

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT

IGAD

**SUB—REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME (SRAP) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT
DESERTIFICATION IN THE IGAD SUB-REGION**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has been revitalized with an expanded mandate, which emphasises sustainable development and sub-regional economic cooperation in the countries of the Horn of Africa. In pursuit of this goal IGAD has embarked on three priority areas namely: Food Security and Environment; Infrastructure; and Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs.

Following the adoption of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 17 June 1994, a series of national workshops were held by the member states with IGAD support. In these workshops the Resolution on Urgent Action for Africa was discussed and a number of measures were agreed upon.

The first sub-regional workshop of high-level policy makers from IGAD member states was held in Khartoum from 28 -30 September 1994. In that workshop it was agreed that IGAD would play a central role in the preparation and elaboration of sub-regional programmes in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Convention. As a follow up to this recommendation, a sub-regional programme was developed by IGAD for consideration by the IGAD/CCD sub-regional consultative conference held in Asmara on 1-3 August, 1995. During the Asmara consultations, the framework developed by IGAD Secretariat was discussed. Programmes priority areas and activities were identified and agreed upon.

Subsequently, UNSO/UNDP financed a study for setting up a multi-disciplinary scientific and technical committee. The consultants' report was submitted to a meeting of experts, which convened in Nairobi from 17 to 18 February 1997. The Nairobi meeting discussed and recommended the establishment of an IGAD Technical Committee on Science and Technology, its terms of reference and composition.

An Ad-hoc group of experts conversant with IGAD sub-region was constituted and charged with the task of consulting with member states of IGAD, institutions, organizations, and other relevant actors on the modalities of operationalizing the Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP).

Extensive consultations were held with all the stakeholders in the member states to establish those issues that would comprise acceptable content for the SRAP, the key actors, institutions/organizations which would collaborate with IGAD in the implementation of SRAP, and possible resource mobilization/funding mechanisms for supporting SRAP implementation.

The Report of the Ad-hoc group was reviewed by the IGAD Forum on SRAP in Nairobi from 19 to 21 February 1997. The Forum identified and recommended priority SRAP within the broad IGAD programmes.

The Forum also outlined the strategy of resource mobilization and a practical framework for the implementation of the SRAP and its integration within the existing programmes,

particularly in food security and environmental protection. The Sub-regional Action Programme necessitates partnership and co-operation among implementing institutions, organizations and agencies within the IGAD Sub-region in order to optimize the available resources. The long-term development objective is to arrest land degradation caused by desertification and therefore improve the potential for achieving food security and sustainable livelihoods. The implementation of SRAP will therefore, assist member states to:

- (i) address effectively land degradation issues;
- (ii) improve food security by reversing deterioration/loss of productive land to aridity and desertification;
- (iii) reverse or minimize the forces that make people move as the carrying capacity of the land is severely reduced because of desertification and drought;
- (iv) prepare National Action Programmes to combat desertification more effectively.

SUB-REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMME (SRAP) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THE IGAD SUB-REGION

I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) came into force in December 1996. The CCD defines desertification as “**land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities**¹.” The CCD calls for the participation of all the major stakeholders -- government, local communities, NGOs, private sector, and so forth -- in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. The focal point, at the sub-regional level, for the implementation of the CCD for the Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is the IGAD Secretariat. In this regard, Sub-regional Action Programme (SRAP) for the implementation of the CCD has been initiated as an integral part of the three priority areas of IGAD. These are **food security and environment; infrastructure development; and conflict prevention, management and resolution.**

All the seven countries -- Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda -- of the IGAD sub-region are affected by drought and desertification at various degrees of severity. Indeed it was because of these two phenomena and their devastating effects in the sub-region that the Authority was created in January 1986. In Djibouti, for instance, nearly all the country is affected, whereas in Kenya about 80% of the country is under threat and in Uganda about 30% is affected. Although more accurate figures of the cost of desertification in the IGAD sub-region are still being analyzed, current estimates by the *Ad-hoc* Expert Group indicate this to be in excess of 2 billion U.S. dollars per year. Over 50% of the population experiences food deficit. Millions are driven away from their land as ‘environmental refugees, unable to survive on land depleted of its productive potential and barely able to sustain growing human population and livestock. The problem is further aggravated by recurrent conflicts in the sub-region.

Desertification control has been the main *raison d’être* of IGAD since its inception and has remained a central objective of the Authority. Articles 13 (g) and 13 (h) of the current IGAD Charter identify desertification as an important endeavor for the Authority. Moreover, Article 3 (b) of the CCD calls upon country parties to promote its objectives through ‘co-operation and coordination at the sub-regional, regional, and international levels’. By Article 11 of the CCD, country parties affected by drought and desertification are called upon to facilitate consultations and cooperate in the preparation and implementation of SRAP. And Article 11 of the CCD Regional Implementation Annex for Africa provides further guidelines for the content and preparation of the SRAP.

¹Article 1 of the CCD.

In order for IGAD to successfully implement the SRAP as part of its overall programme, a number of challenges will have to be tackled and overcome. As call for by the CCD, the SRAP has to be a process through which partnership and cooperation are galvanized in order to achieve a harmonized approach, and to rationalize the available financial, human as well as technical resources. In this regard, the following six issues are likely to constitute some of the key challenges in the implementation of SRAP in the IGAD sub-region:

- the need to define the key issues and to forge a meaningful cooperation in addressing them;
- involvement of key organizations and institutions in the implementation of SRAP;
- identification of the real stakeholders/actors at the sub-regional level and agreement reached on the modalities of their participation in the SRAP;
- modalities of starting the process and maintaining the momentum and good will involving all the concerned parties within the IGAD sub-region;
- modalities of evolving activities that would constitute the SRAP content through a truly participatory approach; and
- the means for funding the SRAP operations on a sustained basis.

In light of the preceding paragraphs, SRAP should be seen as a dynamic process with the main objective of bringing together the concerted efforts of all the major stakeholders, to implement the CCD within the overall framework of sustainable human development in the IGAD sub-region. The initial phases of this process have focused mainly on awareness raising and consensus building on the main priority areas among Member States (MS), NGOs, institutions and private sector in the IGAD sub-region. These phases were enhanced through a number of studies commissioned by the IGAD Secretariat. Some of these studies are: a) a legal study; b) a study on the establishment of a multi-disciplinary committee on science and technology; c) a study on communication/media challenges in the IGAD sub-region; and d) a feasibility study on a regional facilitation fund.

