



Second African Drought Risk and Development Forum
Report 16 – 18 October 2006, Nairobi, Kenya

UNDP DDC

UNDP Drylands Development Centre is part of the United Nations Development Programme. It is a unique global thematic centre that provides technical expertise and practical policy advice and programme support for poverty reduction and development in the drylands of the world.

The Centre's work bridges between global policy issues and on-the-ground activities, and helps governments to establish and institutionalize the link between grassroots development activities and pro-poor policy reform. The main areas of focus are mainstreaming of drylands development issues into national development frameworks; land tenure/reform and sustainable land management; making markets work for the poor; decentralized governance for natural resources management; drought and complex food security and payment for environmental services.

Email: ddc@undp.org

UNDP BCPR

The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery is the practice leader for crisis prevention and recovery within UNDP. BCPR provides expertise on crisis issues to UNDP country offices, regional bureaus, and headquarters. The work of the Bureau bridges the humanitarian phase of a post-crisis response and the long-term development phase following recovery. BCPR is also an advocate for crisis sensitivity, working to ensure that all UNDP's long-term development policies and programmes address the risks and opportunities related to disaster reduction and conflict prevention.

Email: bcpr@undp.org

UN ISDR

The **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction** is the focal point in the UN System to promote links and synergies between, and the coordination of, disaster reduction activities in the socio-economic, humanitarian and development fields, as well as to support policy integration. It serves as an international information clearinghouse on disaster reduction, developing awareness campaigns and producing articles, journals, and other publications and promotional materials related to disaster reduction.

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.

Email: isdr@un.org

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List of Acronyms

ADDF1	First African Drought Risk and Development Forum
ADDF2	Second African Drought Risk and Development Forum
ADDF3	Third African Drought Risk and Development Forum
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRIN	United Nations Integrated Regional Information Networks
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IWHR	China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PCI	UNOCHA Pastoralist Communication Initiative
RATES	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Agriculture Trade Expansion Support Programmes
RTE	Real Time Evaluation
SASOL	Sahelian Solutions Foundation
UNDP-DDC	United Nations Development Programme - Drylands Development Centre
UNDP-BCPR	United Nations Development Programme - Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
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
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WISP	World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism

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Executive Summary

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) and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), 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 and innovation
- c. provide an entry point for accessing existing networks in Africa and beyond and
- d. act as a forum for the elaboration of critical strategies and policy relevant decision-making

UNDP's DDC and BCPR, together with UN-ISDR, organized the first Forum on Drought Risk and Development Policy in Africa (ADDF1), which was held in Nairobi in February 2005. It brought together a multi-disciplinary group from around Africa and elsewhere. This spanned experts working on drought, food security and crisis issues; practitioners; development agencies; and donor partners. One outcome of ADDF 1 was identification of Practitioner demand for a one-stop resource on the development aspects of drought in Africa, leading to the creation of a Portal (see <http://www.droughtnet.org>) under auspices of the Network.

The second Forum on African Drought Risk and Development (ADDF2) was held in Nairobi from the 16 to 18 October 2006; see <http://www.undp.org/drylands/drought-workshop-06.html> for background documentation, including presentations. The focus of second Forum was on the Greater Horn of Africa, following the recent drought - triggered food crisis in that region. This three day gathering brought together around 75 participants based in Africa and Asia, including practitioners, senior officials, policy makers, key partners and journalists.

The workshop objectives included:

- a. presenting the conclusions of the first Forum (for ADDF1 details please see <http://www.droughtnet.org/droughtforumreport.htm>)
- b. orienting the Network's direction for 2007
- c. encouraging participants' contributions and capturing them for future use
- d. facilitating networking between practitioners
- e. empowering practitioners to improve the impact of their work through exposure to best practices and a range of experiences; and
- f. influencing the way drought in Africa is perceived by the public, development community and policy makers

Ten **major themes** that emerged from presentations and discussion sessions included the:

