

# The Technical Consortium (TC) for Ending Drought Emergencies and Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa

2<sup>nd</sup> Global Conference on Agricultural  
Research for Development

GCARD

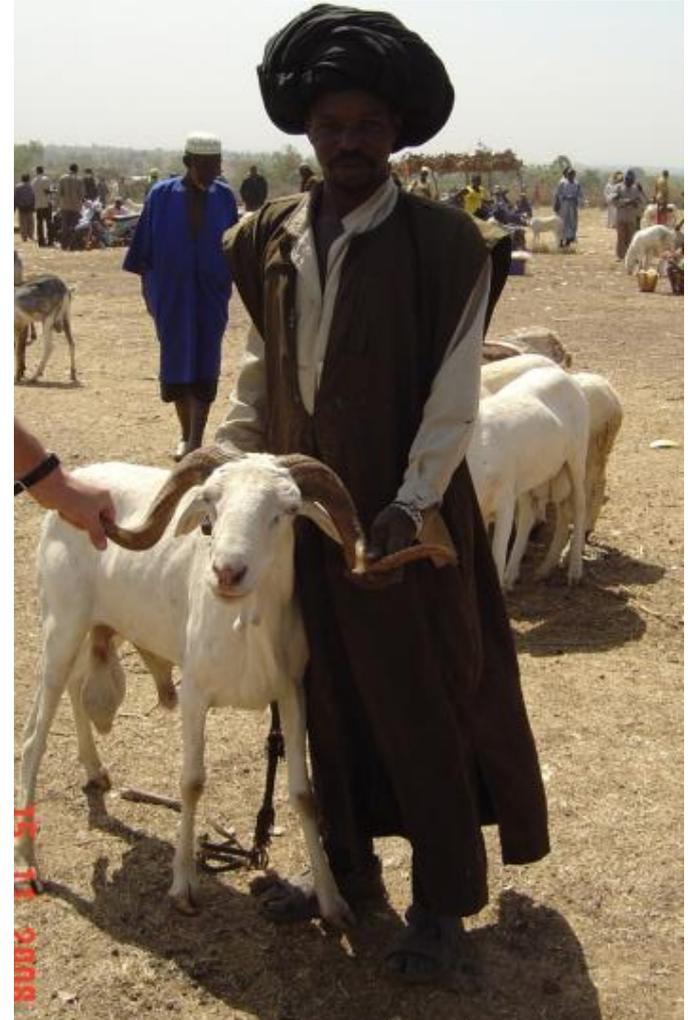
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# Background

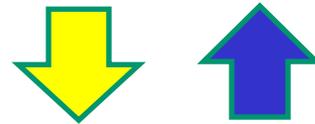
- TC conceived after ILRI hosted a consultation in early September on behalf of AU-IBAR
- CGIAR and ILRI trying to broaden knowledge base on drought resilience
- Heads of State Summit in Nairobi in September galvanized IGAD member states to commit to ending regional drought emergencies