By way of moving the process forward, an *Ad-hoc* Expert Group was constituted to formulate this document, taking into account the consultative process as well as findings of the commissioned studies. The main objective of this document is to provide a general flexible framework (i.e. “road-map”) for the implementation of the CCD in the context of IGAD’s priority programme areas. The rest of the document is divided into three main sections and seven annexes. Section Two gives an overview of the consultative process among the major stakeholders in the SRAP. This is followed by Section Three, which deals with the nine priority areas of the SRAP. The Third Section concerns the implementation arrangements of the SRAP in the IGAD sub-region.

II. The SRAP Consultative Process

This has been a critical phase in the SRAP process, specially in light of the complexity of issues related to land degradation on the one hand, and the diversity of views among the stakeholders on the other. It was therefore necessary for the IGAD Secretariat to initiate, as a point of departure for building a consensus among the major stakeholders in the sub-region, the following four steps:

- prepared various sensitization materials on the Convention, targeted at Member States (MS) in the sub-region;
- visits were made to the Member States with a view to evolving a harmonized approach to the understanding and development of the National Action Programmes (NAPs) in the respective countries;
- a series of national workshops were held by MS with the support of IGAD in 1994, to address the implementation of the "Resolution on Urgent Action for Africa", and other supportive measures towards implementation of the Convention; and
- consultative meetings were held in Khartoum, Asmara, and Nairobi.

The resolutions and recommendations of the consultative meetings constitute the first phase of the SRAP process in the IGAD sub-region. These recommendations provide an important entry point for this document and are therefore given below.

The Khartoum Meeting

The first consultative meeting/workshop for IGAD was held in Khartoum, Sudan, on 28-30 September 1994. Consensus was reached in four general areas of: a) advocacy; b) National Action Programme (NAP); c) partnership; and d) SRAP. With respect to advocacy, the meeting/workshop recognized the need for advocacy at all levels of the civil societies in the sub-region, particularly among local communities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other target groups that are affected by desertification and/or drought. In this regard, three recommendations were made. They called upon Member States and the Secretariat to:

- Ensure an early ratification of the CCD. To this end, the Minister coordinator for IGAD was to invite his colleagues to ensure that the process of ratification at the national level was put in place as early as possible so that the ratification process was completed on or before the end of 1995. Where appropriate the Chairman of IGAD was to be invited to do the same with respect to IGAD Heads of State and Government;
- Identify and mobilize target groups at the local level through a participatory process, in conformity with the principles enshrined in the CCD; and

- Popularize the CCD in local languages using multimedia approach as well as seminars and workshops.

Recommendations with respect to NAP were urging MS to:

- Establish national coordination bodies and inform IGAD and Inter-governmental Negotiating Committee on Desertification (INCD) Secretariats accordingly before the sixth session of the INCD;
- Intensify the consultative process;
- Prepare background documents needed to facilitate the consultative process;
- Promote the integration of strategic planning framework, across sectors and at all administrative levels; and
- Make full use of the measures and interim activities proposed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) *Ad-hoc* Working Group of Experts in the document entitled “Framework of the Urgent Action for Africa during the Interim Period,” prior to entering into force of the CCD.

The meeting made three recommendations in the general area of partnership:

- Member States were to ensure that developed country parties to the CCD join the consultative process leading to the adoption of partnership agreements. Steps to be followed were to be communicated no later than the sixth session of INCD;
- MS were to urge developed country parties to the CCD to provide early support for public information, broad-base consultations, training of CCD national focal points and other relevant capacity strengthening measures; and
- IGAD Secretariat was to urge the relevant UN Agencies, including UNDP/UNSO, UNEP, FAO, IFAD, UNESCO and WMO as well as the World Bank and the African Development Bank, in collaboration with IGAD focal points, to support MS in the preparation of NAPs.

Finally, the meeting made eight recommendations directed at the IGAD Secretariat with respect to SRAP. **They stated that the IGAD Secretariat should:**

- Play a central role in the preparation and elaboration of the SRAP in conformity with the relevant provisions of the CCD;
- Review its existing institutional arrangements, including its five year programme with a view to prioritizing necessary activities and streamlining coordination mechanisms, taking into account existing institutional capacity in the sub-region;

- Review and intensify its efforts in institutionalizing its relationship with developed country parties to the Convention, multilateral organizations, and other agencies at all levels;
- Seek the support of PTA in implementing the CCD in matters of trade, since all members of IGAD are also members of PTA;
- Identify and elaborate integrated priority action programmes for food security at the subregional level, taking into account the programmes contained in the IGAD five year programme, the conclusions of the INCD sponsored sub-regional case study and consultative process envisaged in the CCD and request FAO's support in this regard;
- Undertake specific measures to ensure the establishment of a sub-regional advisory, technical and scientific network with a view to facilitating collection and exchange of information, transfer of technologies, assistance to MS in elaborating and monitoring NAP;
- In recognition of the important role of NGOs in the implementation of the CCD, particularly in the field of human resource management and the support of capacity building at the grassroot level, enhance cooperation and strengthen coordination with NGOs networks and government structures; and
- Facilitate a meeting of NGOs in the sub-region in order to promote implementation of the CCD at the local community level.

The Asmara Consultative Meeting

IGAD in cooperation with the Secretariat of the INCD and UNSO/UNDP convened the second consultative meeting in Asmara, Eritrea during the period 3-5 August 1995. The main objectives of the meeting/workshop were to: a) review the impact of IGAD awareness raising activities since the meeting in Khartoum; b) hear Member States' reports on their national activities and what specific problems they were facing; and c) determine the steps to be taken in the process of the preparation of a sub-regional action programme. Objective (c) is of immediate relevance to this document. In this regard, the workshop made recommendations with respect to the following four general issues that concern the SRAP process: identification of potential elements of the SRAP; support structure and resource mobilization; popular participation; and the role of the media.

