

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT

2016

JANUARY



UPHOLDING PEACE FOR A PROSPEROUS AND INTEGRATED REGION SINCE 1986
AU SERVICE DE LA PAIX POUR UNE REGION PROSPERE ET INTEGREE DEPUIS 1986

IGAD STATE OF THE REGION REPORT

A POPULAR VERSION

Formulation of IGAD Strategy and
Medium-Term Implementation Plan 2016 – 2020
Baseline Studies at the National Level on IGAD Priority Sectors

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT- IGAD

IGAD STATE OF THE REGION REPORT

A POPULAR VERSION



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FOREWORD

BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF IGAD



I am extremely pleased to present this Popular Version of the first ever IGAD State of the Region Report (SRR). IGAD is committed to the vision of an integrated region that is prosperous and peaceful for the enjoyment of its population. The Popular Version of the Report is expected to help translate this vision into regionally shared hope and action within the Member States, and the populace of the region at large. As part of our effort to enhance IGAD's accessibility to the general public, the Popular Version aims to supplement the State of the Region Report with a less-detailed overview of the IGAD Region. It is hoped that an increased understanding among the citizens of the Member States and other actors will improve the dialogue on regional integration and accelerate the realisation of the vision of IGAD.

In 2016, IGAD will launch a new generation of strategy and implementation plans for 2016-2020. It has been one year and half now since I convened the inaugural meeting of the strategic planning process. Informed by more than 104 sectoral and country level studies, the State of the Region Report portrays the increasing dynamism and ongoing transformation in the IGAD region. It presents an array of opportunities and threats, successes registered and challenges faced by IGAD as a Regional Economic Community (REC) and one of the building blocks of the African Union.

Comparing the region's current state of affairs with previous decades, the Report tracks the progress and envisages the desired state of affairs for the region. The progress in the region has to be seen as generational progression rather than a revolutionary transformation. As elucidated in this Report, IGAD has contributed to the overall improvement of the quality of life of the population in the region. Those interested to read the full version of the State of the Region Report are invited to visit the IGAD website (www.igad.int).

The Report assesses the performance of the region in six key sectors, namely Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security (ALFS); Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (NREP); Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI); Social Development (SD); Peace and Security (PS); and Gender Affairs (GA). In terms of inter-linkages and synergies, the Report examines the policy coherence within sectors and with each other, institutional collaboration and programme coordination of the various programmes under each sector. The Report further looks at IGAD's corporate governance. Furthermore, looking ahead with foresight, the Report takes the implications of mega trends in the region into account and aims to offer scenarios for the strategic planning.

I am grateful for the support from the Member States and development partners and the officers of IGAD and many experts who made this publication possible. In this honourable effort, I look forward to continued cooperation from the Member States, IGAD stakeholders and partners in the new strategic plan period and the subsequent implementation.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mahboub Maalim'.

Amb. (Eng.) Mahboub Maalim
IGAD Executive Secretary

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AEC	African Economic Community	CPF	Common Programming Framework
AEZ	Agro-ecological zones	CPP	Country Programming Paper
AfDB	African Development Bank	CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
AGM	Annual General Meeting	CSOs	Community Service Organizations
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	EABC	East African Business Council
AIMS	Agricultural Information Management System	EAC	East African Community
ALFS	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security	EAMU	East African Monetary Union
AMESD	African Monitoring for Environment and Sustainable Development	EAMUP	East African Monetary Union Protocol
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia	EAOAN	East Africa One Area Network
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapies	EAPCCO	Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Coordination Committee
ASALs	Arid and Semi-arid Lands	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
Assembly	IGAD-Assembly of Heads of State and Government	ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data	ECOWARN	ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AU	African Union	EDF	European Development Fund
AUC	African Union Commission	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
AU-DREA	African Union Commission, Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture	ENRS	Environment and Natural Resources Strategy
BIAT	Boosting Intra-African Trade	ERP	Economic Recovery Plan
CA	IGAD-Committee of Ambassadors	ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	ESA-IO	Eastern and Southern Africa-and Indian Ocean
CBSG	Cross Border Security Governance	ESPA	East Sudanese Peace Agreement
CBMPs	Cross-border and Mobile Populations	EU	European Union
CBPMCs	Cross-border Pastoralist and Mobile Communities	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
CBOs	Community Based Organization	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
CENSAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States	FSS	Food Security Strategy
CEDAW	UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against	FTA	Free Trade Area
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism	GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
CM	IGAD-Council of Ministers	GCTF	Global Counter-Terrorism Forum
CMP	Common Market Protocol	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	GHG	Greenhouse gas
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement	GIS	Geographic Information System
		HEFA	Higher Education Financing Act
		HEP	Health Extension Program

HIV	Human Immune Virus	IWDF	IGAD Water Dialogue Forum
HoA	Horn of Africa	JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
HoAI	Horn of Africa Initiative	JTBC	Joint Technical Boundary Committee
HSSIP	Health Sector Strategic Investment Plan	LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
IAG	Inter-Africa Group	LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
IBF	IGAD Business Forum	LPI	Livestock Policy Initiative
ICBT	Informal Cross-Border Trade	LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center	LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre	MAP	IGAD-Migration Action Plan
ICPAT	IGAD Capacity Building Program against Terrorism	MCM	Ministerial Committee on Migration
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent	MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
IDDRSI	IGAD Draught Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative	MESA	Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	MF	Migration Fund
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	MIGA	Migration Governance Architecture
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Disaster	MIP	Minimum Integration Plan
IGAD-CA	IGAD-Committee of Ambassadors	MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
IGAD-CM	IGAD-Council of Ministers	MPFA	Migration Policy Framework for Africa
IGAD RCP	IGAD-Regional Consultative Process	MSs	Member States of IGAD
IGAD-RMPF	IGAD- Regional Migration Policy Framework	MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
IMT	Inter-Ministerial Taskforce	MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium size Enterprises
IOM	International Organization for Migration	NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
IPF	IGAD Partners' Forum	NARS	National Research Systems
IPSS	IGAD PS Strategy	NBI	National Transmission Backbone Infrastructure
IRAPP	IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program	NCC	National Consultative Conference
ISRDS	Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Strategy	NCIP	Northern Corridor Integration Projects
ISSP	IGAD Security Sector Programme	NCMM	National Coordination Mechanism for Migration
		NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
		NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
		NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
		NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

NNP	National Nutrition Program	SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
NREs	New and Renewable Energy	SCT	Single Customs Territory
NREP	Natural Resources and Environment Protection	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
NRM	Natural Resources Management	SEAS	Strategic Environmental Assessments
NTB	Non-Tariff Barriers	SNA	Adapted National Service
NURP	Northern Uganda Recovery Programme	SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
OAU	Organization of African Unity	SP	Social Protection
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
OLF	Oromo Liberation Front	STMP	Sustainable Tourism Master Plan
ONLF	Ogaden National Liberation Front	TEAMS	The East Africa Marine System
OSBP	One-Stop-Border Post	TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
OSSREA	Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa	TfP	Trade for Peace
PEGA	Political Economy and Governance Analysis	TMEA	Trademark East Africa
PEPFAR	US's President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	ToR	Terms of Reference
PESTLE	Political, Economic, Social, Technological and Legislative Environmental	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
PHCU	Primary Health Care Units	UMWA	Uganda Media Women's Association
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centres	UN	United Nations
PMU/PCU	Programme Management Unit/Project Coordination Unit	UNAMID	United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur
PPP	Private Public Partnership	UNCCI	Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Programme	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers	UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
PS	Peace and Security	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program	UNISFA Abeyi	United Nations Interim Security Force in
PWD	Persons with Disability	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
RCP	Regional Consultative Process	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme	UNPoA	United Nations Plan of Action
REC	Regional Economic Community	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
RECI	Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration	UPE	Universal Primary Education
REGLAP	Regional Livelihoods Advocacy Project	USA	United States of America
RELPA	Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
RPIHSSP	Regional Political Integration and Human Security Support Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project	WHO	World Health Organization
SADC	Southern African Development Community		

III

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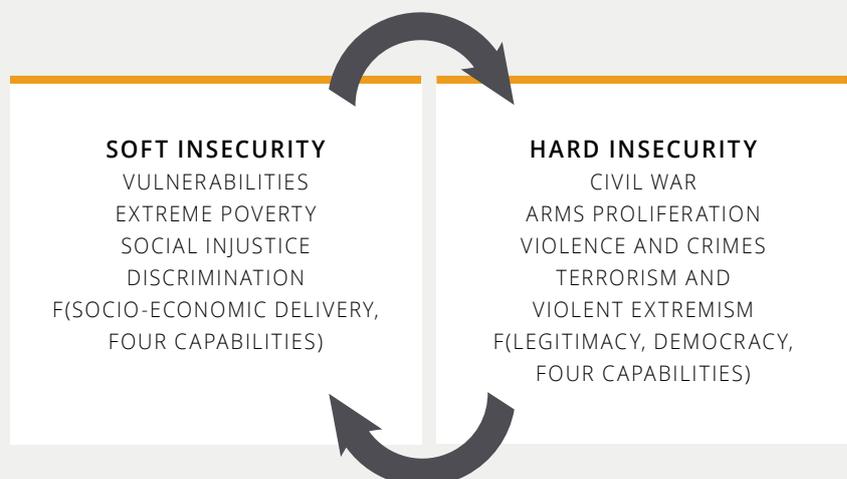
IV

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite possessing all natural and human resources that could propel the region toward self-reliance, the IGAD region remains one of the world's poorest regions. Aggregating the World Bank data of 2013, IGAD's regional per capita income is much lower than the Sub-Saharan African average of US\$1,624. Covering an area of 5.2m square km, and with about 80 percent of the IGAD region classified as Arid and Semi-Arid lands (ASALs), more than 40 percent of the total landmass is considered economically unproductive. With a total population of well over 226 million people, nationals of IGAD MSs earn USD 1000 less than their African brothers and sisters in the remaining Sub-Saharan countries. The IGAD region (particularly Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan) is one of the highest recipients of international aid. With severe climatic changes and environmental degradation and heavily dependent on agriculture and livestock, the region is very prone to persistent extremes of severe droughts and flooding. Due to protracted conflicts and unresponsive governance, the populations in the IGAD region have faced and continue to face grave food insecurity and famine. In the arid borderlands of IGAD, droughts are frequent and often devastating and can cause communal clashes over scarce pasture and water resources. Periodic drought in 2011 affected 12 million people in the IGAD region, with an estimated death toll of 250,000 in Somalia alone, which caused massive displacement, often into resources-scarce border areas. As a result, in terms of the UNDP's Human Development Index, all IGAD MSs are listed as exhibiting low human development. Half of the population lives below the poverty datum line of one US Dollar (USD) per day. Resource scarcity, displaced communities, poverty and underdevelopment in the border areas are exacerbating both communal conflict and civil wars. By 2050, the population of IGAD will be 400 million; a substantial increase from today's 226 million. More than 55 per cent of this population will then be at a relatively young age (below 20 years). With the current promising economic development and overall improvement in governance, there will be an increase of income, and an emerging middle class. The population growth of the region will become an asset or liability depending on the transformation that the region adapts in terms of inclusive development, governance, and food security. Peace and security at national and regional level will be vital ingredient in this regional transformation.

IGAD's gravest challenge to peace, prosperity comes not from a lack of hard security but mainly from a lack of human security. Soft securities relate to vulnerabilities, extreme poverty, social injustice and discrimination, unjust inequality, shocks etc. Ensuring soft security for all people creates sustainable hard security. These characteristics indicate poor performance or total state failure constituting the highest threat to human security. State failure happens when a state displays the inability or lack of willingness to deliver legitimately expected services. This may be due to incompetence or poor governmental practices. Such a situation could be created as a result of an absence

Source: Mehari Taddele Maru 2012



of democracy in the form of participation and contestation, or when the state fails to deliver public and political goods such as law and order, necessary hard infrastructure and basic services for its citizens. In a nutshell, democracy without delivery faces serious challenges of social stability; delivery without democracy devalues the dignity of being a human being and diminishes the capacity for growth. A vital deterrent effect and message particularly for newly elected and emerging political leaders is that power exercised solely on the basis of performance legitimacy through delivery of services would prove difficult to sustain.

The major social development indicators and gender equality indicators in the economic, social and political realms of the IGAD region show significant improvements. The overall proportion of the region's population living below the poverty line has declined. Nevertheless, with such positive mega trends, there are also negative developments, that might portend a more negative scenario in the region. With an increasingly highly connected, conversant, mobile and vocal but unemployed young population, social unrest could unfortunately outpace reform. The shortage of fresh water, gaps between supply and demand for food, energy and electricity, and a widening income gap, as well as associated social unrest may increase vulnerabilities of communities to extremist ideologies, international crime and transnational threats. While violence could become increasingly localized, its impacts will tend to be global with transnational implications in the form of resultant forced migration of populations, spill over impact on neighbouring kin communities and impact on economic activities. With the development of cities that will increasingly prove difficult to govern and provide with basic services the surge in the income gap, associated social unrest and criminal activities may increase. With more extractive exploration and exploitation of natural resources in peripheral areas, more localized conflicts over land use may also increase. The peripheries are increasingly becoming centres of oil and mineral exploration and exploitation thus intensification of tension and conflicts between the traditional centres and peripheries may escalate.

With increasing mobility as well as the consequences of push and pull factors due to social networking and technological and transportation advancement, thousands of nationals from the IGAD region are on the move through dangerous routes. They have become victims of human trafficking, illegal mobility and smuggling along very dangerous routes to the Middle East (Gulf of Aden), Southern Africa, and North Africa (Mediterranean and Lampadusa). This has become the daily experience of many citizens of the region. With the surge of economic growth in the IGAD region, business transactions, foreign investment, transfers of remittances, passenger and freight volumes and the speed of air and other transportation, the region is increasingly becoming vulnerable to money laundering, drug trafficking and other trans-national financial criminal acts. Despite limited research, reports indicate that terrorism is also being increasingly funded by drug trafficking, poaching and human trafficking, using these routes. With fast growing services several major airlines in the region, and expanding aviation traffic to and from the region, drug trafficking can certainly be expected to increase.

IGAD is an agrarian region in which agriculture, including both crop production and livestock remains the backbone of the economy. Employing an overwhelming majority of the population, and contributing almost half of the overall GDP, exports of agricultural (primary) commodities still constitute more than 60 percent of export earnings. The opportunity for the expansion of agricultural products and livestock remains untapped. With an estimated livestock population of hundreds of millions, the IGAD region has not adequately made use of its resources. The Security nexus of water security, food security and energy security will increasingly be pronounced in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of IGAD as demand for water exceeds that available for people and livestock. This problem has been compounded by weak support from government and competition for resources amongst water users, which creates the potential for armed conflict. Most water-related interventions are short term and target a single problem, rather than the entire complex set of problems that communities face. Looking at the individual performance of the import and export trade regimes in Member States (MSs), the export sector reflects significant growth. Nevertheless the diversifications of export items as well as their export destinations have not increased. Due to poor manufacturing sector performance, the balance of trade remains negative and may continue as such for the near to medium future. Agri-processing and non-traditional commodities such as horticultural crops (including flowers) and meat products have increased in recent years but the share of these commodities in total export earnings is quite low.

The transformation of the economy of the IGAD region is unthinkable without also transforming the agricultural sector. Poverty eradication and overall food security could not be achieved without higher productivity in agriculture. Increased productivity in agriculture would directly improve the livelihood of 80 percent of the inhabitants of the IGAD region. More importantly, the main inputs for transforming the IGAD region's economy would be agricultural products that feed into the industrial sector. The various policies and strategic frameworks of IGAD and MSs also recognize and help to underpin this vital role of the agricultural sector.

With the exception of Eritrea which does not yet have a constitution, all MSs have progressive constitutions with a varied degree of successful implementation of constitutional democracy. Nevertheless, institutional and societal

practices remain regressive in terms of good governance, accountability, democracy, elections and transparency in public sector. While some MSs (Ethiopia for example) have standalone policies on foreign policy and security, others have included their policies and laws in vision statements such as Djibouti's Vision 2035, Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan and Foreign Affairs and National Security Policy and Strategy, Kenya's Vision 2030, Somalia's Vision 2016, and Uganda's Vision 2040.

The IGAD region has invested extensively in building transport corridors. Of the road, air, marine and rail transportation sectors, the road sector has been the most dominant. There are more than thirteen transport corridors that link the IGAD region in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland, Sudan, South Sudan, and Djibouti. These transport corridors are instrumental in promoting economic efficiency as they link several economic centers through various modes of transport. With the highest share of public expenditure, the lion's share of the region's current transformation of the region comes from the transportation sector. Despite being in its infancy, the railway corridors are growing and are expected to continue growing in the next decade. For example, covering 4,744 kms, railway construction between Djibouti and Ethiopia is planned to be completed in 2015. The airline carriers in the IGAD region such as Ethiopian Airlines and Kenyan Airways have linked the region by air. The maritime sector enjoys similar importance. Over the years its capacity has grown considerably while piracy and illegal activities have seriously affected the sector. With more regional stability, the economic contributions of the 'Blue Economy' associated to the maritime will increase and enhance the integration with land-linked countries. Despite recent growth and given its potential to contribute to economic development, the tourism sector is not contributing as expected. Similarly in spite of the recent massive expansion in the quantity of services, the ICT sector suffers from infrastructure and quality related challenges, lack of skilled manpower and a deficiency of regulatory frameworks.

Development in the region also has brought demands for certain skills such as those in construction, transport, service, manufacturing etc. So far the informal sector and the public service remain the main sources for employment opportunities. The private sector is not yet meeting expectations in generating jobs and reducing unemployment. Thus, in a bid to help the informal economy and the private sector to contribute their fair share to the development of the region, IGAD has established the Business Forum to addressing constraints that are hampering the informal sector and the growth of the private sector such as challenges in relation to procedures and attempts to licence and tax the informal sector, infrastructure, credit, work premises, extension services, and market linkages.

Examination of the major gender equality indicators in the economic, social and political realms show that significant improvements have been registered in the region over the years. A three-pronged approach that targeted the setting up of necessary legal and policy frameworks, the establishment of institutional structure/s and delivery of packages of services aimed at empowering women has succeeded in bringing about positive results in terms of gender equality indicators in IGAD. Gender equality and empowerment are conceived as functions of political economy and social status in each country. Thus gender equality and empowerment are expressed through their place in, and the benefits of women from, the various sectors. These include in politics and decision making, legal and policy frameworks, and institutional frameworks for gender equality.

Although the success is commendable particularly in terms of achieving the targets set in the social, economic and political arenas, challenges remain in many areas. Major challenges that have been observed include: capacity limitations at all levels in terms of skills, knowledge and attitudes among implementers and society at large, as well as deep rooted social norms and attitudes. Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Harmful Traditional Practices (HTPs) as well as cross border issues of trafficking and cross border trade have to be the focus of area of the reform. In light of the challenges, IGAD and its MSs need to enhance the capacity for gender mainstreaming in government institutions. Similarly, to address the inferior position accorded to women both in the private and public realms, measures targeted at addressing the deep-rooted social norms and attitudes need to be given a priority.

