912053411
Email: **sodekoO@africa-union.org**

73. Prof. Bancy M. Mati
Improved Managment of Agricultural Water in Eastern and Southern Africa (IMAWESA)
P.O. Box 39063-00623 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207224110
Fax: +254207224001
Email: **b.mati@cgiar.org**

74. Dr. Urbanus N. Mutwiwa
Senior Research Officer
Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Tech.
P.O. Box 30568-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254711790397
Email: **banusmutwiwa@yahoo.cu.uk**

75. Mr. G.M. Kirengea
Directorate of Research Management & Dev.
Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Tech.
P.O. Box 30568-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254202219420
Email: **kirengea@yahoo.co.uk**

76. Mr. Berhanu Gezahegh
Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development-Agricultural Extension Dept.
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251911437451
Email: **bgezahegh@yahoo.com**

77. Dr. Eric Patrick
Policy Specialist UNDP-DDC
P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207624639
Fax: +254207624648
Email: **eric.patrick@undp.org**

78. Dr. Alabert Mwangi
Project Manager UNDP-DDC
P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207624634
Fax: +254207624648
Email: **Albert.mwangi@undp.org**

79. Mr. Ira Frydman
Mickey Leland Hunger Fellow UNDP-DDC
P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207622710
Fax: +254207624648
Email: **ira.frydman@undp.org**

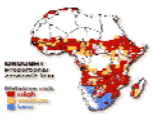
80. Ms. Ruth Mwathi
Program Associate UNDP-DDC
P.O. Box 30552-00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254207622300
Fax: +254207624648
Email: **ruth.mwathi@undp.org**

81. Dr. Josue Dione
Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division UNECA
P.O. Box 3005 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251115443437
Fax: +251115514416
Email: **jdione@uneca.org**

82. Dr. Girma Mamo
Agrometeorologist Ethiopian Institute of Agric-Research (EIAR)
P.O. Box 436 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0911809500
Fax: 0221114623
Email: **mamo.girma@yahoo.com**

83. Mr. Elliot Viturumuku
Head of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Sec.
WFP, Box 25584, CODF 1000 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 0115515188
Fax: 0115514433
Email: **elliot.vhurumuku@wfp.org**

84. Mr. Kedir Shemsu
GIS specialist WFP
WFP, Box 25584, CODF 1000 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Tel: +251911199709
Fax: +251115514433
Email: **kedir.shemsu@wfp.org**