On the likely **key elements of the SRAP**, the workshop developed criteria for the identification of the priority areas (see Section III below) and proposed the following list:

- . Arrangements for management of trans-boundary natural resources;
- . Provision of an enabling environment for the implementation of the Convention, particularly in legal, institutional, economic and policy matters;
- . Information collection, analysis and exchange;
- . Research and Development (R&D);
- . Education and public awareness;
- . Coordination of programmes for developing alternative sources of energy;
- . Cooperation in the management and control of pests, weeds, plant and animal diseases;
- . Early warning systems and joint planning/strategies for mitigating the effects of drought; and
- . Capacity building.

The second general area -- **support structure and resource mobilization** -- generated more recommendations, which are grouped into six categories. The six categories consist of: support structures; supportive measures; actors, including specialized institutions in the IGAD sub-region that could be involved in the implementation of SRAP; supportive political inputs; innovative measures for the mobilization of resources for the implementation of SRAP; and mobilizing resources from civil society.

Supportive structures These comprise of the following:

- Creation of consultative mechanisms at various levels through committees/task forces/expert groups, which should include all the major stakeholders, including donors and NGOs;
- Collaboration with all the stakeholders, including donors, in the establishment of a sub-regional desertification fund; and
- Mobilization, by donors and partners in development, of substantial financial resources to support the preparation, design and implementation of the SRAP.

Supportive measures These comprise of:

- Establishment of a sub-regional data bank on specific issues pertinent to drylands;
- Capacity building/institutional strengthening of the IGAD Secretariat and relevant sub-regional institutions;

- Transfer/exchange of information on science and technology development within the sub-region;
- Harmonization and/or coordination of policy formulation at the sub-regional level;
- Review and/or establish appropriate financial mechanisms; and
- Review and/or harmonize marketing and trade policies at the sub-regional level with a view to developing sustainable human development in the dryland areas.

Major stakeholders These include the following:

- i. Various government ministries/institutions/units with relevance to issues of drylands;
- ii. Specialized regional institutions;
- iii. NGO networks;
- iv. Research networks;
- v. UN specialized agencies;
- vi. International NGOs;
- vii. Private sector;
- viii. Donors;
- ix. Institutions of higher learning;
- x. Regional associations, e.g. farmers unions, women/youth groups, pastoralists, etc.; and
- xi. Associations of traditional societies.

Supportive political inputs The following five measures were to be undertaken as by way of raising the level of political support for the implementation of the CCD in the IGAD sub-region:

- Raise awareness and involvement of policy-makers, particularly those in the ministries of finance, planning and aid coordination;
- Lobby for the ratification of the Convention;
- Solicit government commitment at the highest levels to the basic principles of the Convention, specially with respect to the involvement of all the stakeholders in the implementation process;
- Improve public awareness through enhanced advocacy roles of all the stakeholders; and
- Establish/develop appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms in the area of natural resource management.

Innovative approaches for resources mobilization The following eight measures were seen as among the most appropriate methods for mobilizing resources for the implementation of the CCD:

- Identify and assess the feasibility of generating resources from existing sources of funding;
- Encourage efficient and effective utilization of available resources (i.e. human, financial, etc.);
- Identify resource gaps through need assessments and resource audits;
- Strengthen and refocus human capacities;
- Ensure sustained contributions to IGAD by Member States;
- Make maximum use of emerging initiatives in the sub-region, e.g. Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, to raise funds for the SRAP;
- Design appropriate methods for accessing resources of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and
- Initiate a process for establishing a sub-regional desertification fund.

Mobilizing resources from civil society The following nine measures were recommended:

- Develop a roster of NGOs in the sub-region;
- Strengthen capacities of existing NGO networks in data collection, analysis, exchange and dissemination of information;
- Establish a forum of NGOs to enhance IGAD/NGO cooperation;
- Identify local indigenous capacity to mobilize resources;
- Identify other actors in civil society who could be instrumental in the implementation of the SRAP process;
- Develop communication strategies and information networks on desertification and drought;
- Enhance public awareness and education on drought and desertification;
- Review existing legislation and/or develop new legislation in order to secure ownership of land and trees in the drylands; and

- Develop lines of credit to promote micro-enterprises at the local community level, so as to provide sustainable alternative sources of livelihood.

The third general area in which the Asmara consultative meeting made recommendations is **popular participation**. Three categories of recommendations were made with respect to effective participation in decision-making for the implementation of SRAP; mechanisms for information exchange; and the potential role of NGOs/CBOs in conflict prevention and management.

Effective participation in decision-making Seven measures were recommended as by way of encouraging affected people, NGOs, and Community-Based Organization (CBO) networks, representative of civil society, women networks, religious groups, and so forth, to actively participate in decision-making and implementation of the SRAP. These are:

- A clear political will and policy direction of the Member States were needed to ensure that affected peoples in the sub-region are allowed to actively participate in the SRAP process;
- Registration processes of NGOs, by MS, should be timely, transparent and supportive of their stated objectives;
- IGAD Secretariat should promote the participation of NGOs/CBOs in the SRAP process;
- MS to review pertinent legislation to promote NGOs/CBOs, with a view to removing any obstacles on their participation in the implementation of the SRAP;
- MS to support projects/programmes targeting affected and vulnerable local groups, such as pastoralists, smallholder farmers, agropastoralists, and so forth;
- Member States should recognize and promote the use of indigenous knowledge in the SRAP process, including documentation, and protection of the rights of local communities to share the benefits of this valuable asset -- indigenous knowledge; and
- Member States should provide an enabling policy environment for the empowerment of local communities to effectively participate in the design and implementation of innovative approaches for sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Information exchange: Four recommendations were made in this area:

- NGOs/CBOs working on issues of desertification should be encouraged to form a national NGO focal point in each MS as by way of creating an effective NGO/CBO network at the sub-regional level;

- IGAD Secretariat should consult NGOs on a regular basis, especially on issues related to desertification and drought. NGOs should be involved, particularly in environmental information systems/environmental information network (EIS/EIN) programme, including environment education, legal aspects of desertification and natural resource management;
- NGOs should facilitate the dissemination of information to and from local communities within the sub-region; and
- Existing information channels, e.g. radio, should be strengthened as an important vehicle for awareness raising for local communities and the general public on issues pertaining to the CCD.