The IGAD region's historical legacy in mediation and peace support operations takes pride of place in the region's past and current engagement and regional diplomatic efforts. As early as the 1990s, the IGAD region has been and is currently playing a crucial role in mediation and peace processes in the region and in peacekeeping in beyond the IGAD region (Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan etc). In the recent years, IGAD has been playing a vital role in the peace process for South Sudan that recently led to the signing of a compromise agreement for a transitional government of national unity (TGoNU). It was commendable for IGAD to take the lead in dispatching a Ministerial Delegation to Juba on 19 December 2013, four days after the South Sudan conflict erupted. Composed of mediators from Ethiopia (Amb Seyoum Mesfin), Kenya (Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo) and Sudan (Gen Mohammed Ahmed El Dabi), under the leadership of IGAD, the IGAD-led mediation (currently IGAD Plus) has been able to garner a seamless support from the international community and was able to get the signatures of all parties on its recent proposed peace agreement for South Sudan.

Under the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), the forerunner to IGAD, IGAD region initiated the launching of a peace initiative on Sudan at its Addis Ababa summit of 7 September 1993. At this Summit, a Peace Committee made up of the heads of state of Eritrea, Uganda, and Kenya was established. The initiative issued the 1994 Declaration of Principles (DOP) that aimed to identify the essential elements necessary for a just and comprehensive peace settlement in order to end the civil war in Sudan. In 2002, the GoS and SPLM/A signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) under the auspices of the AU and IGAD. At the initiative of the IGAD region, key IGAD role players sowed the seeds of the CPA and later on worked closely with other partners, such as the USAID, EU and the UN, towards the implementation of the CPA. The IGAD region's role was also critical for the establishment and continued work of the AU-High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP). Nevertheless, since most of the conflicts in the IGAD region is consequences of governance problems in the region and the security zone related to the Middle East. The governance agenda still remains weak in IGAD and is a source of sensitivity. IGAD, with its troop contributing countries to AMISOM is the source of the doctrine and peace process in Somalia.

IGAD has successfully developed more than 32 policy related documents and studies detailing with aspects of all the sectors. IGAD and MSs have policies, strategies and plans that focus on various issues including stability, poverty eradication, resilience, sustainability of governance of natural resources, and protection of the environment, pro-poor economic development among others. In the past strategic periods, nonetheless the policies have lagged behind the actual changes in integrative opportunities, peace and security efforts and bilateral cooperation. In order to ensure the ownership of the transformation agenda in the region, IGAD needs resources matching up with the challenges it is facing. Excessive dependence of IGAD member states on donors to meet the basic needs of the population and particularly their inherent state functions remains a serious setback both in terms of value system and the actual setting national priorities. A major lesson for the IGAD MSs is that public revenues need to match the population growth rate if a country is to sustainably meet its social demands. In this regard, reform in the revenue collection capabilities of states will be a determining factor.

To effectively respond to the challenges besieging the region and to meet the human security needs of the population, IGAD has to transform further. The State of the Region Report focuses on all the six priority sectors of IGAD, namely i) Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security (ALFS), ii) Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (NREP), iii) Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI), iv) Social Development (SD), v) Peace and Security (PS), and vi) Gender Affairs (GA). After providing a brief sector introduction, each section of the Report focuses on an individual sector and provides a situation analysis of the sector, the root causes and effects of the challenges facing the sector, major opportunities for the development of the sector, current national and regional level policies, strategies and institutional frameworks. It further identifies the gaps and opportunities for the development of the sector. The mega trends in the region (also each sector) have been included. While identifying and addressing the regional and national implications and consequences of the development of each sector, the Report also explores the IGAD region's cooperation, coordination, and collaboration with regional and international actors.

Furthermore, IGAD's work is informed by the various continental frameworks, mainly AU, major initiatives and basic documents such as Agenda 2063, Constitutive Act, APSA and AGA, PIDA, CAADP, and that of the on-going consultations on Common African Positions related to Migration, Humanitarian System, SDGs, FDD etc. The recommendations are also prioritised based on the strategic importance and urgency and above all their return and multiplier effect on impact. In this regard, each section also provides complementarities between the three levels of governance (national, regional and continental). The normative (policy and legislations), institutional (decision making and implementing organs), collaborative (institutional working procedures and mechanisms) frameworks as well as resources (both human and financial) aspects of complementarities of efforts are also discussed. By identifying the key lessons learnt and best practices, the report also provides substantive sectorial recommendations. It also examines both the inter-sector linkages and synergies and institutional corporate development. Furthermore, it provides a list of areas of reform required for better inter-sectorial and corporate governance within IGAD and other entities including MSs, other RECs and the AU.

The recommendations for IGAD refer mainly to the overlapping consensus and commonalities identified under the country and regional Sectorial reports. Thus, the recommendations focus on all organs of IGAD including but not limited to the Secretariat. It is clear that these recommendations will not be implemented, nor the desired status achieved in one strategic period of four years. Hence, the need to visualise the strategic planning and implementation within IGAD and Member States in continuum, which the implementation of many of the recommendations will not to be completed with one strategic planning period. In order to determine the recommendations to be taken first and allocate resources according to importance and urgency, prioritisation becomes critically necessary. Continuous progressive adjustment of prioritisation will also be needed within the next strategic periods. To help the determination of prioritisation and allocation of resources, the Report provides principles for prioritisation,

which should constitute principles for the determination of priorities even with the new strategic plan. The details of the principles for the determination of priorities of the recommendations are provided under second set of recommendations to the Strategic Planning Process.

Accordingly, the Report advances recommendations from both MSs and IGAD.

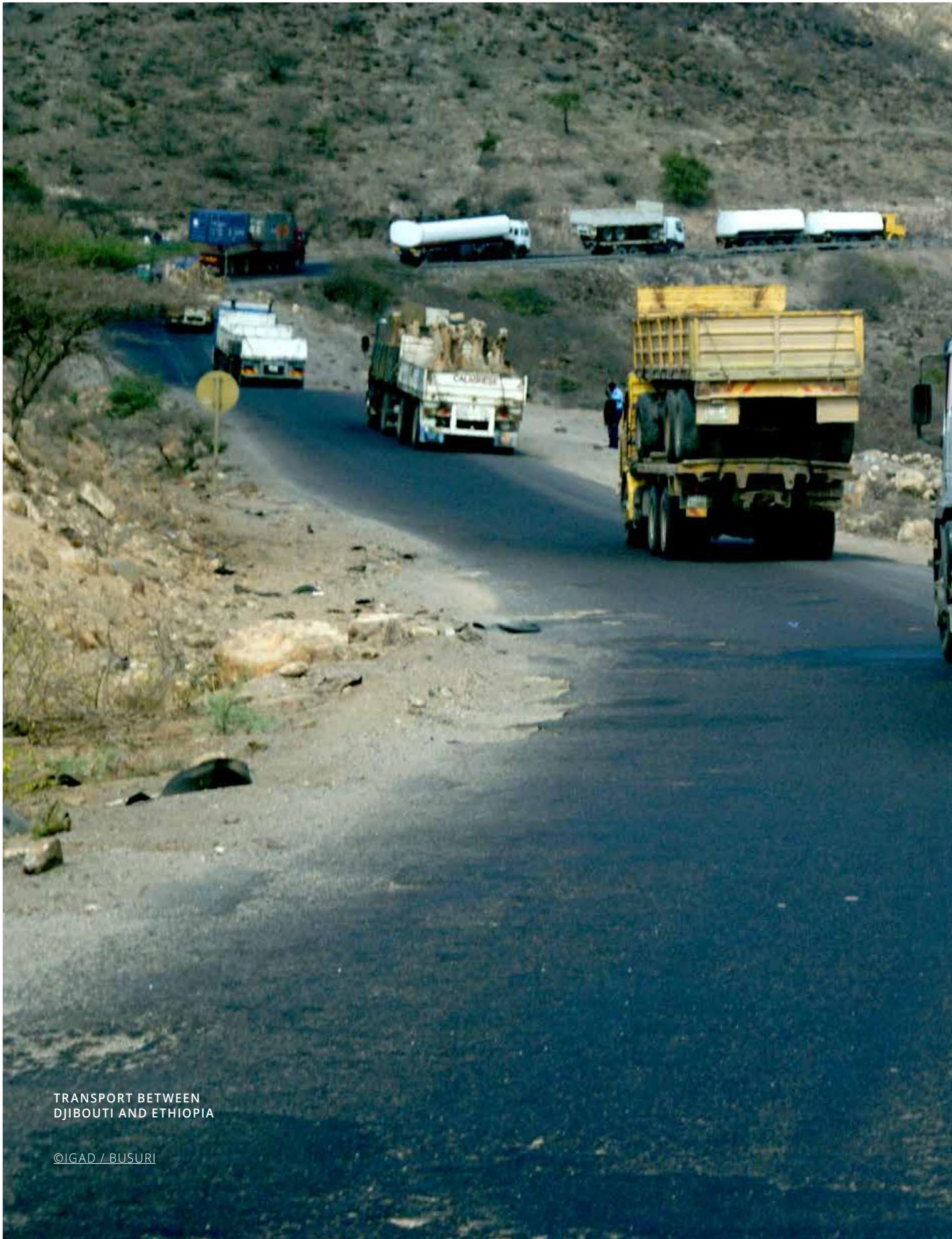
Recommendations to the MSs:

1. States need to be transformed into agents of human security, which should be their ultimate purpose, through undertaking reforms in the following five functions:
 - a. Delivery of basic services where extreme poverty is reduced progressively, and where development outpaces various stressors (demographic, climate change, conflict, etc);
 - b. Capable and responsive governance that enables and accelerates the delivery of developmental services through substantive community participation, and robust contributions from non-state actors;
 - c. Legitimacy of government through an authority emanating from popular legitimacy not only through participatory, but also competitive elections, and exercised through accommodation of diversity, as well as democratic constitutionalism that collectively balances delivery and democracy;
 - d. Inclusive development that addresses the risk of social unrest due to unjustifiable inequality in income and the absence of decent living conditions for people, through distributive social development including pro-poor policies;
 - e. Revenue generation and collection in order to fund the vital core functions inherently of the state (such as essential legitimately expected public services that include public law and order, national defense and security, health and education, strategic installations and infrastructure etc) through internal resource mobilization mechanisms including taxation, resource extraction and public contributions.
2. States need to focus on building the following four capabilities:
 - a. Predictive capabilities related to early warning = function of scientific and communication capacity;
 - b. Preventive capabilities related to the proactive developmental early intervention = function of socio-economic capacity, pro-poor policy, governance with foresight and the application of the principles of subsidiarity at national and regional level through decentralization, devolution or federation;
 - c. Responsive capabilities related to the reactive intervention including relief = function of socio-economic capacity, governance for effective delivery of basic legitimately expected services to the population; and
 - d. Adaptive capabilities related to the abilities and coping mechanisms of societies, communities, state and non-state institutions to 'bounce back' after facing adversity, shocks and changing environments = function of socio-cultural traits, social innovative, traditional structures such as the informal economy, small scale cross border trade, cross border spontaneous nobilities and migration, and natural resources sharing.
3. Target poverty as the number one threat to the regional peace and as a barrier to integrative opportunities through a sustained and continued socio-economic development. The above-mentioned capabilities (the predictive, preventive, responsive and adaptive capacities of IGAD countries) are certainly a function of resilience in the face of vulnerabilities to internal and external factors and shocks, which would also most often be a function of their socio-economic development status. Thus, sustainable peace, integration and prosperity will require the acceleration of the fight against poverty.
4. Ensure the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity at national level that the ultimate aim and end state of government policies and institutions are to capacitate local communities and local authorities to govern and run their public affairs for the greater good of the community.

5. Empower democratic citizenry as the last guarantor of good governance, development and peace by ensuring accountability of officials to be responsive to the need for good governance and including in the fight to combat corruption.

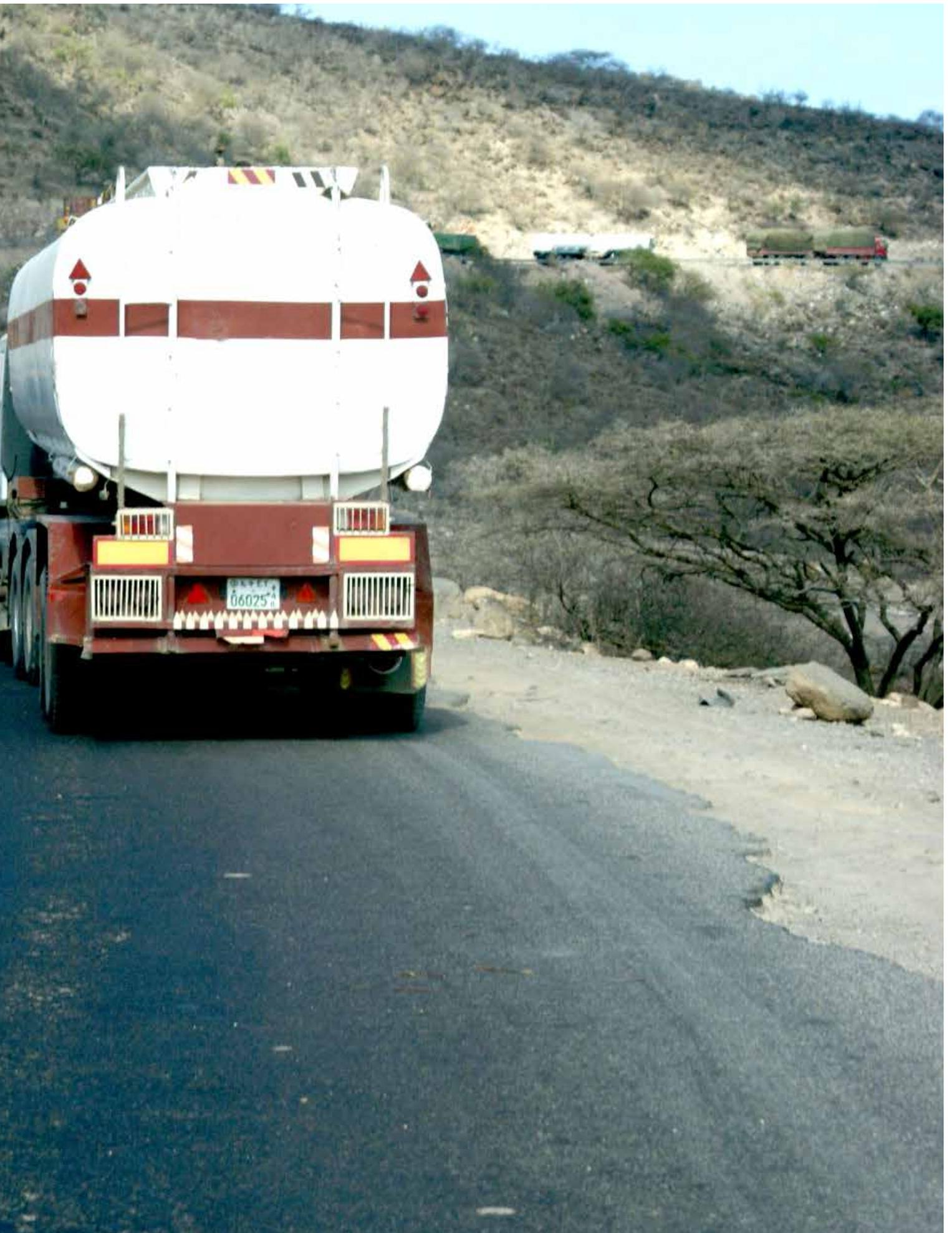
Recommendations to the IGAD:

1. Shift of Mission within IGAD: *From Norm-Setting to Norm-Implementation*, Advance towards the norm-implementation phase of existing treaties and policies. Progress in the implementation of existing policies will ultimately determine whether the IGAD and its MSs will effectively respond to peoples' demands and reduce natural and man-made disasters.
2. Take draft IGAD Treaty ratification, domestication and effective implementation as priority of this shift within IGAD. The draft Treaty will provide entry point that relies on the new mandate, legitimacy, expertise, competencies and success stories of IGAD. Once ratified and enters into force, the Treaty puts IGAD's next generation strategies on strong legal standing and political footing with claimable mandate and rights vis-à-vis MSs and other actors in the region. However, like all other normative frameworks, the Treaty will only bestow IGAD the mandate, and its effective implementation remains in the hands of the IGAD organs, IGAD Secretariat, Partners and above all the MSs. Thus, the Treaty will need a special implementation roadmap with necessary resource to create an enabling environment for its speedy ratification, domestication and implementation.
3. Overhaul the 'engine' of IGAD—the Secretariat in order to effectively discharge IGAD's responsibility of delivering a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region. For this, purpose IGAD needs to remove the following five constraints that have bound the IGAD Secretariat since its creation: 1) radical internal reforms of the Secretariat by bestowing a more extensive more mandate through the speedy adoption and ratification of a revised draft Treaty and other instruments; 2) providing IGAD with more human and financial resources including the implementation of the recommendations of recent external and internal evaluations; 3) recruitment of more competent staff members based on meritocracy and to a limited degree representation; 4) ending norm-setting and utilising all resources for norm-implementation; and 5) increasing contributions and collection from MSs and seeking alternative sources of funding.



TRANSPORT BETWEEN
DJIBOUTI AND ETHIOPIA

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IGAD AND THE IGAD REGION

1.1 Introduction

IGAD, like any multilateral regional governance institution, is not merely the summation of individual states, but much more. Legally and substantively, a coming together of its distinct member states, IGAD also represents an expression of an overlapping regional normative, institutional and procedural framework to address commonly shared human security challenges based on the principle of subsidiarity and complementarity. IGAD, norms, institutions and procedures, do not readily aggregate the preferences of each member state, but rather look for an overlapping consensus as stated in the Establishing Agreement and instruments already adopted by the policy organs of IGAD representing the Member States. Thus, IGAD offers opportunities to MSs to influence, shape and exert an impact on regional and domestic conditions through its commonly shared vision and mission.

Believing in a common development agenda anchored in shared challenges and opportunities, the leaders of the MSs decided to establish IGAD to advance their cooperation towards achieving peace and prosperity in the Horn of Africa region. IGAD, as the premier development organization in the Horn of Africa stands to promote the resilience of the region through regional cooperation and integration, peace and security and agricultural development and environment protection in partnership with the MSs and development partners including multi-lateral and bilateral partnerships as well as civil society organizations (CSOs).

At the operational level, IGAD's development drive is globally articulated and defined by the Agreement Establishing IGAD, translated into action by the overall Regional Strategy and further elaborated by the specific thematic strategies at the "Sector" level. The spirit and substance of the Strategy are derived from the Member States' desire to attain viable economic integration in the IGAD region. The Strategy incorporates:

- Member States efforts to achieve sustainable development;
- Experiences gained in the past and good practices from other regions;
- Contemporary development cooperation frameworks and conditions; and
- Regional and global challenges and emerging issues that the region faces.