# An innovative partnership linking

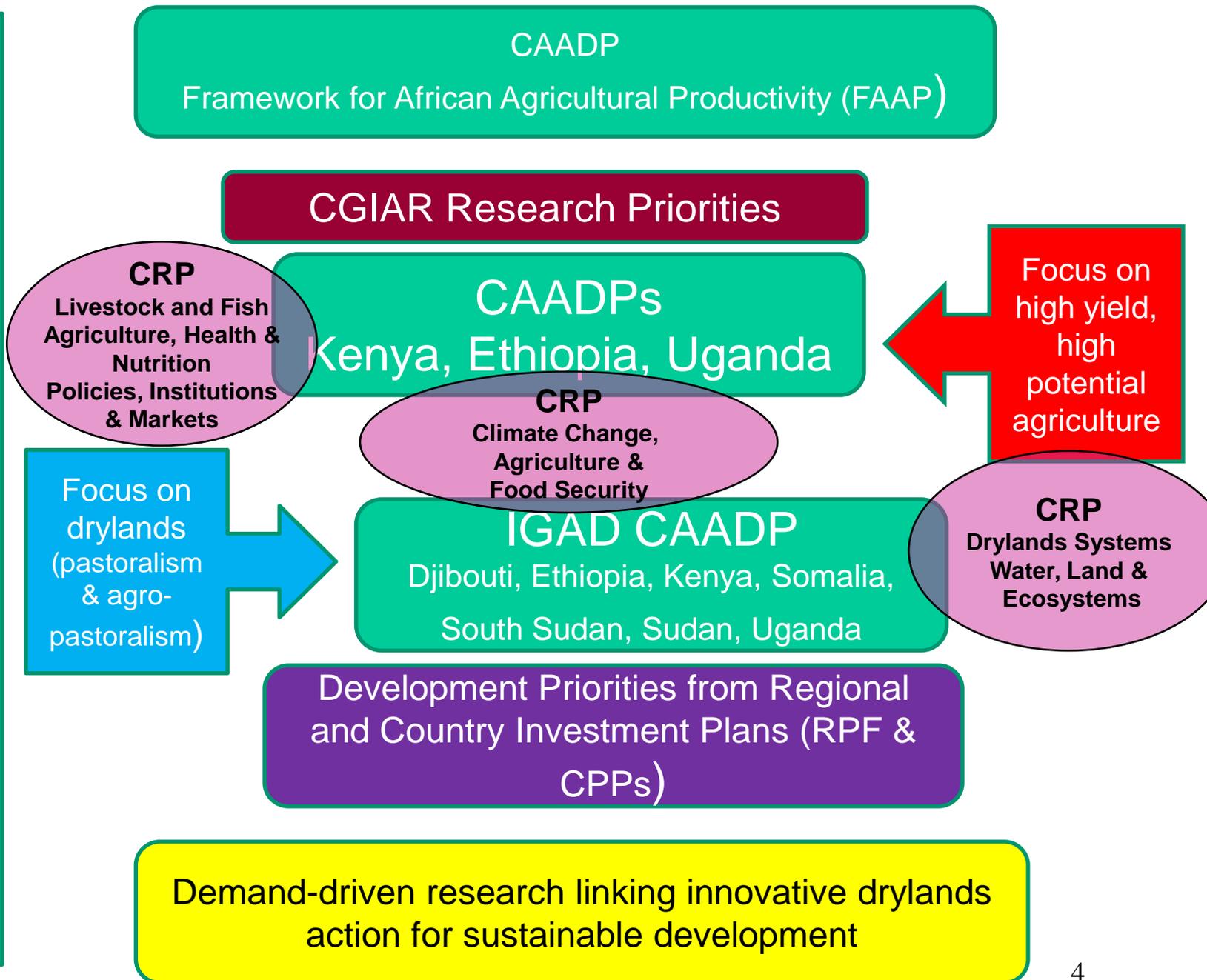


demand-  
driven  
research



sustainable  
action for  
development

# ALIGNMENT



# What is the Technical Consortium?

- A joint CGIAR/FAO initiative, with ILRI representing the CGIAR Centres and the FAO Investment Centre in Rome representing FAO
- ILRI hosts the Coordinator on behalf of the CGIAR
- Funded initially by USAID for 18 months – this is envisioned as a longer term initiative, complementing the implementation of investment plans in the region and harnessing, developing and applying innovation and research to enhance resilience

# What is the purpose of the Technical Consortium?

- To provide technical and analytical support to IGAD and national governments in the greater Horn of Africa in the implementation of the IGAD Regional Programming Framework
- To provide support to IGAD to develop regional and national investment programmes for the long term development of the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs)
- To harness CGIAR research and other knowledge around drought resilience

# What has the Technical Consortium done to date?

- Produced a series of Technical Briefs
- Assisted regional (IGAD) government in the development of Country Programme Papers (Investment Plans)
- Supporting IGAD in the development of the Regional Programming Framework (Regional Investment Plan)
- Involved the research community and other actors (NGOs, NSAs, governments) in the development of Concept Notes designed to bring innovative research (both refining existing appropriately and new) to the investment agenda

# Strengths and Weaknesses

- TC has the ability to mobilize knowledge to serve the resilience agenda
- Flexibility of the financial instrument
- Economies of scale in providing support to seven national governments and IGAD with respect to multiple issues and to build coherence and alignment (e.g. with the CAADPs)
- Although the informal and open communication among all TC partners is to be applauded, we still need more concrete approaches to working together (e.g. joint missions)

# Strengths and Weaknesses

- It has been challenging to involve other CG centres and research partners because of the rapidly evolving agenda and short time frame for requests. It should be easier to engage this community now that we are at a point where there is a clear schedule to which to respond.
- Positive feedback from IGAD and member state governments regarding the support received from the TC so far.

# Next Steps

- Assist countries translating their CPPs into investment plans
- Develop an analysis or synthesis of the six component framework areas with corresponding investment options
- Develop a M&E framework for resilience enhancement in the drylands
- Develop the knowledge/research agenda for the drylands
- Map contributions from CRPs (1.1, 2, 7 and zoonotic aspects of 4)
- Document the learning emanating from TC mechanism