Role of NGO/CBO Network in conflict prevention The workshop recognized that NGOs/CBOs have great opportunities to detect potential conflicts at the local levels. In this regard, the following recommendations were made:

- Traditional methods/mechanisms of conflict prevention, management and resolution should be identified and utilized;
- NGOs/CBOs should actively be involved in conflict prevention;
- MS and international community should assist and facilitate the work of NGOs in situations (countries) where state structures have collapsed; and
- NGOs/CBOs should regularly examine their actions and ensure that these actions do not in any way lead to or exacerbate conflicts.

The fourth general area was with respect to the media/seminar that was organized simultaneously with the second consultative workshop in Asmara. The following recommendations were made:

- Set up a network of journalists involved in environmental reporting, which could communicate through new mechanisms, such as the Internet (e.g. e-mail). Such a network should be open to all the journalists who are interested in the dissemination of desertification information;
- Develop, at the national level, training seminars on environment and communication technologies, for journalists;
- Recognize the importance of utilizing all forms of media, such as folk media, drama and posters in mobilizing people to combat desertification; and
- Develop awareness raising materials, e.g. videos, for the implementation of the SRAP.

The Nairobi Consultative Meetings

The first of these meetings was organized by IGAD Secretariat in collaboration with UNDP/UNSO for experts from the IGAD sub-region and was held on 17 - 18 February 1997 in Nairobi, Kenya. The main task of the experts was to examine the recommendations of a study on modalities for the establishment of a multi-disciplinary Consultative Committee on Science and Technology (CST) in line with Article 19(b) of the CCD's Regional Implementation Annex for Africa. This Article calls for the creation of the committee to ensure "the follow-up of the Sub-regional Action Programme". The experts were also to examine, as recommended by the Asmara consultative meeting, the contents of the SRAP, i.e. the nine priority areas, so as to provide a professional advise and guidance.

On the first task, the meeting of experts looked into the composition and terms of reference for the proposed IGAD's Committee on Science and Technology and came up with specific recommendations on its linkage to IGAD and its relationship with other Conventions and international organizations. The terms of reference, proposed composition, budgetary provisions, procedure for the Committee are given in Annex I of this document. The meeting recommended *inter alia* that:

- the IGAD Secretariat circulates the outputs of the meeting to MS and relevant institutions and solicit further inputs to be incorporated into these recommendations;
- the IGAD Secretariat submits the final report to the Council of Ministers for adoption;
- Member States initiate the creation of National Committees on Science and Technology;
- in selecting members into the IGAD Committee on Science and Technology, Member States are requested to take into account appropriate discipline- mix and balancing of all the stakeholders in the proposed CST; and
- any additional amendments, which should be in accordance with agreed terms of the meeting, may be submitted to the IGAD Secretariat for inclusion in the final report.

On the second task, the experts made the following observations and recommendations:

- It is not possible to prioritize the issues covered by SRAP, since some of them would need to be implemented concurrently;
- There is a close link between the nine SRAP issues and the three new priority programme areas of the revitalized IGAD. The SRAP issues do not conflict with the three programme areas;

- Political obstacles are likely to inhibit the work of the CST with respect to the SRAP. There is, therefore, a need to ensure that legal structures and mechanisms are put in place to facilitate the work of the CST; and
- Science and Technology in the context of the SRAP means: hardware/equipment, information on the operation of the equipment/hardware, institutional/organizational arrangements, and skills and capacities required to use the technology.

The second component of the Nairobi consultative process took place during the period 19 - 21 February 1997. IGAD in cooperation with CCD Secretariat convened the second Nairobi meeting, specifically on the SRAP. It was attended by the Member States, representatives of CCD Secretariat, UNEP, UNSO, SSO, IUCN and NGOs and Partners in Development residing in Nairobi. The meeting recommended an outline strategy on resource mobilization for the implementation of projects/programmes and a practical institutional set-up for the implementation of SRAP. The following ten proposals and recommendations were made:

- There is a need to define the funding mechanism and identify innovative ways for utilizing such a mechanism for financing the design and implementation of programmes;
- Agencies concerned with the implementation of SRAP need to be sensitized on the existence of the SRAP priorities in order to avoid conflicts and duplication of activities;
- There should be a focus on capacity building priority area first, since it pertains to all the other priority areas of the SRAP;
- All urgent problems of the sub-region pertaining to the questions of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought need to be appropriately identified and guidelines set for the elaboration of NAPs, recognizing that desertification is a phenomenon of natural disaster as well as policy failure;
- The role of women in the implementation of the SRAP should be enhanced;
- The role of NGOs in the implementation of the SRAP should be enhanced;
- Issues pertaining to livestock, mixed farming and pastoral sector should be given special consideration in light of the great contribution of this sector to the socio-economic development of the arid, semi-arid and humid lands of the sub-region;
- Certain priorities, such as land use policies are better addressed at the national level than by the SRAP, which must focus on issues peculiar to the sub-region; and

- Activities classified under NAPs and SRAPs should be complementary to each other.

In summary, the IGAD SRAP Forum in Nairobi emphasized, what have been stated in both Khartoum and Asmara, that the SRAP has to evolve through a consultative process, so as to achieve the following:

- ensure and facilitate the participation of the key actors that have been identified at the sub-regional level;
- make use of and build on past experiences in the sub-region in the fight against desertification and drought;
- examine the current plans and initiatives within the sub-region and enhance those with relevance to SRAP support;
- ensure a harmonious relationship with the goals and aspirations of the National Action Programmes in the IGAD Member State;
- endeavour to strengthen relevant national institutions and capacities to fully address the concerns of SRAP; and
- clearly establish mechanisms for follow-up and coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the SRAP Process.

III. SRAP Priority Areas

The Asmara consultative meeting adopted two main criteria to be used in the identification and selection of SRAP priority areas. The first criterion was that the proposed activity/area should be trans-boundary in nature; and the second stated that it should have value-added when addressed by more than one country. With this understanding it is then possible to define SRAP priority areas in respect to IGAD as "**a group of projects and programmes focusing on drought and desertification whose implementation should be considered in the context of the Convention, but within the overall framework of IGAD three programme areas of operation**". Moreover, the meeting further recommended that the proposed list of priority areas should:

- undergo consultation with all the stakeholders and international partners;
- be subjected to expert analysis in all aspects;
- be harmonized with the evolving NAPs;

- take account of, and build on, existing programmes in the IGAD sub-region; and
- be based on an inventory of relevant institutions in the sub-region and their capabilities in order to determine which institutions could best carry out various activities.