The IGAD Regional Strategy and Implementation Plan 2011-2015 was prepared in 2010. An updated edition was produced in 2013 in response to the findings of a Mid-Term Review of the Strategy. Accordingly, the emerging initiatives and frameworks such as the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the AU Agenda 2063 and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) were incorporated into the revised Strategy. Furthermore, the formulation process of a new generation of IGAD strategies for 2016-2020 was initiated by conducting baseline studies in seven MSs on each of the following IGAD priority sectors:

1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development (ALFS)
2. Natural Resources and Environment Protection (NREP)
3. Social Development (SD)
4. Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI)
5. Peace and Security (PS); and
6. Gender affairs (GA).

1.2 Profile of IGAD: its history and development

IGAD is a Regional Economic Community (REC) in Eastern Africa and one of the eight building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC) of the African Union (AU). IGAD was launched during the 5th IGAD Summit held in Djibouti on 25-26 November 1996, replacing the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) founded in 1986 by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Eritrea and South Sudan joined IGAD in 1993 and 2011 as the seventh and eighth Member States, respectively.

The original mandate of "IGADD" was to mitigate the effects of the recurrent droughts and other natural disasters that afflicted the region with famine, ecological degradation and widespread social and economic hardships. With new emerging political and socio-economic challenges in the region, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, meeting in Addis Ababa in April 1995, resolved to revitalize IGADD and expand areas of cooperation among the Member States under IGAD in three priority areas of (a) food security and environmental protection; (b) economic cooperation, regional integration and social development; and (c) peace, security and humanitarian affairs.

1.3 IGAD Vision and Mission Statements

The founding leaders of IGAD were motivated by a vision where the people of the region would develop a regional identity, live in peace and enjoy a safe environment alleviating poverty through appropriate and effective sustainable development programmes. The IGAD Secretariat as the executive body of the Authority was given the mandate to achieve this goal.

Vision: IGAD to be the premier Regional Economic Community (REC) for achieving peace and sustainable development in the region.

Mission: Promote regional cooperation and integration to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

As stipulated in Article 7 of the Agreement Establishing IGAD, the aims of IGAD include:

- Promoting joint development strategies and gradually harmonizing macro-economic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields;
- Harmonizing policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture, and natural resources and environment, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the region;
- Creating an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic trade and investment;
- Initiating and promoting programmes and projects to achieve regional food security and sustainable development of natural resources and environmental protection, and encouraging and assisting efforts of Member States to collectively combat drought and other natural and man-made disasters and their consequences;
- Developing and improving a coordinated and complementary infrastructure, in the areas of transport, telecommunications and energy in the region;
- Promoting peace and stability in the region and creating mechanisms within the region for the prevention, management and resolution of inter-State and intra-State conflicts through dialogue;
- Mobilizing resources for the implementation of emergency, short-term, medium-term and long-term programmes within the framework of regional cooperation;
- Facilitating, promoting and strengthening cooperation in research development and application in science and technology;
- Providing capacity building and training at regional and national levels; and
- Generating and disseminating development information in the region.

1.5 Areas of Cooperation

The Agreement Establishing IGAD identifies some twenty areas of cooperation among the Member States. In addressing these diverse areas of cooperation in a manageable manner, the overarching IGAD Regional Strategy (2011-15) regrouped them under four Pillars as follows:

- Pillar 1:** Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment;
- Pillar 2:** Economic Cooperation, Integration and Social Development;
- Pillar 3:** Peace and Security; and Humanitarian Affairs;
- Pillar 4:** Corporate Development Services

Hence, all IGAD programmes are clustered under these Pillars. The details of the programmes are provided in the specific sectoral and/or departmental strategies.

1.6 The IGAD Secretariat

The IGAD Secretariat, domiciled in Djibouti, is the executive body of the Authority. The Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, supplements Member States' development efforts through regional programmes/projects in the IGAD priority areas; facilitates the coordination and harmonisation of development policies; mobilises resources to implement regional projects and programmes approved by the Council of Ministers and reinforces national structures necessary for implementing regional projects and policies. The Executive Secretary is assisted by four Directors responsible for:

- Agriculture and Environment;
- Economic Cooperation and Social Development;
- Peace and Security; and
- Administration and Finance.

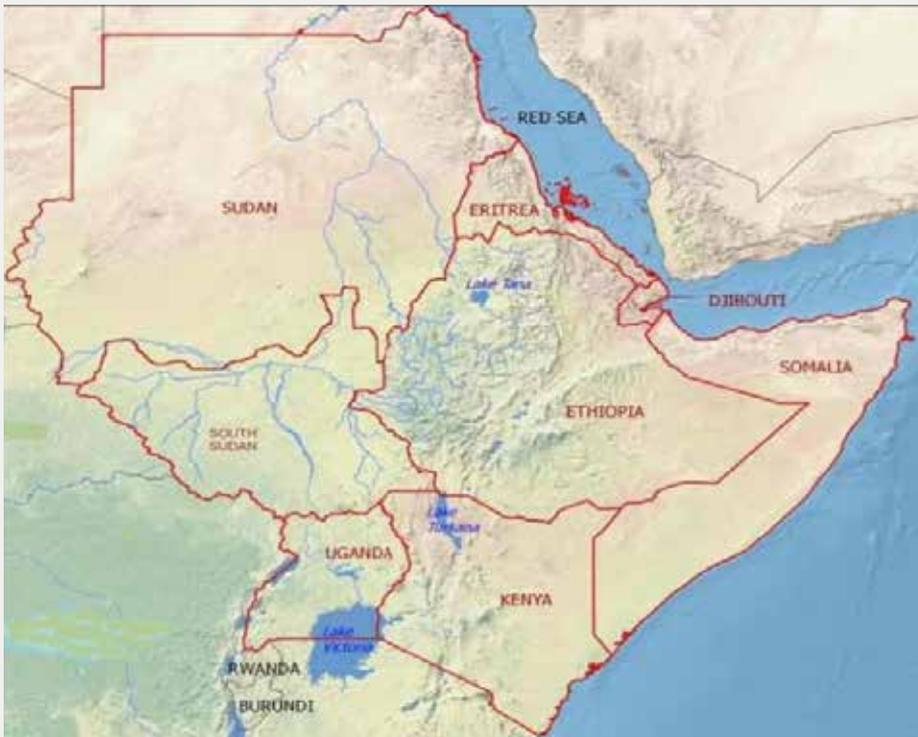
Besides the four Divisions at the Headquarters in Djibouti, IGAD has a number of specialized institutions and Programmes hosted by other Member States. These include the IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), the IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP), the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD) and IGAD's Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC). The IGAD Office of Special Envoys for South Sudan (OSESS) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism are also established to facilitate the return of South Sudan to normalcy after the December 2013 political crisis and ensure conflict.

PROFILE OF THE IGAD REGION

2.1 The Geography of the Region

The IGAD region stretches over an area of 5.2 million km² that comprises the countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region has about 6960 Km of coastline with the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Toudjoura and the Red Sea. Also, the IGAD region has a total of 6910 Km of international borders with Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania. Map 1 above shows the region. Some 70 percent of the IGAD region is made up of Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs), which receive less than 600 mm of rainfall annually. The rest of the region has a great variety of climates and landscapes including cool highlands, swamp areas, tropical rain forests and other features typical of an equatorial region. Furthermore, the region possesses diverse ecosystems and agro-ecological zones at different altitudes ranging from 150 meters below sea level (Dalul) to about 4600 meters above the sea level (Mount Kenya). Socio-economically, most of the IGAD Member States belong to the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and share similar economic growth rates and social ethnic groups across their borders, which could be a good opportunity for regional integration, if appropriately utilised.

Farmlands account for 7 percent, forests 19 percent and permanent pastures 28 percent of the total land area. The remaining 46 percent is relatively unproductive or marginal land. Additionally, this region also contains extensive mineral resources that have not yet been fully explored and exploited. One of the main challenges in maximizing the agricultural potential of this region is the high degree of variability in rainfall patterns in terms of both space and time. Furthermore, the IGAD region is prone to recurrent droughts and dry spells, making it one of the most vulnerable regions on the African continent for climatic variations, which accentuates the need for policies and programmes that enhance the technical and research capacities of the region. Land and environmental degradation are the most



MAP 1
**SCHEMATIC MAP OF
THE IGAD REGION**

Disclaimer: The country borders shown on the map are only indicative and do not represent the position of IGAD.

serious threats to the region as both affect its agricultural production and economic growth. Such degradation does not only contribute to food insecurity, famine and poverty, but may equally fuel social, economic and political tensions that can cause conflicts, wider poverty and misery. Sustainable management of natural resources is therefore essential if the IGAD Member States are to achieve sustainable development, eradication of poverty, peace and security. This is particularly true for trans-boundary natural resources, like surface and ground water resources.

2.2 Demography of the Region

The IGAD region has a population of over 230 million people characterised by high natural population growth rates. The average population density is about 30 persons per km². Variations in the population density between the IGAD countries are substantial ranging from 14.5 persons per km² in Somalia to above 95 persons per km² in Uganda. These variations are even more pronounced between the different ecological zones. For example, within the IGAD region there are deserts with scarcely anybody living in them, and conversely there are rural areas with high populations of more than 600 persons living on one km². Similarly, urban densities are quite high, for instance in Nairobi where there are 4,509 persons/km² and higher still in Addis Ababa at 5,165 persons/km². However, the demographic age structure shows that some 55 percent of the population are youth, which provides a good opportunity for continued economic growth, if the youth is provided with, appropriate education and training.

Moreover, there is a major trend for urbanisation in the IGAD region with large numbers of people from the rural areas migrating into the big urban centres in search of employment and better incomes. The average rate of urbanisation in the region is estimated at 4.1 percent. The capital cities of Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Khartoum have populations of well over three million each. Socio-economic and environmental problems in the ever-growing urban centres are on-going challenge, and present a very real threat to peace and stability in some countries of the IGAD region.

2.3 Economy of the Region

The IGAD region is located in a strategic place in the Horn of Africa and blessed with a good climate, rich hinterland, a long coastline with deep natural ports and situated on major air traffic routes for tourism and commodity markets in Africa, the Far East, Middle East, and Europe. It is endowed with substantial natural resources such as oil and gas reserves, wildlife, high tourism potentials, diverse ecosystems, alternative energy resources (hydroelectric, solar and

WHITE RHINOCEROS (CERATOTHERIUM SIMUM). KENYA

PHOTOGRAPER:
MARTIN HARVEY



geothermal), marine, water and livestock resources. A population of over 230 million and vast expanses of territory coverage provide a sizeable market, which has the potential to attract both domestic and foreign investors.

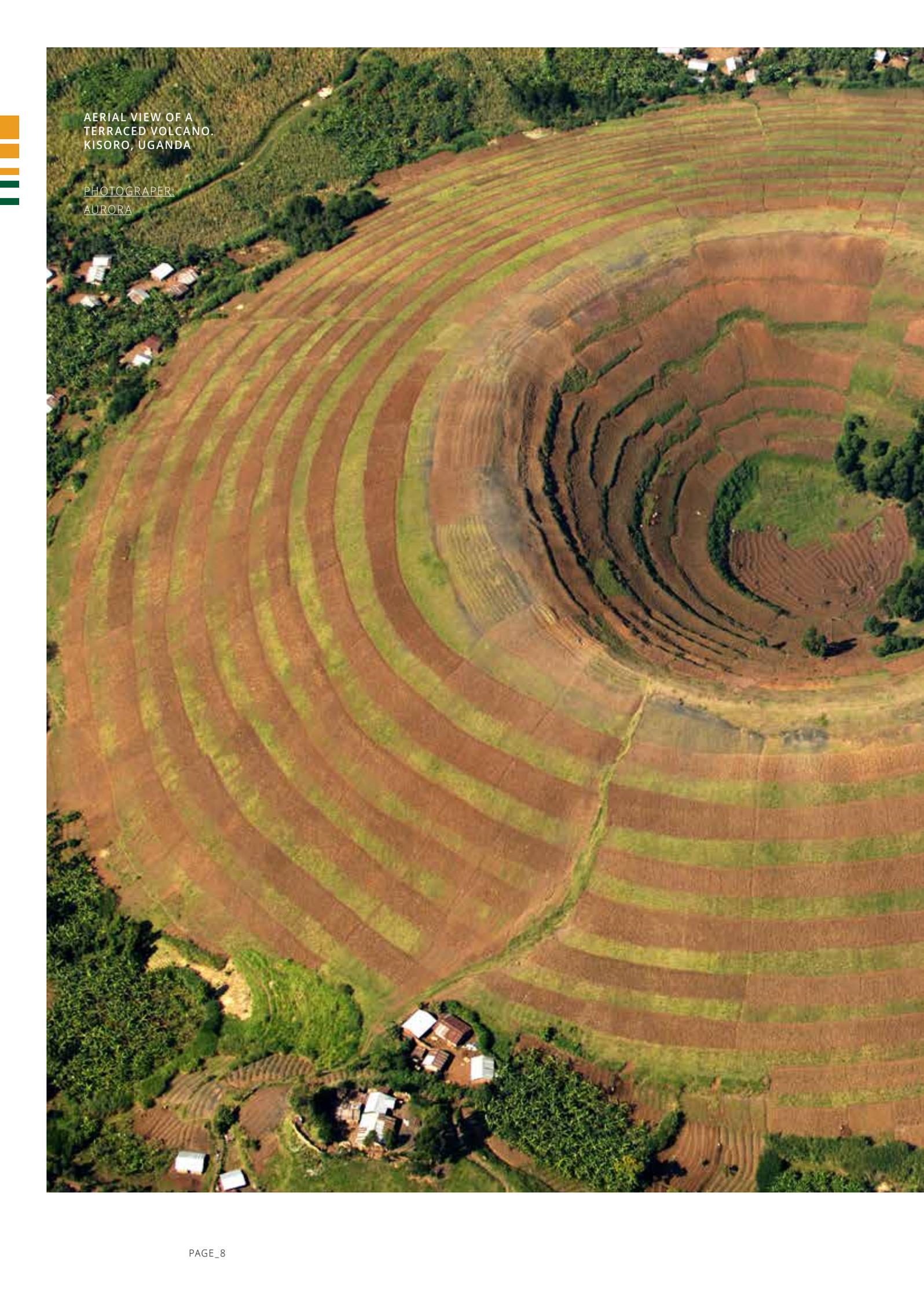
The economic mainstay of the region is agriculture, both livestock and crop production, which provides the basis for food supplies and export earnings, as well as employment for over 80 percent of the population. The contribution of industries to the respective national economies of the IGAD Member States is about 15-20 percent, on average. Since they produce similar commodities and there is a low level of infrastructure development in the region, the level of intra-state trade remains low and markets are neither inter-dependent nor inter-linked. Among the impediments to development within the region is the poor transportation infrastructure, more so, for land-linked countries such as Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda. IGAD's over-arching objective of regional integration is to create an open, unified, regional economic space for private operators – a single market open to competitive entry and well integrated into the global economy. This requires both regional infrastructure as well as the gradual harmonization of policies for removal of physical and non-physical barriers to inter-state transport and communications. Competitiveness of the region through trade expansion is hampered by the poor and inefficient road and railway network systems that in turn raise transport costs and lead to burdensome trade logistics. The road and railway missing links entail that the existing networks are not optimally utilized, and that opportunities are being lost due to the lack of economies of scale necessary to attract and sustain private investments in these networks. The other modes of transport also have specific challenges within the region.

Most of the IGAD Member States belong to the world's Least Developed Countries (LDC). They face both human and material challenges in their pursuit for development. Nevertheless, the region has a wide range of agro-ecological zones (AEZ) with rich biodiversity and diverse agricultural potential, which if effectively cultivated and managed could turn the Region into a breadbasket for Africa and neighbouring Asian countries. It is against this backdrop that IGAD Member States have chosen to enhance their regional co-operation in an effort to maximize the potential of the vast resources and propel the region to new economic growth levels. Mobilising the necessary resources for the implementation of development programmes at the national and regional levels is a huge challenge for both IGAD and its Member States. The capacity of IGAD and the Member States to cope with development problems of the region on their own and without substantial external support is a consideration, which highlights the importance of regional cooperation and the IGAD as a regional organization.

2.4 IGAD thrusts in regional development

As part of the effort to deliver its mandate, IGAD has devoted considerable resources and energy towards mitigating the effects of drought, desertification and food insecurity in the region. Despite these efforts, however, drought and food insecurity continue to be major critical threats to the region. With a view to ending drought emergencies while enhancing food security and environmental protection, maintaining peace and promoting economic integration in the region, IGAD continues to advance the implementation of the following multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary agendas:

1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security (ALFS);
2. Natural Resources and Environment Protection (NREP);
3. Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI);
4. Social Development (SD) Sector;
5. Peace and Security (PS); and
6. Gender Affairs (GA).



AERIAL VIEW OF A
TERRACED VOLCANO.
KISORO, UGANDA

PHOTOGRAPER:
AURORA



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY (ALFS)

3.1 Introduction

Mitigating effects of drought and environmental degradation, boosting agricultural production, and sustainable management of natural resources and protecting the environment have been major long term objectives of IGAD since 198. This is to ensure resilient livelihoods and to sustain the economic growth of the region. The objectives of IGAD ALFS are in line with the mission of the AU to “strengthen the agricultural sector, rural economies and the environment in order to improve the livelihoods of the African people and ensure poverty eradication”.

3.1.1 Overview of importance of the sector in the IGAD region

The agricultural sector is one of the three priority development areas of IGAD focusing on food security, while sustainably managing the natural resources and protecting the environment. It remains the dominant component of the economies of the IGAD member states in terms of its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), food and nutrition security, supplies of raw materials for industry, employment, income and exports. Over eighty percent of the region’s population derives its livelihood primarily from semi-subsistence agriculture and pastoralism but both are prone to frequent droughts due to climate change, desertification and ecological degradation. Over 70 percent of the landscapes in the IGAD region consist of lowlands with arid, semi-arid or dry sub-humid zones. Based on agro-ecological zoning, the region is classified as arid (55 percent), semi-arid (15 percent), sub-humid (16 percent), humid (2 percent) and having high lands zones (12 percent). Farmland is 7 percent, forests 19 percent and permanent pastures 28 percent of the total land area.

The IGAD region is characterized by four broad-based interrelated land use systems namely, pastoralism, agro-pastoralism, rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. The main farming systems practiced in the region include: mixed farming; agro-pastoral farming; highland perennial farming; highland mixed farming and pastoral farming; fish-based farming; irrigated farming; sparse arid pastoralism and oases farming as well as urban and peri-urban farming systems. Maize, sorghum, and teff, sesame, sunflower, sugarcane, mangoes, oranges are main food and cash crops are produced in the region

A SHE-CAMEL AND CALF IN THE CAMPUS OF IGAD TECHNICAL VETERINARY INSTITUTE AT SHEIKH, SOMALIA.

