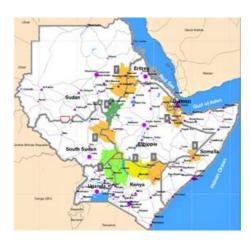
Strengthening IGAD's Capacity to Increase Resilience in the Horn of Africa (SCIDA III)

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of IGAD and its member states towards enhanced resilience

Approach

The project works in close cooperation with the IGAD Secretariat at the regional level and with communities in cross-border areas at the local level across the IGAD region. It follows a gender-sensitive approach. In addition to engaging with the IGAD Secretariat and member states at a high level, the project actively involves private sector and civil society organizations in its development initiatives. The focus is on four key areas of action:

- ► Increase the capacity of the IGAD Secretariat's regional services for its member states in cross-border disaster risk management caused mainly by climate change.
- Strengthen the resilience of local pastoral and agropastoral communities to natural disasters based on the Transhumance Development Plan in the Karamoja Cluster.
- ▶ Implementation of a regional, transnational, real-time disease surveillance and monitoring system to mitigate pandemics.
- ▶ To mitigate local conflicts in the IGAD Border Clusters of South Omo Turkana, Mandera Triangle, and Borana/Moyale, efforts will focus on enhancing crossborder coordination and information sharing to promote socio-economic development.





The approach aims to enhance the capacity of IGAD, as the Regional Economic Community (REC), in disaster risk management and in strengthening cross-border drought and climate resilience throughout the Horn of Africa. To achieve this, SCIDA III is piloting and scaling measures to improve the resilience of cross-border migratory communities, with a particular focus on women and youth. Additionally, we are reinforcing the region's capacity for early warning in areas such as One Health, infectious diseases, conflict prevention, and extreme weather events. To support effective knowledge management, we provide online platforms for information and analysis, as well as digital learning tools for IGAD and its member states.























Expected Achievements

The project aims at achieving the following results:

- ▶ The efficiency of regional services of IGAD for the IGAD Member States for the cross-border disaster risk management has increased
- Development of virtual learning content on key topics such as disaster risk management that will benefit IGAD at the regional level, member states at the national level and communities at the cross-border level.
- ► Introduction to organizational development & management systems to ensure quality of IGAD's services.
- Adoption of standards operations procedures as coherent and practical service instructions for the implementation of drought resilience measures.
- Measurements for strengthening the resilience of local pastoral and agro-pastoral communities against natural disaster and slow onset environmental changes are tested and proofen on the foundation of transhumance development plans.
- Establishment of a Regional Disease Surveillance System for pandemic preparedness and early warning for IGAD and its member states which is regulated by national policies.
- ▶ Coordination mechanisms for cross-border cooperation of governments, communities, the private sector and the civil society is established in three cross-border IGAD clusters, including the scaling of Cross-Border Development Facilitation Units in several IGAD Cross-Border Clusters (Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia) for better cross-border coordination on resilience, resource management and conflict prevention.



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Challenges

The IGAD region in the Horn of Africa consists of 70% arid or semi-arid lands (ASALs), which often results in drought-related disasters. In addition, the region is also characterized by internal and cross-border conflicts. With an estimated population of 80 million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the IGAD region, the above-mentioned factors have led 8.7 million of them to abandon their livelihoods. Thus, the target group of the project is the poor pastoral and agro-pastoral population of the arid and semi-arid zones of the IGAD region.



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