On the basis of the above recommendations, the nine priority areas identified by the Asmara consultative meeting were subjected, as stated in the preceding section, to expert analysis. The list of priority areas identified by the Asmara consultative meeting from which the Ad-hoc Expert Group developed activities, subjected to experts' analysis in Nairobi and endorsed by the Member States is given below.

Priority Area One: Arrangements for the development and management of transboundary natural resources - The initial activities are envisaged to focus on the following:

- watershed management and development in the Member States;
- establishment of Hydrological Cycles Observation System (HYCOS) for the IGAD sub-region;
- develop a strategy for the joint assessment of the management of trans-boundary natural resources;
- study on the state of environment in the trans-boundary regions;
- inventory of traditional management approaches and technologies used by community groups in the sub-region; and
- improvement and conservation of pastures and livestock production in the sub-region.

Priority Area Two: Provision of an enabling environment for the implementation of the Convention; particularly in legal, institutional, economic and policy matters - This would require the following activities:

- policy analysis of microeconomic trends/issues that act as barriers to combat desertification and mitigating the effects of drought;
- strategy for involvement of the mass media in the implementation of SRAP;
- awareness creation to enhance the implementation of the CCD;
- analysis of the impact of conflicts on the environment; and
- review and updating of legal and institutional arrangements on the environment.

Priority Area Three: Information collection, analysis and exchange in accordance with the SRAP - Activities would initially focus on the following:

- strengthening electronic communications/networks for information collection and dissemination in MS and IGAD Secretariat;
- development of a policy on the transfer and exchange of information and technology, which also addresses the question of intellectual property rights and patents;
- formulation of a strategy for publishing, editing and information of IGAD documents;
- strengthening of IGAD publications;
- establishment of data banks, meta data banks and information systems for environmental management; and
- strengthening of hydrological networks and facilities for environmental monitoring.

Priority Area Four: Research and Development (R&D) - Activities in this area would focus on the following:

- establishment of a multi-disciplinary publication and other approaches to share research findings, including the holding of regular meetings;
- assessment of the status of science and technology in each of the priority areas of the SRAP;
- promotion and strengthening of research extension capabilities in the sub-region;
- identification and strengthening of existing/or establishing of new centres of excellence at national and regional levels involved in R&D in areas relevant to the Convention; and
- identification and prioritization of R&D in fields of common interest to the sub-region which have relevance to the objectives of the Convention.

Priority Area Five: Education and Public Awareness - Envisaged projects/programmes would focus on the following:

- development of the relevant education and public awareness materials on desertification for incorporation into the formal and non-formal education systems;
- promotion of environmental education in schools through curriculum development;

- development of training programmes for collaborating institutions, NGOs/CBOs and private sector; and
- promotion of participatory approach in rural development

Priority Area Six: Coordination of programmes to develop alternative energy sources - The following would be the initial project/programme activities:

- feasibility study on energy conservation and implementation programmes on fuel-switching and potential energy conservation methods, in order to reduce dependence on biomass;
- inventory of energy conservation potentials for industry and transport;
- development of micro-hydropower for rural electrification;
- solar and wind energy for irrigation agriculture;
- development of research and training capacity on alternative sources of energy;
- biogas development for households;
- energy technology transfer;
- development of briquetting technology from crop residues; and
- study of geothermal energy potential in the IGAD sub-region.

Priority Area Seven: Cooperation in the management and control of pests, weeds, human and animal disease vectors, plant and animal diseases - Activities in this area aim at:

- identification and monitoring of trans-boundary pests and diseases and coordinate research efforts and information exchanges on the findings in the sub-region;
- support institutions in the sub-region, such as DLCO, RCSSMRS and other regional and international institutions to carry out research and control concerned with integrated pest, disease vectors and disease management;
- development of a policy for integrated pest management (IPM);
- inventory and the identification of any occurrence of unusual pest, human and animal disease and their vectors, and the establishment of their causes, in line with the requirements of the Framework Convention on Climate Change;

- strengthening Quarantine Systems in the sub-region;
- promotion of industries for the production and marketing of biological control agents for pest and disease vectors and vaccines for human and animal diseases;
- promotion of the joint control of noxious endemic and alien plant and animal species, locusts and grasshoppers in the sub-region; and
- water hyacinth control in IGAD sub-region/Lake Victoria.

Priority Area Eight: Early warning systems and joint planning for mitigating the effects of drought - Project/programme activities would include:

- development of disaster and drought preparedness strategies, in particular with affected communities, as well as programmes to ensure food security in the sub-region, and improve strategic food reserves, transportation and other relevant infrastructure;
- support to centres providing early warning about natural disasters (droughts, floods); and
- dissemination of early warning information to Member States.

Priority Area Nine: Capacity building - Activities in this critical priority area would include:

- inventory, assessment and strengthening of existing and potential, local, national, and sub-regional institutions relevant to SRAP;
- provision of support in the needs assessment related to human resource development and the improvement of technical facilities;
- operationalization of technical committees for the implementation of SRAP;
- support in the strengthening of local initiatives (efforts) and national institutions that are related to desertification control within the context of the SRAP; and
- establishment of an effective communications structures, and in particular Internet connectivity.

As stated earlier, the above priority areas have been arrived at through a long and comprehensive consultative process in which all the major stakeholders/actors were involved at various stages as well as at different levels of participation. It was also mentioned that the SRAP must be linked to existing IGAD three programmes and to be built on the experience gained in the sub-region in the fight against desertification.

IV. Implementaion of the Priority Areas

There is a clear convergence between the list of priority areas identified by the Asmara consultative meeting, elaborated by the *Ad-hoc* Experts Group and endorsed by the Nairobi IGAD Forum on the one hand, and the IGAD programmes and projects that encompass the three priority areas on the other. As illustrated by Table 3.1 below, the SRAP priority areas fall within the overall IGAD priority programme.

Linkage between SRAP and IGAD Programmes

In dealing with issues of desertification and drought, IGAD derives its legislative authority from its Charter, Decisions of the Council of Ministers, and other Resolutions such as those emerging from the Khartoum, Asmara and Nairobi Consultative Meetings. From the three priority programme areas, project profiles have been developed jointly by Member States' experts and IGAD Secretariat with a support from some international experts. It would be recalled that the three priority programmes of IGAD are:

- Infrastructure Development;
- Food Security and Environmental Protection; and
- Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management.