[@IGAD / BUSURI](#)



The IGAD region has the biggest numbers of livestock compared to other regions in Africa. Livestock earns substantial foreign currency to Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. For example, livestock exports to the Middle East and North Africa in 2012 were estimated at 8,613,581 animals while meat exports stood at 27,419 tons). It is also endowed with freshwater, marine and coastal fishery resources, which support social and economic development opportunities to ensure food security in the Member States. In past years, the IGAD region achieved a relatively significant economic growth with some countries, such as Ethiopia achieving double-digit economic growth. However, the overall economic performance was dampened by the 2011 drought, conflicts and insecurity that affected the overall GDP growth.

The IGAD region is one of the most food insecure parts of the world with over 70 million people facing chronic hunger and poverty (Table 3.1). Chronic food insecurity caused by unfavourable agro-climatic conditions and severe land degradation, transient food insecurity that occurs mostly as a result of recurrent severe droughts and creeping food insecurity occurring throughout the region as a result of rapid population growth and general economic decline are the main forms of food insecurity occurring in the region.

3.1.2 Contribution of the Sector to the National and Regional Economic Development

Agriculture forms a significant part of the economies of the IGAD region. It contributes towards achieving major regional priorities, such as eradicating poverty and hunger, boosting intra- regional trade and investments, rapid industrialization and economic diversification, sustainable natural resource and environmental management, and creating jobs, and shared prosperity. With the exception of Djibouti whose national economy depends on services, the economies of the countries in the IGAD region are based on agriculture, contributing over 30 percent to the total GDP. Over 80 percent of the population are rural and depend on smallholder agriculture as the main source of food, but also as the engine of economic growth.

Livestock is a key contributor to the economies of member states contributing, on average, 57 percent of the agricultural GDP. For example, the agricultural sector contributes 43 percent to Ethiopia's GDP and 40 percent to that of Somalia. For Sudan, Kenya and Uganda the contribution is 34 percent, 26 percent and 23 percent respectively. South Sudan and Djibouti have the lowest contributions of agriculture to their GDP (15 percent and 4 percent respectively) (see Table 3.2). The sector's economic growth rate by countries has varied over past years ranging from 3.0 percent in Djibouti to almost, 7.1 percent in Ethiopia, 2.9 percent in Kenya, 2.6 percent in Somalia, 2.8 percent in Sudan and 1.5 percent in Uganda. These figures were barely higher than their population growth rates.

Food balance items	2006	2008	2011
Domestic supply	20.7	29.3	34.4
Requirements	25.7	33.1	39.5
Surplus / deficit	-5.0	-3.8	-5.1
Food aids imports	1.7	1.1	1.6

TABLE 3.1
IGAD REGION FOOD AVAILABILITY, 2006-2011

.....
Million metric tons of cereals.

Source: Compiled from FAO, GIEWS, 2012

Country	GDP (%)	Employment (%)	Growth Rate (%)
Djibouti	4.0	10	3.0
Ethiopia	43	83	7.1
Kenya	26	60	2.9
Somalia	40	71	2.6
South Sudan	15	87	3.6
Sudan	34	75	2.8
Uganda	23	72	1.5

TABLE 3.2
CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE IGAD REGION

.....
Source: IGAD Baseline Studies, 2014

3.1 Situation Analysis of the Sector

3.1.1 Root Causes and Effects of the Challenges Facing the Sector in the Region

The IGAD agriculture sector has many constraints and challenges that hinder sustainable development and economic growth include: climate change and variability, conflicts and insecurity, population growth and shrinking resources, declining soil fertility and land degradation, pre-and post-harvest losses: prevalence of pests and diseases, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and limited use of irrigation. Technical challenges also constrain achievement in this sector. These include limited knowledge on agricultural practice and management, high cost of agricultural inputs, limited extension services, weak and limited agricultural research, low implementation capacity, out-dated legal and regulatory frameworks, ineffective and fragile land tenure systems, poor rural infrastructure, limited use of plant protection and integrated pests and diseases management, weak coordination of agricultural development with other sectors, ineffective monitoring and evaluation institutions. Moreover, other challenges include limited access to financial services, low public funding, limited application of agricultural mechanization, and limited capacities of rural financial services. Gender inequality and limited youth participation are also challenges in this sector.

3.1.2 Current National and Regional Policies, Strategies and Institutional Frameworks

IGAD's mission in agriculture is to support the efforts of member states to reduce poverty and achieve food security through cooperation among themselves for mutual benefit based on the rational use of natural resources and sound environmental management for sustainable development. Current activities envisage regional actions for boosting food production, improving marketing and providing safety nets for vulnerable populations. Over the decades, member states have established policies and strategies for agriculture and rural development to address challenges of the sector such as unequal distribution of economic growth and food insecurity. It is clear that when the region is compared to the global poverty condition, the region has not improved except Ethiopia that attained more than 8 percent growth in the agricultural sector. A great deal of lesson learnt on best practices in addressing their country specific agricultural development issues can be shared among Member States. In addition to sector specific policies and strategies, member states also, have developed sector-related strategic plans in land, cooperatives, forestry, and government capacity. These policies were to support the overall development of the sector. For instance, Somalia is formulating its national strategies and policies from scratch with the support of development partners. Examples of IGAD strategies in addressing regional agriculture and food security issues: IGAD Agriculture and Food Security Strategy (2005-2008), IGAD CAADP (2013), IDDRSI Strategy (2013-2017), IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan (2011-2015); IGAD Specialized Institutions and Programmes Strategies and Implementation plans (ICPAC Strategy 2011-2016, ISSP (2011-2015).

3.1.3 Regional Level Programmes/Projects in the Sector

In the recent past, IGAD has launched a number of programmes and projects in the Sector namely:

- IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) to build sub-regional and national capacity for climate information, prediction products and services, early warning, and related applications for environmental management and climate risk management for sustainable development in the IGAD sub-region.
- IGAD has established a fully-fledged livestock development centre (ICPALD).
- Information and data management systems created from website prototypes for the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative project.
- IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) and a number of related initiatives aimed at operationalizing drought resilience in the region's arid and semi-arid lands.
- Land Policy Initiative
- IGAD Fisheries programme

3.1.4 Gaps and Opportunities for the Sector's Development

Despite the notable achievements registered by the agriculture sector in the region, there remain many gaps and opportunities to achieve rapid growth and sustainable development. These gaps include: Policies and institutional capacities; Financial resources and budgetary allocation; Technical innovation capacity; Climate change; Low investment; Information and reliable scientific data; Education and training; and Marketing.

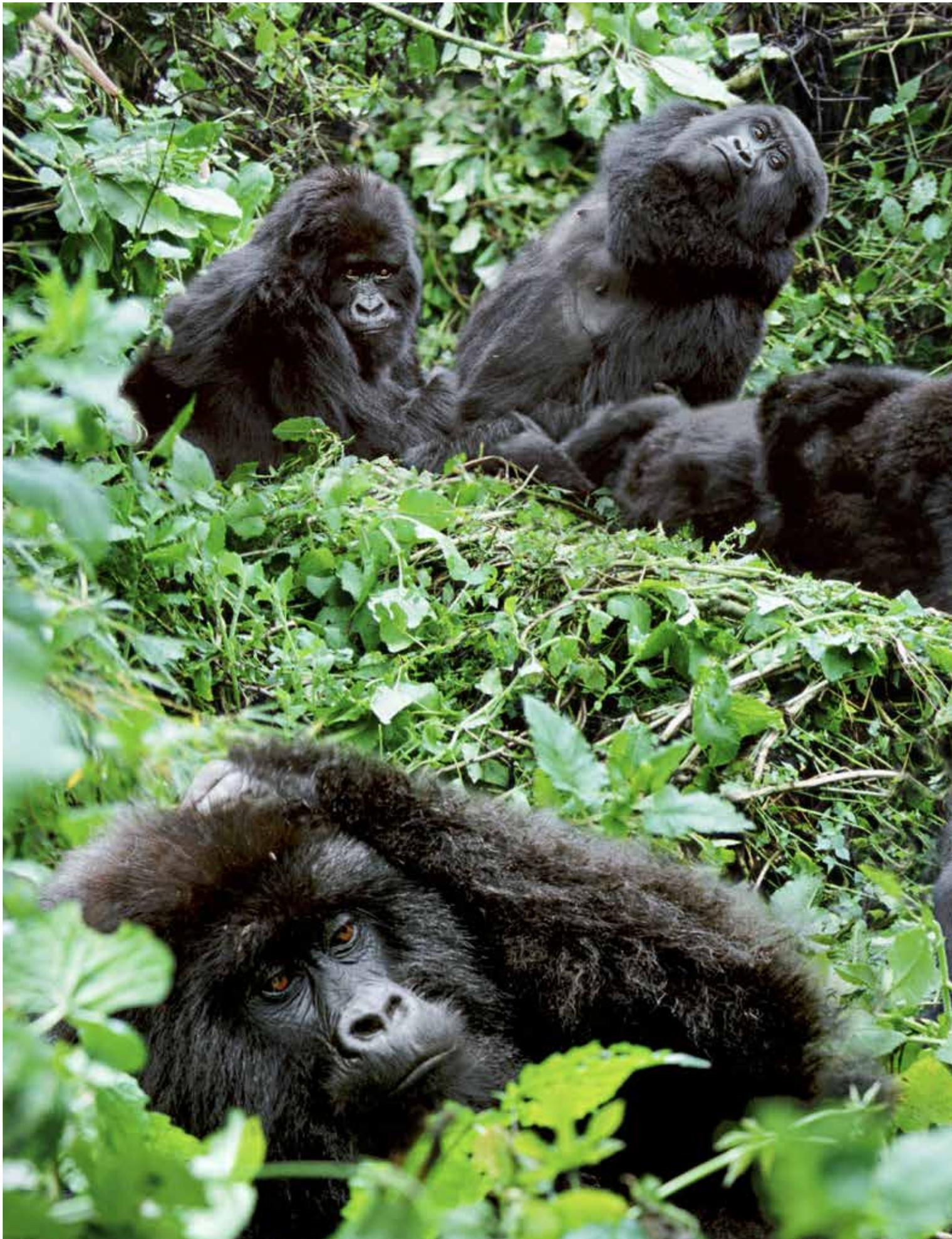
3.2 Conclusions, Recommendations and Interventions

3.2.1 Conclusions

Revitalizing the agricultural sector is a precondition for achieving high and sustainable growth, poverty reduction and food security in the IGAD region. Over the past decade, the region has made tremendous efforts in the agriculture sector as member states have developed and adopted appropriate relevant normative policy and legal frameworks to address high levels of poverty and food insecurity in the region. Several institutional frameworks including investment policies, strategies and intervention programmes/projects were implemented.

3.2.2 Recommendations towards Addressing the Identified Gaps

1. Strengthen institutional and human capacity of regional organizations to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate, coordinate/collaborate with regional programmes.
2. Develop and implement agricultural policies and strategies that support livelihood and disaster risk reduction through resilience and coping mechanisms against shocks (e.g. safety nets, insurance, and nutrition interventions).
3. Promote conservation of genetic resources (crops, livestock and fisheries) that can diversify available nutritious foods for local consumption and also adapt to harsh and changing climate.
4. Improve livestock management by putting in place regional and international initiatives to end cattle rustling, pests and diseases.
5. Support and encourage member states governments' initiatives to target agro-pastoral communities with provision of animal drugs and vaccines for livestock diseases and pests, extension and other services.
6. Support regional management of coastal and marine fisheries resources as well as initiatives to prevent illegal and unsustainable fishing.
7. Support and encourage establishment of livestock routes and pastoralists camps to reduce conflicts over resources between farmers and pastoralists.
8. Promote investment in agriculture and support the investment climate. Given the large financing gap in the agriculture sector in member states, governments and development partners should increase their investments in the sector particularly in rural areas.
9. Support infrastructure and regional integration: substantial support for infrastructure development and regional trade and integration efforts will remain vital into the long term.





FAMILY GROUP OF
MOUNTAIN GORILLAS
MGAHINGA NATIONAL
PARK UGANDA

PHOTOGRAPER:
STEVE BLOOM

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (NREP)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Overview of Importance of the NREP Sector in the IGAD Region

As described in the previous chapter, the stressors emanating from natural resources and environmental and climate change degradation place the region at grave threat to the human security of its inhabitants. These threats were among the main reasons for the creation of IGAD that was entrusted to coordinate and complement member states' efforts in environment protection and sustainable management of natural resources in the region. Consequently, IGAD developed a number of sectoral regional policies and strategies to reduce the negative impact of economic development on environment and the natural resources of the region. Similarly, IGAD formulated and implemented a large number of regional programmes and projects to contribute to the reversal efforts of degradation of natural resources and the environment in the region. The intention was that member states efforts complemented by the IGAD efforts would arrest the degradation of the environmental resources in the region. However, despite all the efforts at national and regional levels, the deterioration of the environment and degradation of natural resources has continued unabated. There is, therefore, an urgent need for IGAD and its member states to strengthen their commitment, both at national and regional levels, to restore the degraded areas while at the same time, promoting sustainable management of the available environmental resources in the region. This will help increase the contribution of natural resources and the environment to sustained economic growth and reduce natural resources based conflicts in the region.

4.1.2 Contribution of the sector to the national and regional economic development

The immense contribution of environmental resources to the IGAD economy can be seen in the contributions of the sector to the other economic sectors. Climate, water and other natural resources such as arable and grazing lands provide the basis for an optimally functioning agriculture sector, which accounts for a 43 percent contribution to the regions GDP (including indirect links to other economic sectors), export earnings, government revenues, and jobs in the formal economy. The goods and services produced by the different ecosystems form the basis for economic and social development in the region. Biomass production provides the raw material for use in the construction and industrial sectors. The consumption patterns and trade in the region also depend on the type and quality of the ecosystem goods and services produced in the region. The ecosystem services help the maintenance and mitigation of climate changes as well as provisioning of water cycles that are critical to environmental and human health. In turn, environmental safety and health is key to achieving sustained economic growth in support of sustainable livelihoods in the region. Other contributions of the environment to the economy come from tourism based on IGAD's natural endowment of wildlife, mountains, rangelands, beaches, and coral reefs, as well as timber production from forests and fish catches from lakes, rivers, and the Indian Ocean.

4.2 Situation Analysis of the Natural Resources and Environment Protection (NREP)

4.2.1 Root causes and effects of the challenges facing the NREP sector in the Region

Even though the economy of the region is largely dependent on natural resources as seen above including agriculture, fisheries, mining and ecosystem services, various environmental degradation processes threaten agricultural and pastoral lands, watersheds, surface and ground water sources, the rich forest and savannahs and the coastal and marine resources of the region. The challenges that have been identified as being of greatest importance to the region fall within the realm of environmental issues and governance, or policy and institutional gaps. The environmental issues are: i) land, wetland and forest degradation, ii) fisheries, habitats and biodiversity degradation, iii) pollution, iv) terrestrial and aquatic invasive species, v) water balance, water use management, vi) emerging issues such as climate change, and vii) Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).

4.2.2 Current national and regional level policies, strategies and institutional frameworks

Member states and the IGAD Secretariat have formulated a number of national and regional policies and strategies at national and regional levels. They have also created national and regional institutions / frameworks which are

responsible for the implementation of national and regional policies and strategies respectively. In general, all countries acknowledge the challenges faced in sustainable management of the natural resources, such as land degradation, loss of forest cover and the need for improved property rights in their key planning documents (PRSP, Vision documents etc.). At the same time substantial increases in agricultural productivity and natural resource reliant development are envisioned without any clear and significant evidence of increased investments in natural capital (soil conservation, protection of wetlands, fish stock rehabilitation etc.). Furthermore, policy coherence is generally poor in most of the member states. In general at the regional level there has been a laggard progress in the development of integrated policy, planning (including regional strategic land use and settlement planning) and decision making for improved natural resource outcomes. However, the biggest drawback in regional policies and strategies for sustainable management of natural resources is their low or non-domestic / implementation at national levels.

4.3 Important National and Regional Level Programmes/Projects on the Sector

The institutional arrangements to facilitate and co-ordinate regional actions on environment and development include sub-regional organizations such as IGAD, COMESA, EAC, NEPAD and SADC. High-level regional forums have also been established to formulate regional policies and programmes dealing with environment and sustainable development issues. These forums include the African Ministerial Conferences on the Environment (AMCEN), established under the auspices of UNEP in 1985; African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), the African Economic Community (AEC), established within the framework of the OAU and the Abuja Treaty in June 1992; and the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment (CAMRE), established as the special body of the League of Arab States, consisting of 11 North African States and 12 West Asian States.

Some of the regional policies and institutional frameworks IGAD has put in place to sustainably manage the natural resources and protect the environment in the region include:

- IGAD Environment Policy
- IGAD Environment and Natural Resources Strategy
- IGAD Environment Impact Assessment Policy Framework
- IGAD Environment Impact Assessment Protocol
- IGAD Environment Impact Assessment Guidelines and Training Manual
- IGAD Environment Security Assessment and Training Manual
- IGAD Sub-regional Action Programme to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- The IGAD Sub-regional Environment Action Plan to implement the Environment Component of NEPAD
- The IGAD Monitoring of Land Degradation, Habitat Conservation and Forest Cover change monitoring under the Monitoring of Environment and Security in Africa (MESA) Programme
- Ongoing development of regional biodiversity policy and regional biodiversity database and information system
- IGAD Regional Water Resources Policy
- IGAD Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI)
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

4.4 Gaps and opportunities for the development of the sector

The major constraints faced in implementing agreed NRM related programmes and projects at IGAD and the region in general include the following: Inadequate resources, Gap in capacity, Insufficient coordination and transparency, Low level of democratization and grassroots-level participation, Inadequate joint programming on cross-border / transboundary resources, Low access to environmental funds.

4.5 Important Lessons and Best Practices to be learned from the Development Experiences of the Region

Some lessons from various project experiences in regions such as the Nile basin initiative (NBI) include:

- Proper stakeholder participation and engagement to ensure the development of comprehensive legislation and institutional frameworks that adequately address environmental-related societal needs and concerns;
- Environmental legislation, guidelines and institutional set-ups should be kept as simple as possible to avoid ineffectiveness and delayed implementation as a result of over-sophisticated documentation (the challenge is in the implementation);
- Capacity-building, which forms an integral part of environmental sector reform and the backbone of the successful implementation of environmental management programmes; and
- A systematic approach within a realistic timeframe for the development of environment-related legislation and guidelines, taking into account the above and the availability of financial resources and sound reliable data.