1. Importance of **political will** and of the political economy of food aid and trade
2. Need to focus on impacts at the **grassroots/community** level The promotion of **convergence** around what needs to be done
3. Importance of **addressing the disconnect** between managing drought as an emergency and mainstreaming drought into development
4. Need to **clearly define** current differences in terminology and concepts of drought
5. Promotion of **joint work** to make policy and practice reinforce each other
6. Need to identify the principles behind **success and failure stories** and to identify the conditions under which these principles are applicable

7. Need to **analyze the effectiveness** and impacts of market based and natural resources management focused options, and the conditions under which each are suitable
8. Need to influence donors to shift from short term bias to **medium term programmes**
9. Importance of making better use of the **power of the media**

The **key messages and recommendations** for practitioners and policy makers, highlighted below, were based on the session: *Ways Forward*, together with the results of a questionnaire and the participant evaluation. These address the following issues:

1. Importance of investing in building the **right kind of capacity** at the right level
2. Need to establish **appropriate mechanisms** to gather information with a use
3. Promotion of working at and/or ensure impact at the **grassroots level**
4. Need to analyze **good practices** and relate them to the conditions under which they are most relevant
5. Need to identify, inventory and advocate for the use of **innovative approaches**
6. Importance of developing **tools** and more analytical decision support to enable commitments to drought risk management issues
7. Need to create an action plan for **collaborative work**, based on comparative advantage

Practical outcomes and follow up to the workshop

The process of dissemination of this report will result in part in directing participants your views, ideas and recommendations into high traffic websites. UNDP-DDC will focus on facilitating networking amongst practitioners in 2007. This will include the new modality of a monthly e-newsletter with links to the latest quality filtered resources on the Network's web portal (see <http://www.drought.org>) or other locations.

Sommaire

L'idée d'un réseau entre le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) et la Stratégie Internationale de Prévention des Catastrophes (SIPC) à propos de la relation entre sécheresse, risque et développement, particulièrement en Afrique, trouve son origine dans une réunion ad hoc d'un groupe de travail inter agence des NU sur la sécheresse à Genève en 2003. Une recommandation de cette rencontre était qu'un tel réseau soit facilité par la SIPC et le PNUD, particulièrement le *Drylands Development Centre* (DDC) et le Bureau pour la Prévention des Crises et du Relèvement (BCPR), dans le contexte d'un ensemble global des réseaux régionaux concernant la sécheresse reliant savoirs et expériences en gestion des risques de sécheresse et la pratique du développement.

Les objectifs du réseau sont :

- a. promouvoir la discussion et le débat sur des thèmes clés associant risque de sécheresse et développement
- b. fournir une base pour le développement et la dissémination des bonnes pratiques et des innovations
- c. donner un point d'entrée pour accéder aux réseaux existants en Afrique et ailleurs et
- d. agir comme un forum pour l'élaboration de prise de décisions relatives aux stratégies et politiques cruciales

Le DDC et le BCPR du PNUD, avec la SIPC organisèrent le premier Forum sur le Risque de Sécheresse et les Politiques de Développement en Afrique (ADDF1), qui a eu lieu à Nairobi en Février 2005. Il rassembla un groupe multidisciplinaire venu d'Afrique et d'ailleurs (dont des experts travaillant sur la sécheresse, sécurité alimentaire et thèmes de crise ; des praticiens ; des agences de développement ; des bailleurs de fonds partenaires).

Le second Forum sur le Risque de Sécheresse et les Politiques de Développement en Afrique (ADDF2) s'est tenu à Nairobi du 16 au 18 octobre 2006; <http://droughtnet.org/droughtforumreport.html> (pour des informations complémentaires. La réunion cette année s'est focalisée sur la Grande Corne de l'Afrique, à la suite de la récente crise alimentaire déclenchée par la sécheresse dans la région. Cette rencontre de trois jours rassembla environ 75 participants basés en Afrique et en Asie, incluant des praticiens, des hauts fonctionnaires, des décideurs politiques, des partenaires clés et des journalistes.

Les objectifs déclarés de l'atelier comprenaient :

- a. la présentation des conclusions du premier forum <http://droughtnet.org/droughtforumreport.html> (pour des informations complémentaires sur ADDF1)
- b. l'orientation de la direction du réseau pour 2007
- c. l'encouragement des contributions des participants
- d. la facilitation du travail en réseau

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