Table 3.1: Linkage between SRAP and IGAD Priority Areas

Project Title in IGAD Priority Areas	Related SRAP Priority Areas
Establishment of Integrated Information System	(iii) Information Systems
Promoting Sustainable Production of Drought Tolerant Crops	(iv) Research and Development
Promoting Environmental Education and Training.	(v) Education and Public Awareness
Trans-boundary Livestock Disease Control and Vaccine Production	(vii) Cooperation in management and control of pests/ diseases
Capacity Building in Water Resources Management	(i) Development and management of trans-boundary natural Resources; (ix) Capacity building
Household Energy	(vi) Development of alternative sources of Energy
Early Warning and Food Information Systems	(viii) Early Warning Systems
Capacity building in Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management	(ix) Capacity building
Alleviation and Mitigation of Humanitarian Crisis	(ix) Capacity building
Promotion of Community Based Land Husbandry	(i) Development and management of trans-boundary natural Resources

In light of the above table, the implementation arrangement of the SRAP would, therefore, be within the overall IGAD Strategy Framework. In this regard, the implementation arrangement of SRAP is to consist of: i) institutional arrangements; ii) financial mechanism (s); and iii) monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The success of the SRAP process in the IGAD sub-region would essentially depend on how these three arrangements are put in place.

(i) Institutional Arrangements

Most of the institutions and organizations in the IGAD sub- region with activities and mandates that are cross border are already involved in one aspect or another that tends to be relevant to SRAP (see Annex I). However, fine-tuning and orientation of such activities and programmes is imperative in order to align them with the objectives of SRAP. Institutions within the IGAD sub-region have individual objectives and goals in their areas of jurisdiction that tend to duplicate efforts by others in the same sub-region, with little or no complementarity. Resources therefore tend to be spread out thinly among the needy cases of research, capacity building, awareness raising and others where successes are limited within the scope of the individual organizations concerned.

There are, however, success stories of research breakthroughs by some of the institutions, but ineffective information flow hampers dissemination of such vital material as a tool for accelerating development in the sub-region. Such information exchange among institutions and organizations within the IGAD sub-region would ensure some of them do not engage in "reinventing the wheel", but pick on and/or develop further the technology already generated.

IGAD Secretariat has, therefore, made sure that the SRAP process addresses *inter alia*:

- Ø awareness creation campaigns to take the form of brochures from the Secretariat to various focal points in the Sub-region;
- Ø highlighting the key issues and priority areas of SRAP;
- Ø the areas of cooperation among concerned institutions, including division of roles and responsibilities among individual organizations and institutions;
- Ø the key steps for preparation of the first Forum to consider SRAP Process involving the already identified interested parties in the Sub-region;
- Ø ensuring that each actor has a distinct non-duplicative role to play;
- Ø targeted awareness raising among capacity-building oriented institutions to prepare them for taking on the role of implementation of SRAP in their areas of expertise;
- Ø selection of key institutions/organizations for their specialized roles in food security, pest and disease control to serve as centers of excellence which would produce well-tailored solutions to some of the key SRAP problems identified in the IGAD sub-region;
- Ø selection and sensitization of interested donors to support the SRAP process during its initial stages; and
- Ø strengthening cooperation and build partnerships that address the implementation of the SRAP in a coherent and synergistic manner.

In light of the above, the Nairobi Forum deliberated on institutional arrangements for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the SRAP priority areas. Various scenarios were examined, including methods for allocating these three tasks -- formulation, implementation and evaluation & monitoring -- to appropriate institutions, stakeholders and organizations in the sub-region. In this respect, four principles for operational arrangements were identified and recommended as follows:

- Ø IGAD Secretariat would act as the overall coordinator, facilitator and catalytic body for the SRAP (see Annex II);

- Ø Formulation and implementation of any SRAP Programme should be done by identified institutions in the Member States operating as one or as a network;
- Ø Institutions identified for any programme area should designate a networking organ with a focal point linkages; and
- Ø IGAD would facilitate the design, establishment and sustainability of networks and information systems through formal arrangements, contractual agreements and/or memoranda of understanding.

It was further recommended that implementation arrangements should also take into consideration the following:

- Ø Well defined criteria for selecting projects;
- Ø Principles of the IGAD Strategy Framework which is equally upheld by the SRAP;
- Ø Clear-cut institutional arrangements within IGAD, including: the IGAD SRAP Steering Committee, IGAD Committees on sectoral issues, identified centres of excellence through well established memoranda of understanding, the IGAD Committee on Science and Technology, and Forum of IGAD Partners in Development targeting the interaction and role of the international community;
- Ø Interaction and close cooperation with NGOs and the private sector, international institutions and the regional organizations; and
- Ø Operational arrangements that outline project specific functions, such as - awareness creation and information exchange, creation of effective networks, role of the IGAD Policy Organs particularly the Committee of Ambassadors with respect to sensitization and mobilization of resources, and monitoring and evaluation.

The institutional arrangements consist of three bodies a) IGAD SRAP Steering Committee (ISSC); b) IGAD SRAP Support Bureau (ISSB); and c) IGAD Committee on Science and Technology (CST). The Terms of Reference (TORs) for these bodies are presented below. IGAD Secretariat will develop memoranda of understanding with those institutions that have been identified as having the capacity to support implementation of SRAP within the sub-region.

IGAD SRAP Steering Committee (ISSC)

The membership of the ISSC shall include NAPs Coordinators/CCD Focal Points. A Coordinator for this committee shall head the SRAP process at IGAD Secretariat and also act as a secretary for the IGAD SRAP Support Bureau. The main tasks for ISSC would be to:

- Ø provide policy guidance as appropriate;
- Ø review SRAP priority areas;
- Ø ensure harmonization of programmes, projects and activities developed under various NAPs, SRAP and Regional Action Programme (RAP) for Africa in order to avoid duplication of efforts;
- Ø provide guidance in the interpretation of the Convention, particularly those Articles pertaining to NAPs and SRAP;
- Ø agree on joint implementation of SRAP;
- Ø facilitate mobilization of resources for implementation of SRAP, both internally within the IGAD sub-region and externally;
- Ø establish and ensure mechanism for data collection and information dissemination within the context of the Convention;
- Ø identify linkages and areas of cooperation with other organizations including NGOs, relevant Conventions and Regional Action Programme Coordination Unit (RCU) for Africa with a view to identifying potential sources of funding;
- Ø propose its own rules of procedure;
- Ø linkages with other relevant and Regional Intergovernmental bodies to exchange experiences and ensure coordination of activities;
- Ø establish systems of monitoring and evaluation and ensure their application;
- Ø oversee the activities and functioning of IGAD SRAP Support Bureau; and
- Ø conduct such other activities that will further the objectives of SRAP.