4.6 Conclusions, Recommendations and Interventions

Environment and Natural Resources being a crucial part of the development of a regional livelihoods approach, IGAD has already taken a good first step, by developing regional sectoral natural resources and environment policies and strategies and protocols, recognizing regional natural resource management, environment protection, and disaster risk management as a priority focal area for the IGAD regional compact. But practically, this would require greater efforts in the implementation / domestication of regionally harmonized' policies, as well as improved coherence between national policies and the IGAD regional compact. Therefore, despite efforts such as IDDRSI currently receiving high-level political attention, further attention should be given to managing the sensitivities around the joint management of natural resources in the IGAD region. On the other hand, it may also be the case that framing certain initiatives in such areas within a comprehensive, multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder policy process like IDDRSI or even CAADP could also contribute to removing some of the obstacles that have been limiting regional cooperation around water-land-energy sectors.

4.6.1 Conclusions

IGAD has taken a good first step, by recognizing regional natural resource management/ disaster risk management as a priority focal area for the IGAD regional compact. Poverty reduction and economic growth in the IGAD region cannot be sustained without well-functioning ecosystems. The rapidly growing population is largely dependent on natural resources based sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, forestry and mining. Although national development plans seek to increase economic diversification, natural resource based sectors are expected to continue to be critical for poverty reduction and growth. Current resource degradation hinders growth; reduces agricultural yields and impacts negatively on people's health and welfare.

4.6.2 Recommendations

- Promote the use of strategic environmental assessments in IGAD policy development
- Strengthen the Agriculture and Environment Division at IGAD
- Increase transparency, accountability and enhance information flow
- Build regional capacity on climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Protect and ensure wise use of the Regions natural assets
- Enhance the resilience of local communities
- Maximize returns for natural resource management investment
- Manage current and emerging threats to the Region's natural assets
- Increase stakeholders' capacity to use the Region's natural resources wisely



AFRICA'S FIRST MODERN
ELECTRIFIED RAILWAY -
THE ETHIOPIA-DJIBOUTI
RAILWAY

PHOTOGRAPER:
XINHUA



REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION (RECI)

5.1 Introduction

IGAD's focus for Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI) is to create an open, unified, regional economic space for the business community – a single market open to competitive entry and well integrated into the continental and global economies. IGAD seeks to achieve its RECI goals through its work in the following programme areas: Trade, Tourism, Industry and Infrastructure Development. IGAD's task in the area of RECI will not be easy. The relatively weak economies of the IGAD Member States and the ongoing insecurity in some of the Member States both present major barriers to regional economic cooperation and integration. To achieve its RECI goals, IGAD will need to identify creative solutions to address and / or get around these major barriers, while positioning itself as a Regional Economic Community (REC) that delivers regional economic cooperation and integration "wins" to the IGAD Member States. A focus on brokering regional infrastructure projects and identifying funding for them would contribute to meeting the extensive infrastructure needs in the region, meet IGAD RECI objectives and help IGAD's RECI contribution stand out.

5.1.1 Overview of Importance of the Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration Sector in The IGAD Region

This focus requires both regional infrastructure as well as the gradual harmonization of policies for removal of barriers to inter-state communications. Globalisation trends of the potential benefits if they are exploited as appropriate policy measures and structural changes in a combined effort. The Economic Cooperation and Integration and Social Development Division has the following major areas of focus in programme areas:

- Trade, Tourism and Industry
- Infrastructure Development
- Health and Social Development

The IGAD Free Trade Area (FTA) is envisaged in the six stages for the accomplishment of the African Economic Community (AEC), which include the creation of a free trade area and customs union in each of the eight regional blocks by 2017. It is also entrenched in the decision of the 12th IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Addis Ababa 2008), directing the Secretariat to develop and implement regional integration policies and programmes and resulting in the roadmap for the creation of the IGAD FTA subsequently endorsed by the Member States in 2010.

5.1.2 Contribution of the Sector to the National and Regional Economic Development

The implementation of the IGAD FTA entails the establishment of Protocols for the Free Movement of Persons, to reduce travel restrictions persisting in the region and to facilitate the right of establishment of residence and employment, the acquisition of work permits, and pastoral mobility. In line with its Trade Facilitation Action Plan, IGAD is supporting the implementation of the establishment of trade facilitation initiatives for small agro-producers and traders, and regional initiatives aimed at developing capacities of the Member States in mineral resources development, industrialization and value addition. In order to make progress towards the attainment of the IGAD FTA that is a major component of the wider Minimum Integration Plan (MIP), several steps have been taken. In the industry sub-sector IGAD is scaling up industrial activities like minerals resources processing and development, agro-processing, cotton, textiles and apparels, metal processing and fabrication in conjunction with its member states with the help of the AU, UNECA and UNIDO. The successful implementation of these industrial activities will enhance regional integration and economic cooperation as well as value addition. More importantly it will add value to the living standards of citizens in the member states as it boosts intra-African trade. In line with the African Mining vision, IGAD is involved in activities to strengthen the recently established African Minerals Development Centre.

In the Tourism sub-sector IGAD has supported member states in implementing the sustainable tourism master plan (STMP). Meetings were held in Addis Ababa from 29th -31st July 2014 to help Ethiopia kick-start the implementation of the STMP. There was also the launching of the Uganda tourism master plan on 27th September 2014 in Mbale town, Uganda. Moreover, IGAD facilitated the 39th Africa Travel Association and Tourism Congress that took place in Kampala on 11th-16th November 2014 where aspects of the STMP were prominently featured. IGAD is also assisting Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan to roll out the implementation of their respective tourism master plans.

In the transport and infrastructure sub-sector, the IGAD interventions are based on the Horn of Africa Initiative (HOAI). The HOAI was designed to provide the IGAD Region with crucial needed connectivity but guided by a broad regional policy that calls for a safe, secure and efficient integrated infrastructure system responsive to the needs of the people and the economy and to strengthening regional integration by unlocking small scattered markets in the region and creating a bigger regional market space that will enhance IGAD's economic competitiveness. Therefore, the main thrust for the IGAD regional infrastructure is based on the HOAI and is in line with the PIDA strategic framework for 2040. The key guiding principles include:

- Support the IGAD regional interconnectivity and economic integration;
- Maximize access while minimizing the environmental impact;
- Clarification of the roles at regional and national levels in the delivery and management of regional infrastructure and services.

Currently IGAD is focused on addressing three priority issues of transportation and infrastructural sector as follows:

- Efforts are underway to adopt and enforce axle load limits all along IGAD road corridors in line with the regional harmonization policy.
- Feasibility and detailed engineering studies are being conducted in the priority road corridors with the aim of enhancing regional interconnectivity.
- Resources are also being mobilized for the sake of improving regional planning for infrastructure and in this respect a regional infrastructure master plan will be developed which includes not only transport but also other subsectors such as energy, water and ICT.

5.2 Situation Analysis of the Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration Sector

5.2.1 Root causes and effects of the challenges facing the RECI sector in the Region

The root causes of the binding constraint to the RECI sector include the following: poor business enabling environment, narrow economic bases, weak/poorly skilled human resources, low industrial capacity, high cost of energy, poor transport and ICT infrastructure. These have led to slow progress in regional integration in the form of limited trade with countries beyond geographical neighbours, and high non-tariff barriers. The lack of political determination on the parts of the Member States constitutes the main challenge for the RECI.

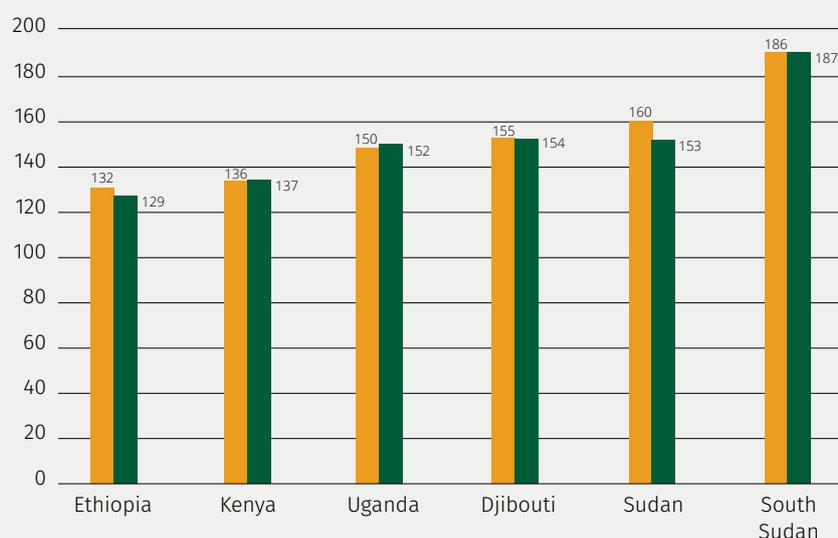


FIGURE 5.1
IGAD MEMBER STATE RANKINGS IN THE WORLD BANK DOING BUSINESS REPORT (2014 AND 2015)

2015
2014

5.2.2 Gaps and Opportunities for the Development of the Sector

The approach to regional integration on the continent has so far focused more on the elimination of trade barriers than on the development of the productive capacities necessary for trade. While the elimination of trade barriers is certainly important, it will not have the desired effect if it is not complemented with policy measures to eliminate supply side constraints. In spite of the challenges facing the sector, there is enough evidence to demonstrate that progress in regional economic cooperation and integration is taking place. In order to move the regional economic community and integration agenda forward, it is important for IGAD to identify and address the gaps, while pursuing the opportunities within its reach. The main challenge include the slow and low implementation of MIP, lack of regional free mobility regime, limited space for the private sector, and limited productive capacity, lack of studies on the competitive and comparative advantages of Member States within the region, lack of access to finance, lack of attractive tourist package, and slow ratification and implementation.

5.2.3 Lessons Learnt

IGAD has an opportunity to encourage Member States to pursue non-traditional financing solutions like the internal public bond based mobilisation in Ethiopia for the Grand Dam, Euro-bond in Kenya, and other examples of bi-lateral and public/private funding arrangements in IGAD Member States. IGAD could publish best practices collected from the experiences of IGAD Member States.

FIGURE 5.2
GDP COMPOSITION
BY SECTOR OF
ORIGIN, IGAD
MEMBER STATES
(ESTIMATE: 2014)

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services

Source: CIA World Fact Book

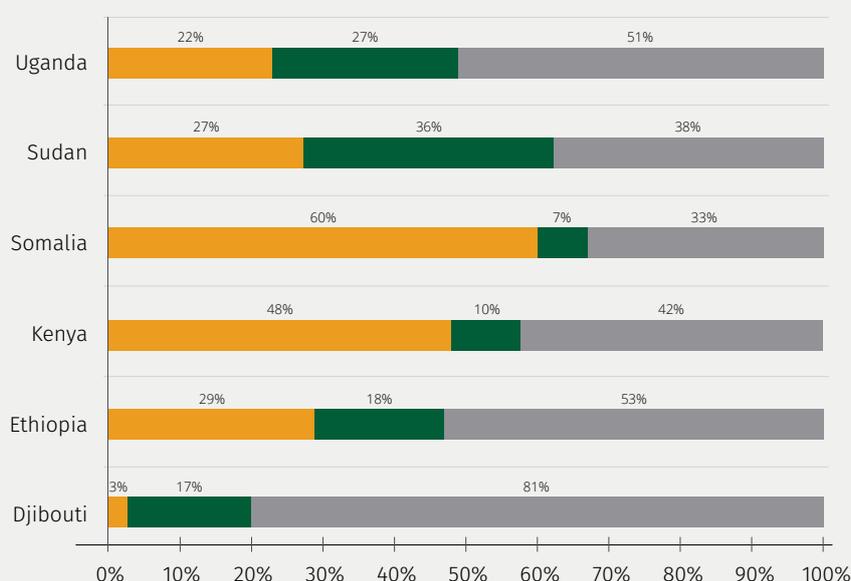
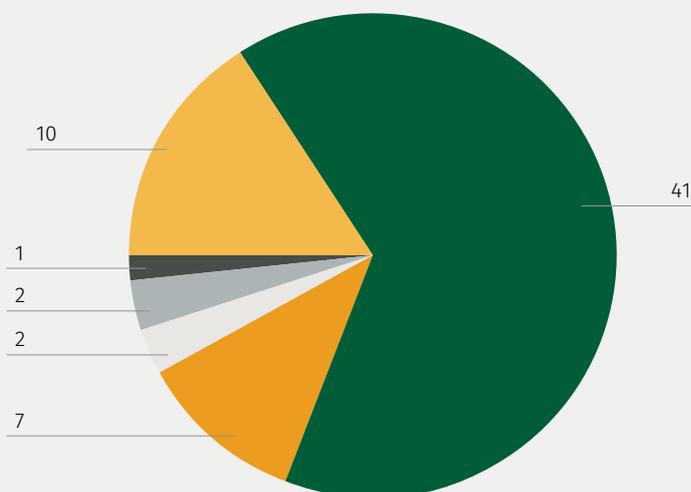


FIGURE 5.3
NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY
SECTOR - IGAD REGIONAL
INFRASTRUCTURE
PROJECTS

- Water
- Energy
- Roads
- Rail
- Pipeline
- Ports

Source: Status of IGAD Regional Infrastructure Projects as at February 2015 (Table 4.1 below)



5.3 Conclusions, Recommendations and Interventions

5.3.1 Conclusions

Although the IGAD Member States are all at different stages of development and different levels of compliance with the IGAD Minimum Integration Plan, regional integration is an important accelerator of regional growth. It is important that the IGAD Member States strive to meet their obligations under the various IGAD agreements. It is equally incumbent upon IGAD however, to prove the value it brings to the table, especially in light of the fact that Member States already belong to other RECs that have delivered strong results.

5.3.2 Recommendations towards Addressing Identified Gaps and Opportunities

1. Accelerate implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme.
2. Eliminate barriers that prevent IGAD from being a Free Trade Area.
3. Develop strategies to (a) liberalize intra-regional trade in goods on the basis of mutually beneficial trade arrangements among the Partner States; (b) promote efficiency in production within IGAD; (c) enhance domestic, cross border and foreign investment in the IGAD; and (d) promote economic development and diversification in industrialization among member states.
4. Enhance the role of the IGAD Business Forum.
5. Provide regional level frameworks to enhance cross border trade between communities
6. Demonstrate IGAD relevance in regional economic cooperation and integration by supporting IGAD MSs in the completion of Trans-national projects.
7. Promote adoption and implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Master Plan (STMP).
8. Establish a loan or financial institutions to guide the process regional financing strategy.

FIGURE 5.4

CREATIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE PROVISION

Project	Investment	Source	Timing
20 year concession for management of PAID		Dubai Ports World ((DPW)	Concession ended 2011
Construction of Dolareh Container Terminal (1/3 shares: DPW; 2/3 shares: Government)	US\$ 400 ml	DPW	Operational since 2008
Ambouli International Airport Management		DPW	
Djibouti Customs Management		Dubai Customs World (DPW subsidiary)	Concession ended 2011
Oil Terminal Management (Government: 10 percent share; Horizon Djibouti Terminals: 45 percent share.		Horizon Djibouti Terminals (subsidiary of Group ENOC; a UAE oil company)	
Oil Terminal Expansion	US\$ 67 ml		On-going
Expansion of Tadjourah Port	US\$ 90 ml	Saudi Arabian Development Fund, Arab Economic & Social Development Fund	2015 project launch

Source: Summarized from the Djibouti IGAD RECI State of the Sector Baseline Report 2014

TABLE 5.1

STATUS OF IGAD REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AS AT FEBRUARY 2015

	PROJECT	COUNTRY	LENGTH
PORTS			
1	Lamu Port	Kenya	0
2	Tadjourah Port	Djibouti	0
PIPELINE			
3	Eldoret - Kampala Pipeline	Kenya/ Uganda	352
4	LAPSSET Pipeline	Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan	3,271
RAILWAYS			
5	LAPSSET Railway	Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan	2,900
6	Addis Ababa Light Rail	Ethiopia	34
7	Addis Ababa-Mieso-Diredawa-Djibouti Railway	Djibouti, Ethiopia	756
8	Awash-Weldiya/Mekelle-Haragebeya-Semera-Elidar-Tadjourah Railway	Djibouti, Ethiopia	675
9	Kenya - Uganda Railway	Kenya, Uganda	1,332
10	Gulu-Nimule-Juba-Wau Railway	South Sudan, Uganda	1,060
11	Juba-Yei-Kaya-Olaba-Arua Railway	South Sudan	528

STATUS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (US\$ MILLION)	SECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)	UNSECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)
Government of Kenya in August 2014 signed a 480 million U.S. dollar agreement with a Chinese firm for the construction of the first three berths of Lamu Port. The three berths will serve general cargo, bulk cargo and container cargo.	5,300.00	480	4,820.00
Construction of the phase 1 of the port is ongoing. Road from Tadjourah to Balho (Border with Ethiopia), 100 km, completed.	180	80	100.00
Oil products pipeline, 352 km, constructed running from Eldoret in Kenya to Kampala in Uganda. A process to secure an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) company is underway.	350		350.00
Pipeline planned to be constructed running from Lamu Port in Kenya to 70 miles north of Juba (Oil Field and Treatment Facilities) and Ethiopia (Product Oil Terminal at Shashemene). Feasibility and preliminary design studies completed in 2011. Funds are mobilised for construction of pipeline.	5,485.00		5,485.00
Prefeasibility studies for the Kenyan sections of the railway were completed in 2011. Ethiopia has also undertaken pre-feasibility studies from Mojo (Junct with Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway) to Moyale section. Mobilization of resources for detailed designs ongoing.	12,012.40		12,012.40
Construction of the 34 km long light rail is now complete. Pre-operations testing is ongoing.	475	475	0.00
Construction of standard gauge railway is about 60 percent complete (Dewelle-Djibouti, 100 km, is about 55 percent complete, while Addis - Dewelle, 656 km, is 65 percent complete).	2,698.00	2,698.00	0.00
Construction of standard gauge railway Awash-Weldiya (with spur to Mekere) - Dichoto - Elidar has commenced.	1,675.00	1,391.00	284.00
Kenya secured USD 4 billion from China EXIM bank and construction of Mombasa - Nairobi, 500 km, started in December 2014.	10,656.00	4000	6,656.00
Feasibility, environmental/social and detailed design studies required followed by construction of the railway. Feasibility studies for the Tororo-Pakwach line are complete (to link the line to the Kenya-Uganda railway)	4,395.70		4,395.70
Proposed railway linking Juba in South Sudan to Arua in Northern Uganda via Yei on the west of the Nile. Feasibility, environmental/social and detailed design studies required followed by construction of the railway.	2,191.40		2,191.40

