



## Enhancing Drought Resilience for Smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the horn of Africa.



# Background

- The IGAD region face severe water constraints and prolonged droughts.
- 60-70 percent of the land area consists Arid and Semi-Arids Lands (ASALs) that receive less than 60mm.
- From the year 2015 to date high rainfall anomalies have been recorded this posed a negative impact to different economic activities.
- The dominant source of livelihoods in the region is agriculture dominated by smallholder farmers and pastoralists.
- Crops and pastures suffer due to less water with eminent failed harvests and reduction of feed for livestock as result of



# Objectives

- The overall objective of the intervention is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks mainly those related to drought through:
  - i. Developing and promoting regional investments in drought early warning systems (EWSs) and improving the existing ones
  - ii. Strengthening and improving the capacity of key stakeholders in drought risk management at regional, national and local levels
  - iii. Facilitating smallholder farmers and pastoralists' inputs to undertake innovative adaptation actions that reinforce their resilience to drought
  - iv. Enhancing knowledge management and information sharing on drought resilience at the aforementioned levels.

# Area Description



- Smallholder farmers and pastoralists of four riparian countries: Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan & Uganda
- **Funder:** Adaptation Fund
- **Regional Implementing Entity:** Sahara and Sahel Observatory
- **Regional Executing Entity:** GWP-Eastern Africa
- Other partners: ICPAC
- **Total number of beneficiaries** 964,015 (96,948 Djibouti, 705,282 in Kenya, 136,000 in Sudan and 25,785 in Uganda)
- **Period** 2021-2024



# Key interventions

## 1. Development and enhancement of a regional Drought Early Warning System

- Developing efficient and effective EWS.
- Establishing institutional linkages for EW information
- Putting in place an emergency plan for drought management

## 2. Strengthening capacity of stakeholders to manage drought risks resulted from CC effects

- Developing drought management plans integrating CC aspects and adaptations.
- Improving adaptive capacity of institutions, farmers and pastoralists in drought management.
- Supporting new/existing regional and national arrangements/networks for drought management.

# Key interventions

## 3. Drought and Climate Change adaptation actions

- Constructing innovative water and soil conservation structures.
- Improving/establishing ground water sources .
- Promoting adaptive agricultural practises for improving crop production.
- Enhancing adaptive livestock and rangeland practices.
- Creating enabling environment for smallholder farmers and pastoralists adaptive activities.
- Promoting environmentally friendly IGAs.

## 4. Knowledge management and awareness creation

- Documenting and disseminating good practices and lessons on drought managment, EWS, CC.
- Strengthening drought information managment.

# Conclusion

***Enhancing Drought Resilience for Smallholder farmers and pastoralists should focus on:***

- ***Linking policy and technical (Mete department) with the end users of service (farmers/pastoralists)***
- ***Creating enabling feedback mechanisms.***
- ***Increasing of the proportion farmers and pastoralists that access and integrate EW information into seasonal calendars.***
- ***Farmers and pastoralists with increased knowledge and skills in drought adaptation actions should be a priority.***





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**THANK YOU!**