IGAD SRAP Support Bureau (ISSB)

Chaired by the Director of Agriculture and Environment Division, members of ISSB shall include the Chiefs of:

- Agriculture and Food Security Section,
- Document Section,
- Environmental Protection Section,
- Natural Resources and Energy Section,
- Disaster Management Section,
- Head of Early Warning, and
- Head of Pest Control Unit

The Coordinator of the Steering committee will also act as Secretary for the Bureau. Terms of reference for IGAD SRAP Support Bureau are to:

- Ø serve as a Secretariat for IGAD SRAP Steering Committee;
- Ø coordinate implementation of SRAP;
- Ø update and review SRAP;
- Ø liaise with CCD Secretariat;
- Ø liaise with the proposed Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) for the implementation of the CCD in Africa region of the world;
- Ø periodically issue evaluation reports of the implementation of SRAP priority areas under the guidance of the IGAD SRAP Steering Committee;
- Ø liaise with national institutions, organizations, NGOs etc., in the implementation of SRAP;
- Ø provide necessary guidance, monitor and evaluate implementation as necessary; and
- Ø liaise with other relevant regional bureaus implementing the CCD; and to promote any other measures necessary to increase the efficiency of the various NAPs.

The institutional framework will include the related Committees/Institutions involved in the implementation of the SRAP, namely:

- . Committee on Science and Technology;
- . IGAD SRAP Support Bureau;
- . Other IGAD Programmes and Projects;
- . CCD Secretariat;
- . Global Mechanism;
- . Regional Coordination Unit (RCU);
- . Intergovernmental Organizations;
- . Other Regional Organizations; and
- . Implementing Agencies.

Committee on Science and Technology (CST)

Membership of the Committee will be composed of experts, designated by the Member States, who are conversant in desertification and drought issues (environmental sciences, agronomy, socio-economic sciences and generalists who are members of affected groups). Each MS shall not be represented by more than three experts at any meeting of the CST unless such additional members shall be by invitation by the CST. Representatives

from Member States shall be eminent specialists in their fields of expertise and appointed on their merits. Governments to rotate every two years (with option for re-election) shall accredit the representatives.

A small internal CST Bureau composed of a Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary shall be elected by the CST from among its members at its first meeting for a period of one year. The bureau shall ensure the efficient working of the CST by facilitating its work, communications between the CST and IGAD and among the CST members themselves and its sub-groups, as well as for follow-up work on the CST between sessions as guided by the Chair. Terms of reference for the Committee on Science and Technology are to:

- Ø assist IGAD in identifying strategies and approaches for the formulation and implementation of programmes;
- Ø assist IGAD with expert analysis of the priority areas and activities identified;
- Ø provide information and advice to IGAD on up-to-date scientific and technological understanding on specific issues in matters relating to the Convention. In so doing, advise on how to enhance a better exchange of information and expertise about applied scientific and technological innovation to member states and with other affected developing Countries;
- Ø assist IGAD to identify technology, knowledge and know-how and practices most relevant to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought and ways and means to promote their development and transfer to Member States including policies in economic and scientific undertaking;
- Ø advise on mechanisms for improving incentives for science and technology workers and protection of intellectual property rights taking into account rapid application of research findings;
- Ø elaborate on procedures and criteria for undertaking regular surveys of relevant institutions including their professionals;
- Ø support national efforts to form and/or strengthen national Committees on Science and Technology pertinent to the Convention;
- Ø assist IGAD to develop bench marks and indicators for the evaluation of the SRAP; and
- Ø submit regular reports of its work to appropriate IGAD Organs for action.

(ii) Financial Arrangements and Funding Mechanism

It was recognized by the Member States in the Forum that in addition to the traditional financial mechanisms and/or arrangements for funding of programmes, there was need for new and flexible financial mechanisms to be established, in the spirit of CCD, at the sub-regional level. There is, therefore, the need for the establishment of a Facilitation Fund with the proper guidelines, transparency and accountability in line with the provisions of the Convention. The following steps will be required for the establishment of the Facilitation Fund:

- Ø IGAD should prepare terms of reference and undertake a feasibility study for IGAD Facilitation Fund;
- Ø The study should be conducted by experts conversant with the requirements of the CCD;
- Ø The study should be undertaken in close consultation with Partners in Development; and
- Ø The activities to be financed through this Fund should include the following:
 - awareness creation;
 - preparation of sensitization materials;
 - training programmes for the task force to assist institutions harmonize their activities in line with the nine priority areas of SRAP;
 - institutional networking;
 - support for the activities of IGAD/CST and Steering Committee;
 - project preparation for the nine priority areas;
 - assist IGAD in the preparation of the state of Desertification and Drought Report in the context of the Convention to Combat Desertification;
 - the capital for the Facilitation Fund should be from Partners in Development, Member States, and private Sector;
 - IGAD should have extensive consultations with Partners in Development on the need to create an appropriate consultative mechanism leading to partnership agreement taking into account the experiences of " Chef de File." in the Sub-region and elsewhere.

(a) Funding Mechanism

IGAD has already attracted interest of Partners in Development for financing its current programmes/projects on the three priority areas. IGAD is promoting multiple-source funding for mobilizing domestic, regional and international financial resources. These resources could be in the form of donations, grants, investments and in-kind contributions. The private sector is being encouraged to fully participate in the implementation of the CCD in the sub-region. There are investment opportunities in the economies of drylands, and private sector would contribute, directly and indirectly, in the fight against desertification. Also, some NGOs are active in mobilization of funds as they are directly involved in implementation of projects financed by the international community. Therefore, both

private sector and NGOs can assist in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of SRAP. IGAD should therefore work closely with them during the implementation phase.