	PROJECT	COUNTRY	LENGTH
ROADS			
12	Kampala - Gulu Road	Uganda	290
13	Gulu-Atiak-Nimule Road	Uganda	110
14	Vurra - Arua - Koboko - Oraba Road	Uganda	92
15	Juba-Nimule Road	South Sudan	192
16	Lira-Kitgum -Musingo Road	Uganda	350
17	Malaba-Soroti Road	Uganda	165
18	Busia-Jinja-Kampala Road	Uganda	229
19	Yei-Farak-Sika-Maridi-Yambio Road	South Sudan	360
20	Yambio-Tambura-Wau-Abiyei Road	South Sudan	700
21	Kaya-Yei-Juba Road	South Sudan	248
22	Juba-Bor-Malakal Road	South Sudan	600
23	Juba-Munduri-Rumbek-Wau-Raja Road	South Sudan	690
24	Juba-Torit-Nadapal Road	South Sudan	363
25	Lesseru - Lodwar -Lokichoggio-Nandapal Road	Kenya	512
26	LAPSSET Highway (Lamu-Garissa-Isiolo-Lokichar road)	Kenya	900
27	Nakuru-Loruk-Marich Pass Road	Kenya	275
28	Kibwezi - Isiolo Road	Kenya	420
29	Moyale One Stop Border Post	Kenya, Ethiopia	0
30	LAPSSET Highway (Isiolo - Moyale Road)	Kenya	501
31	LAPSSET Highway (Awassa-Ageremariam-Moyale Road)	Ethiopia	500

STATUS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (US\$ MILLION)	SECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)	UNSECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)
The Feasibility Study was completed in December 2013; Design studies are ongoing. Road to be rehabilitated/reconstructed.	217.5	217.5	0.00
Construction works started in February, 2012 and Completion is expected by July 2015.	67.3	67.3	0.00
Construction works are ongoing and are 90 percent complete.	76.3	76.3	0.00
Road completed in September 2012. Funded and built by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).	225	225	0.00
Detailed designs were completed in June 2012. Government of Uganda mobilizing funds to construct the road.	308.8	5.3	303.50
Rehabilitation of the road ongoing through staged rehabilitation. It is 95 percent complete.	161.3	161.3	0.00
Road undergoing rehabilitation/reconstruction.	58	58	0.00
Pre-Feasibility studies completed. Feasibility, ESIA and Detailed Design studies are required in order to upgrade the road to Asphalt Concrete standard.	363.6		363.60
Pre-Feasibility studies completed. Full feasibility, ESIA and Detailed Design studies are required in order to upgrade the road to Asphalt Concrete standard.	707		707.00
Detailed designs and feasibility studies have so far been completed	248		248.00
Construction of Juba-Bor section started in April 2012.	800		800.00
Detailed engineering design complete	828		828.00
Studies are complete and South Sudan and Kenya governments mobilizing funds to construct whole section from Juba to Lesseru (touching Northern Corridor to Mombasa Port).	539.6		539.60
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and detailed design are complete. Government of Kenya has mobilised part of the funds (from WB - US\$ 100 mn), and is mobilising remaining amount for commencement.	760.4	100	660.40
Design studies of Lamu - Garissa (263 km); and Garissa-Isiolo (305km) are 20 percent complete; while Nginyang-Lokori-Lokichar (200km) design studies are 80 percent complete. Consultancy services for design studies for Isiolo - Nginyang (170km) are procured. Studies funded by AfDB.	1,406.00	6	1,400.00
Upgrading of a section of the road (Loruk-Barpelo) was commenced on 17/08/2011. 20 km of tarmac has been completed.	248.8	65.6	183.20
Feasibility and detailed design studies completed. Government of Kenya mobilizing funds to construct the road to international standards.	420		420.00
Construction will be undertaken once the ongoing design of the OSBP is completed.	10	6	4.00
Construction of Isiolo-Merille River (136km) completed (2007-2010). Construction of Marsabit - Turbi (121km); Turbi - Moyale (123km); and Merille River - Marsabit (121km) is ongoing and is 45 percent complete. Completion of construction of the entire road section is expected on 27th January 2016.	535	535	0.00
Awassa - Ageremariam (190km) is under rehabilitation; Ageremariam - Yabelo - Mega (190km) reconstruction is complete and Mega - Moyale (106km) is in rehabilitation.	475	475	0.00

	PROJECT	COUNTRY	LENGTH
32	Dicheto-Galafi Junction-Elder-Belho Road Project	Ethiopia	86
33	Jijiga-Togowuchale Road	Ethiopia	65
34	Berbera-Hargeisa-Kalabayd-Togowuchale Road	Somalia	266
35	Dire Dawa - Dewele Road	Ethiopia	212
36	Djibouti-Holholl-Ali Sabieh Road	Djibouti	80
37	Garissa-Wajir-Mandera road	Kenya	699
38	Mogadishu-Baidoa-Mandera road	Somalia	521
39	Mogadishu-Beledweyne-Galkayo road	Somalia	717
40	Berbera-Burco-Galkayo road	Somalia	694
41	Kismayu-Merca-Mogadishu road	Somalia	483
42	Kismayu-Liboi road	Somalia	220
43	Garissa-Daadab-Liboi road	Kenya	207
44	Mizan-Dima-Raad Road	Ethiopia	160
45	Raad-Boma-Kapoeta Road	South Sudan	270
46	Jekou-Malakal Road	South Sudan	190
47	Talodi-El Leri-Tonga Road	South Sudan and Sudan	165
48	El Mujlad-Abiyei-Gorgriyal-Wau Road	South Sudan and Sudan	414
49	Rank-Malakal Road	South Sudan and Sudan	345
50	Loyada - Zeila-Boroma-Kalabayd road	Somalia	200
51	Djibouti-Loyada Road	Djibouti	20
52	Arta - Carrefour - Guelile Road	Djibouti	79
53	Obock - Assab Road	Djibouti and Eritrea	120

STATUS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (US\$ MILLION)	SECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)	UNSECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)
The road is to be constructed to a rigid pavement under a design and build (DB) contract. Bids for construction works are under evaluation.	86	86	0.00
Upgrading of the road section completed	25	25	0.00
Feasibility and detailed engineering design studies being funded by EU (EUR 3.7 million).	270.6	4.6	266.00
Upgrading to bitumen standard has been awarded in August 2014, construction ongoing. Awarded as design and build (DB) contract.	220		220.00
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed Engineering studies required followed by upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	82.8		82.80
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed Engineering studies completed. Government of Kenya mobilising funds to upgrade the road to bitumen standards.	699		699.00
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are upgraded to bitumen standard.	724.2		724.20
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required before upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	700.9		700.90
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required for the road to be upgraded to bitumen standard.	487.8		487.80
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required for upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	224.4		224.40
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed Engineering studies have been completed. Government of Kenya mobilising funds to tarmack.	208.5	1.5	207.00
Award of upgrading to bitumen standard awarded in November 2014.	135	135	0.00
Prefeasibility studies are ongoing, and AfDB are expected to fund full feasibility, ESIA and detailed design studies from the NEPAD-IPPF 2013 fund.	273.5		273.50
Prefeasibility studies have been undertaken. Full feasibility, ESIA and detailed design studies are required in order to upgrade the road to bitumen standard.	193.8		193.80
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required for upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	168.3		168.30
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required for upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	418.1		418.10
Feasibility, ESIA, and detailed engineering design studies are required for upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	350.2		350.20
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed Engineering studies completed. Government of Kenya mobilising funds to upgrade the road to bitumen standards.	699		699.00
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed studies required before upgrading of road to bitumen.	204		204.00
Road upgraded to bitumen standard in 2014 with support from Islamic Bank.	21	21	0.00
Construction of Arta - Carrefour, 49 km, to be complete by February 2015. Funds required (USD 30 mn) designing and upgrading remaining 30 kms from Carrefour to Guelile. Funds used to construct Arta-Carrefour sections obtained from EU.	79	49	30.00
Feasibility and ESIA studies; and Detailed Engineering studies required before upgrading of the road to bitumen standard.	124.2		124.20

	PROJECT	COUNTRY	LENGTH
ENERGY			
54	South Sudan - Uganda (230KV) Regional Inter-Connector	South Sudan and Uganda	510
55	Ethiopia - Kenya Interconnector (East African Highway)	Ethiopia and Kenya	1045
56	Ethiopia - Djibouti Power Interconnection Project	Ethiopia and Djibouti	283
57	Ethiopia-Sudan Power Systems Interconnection	Ethiopia and Sudan	297
58	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam	Ethiopia	0
59	Karadobi Multipurpose Hydropower Project	Ethiopia	0
60	Gilgel Gibe III Hydro Power Project	Ethiopia	0
61	Karuma Hydro Power Project	Uganda	0
62	Ayago Hydro Power Project	Uganda	0
63	Murchison Falls Hydro Power Project	Uganda	0
50	Loyada - Zeila-Boroma-Kalabayd road	Somalia	200
WATER			
64	Hagedera - Djibouti Water Supply Project	Djibouti, Ethiopia	120

STATUS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (US\$ MILLION)	SECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)	UNSECURED FINANCE (US\$ MILLION)
Feasibility study being undertaken financed by the AfDB.	306		306.00
Project is ongoing	1,032.00	1,032.00	0.00
First interconnector line was completed in 2012. The construction of the second line is ongoing with support from Kuwait Fund.	193	193	0.00
The project is substantially complete.	70.6	70.6	0.00
Hydroelectric power plant with capacity to produce 6,000MW. Project is ongoing and expected 2017.	4,800.00	480	4,320.00
Project to have installed capacity of 1600MW.	21	21	0.00
Pre-feasibility studies completed.	2,231.80		2,231.80
Power plant to produce 1,870 MW of electricity. Currently under construction.	1,470.00	723	747.00
Construction works for the 600 MW Karuma Hydro Power plant on river Nile is on-going.	2,200.00	2,200.00	0.00
Draft detailed feasibility study is complete. Contract negotiations for EPC completed.	1,600.00		1,600.00
Preliminary studies were done. Feasibility studies have not yet started, project is at conceptual stage.	1,140.00		1,140.00
Construction of the pipeline ongoing at cost of USD 339 mn. China's Exim bank is funding USD 322 mn, with balance (USD 17 mn) from Djibouti	339	339	0.00
	75,479.00	16,482.00	58,997.00

FEMALE STUDENTS IN
BAIDOA, SOMALIA

PHOTOGRAPER:
LIBA TAYLOR





SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (SD)

6.1 Introduction

Social Development is about putting people at the centre of development and, provide them with better opportunities, which means a commitment that development processes need to benefit people and the way they interact in groups and society, and the norms that facilitates such interaction. Against all challenges (economic, social, environmental, security and institutional), IGAD social development strategic objective is to develop integrated regional mechanisms and systems through IGAD corporate development and to implement common policies to improve social development and related aspects. The ultimate goal of the social development sector is to enhance the quality of life of people of the region. With the commencement of the last decade of the twentieth century, social development has assumed a global outlook and instead of focusing on the less privileged groups (poor, persons with disabilities, and the elderly), there has been greater emphasis placed on social equality and human rights. Successive global gatherings (Rio1992, Copenhagen 1995, Beijing 1995, Cairo 1994,) have added to the social and human development contemporary agenda.

6.1.1 Overview of Importance of the Social Development (SD) Sector in the IGAD Region

Bringing the social development to the top of IGAD agenda will lead to enhanced long-term development by providing conditions and human capital for decent employment opportunities by enhancing capacities for the implementation of innovative social protection schemes and by building and improving governance institutions through strengthening social dialogue. The mandate of the IGAD social development programme area covers broad sectors which include health, nutrition education, population policy, migration, employment, social protection, culture, and sports) with special focus on youth, children, women, and other vulnerable population groups. The IGAD social development programme area is intended to complement MS efforts in developing and harmonizing regional development policies, and identifying capacity gaps in the IGAD region. With engagement of technical departments and the support of donor partners, IGAD had accomplished a set of projects, policies, training and consultative forums. As an inseparable part of the global community and as members of the African Union, IGAD MSs, throughout the last two decades, have embarked with various capacities, in planning and implementing the social development agenda. Some encouraging results in IGAD MSs in the social development agenda had been noted. Yet all IGAD member, being in the category of the developing countries are facing enormous social development challenges.. Successful accomplishment of social development agenda are interdependent and interlinked with the economic regional integration, agriculture peace and security agenda, this to ensure advancement of the political, economic, environment and agricultural sector towards sustainable development of the region.

6.1.2 Contribution of the Sector to National and Regional Economic Development

The IGAD Region covers about 21 percent of Africa's population spread across 17 percent of the continental landmass with extreme variability in density ranging from a high of 124/km² in Uganda to a low of 15/km² in Somalia, with substantial variability in social indicators across the region. However, improvements have been made in reducing infant mortality rates over the past decade across the IGAD region. Africa is the continent with the youngest population on earth with 70 percent of the inhabitants estimated to be under the age 30. IGAD region mirrors at this continental trend in this regard. Having young population, coupled with the significant inequalities, high unemployment rates, and urbanization, this demography presents both opportunity and risk. This needs more vibrant economic educational policies to be put in place and more creation of jobs.

Despite some progress in improving the welfare status of households during the past ten years, overall poverty remains high among IGAD MSs. The rate of deprivation varies among the MSs. Also on education sector attainment remains relatively low in the IGAD region, nonetheless, most of the IGAD member states have managed to substantially increase primary school enrolments; however, the surge in numbers attending primary school has affected the quality of education. The net primary enrolment rates (NERs) are generally low, but the prominent progress IGAD MS had attained near gender parity in primary school enrolment. A major

limiting factor for social development among the IGAD member states is the inadequate availability of health facilities and corresponding health personnel.

Through the IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP), the World Bank has supported cross-border preventive HIV/AIDS interventions in IGAD member states. This particular project targeted cross border and mobile populations, refugees, IDPs, and hotspots i.e. strategic cross border and mobile populations concentrated areas located at or near the borders.

Migration presents both challenges and opportunities for SD in the IGAD region. A result of civil conflicts and cross-border wars, the IGAD region currently hosts 4.6 million IDPs and 1.8 million refugees while also producing 1.9 million refugees. In July 2012, IGAD ministers adopted the regional migration policy framework focusing on labor migrants, refugees, IDPs and returnees. IGAD has established the Regional Migration Coordination Committees where Directors of Immigration from the IGAD member states hold regular meetings to address migration issues.

6.2 Situation Analysis of the Social Development (SD) Sector

6.2.1 Root Causes and Effects of the Challenges Facing the SD Sector in the Region

High population growth rates

IGAD MSs are affected by very high population growth rates. Table 6.2 shows some of the key population indicators in the IGAD region, and it indicates that average population growth rates range from 1.9 percent in Djibouti to 3.2 percent in Somalia. Most of the IGAD MSs are projected to more than double in population by 2050. Table 6.1 also shows that children account for the largest share of the population, and hence most of the countries are affected by a very large dependency burden. In particular, with the exception of Djibouti, for all IGAD countries, the proportion of the population aged less than 15 years is more than 40 percent and this peaks at 48 percent in Somalia and Uganda. In addition, the life expectancy is approximately 60 years; only the countries of Uganda, Somali, and South Sudan have life expectancies lower than 60 years. Consequently,

TABLE 6.1
SELECTED POPULATION INDICATORS IN THE IGAD REGION

	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
Population (mid 2014)	0.9	95.6	43.2	10.8	11.7	38.8	34.9
Rate of population growth (%)	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.5	3
Projected population 2030	1.1	130.5	60	16.9	17.3	55.1	57
Projected population 2050	1.2	165.1	81.3	27.1	39.3	77.1	93.6
Total fertility (1970)	6.8	7	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.1
Total fertility (2013)	3.4	4.1	3.9	6.6	7	5.2	5.9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 years giving birth by 18 years	-	22	26	-	-	-	33
Population aged less than 15 years	34	43	42	48	42	41	48
Population aged more than 64 years	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Life expectancy: Males (2013)	60	62	60	53	54	60	58
Life expectancy: Females (2013)	63	65	64	57	56	64	60
Urbanization rate	77	17	24	38	17	33	18

Source: Population Reference Bureau (2014)

there are relatively fewer elderly persons within the IGAD region. Indeed, Table 6.1 shows that the share of the population aged more than 64 years is approximately 3 percent—highest in Djibouti at 4 percent and lowest in Uganda at 2 percent. Most of the IGAD population resides in rural areas, although there is evidence to show that the pace of urbanization increasingly challenges some MSs. Overall, a predominantly rural based population in IGAD implies that providing key social services is more expensive given the relatively dispersed population. The number of persons with physical disabilities, mental health issues, and elderly in need of special protection and assistance is high.

FIGURE 6.1
POVERTY INDICES
IN THE IGAD
REGION

■ Extreme/Chronic poverty
■ Headcount poverty

Sources: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2015); World Bank (2015); Society for International Development (2013); Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (2010); and EDAM-IS (2012)

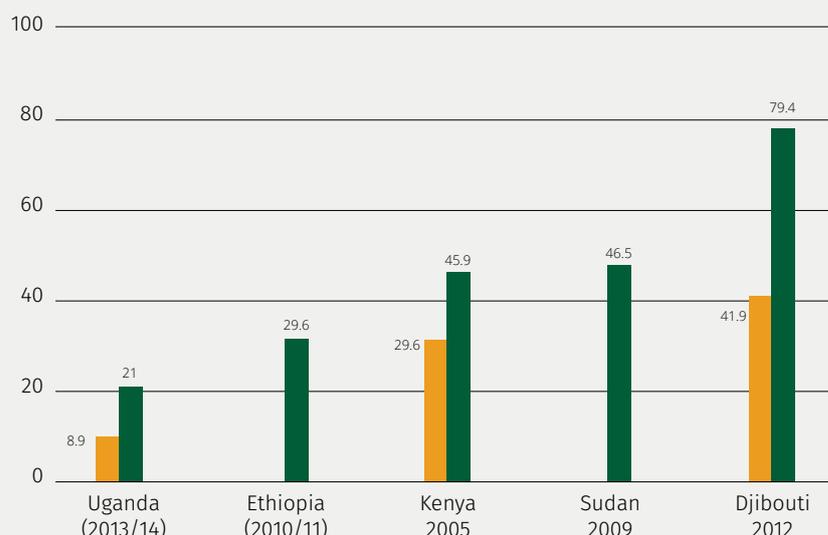


TABLE 6.2
KEY EDUCATION INDICATORS IN THE IGAD REGION

	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
Primary net enrollment rate	58	87.4	83	41	52	85
Primary gross enrolment rate: Females as a % of males	90	93	98	66	89	102
Survival to last primary school	92	84	96	65	82	60
Survival rate to the last grade of primary: Females as a % of males	88	116	-	-	92	72
Out of school children	42	-	17	59	48	9
Secondary school net enrolment	29	-	52	-	33	30
Secondary school net enrolment females	21	-	48	-	30	25
Secondary GER: Females as a % of males	77	-	90	-	92	83
Total adult literacy rate	-	39	72	-	73	73
Adult literacy rate: Females as a % of males	-	59	86	-	80	83
Youth (15-24 years) literacy rate: Males	63	75	83	-	90	90
Youth (15-24 years) literacy rate: Females	47	57	82	-	-	85

Sources: UNICEF 2015; Central Statistical Agency [Ethiopia] and ICF International (2012)

Uganda, Somali, and South Sudan have life expectancies lower than 60 years. Consequently, there are relatively fewer elderly persons within the IGAD region. Indeed, Table 6.1 shows that the share of the population aged more than 64 years is approximately 3 percent—highest in Djibouti at 4 percent and lowest in Uganda at 2 percent. Most of the IGAD population resides in rural areas, although there is evidence to show that the pace of urbanization increasingly challenges some MSs. Overall, a predominantly rural based population in IGAD implies that providing key social services is more expensive given the relatively dispersed population. The number of persons with physical disabilities, mental health issues, and elderly in need of special protection and assistance is high.

Poverty and Deprivation

Despite some progress in improving the welfare status of households, overall poverty remains high among IGAD MSs. Figure 6.1 shows the head count poverty indices for five countries using data extracted from the most recently available national survey based on the national poverty line of US\$ 1 dollars per person per day. It is indicated that the rate of deprivation varies among IGAD MSs. With regard to education, most of the MSs have managed to substantially increase primary school enrolments. However, the surge in numbers attending primary school has negatively affected the quality of education. Table 6.2 shows some of the key education indicators within the IGAD region (with the exception of Somalia, which had no comparable data). The Table indicates that net primary enrolment rates (NERs) are generally low except in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, where NERs are over 80 percent. Furthermore, most IGAD states have attained near gender parity in primary school enrolment; the only exception is South Sudan, where there are two girls for every three boys enrolled in primary school.

6.2.2 Important National and Regional Level Programmes/Projects in the Sector

IGAD has produced several social related policy frameworks including the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework, the Nutrition Policy, Social Protection Policy, HIV/AIDS Strategy, Maternal Health Strategy, Joint IGAD ILO Employment Strategy, and Youth and Sport. Apart from grand visions and aspirations, a number of IGAD member states have specific social development plans. At MSs level, almost all have developed several policies and launched initiatives. Remarkable growth in the informal sector employment was, however, recorded in 1990-1999, where the average annual growth rate stood at 28 percent compared to only 8 percent in 2000-2010. Migration presents both challenges and opportunities for SD in the IGAD region. Excluding pastoralist mobility and those displaced due to natural and man-made disasters as well as those due to development projects, the IGAD region currently produces 6.5 million IDPs, 88 percent in Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia. Figure 6.2 shows IDP population in the IGAD region. More than 17 percent of the global and half of Africa's IDPs are in the Horn of Africa. It also hosts 2.46 million refugees, while also producing 3.12 million refugees. In relative terms, the region hosts 12 percent and produces 15 percent of global refugees.

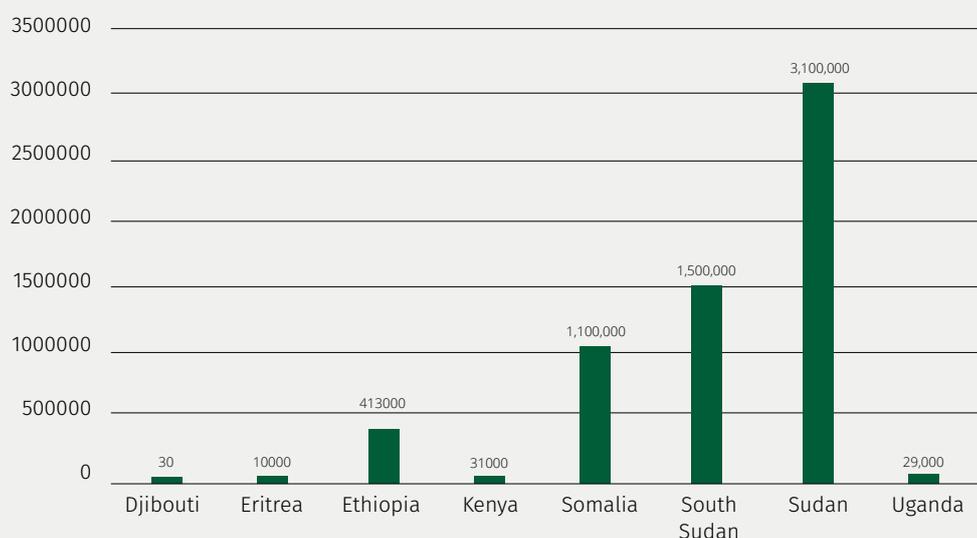


FIGURE 6.2
IDP POPULATION
IN IGAD REGION

■ IDPs

Data Source: IDMC, Compiled:
Mehari Taddele Maru

6.2.3 Gaps and Opportunities for the Development of the Sector

Illiteracy is very high in the IGAD region. Access to health is very low. Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS are still major challenges within the IGAD region. At least one out of every three children aged less than five years in the region is affected by stunting and the efforts on poor reproductive health did not yield the desired outcomes. As part of the goal of achieving education for all, Member States have been implementing several programmes. While the quantity of enrolment has increased, the quality and retention of students remains a challenge.

6.3 Important Lessons and Best Practices to be learned from the Development Experiences of the Region

In an effort to address the large youth unemployment, Member States have also taken measures that are enhancing labour intensive projects in the form of food-for-work programmes, cash-for-work programmes or employment generation schemes and employment-based safety nets. In the health sector, the prevention-led policy measures have paid off very well and could be emulated and scaled up. A major lesson for other IGAD countries is that public revenues collection need to match their population growth rates if a country is to sustainably meet its social demands.

6.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.4.1 Conclusions

The IGAD social development sector is facing well known and visible interrelated challenges including natural disasters (droughts, floods, diseases the nature of population growth and dynamics (population growth, migration, displacement...) and institutional (education, health...) and economic as well as political challenges. The 2014 annual UN Human development report classified all IGAD MSs at the low human development group (Djibouti No. 170, Ethiopia No. 173, Kenya 147, Sudan 166, Uganda 164, with South Sudan and Somali unclassified).

6.4.2 Recommendations towards Addressing the Identified Gaps

From the efforts made so far at national, regional and continental level, given the challenges and opportunities in the social development sector, the following are recommendation in addressing the unique gaps of MSs:

1. IGAD region shall **develop and implement keen demographic policies to balance population** against resources, manage population dynamics (Rural-urban movement, cross border migration) and manage population growth rates. To manage population growth and building population with better livelihood conditions, IGAD MSs to strengthen Public Health Service, promote community-based RH services.
2. Urban and rural agriculture programs need to **identify productive nutritious food items and introducing and multiplying the seed for the local health consumption**. As a basic component of nutrition and IGAD region being an arid and semi-arid region, water will increasingly become a scarce commodity.
3. **Enhance higher involvement of private sector and civil society** in the delivery of social development programmes expanding social service delivery. The only exception is in Somalia, where private actors and NGOs have moved in to fill the void left by the collapse of the central government in 1991. Related to non-state actors, the IGAD MSs needs to maximize the active involvement of the civil societies that address the social problems of vulnerable social groups by establishing a strong and functional social welfare system.
4. **Implement IGAD Migration Action Plan (IMAP)** to harness benefits and mitigate exploits of migration by starting with the developing policy through national consultative conference.
5. **Build a social welfare system** that is sustainable and based on productivity of the population particularly to the child, elderly, human rights and those with special needs.
6. **Invest adequately in the quality** of secondary and university education with foresight.

7. **Enhance social service delivery** to rural, pastoralist and mobile populations and their access.
8. **Invest in labour intensive projects employing the young people** including mega and small enterprises, proven the creation of significant number of employment opportunities.

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PEACE AND SECURITY (PS)

7.1. Introduction

According to the Foreign Policy magazine index for the year 2013, the IGAD MSs, including, South Sudan, which experienced deeper political drawbacks at the end of 2013, are listed among the thirty-five most fragile countries in the World. In the hindsight, by the legacy of colonialism, border disputes have become factors of distrust, and instability. In some instances, these border disputes have escalated into border wars and led to military invasions. The Ethiopia-Somalia war of 1977, the recent Ethio-Eritrea conflict of 1998, the Djibouti-Eritrea conflicts of 1995 and 2008, and the Sudan-South Sudan border related wars in 2012 are some examples. In the face of militarized responses, the Cold War and international interference, these localized conflicts transformed into civil wars and struggles for secession including in Sudan (and South Sudan), Ethiopia (and Eritrea), and Somalia (Somaliland) with disastrous humanitarian and socio-economic consequences. In Sudan, the civil war began in the southern region of Sudan (now South Sudan), but later spread to Darfur, Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Eastern parts of Sudan.

7.1.1 Overview of Importance of the Peace and Security (PS) Sector in the IGAD Region

Member states in the IGAD region have endured protracted violent conflicts and is still besieged by internal and international, mainly border related, conflicts.. Eritrea has had historical disputes with Ethiopia and Djibouti that has stagnated Eritrea's economic progression over the decades. Despite efforts by IGAD and other partners and the recently signed peace agreement, South Sudan has faces grave insecurity since the 15 December 2013 crisis of leadership, whereas Sudan faces civil war and a continued threat of fragmentation. Al Shabaab and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and their leadership are still at large even after global efforts to eliminate them, including AMISOM and the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA).

7.1.2. Contribution of the Sector to the National and Regional Economic Development

Peace and security are pre-requisites to the economic development and regional integration that IGAD envisages to attain through the implementation of the five-year strategy. Issues such as un-demarcated boundaries or trans-national resources can be a source of conflict or tension if left unresolved. These disputes are not limited to borderland but also maritime and coastal borders in the IGAD region. The maritime resources including access to the sea, fishery and other mineral deposits including oil that form part of a Blue Economy could help integration of coastal and landlinked countries. But this requires security of the maritime and the definition of the maritime boundary among MSs of IGAD and those bordering the region. The IGAD's work on maritime resources and security and the blue economy could benefits from on-going efforts by the AU such as the AU Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIM 2050), the AU Border Programme and AU Border Strategy 2015, and the Niamey Convention on Cross Border Cooperation.

7.2. Situation Analysis of the Peace and Security (PS) Sector

7.2.1. Root Causes and Effects of the Challenges Facing the PS Sector in the Region

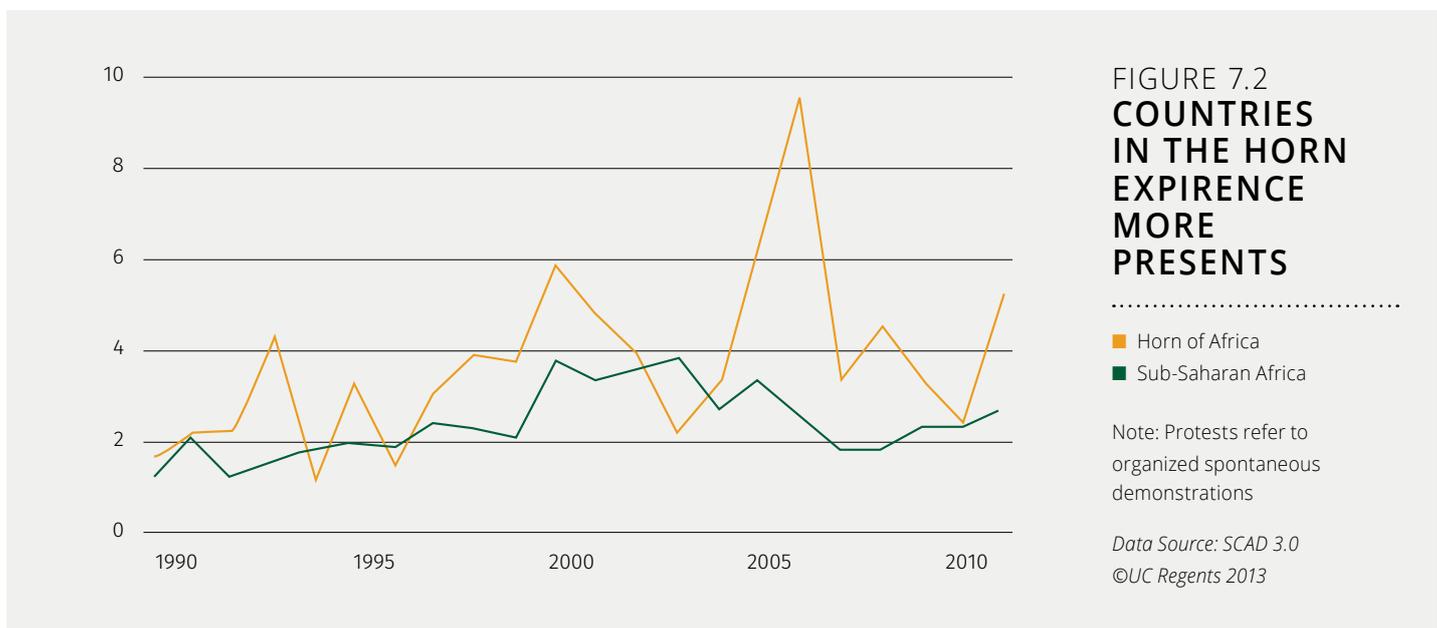
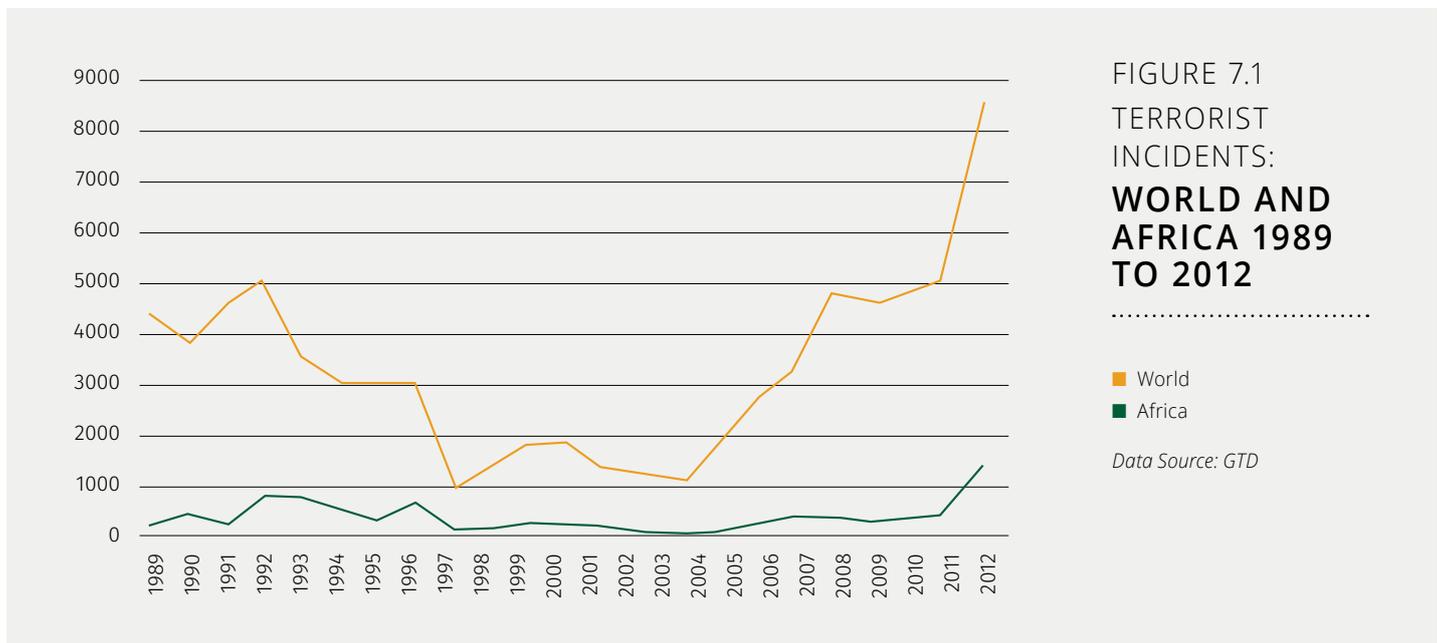
The internal and external political, economic and social determinants of PS in the IGAD region will focus on: extreme poverty, income inequality, governance problems, mismatches between performance legitimacy and popular legitimacy, corruption, election-related disputes and violence, radicalization and violent extremism, transnational threats and organized criminal activities, as well as migration, smuggling and human trafficking. The nature of state, social and political forces at national and sub-national level, and the nature of international and regional interventions may significantly affect the peace and security of the IGAD region. Regardless of the progress made so far, extreme poverty remains the paramount challenge to peace and security. Vital in dealing with all these challenges constitutes responsive governance, and at the centre of governance are Member States.

7.2.2. Causes, Accelerators and Triggers of Conflict, Vulnerabilities and Threats

Many of the problem faced in the IGAD region, as is in Africa, emanates from mainly the nature of the state and external interferences. Currently all protracted and complicated problems in the IGAD region in relate to an absence of legitimacy either due to unpopular governance and intolerance to diversity, or the lack of capacity and political will to

deliver public goods. IGAD MSs were either failed or perform poorly. Political problems rather remain central in all these protracted and complicated problems in the IGAD region. Undemocratic political system and mobilization are the heart of the existence of failed states, or poorly performing states.

Land access remains one of the security and development concerns prevailing in the IGAD region particularly because of cultural, ethnic and economic undertones. With an ever increasing population and the urge for families to secure land, the topic requires government's dedicated attention. Terrorism has been source of grave threats to the IGAD region's peace and development. Since 1993 Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda have faced terrorist attacks emanating from radical organisations based in Somalia. As primary targets of terrorist attacks by Harakat Al Shabaab Al Mujahidden (Al Shabaab), IGAD Member States are at the forefront of fighting Al-Shabaab in Somalia. Al Shabaab in Somalia and its operatives in Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia, the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda and South Sudan have victimized nationals of IGAD MSs and other countries. While unfortunate that election results are disputed and most often lead to violence, elections are now the most common means of achieving legitimate power. Election serves as an instrument of determining the legitimacy of power exercised. Elections are vital without which the will of the people could not be ascertained. However, given political forces that are mobilized on undemocratic platforms sectarian values such as religion and ethnicity such practices send elections into a contested legitimacy of government, divided mandates



and in some instances violence. A significant success and a trend that should be upheld, albeit questions about their competitiveness, IGAD MSs with the exception of Eritrea, have been holding elections with regularity. As diversified, more connected and more vocal generations join the electorate, and, contestations during voting may become source of violence and further conflicts. Examples include Djibouti (2013), Uganda (2010), Kenya (2007), and Ethiopia (2005).

The IGAD region has suffered much as a result of border disputes that escalated into wars between countries. Migration could be a cause or consequence of conflicts. Due to the impacts of localized conflicts, there are and will continue to be more IDPs than refugees in the IGAD region, requiring a shift of focus to internal displacement. Migration from the IGAD region to the Middle Eastern countries is expected to drastically increase with the increasing demand for low and highly skilled migrants.