Apart from assessed contributions, Member States' contribution is encouraged, as this will determine commitment and the success of the projects. The external funding is therefore seen as promoting actions leading to mobilization of domestic resources. However, the aim of IGAD is self-sufficiency in generating all its funds from within the sub-region and gradually moving away from dependency on external funding for its projects and other long-term activities. Fund administration including receiving of funds, management of the funds and auditing of accounts, have been clearly defined in the IGAD Strategy Framework.

(b) IGAD Facilitation Fund

The feasibility study has been completed with the following recommendations:

- ◆ It is proposed that the Facilitation Fund should be established as a trust fund/endowment to be managed by a Board of Trustees representative of all interest groups. The proposed set-up will assure transparency, accountability and accessibility and achieve the objectives of the Fund. The order of priority for use of the Fund revenues should be outlined to enable creation of a sound capital base after the initial development and investment phase.
- ◆ It is proposed that the Fund be established in a tax haven that is stable and safe; such as offshore in Channel Islands, Jersey or Cayman Islands. The other option would be to place the assets under the UNDP, World Bank or GEF Umbrella Fund (GUF). To ensure that the assets are not eroded over time, it is proposed that the funds be managed in a convertible currency with a provision that 3-5% of the income should be ploughed back to provide for inflation and currency depreciation. The legal instruments should ensure that this provision is incorporated. Even in the event of dissolution, the donors and Member States would receive the initial capital.
- ◆ It is proposed that the main thrust of IGAD Facilitation Fund should be towards setting up an Endowment as the main window/account with the Sinking and Revolving accounts complementing and supplementing it. Such an arrangement will enable IGAD to receive and manage financial resources from a range of donors and contributors. The Fund will be governed by a Board of Trustees who will make decisions on utilization of the income to facilitate the SRAP process and the activities of IGAD on behalf of the Member States.
- ◆ It is important as a first step that all existing funding programs are incorporated and brought under one umbrella. This does not require drastic change in the existing implementation arrangements. Where it is not practical or desirable, existing arrangements may continue. In the interim, to avoid disruption, the new arrangement would only be responsible for coordination without interfering with

the implementation process. Special project accounts can be kept specifically for projects already approved and in the process of implementation. What is needed is to turn this support into sustainable arrangement that can generate enough funds to allow planning without delays and frequent request at each stage of project cycle.

(iii) Monitoring and Evaluation

The responsibility for monitoring, assessment and evaluation of the implementation of the SRAP could be delegated to the IGAD SRAP Supporting Bureau or alternatively to the IGAD Committee on Science and Technology. In undertaking this, the evaluating body would maintain close liaison with all the stakeholders in the SRAP Process. The monitoring, assessment and evaluation would be selective and concentrate on those areas or activities of SRAP that provide a clear picture or profile of the progress in the implementation of the SRAP and the overall desertification control in the IGAD sub-region. Possible indicators for the process would be:

- Ø measures of success in resource mobilization activities;
- Ø levels of achievement of set targets among actors;
- Ø success of SRAP/NAPs complementarity;
- Ø effectiveness of established networks;
- Ø levels or effectiveness of participation by the various actors;
- Ø overall success of the participatory processing implementation; and
- Ø levels of commitment by supporting actors/partners.

The IGAD Committee on Science and Technology or any other appropriate entity may develop other suitable indicators to enable effective evaluation and monitoring of the progress of the SRAP process.

(iv) Phases of Implementation

The overall mandate of IGAD is to coordinate and consolidate Member States' efforts in order to foster and achieve sustainable development in the Sub-region. Similarly, the objective of IGAD SRAP is to combat Desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in the sub-region and in so doing, contribute to a sustainable development of the sub-region. Consequently, the long-term IGAD objective and the objective of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification complement, support and re-inforce each

other. In this regard, it is believed that the UNCCD provides a great opportunity and mechanism through which IGAD can enhance its efforts to achieve sustainable development in the sub-region.

In developing the sub-regional Action Programme member governments and other stakeholders were of the opinion that it would be unlikely to assemble the necessary resources to implement the entire list of projects at one time. A phased implementation approach should, therefore, be considered. Moreover, the need to integrate the SRAP process into the overall IGAD activities based on the existing strong linkage between SRAP and IGAD Priority Areas was stressed.

Taking into account the above linkage and argument and the fact that it would be unlikely to assemble the necessary resources for the entire list of SRAP projects at one time, the implementation of IGAD SRAP is planned in phases. This is in line with the approach and strategy, which IGAD follows, in discharging its mandate. Based on the aforementioned strategy, IGAD has already identified Priority Areas and Priority Projects in each of the identified Priority Areas. Furthermore, IGAD has embarked on the elaboration and implementation of Priority Projects in the identified Priority Areas based on the available human, financial and technical capacities of IGAD. Similarly, in its endeavor to formulate and implement the IGAD SRAP, IGAD has also identified SRAP Priority Areas and Priority Projects. There is therefore a need to integrate the SRAP process into the overall IGAD main stream activities based on the linkages between IGAD SRAP projects and projects of IGAD Priority Areas as identified in the SRAP document. The following phased implementation approach is therefore considered to implement the IGAD SRAP:

1. Identification of SRAP Priority Areas that are covered or addressed by projects presently under elaboration or implementation under IGAD Priority Areas,
2. Classification of projects that have funds for formulation and implementation immediately, based on point one above,
3. Develop project profiles for SRAP Priority Areas that are not covered by IGAD priority projects
4. Decentralize the follow-up of the formulation & implementation of SRAP projects according to sectors,
5. Make sure that an Officer in charge of a sector, section or unit is fully responsible for the implementation of the SRAP projects under his sector, section or unit,
6. Prepare different IGAD SRAP Fora, where the above project profiles and other IGAD projects that are relevant to IGAD SRAP but have no funding, would be presented to Partners in Development for their support and consideration,
7. Continue the elaboration and implementation of SRAP projects based on the availability of funds and the above principles, and
8. Monitoring and evaluation of SRAP implementation by the respective sections, units and Environment Protection Section.

However, some activities may run for more than one phase to ensure continuity and subsequently, consolidating the results achieved. This can be taken as a continuous phase

activity and such activities could include awareness creation, ensuring popular and stakeholders participation, information and experience exchange, etc.