7.2.3. Current National and Regional Level Policies, Strategies and Institutional Frameworks **Important national and regional level programmes/projects on sector**

However, no MSs have a standalone policy that defines the national peace and security architecture including normative (legislative and policy framework), institutional, and procedural (collaborative) frameworks. Some of the countries have national policies on disaster prevention and management, while others are in the process of developing one despite being regularly hit by disasters. Few have policies on foreign affairs and national security policies, or laws on migration and internal displacement. Institutionally, despite limited capabilities, MSs have legislative, executive and judicial bodies. Moreover, some MS have traditional authorities that support peace and security related matters.

7.2.4. Gaps and Opportunities for the Development of the Sector

Eventually, socio-economic development and good governance constitute the best means to prevent conflicts. While preventive intervention remains fundamentally civilian, the military may also have a vital role. While no crisis in the IGAD region will be permanently resolved through hard military intervention, some crises would require rapid military intervention. Given the discussion above on IGASOM and its failure to take off in three years (2005-2007), IGAD need to develop its PSOs capabilities, with large resources allocated to civilian and police components focusing on counter-insurgency. AMISOM, peace support operations overwhelmingly emphasize on peace intervention that has shifted the focus on civilian and police components, and more directly aims at the political resolution of conflicts even through long-term peace processes. Thus, the relationship between IGAD and APSA, and in particular the ASF and EASF/COM need to be re-examined and reformulated. With regard to PSOs, IGAD has to work with MSs and global partners on five areas of cooperation, namely 1) strategic air lift and sea operations and logistics; 2) maritime security; 3) refinement of its relations with and operationalization of the EASF/COM; 4) capability building in PSOs particularly on CVE, CT and COIN, and 5) capacity building of PSOs training centres in IGAD MSs. With regard to counter-piracy and maritime security, IGAD needs to cooperate with the AU with the focus on capacity- building within the ambit of the new African Union AIM Strategy 2050 and AU Niamey Convention and the AU Border Strategy 2015. In the same manner, while the proliferation of SALW in pastoralist and borderland communities create some urgency in combating this proliferation with new approach.

7.3. Conclusions, Recommendations and Interventions Areas

7.3.1. Conclusions

The presence of more than four peacekeeping missions with more than 50,000 UN and AU peace keeping troops in the region (Darfur-Sudan, Abyei, Somalia, South Sudan), hundreds of Qatari military observers on the Djibouti-Eritrea Border and thousands of western military forces on the Djibouti, emphasizes the peace and security challenges of the IGAD region. According to various studies, IGAD member states, including the world's newest nation, South Sudan, which experienced political crisis and conflict at the end of 2013, are listed among the thirty-five most fragile countries in the World. To change these, IGAD will need to embark upon a strategy that will focus on prevention and improve the situation.

7.3.2. Recommendations towards addressing the identified gaps

Major areas of transformation need to focus on the following:

- Shift of mission from intervention to prevention that bridging the gap Early Warning and Early Response in order to address critical limitations related to effective prevention and timely responses to crises.
- Invest in National Peace and Security Architectures (NPSA) with capabilities for prediction, prevention, response and adaptation, with focus on the first two capabilities.

- Address the governance deficit as it is one of the causes, accelerators and triggers of threats to peace and security and failure to do so would undermine a response to threats.
- Establish Governance Architecture of IGAD, including political governance, natural resources governance, economic governance, social development governance, and corporate governance that also take AU African Governance Architecture into account.
- Establish an IGAD Humanitarian Framework based on pro-poor development and resilience that takes into account IDDRSI, IGAD MIGA, IGAD-MAP, the AU framework and Common Africa Position on Humanitarian Affairs.
- Prioritize development as a solution/response to humanitarian crises, which allows dealing with all crises in a holistic and inclusive manner.
- Capacitate and urge member states to develop policies on governance and secularism, religion and the public sector.
- Promote informal cross border trade and cross-border security governance (CBSG) as part of resilience building, integration and peace and security.
- Rethink the Strategy to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- Ratify, domesticate and implement various IGAD and AU instruments such as the Draft Treaty; Draft Protocol on Governance, Democracy and Elections; Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons; African Charter on the Values of and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development;





WOMEN IN DJIBOUTI
CELEBRATE
INDEPENDENCE DAY

©IGAD

GENDER AFFAIRS (GA)

8.1. Introduction

Despite disparities among MSs and IGAD region hosts deeply patrilineal and patriarchal cultural societies. There are pervasive gender inequalities in various dimensions, including access to education, information, employment, credit, land, policy inputs, and decision-making power. The economic, social and political status of women is relatively lower than that of their male counterparts. These inequalities reflect female disadvantage and have in the past been viewed as either human rights or social policy issues with little impact on overall economic performance. In recognition of these facts and the need to improve the status of women, the gender policies of MSs is aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women.

8.1.1. Overview of Importance of the Gender Affairs Sector in the IGAD Region

Moreover, different sectoral growth patterns make diverse demands on female and male labor time usage and have different implications for the gender divisions of income and labor. This is particularly critical in the context of addressing pro-poor, shared or equitable growth and trade expansion in IGAD region, where many trade-oriented sectors (e.g. livestock, horticulture, tea, coffee and cotton) rely on female or male labour. The informal sector dominates the economy of the IGAD region, women take more than half of the informal traders including in the cross-border economy. There are sharp gender inequalities in access to key productive assets including- land, labour, financial services, technology, and inputs; coupled with education and health care. These differences directly or indirectly limit economic growth, productivity, and welfare. Elimination of gender gaps in education alone in Sub Saharan Africa leads 0.5- 0.7-percentage point increase in annual growth rate of per capita GDP. Educational equality may proxy for other types of equality, such as in health care access, access to agricultural inputs and household bargaining power. Intervention in the agriculture, informal economy, and health would take the region far in bringing gender quality.

The IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012 -2020) underscores gender inequality as a cross-cutting development challenge in all IGAD priority areas of intervention/pillars. Against this backdrop, the Gender Policy Framework is anchored in a twin track approach that includes targeted interventions on women's empowerment, as well as actions that remove barriers for equitable participation of women and men in development processes. The Gender Policy Framework is reinforced by a Regional Action Plan for implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820; as well as a Regional Strategy for higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions. These instruments are further buttressed by regional and global frameworks and initiatives on gender equality and women's empowerment, which assign responsibilities to institutions such as IGAD, including support for Member States to domesticate, implement, monitor and evaluate agreed actions and commitments. These include among others: The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women; The AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality; the AU Gender Policy; AU Agenda 2063; The African Women's Decade (2010-2020); The UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. There are pervasive gender inequalities in various dimensions, including access to education, information, employment, credit, land, inputs, and decision-making power in all IGAD Member States. More often than not, these inequalities reflect a female disadvantage and have in the past been viewed as either human rights or social policy issues with little impact on overall economic performance.

8.1.2. Contribution of the Sector to the National Regional Economic Development

A unique feature of economies in the IGAD region is that both women and men play considerable economic roles. Gender is a critical economic issue and not just a social equity or human rights concern. Agriculture is the primary source of employment for men and women, with women providing a higher proportion of the labour force, despite country specific or sub-sectoral production variations. In most IGAD Member States, women and men are not equally distributed across the productive economy: agriculture is a female-intensive sector while industry and services are male-dominated.

8.2. Situation Analysis of the Gender Affairs (GA) Sector

8.2.1. Core Gender Issues

8.2.1.1. Gender based violence (GBV)

GBV refers to all forms of violence – physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence as well as the various forms of harmful traditional practices and a widely practiced phenomenon in countries within the IGAD region. Conflict related sexual violence is also prevalent in countries where on-going conflicts exist. Many of the forms of GBV practiced in the region tend to adversely affect women as they are in the vast majority of cases found to be the victims of GBV. This however does not mean that men are not also victims of GBV.

8.2.1.2. Power and decision making

The countries of the region have some level of representation of women in the different branches of government though the levels of representation as well as concentration within the different branches of government although such representation differs between the countries. Representation in the legislative branch of government is quite high compared to representation within the executive and the judiciary across the countries of the region (Table 8.1). The following table shows the level of representation of women in the three branches of government across the countries of the region.

8.2.1.3. Human rights of women

All the countries of the region have adopted legal frameworks that prohibit discrimination against women with the foundation for prohibition of discrimination laid down in the constitutions of the respective countries. In addition to the constitution, the countries have adopted extensive legal frameworks that criminalize discriminatory practices against women and thereby promote human rights of women. Table 8.2 shows the status of ratification of major human rights frameworks on women.

TABLE 8.1

WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN DECISION MAKING IN IGAD MEMBER STATES

Three branches	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Sudan	South Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti
Legislative ¹ percent	29.7	20.6	35	25	33	14	-
Executive percent	34	33.3	29	18	17	20	-
Judiciary percent	20.6	38	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Level of representation in current parliaments in countries of the region.

TABLE 8.2

STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF MAJOR HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

HRs frameworks	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Sudan	South Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti
Maputo Protocol	Not ratified	Ratified, 2010 with reservation	Ratified, 2010 with reservation	Ratified but with reservation	Not ratified	Not ratified	Ratified, 2005
CEDAW	Ratified 1981	Ratified, 1984	Ratified in 1985	Not ratified	Ratified, 2015	Not ratified	Ratified, 1998
Optional protocol to CEDAW	Not ratified	Not ratified	Not ratified	Not ratified	Ratified, 2015	Not ratified	Not ratified
BPA	Adopted	Adopted	Adopted	Adopted	Adopted	Adopted	Adopted
CRC	Ratified, 1991	Ratified, 1990	Ratified, 1990	Ratified, 1990	Ratified, 2015	Not ratified	Ratified, 1990

Table 8.3 shows the status of reporting by each country to treaty bodies under each of the instruments/frameworks. It shows either last date of report where reporting has been done or 'none' where reports have not been submitted at all.

8.2.1.4. Women and the media

The countries of the region have adopted different measures, albeit to different degrees, in promote the participation of women in media, both in decision making as well as appearance and utilization of the media. These range from adopting frameworks (policies or laws) that guarantee equal access to information to capacity building programs targeted at media outlets.

8.2.1.5. The girl child

In this regard the countries of the region have either provided for general provisions that outlaw discrimination on the basis of sex in all aspects of girls' lives or have adopted the approach of targeted protection to the girl child. Furthermore, through the adoption of the convention on the rights of the child, both international and regional levels, the IGAD countries have expanded the legal framework providing protection for the girl child. In addition to this, the countries have adopted detailed national frameworks that address the critical areas of concern such as education, health, and the economic exploitation of children.

8.2.2.1. Agriculture, fisheries and livestock development

The role/contribution of women to the agriculture sector ranges from 70-80 percent on average. Women have less access to and control over productive resources like land and all types of agricultural inputs with the most important disparity seen in terms of land (both in terms of ownership and use of land). Table 8.4 below provides information on women's access to land in the countries of the region.

8.2.2.2. Natural resource and environmental protection

At IGAD level, the IDDRSI strategy presents an opportunity and offers guidance towards making policies gender sensitive. Similarly under the priority area of Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer, Support research and capacity building in a variety of areas including gender is encouraged. A good practice in Kenya is the establishment of Centres of Excellence on Natural Resource Management that among other things will engage in studies on how to integrate women's indigenous knowledge of the environment into environmental conservation efforts and environmental policies and laws. Another good practice comes from Ethiopia where there are high levels of involvement of grass-root women in natural resource management protection schemes. Another good practice from IGAD comes from the IGAD Environmental and Natural Resource Strategy. Provision of gender mainstreaming within the IGAD Water Resource Policy is another excellent IGAD initiative.

8.2.2.3. Social development

Health

The major health indicators in the countries of the region show improvements in terms of women's access to health care services and the resulting health outcomes. However, all the countries are still lagging behind in terms of meeting the internationally agreed goals of reducing maternal mortality rate under the MDGs. Table 8.5 provides main maternal health indicators of the IGAD member states.

The countries in the region have adopted extensive policy frameworks to regulate the health sector. At regional level, IRAPP that provides support to refugees, IDPs, returnees, surrounding host communities and CBMPs such as truck drivers, migrants, Sex workers, traders, and pastoralists in key hotspots (cross border). It also strengthens cross-border collaboration in the health-sector response through providing a forum for interaction for information exchange, sharing experiences, disseminating best practices and lessons learned and facilitate harmonization of policies to HIV/AIDS. The programs results on the ground are strong both in terms of expanded access to a full range of HIV/AIDS services for the targeted populations.

Education

Girls' access to education has improved significantly in the region. Improvements are also noted in terms of success measured in the light of the completion rate. Free primary education has been introduced in many of the countries of the region. Affirmative measures to increase access to female students and teachers are provided for.

Nutrition

Although women have made great contribution in agricultural food production and food security in the region, they are vulnerable to problems of malnutrition. Country reports show that malnutrition is chronic among women. IGAD countries have policy provisions to address the issue of nutrition among women.

8.2.2.4. Economic cooperation and integration

Women's labour force participation in the IGAD region: reports across the countries of the region show that the labour force participation of women is consistently lower than that of men particularly when it comes to formal and wage employment. Although women's participation in the labour force is lower than that of men, increasingly more and more women are beginning to be absorbed into the labour market. As such women in countries of the region are found concentrated within small and micro enterprises. Women's involvement in manufacturing industries is also limited. The countries of the region have adopted various policy and legal frameworks to encourage the integration of women in the labour market.

TABLE 8.3
STATUS OF REPORTING UNDER THE MAJOR HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

HRs frameworks	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Sudan	South Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti
CEDAW	2009	2006	2009	-	-	-	No report yet
BPA	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
CRC	2013	2005	2007	2008	-	-	2007

TABLE 8.4
LANDHOLDING BY WOMEN

Land ownership/ use rights	Ethiopia	Kenya	Uganda	Sudan	South Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti
Percent	60 percent (joint)	1 percent and 5 percent joint	39 percent (joint)	-	-	14 percent	32.7 percent

TABLE 8.5
MAJOR MATERNAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Countries	Kenya	Uganda	Ethiopia	Sudan	South Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti
Rate of maternal mortality	488	438	420	216	2054	1200	-
ANC attendance (%)	92	94.9	97	-	-	42	-
Contraceptive prevalence (%)	46	30	56.2	-	4.7	9.8	-
Skilled birth attendance (%)	44	58	23	57	-	44	-
HIV prevalence (%)	8 Women		1.9 women	0.67 percent	2.6 percent	0.9 percent	-
	4.3 Men		1 men				

Cross border trade including issues of non-tariff barriers: The ICBT is mainly conducted by individuals (a large proportion being women) and comprises of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and often consists of small consignments. Estimates indicate that for every ten informal traders, six are women who are doing this as a means to feed their families.

Feminisation of migration and in specially trafficking affects both men and women in the region however the impact is much more pronounced among women. The major purpose of trafficking of women is for domestic labour, forced labour and sexual exploitation. As indicated in the Peace and Security Section and the recommendation part of the Report, the governance of migration will help address some of these challenges and however it should be comprehensive in accordance the AU and IGAD policy frameworks.

8.2.2.5. Peace and security

Past and on-going conflicts have led to serious violations of human rights of women and children in the region and continue to do so in areas of instability. The impact of terrorism on women apart from its implications for populations in general has specific devastating impact on women. Some of the impacts include increased incidents of rape, abduction of women and girls, hunger and malnutrition and deprivation of human dignity the rise in gender based violence as well as boy children being co-opted or coerced into taking up arms. Given that informal trade, particularly cross border one and tourism are sectors that employs women largely and further women get benefit through engaging in the value chain (petty trade, hospitality industry, the sale of handicrafts and others), the impact of terrorism on women gravely affects the livelihood of their own and that of the family. Violent extremist groups such as Al Shabaab and Lords Resistance Army have tried to justify the enslavement of women. A continuing challenge is the insufficient attention to gender equality and women's empowerment, including in resource allocations, post-conflict peace building and recovery processes. In the IGAD region, Member States have adopted a national action plan on UNSC Resolution 1325 and 1820 in 2008.

8.3. Policies and Institutional Frameworks towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

8.3.1. National and IGAD level

All the countries of the region have adopted national level frameworks, national women's policy or gender equality policy to promote gender equality and women's empowerments save for Somalia that is in the draft stages. Gender policies aims at promoting gender equality constitute the main objectives with strategic focus areas articulated in terms of women's and men's needs and priorities, while women's policies focus areas target women. The policy documents serve as frameworks for mainstreaming gender issues in all sectors of life. IGAD has developed and is implementing several policy frameworks that help gender justice and equality. The main regional policy is Gender Policy Framework (2012-2020). Other policy and strategic frameworks that mainstreamed gender include: IGAD Food Security Strategy (2005), IGAD Environmental and Natural Resources Strategy (2007): Disaster Risk Management Program in the IGAD Region (2002): Regional Action Plan for Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), Regional Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013), and a Regional Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy Framework (2013).

Gender Affairs Programme was institutionalized at the IGAD Secretariat in 2005. The programme since its establishment continued to carry out various activities, such as popularization of policy objectives, convening Annual Meetings of Ministers of Women/Gender Affairs, conducting technical workshops and forums related to gender mainstreaming issues, mainstreaming gender into IGAD sectoral programs and projects (IGAD Gender Audit, 2010).

8.3.2. Important Lessons and Best Practices to be learned from the Development Experiences of the Region

IGAD can positively influence member states normative frameworks regulating gender relations in different aspects of lives. This requires sustained advocacy and lobbying effort geared/targeted at policy makers at member states level. It further requires holding states accountable for the commitments they have undertaken at regional and continental levels through monitor compliance. In relation to enhancing collaborative projects and programs internally, the IGAD gender program has to spearhead the coordination of effective system wide mainstreaming of gender concerns in the respective priority sectors of IGAD. This would require the development of tools/mechanisms towards integrating gender in the programs of other IGAD priority sectors and strengthening of accountability mechanisms. The implementation of these strategies requires mobilization of resources, political will, and increased technical capacity both in terms of number and quality of gender expertise at IGAD level.

8.4. Conclusions, Recommendations and Interventions

8.4.1. Conclusions

The review of the state of the sector has revealed that significant achievements have been made in terms of improving the situation of women in the region. However, systemic and structural inequalities in some aspects of life continue to disadvantage women in the region. The achievements are particularly notable in the area of improving women's access to basic social services, economic empowerment as well as participation in decision-making. However, the problem of inequality persists in some areas across the countries: high levels of gender based violence and practice of harmful traditional norms, discrimination against the girl child, unequal access to productive inputs particular for women in the agriculture sector, continued victimization of women by traffickers are some of the areas mentionable in this regard.

8.4.2. Recommendations towards addressing the identified gaps

At regional level three major but interrelated strategies are recommended to address the challenges/gaps with regards to promoting gender equality in the region.

1. Sustained advocacy and lobbying of MSs;
2. Brokering of knowledge and sharing of good practices among MSs and
3. Building the capacity of actors and implementers at national levels.





POWER LINE GOING
FROM GIBBE DAM TO
ADDIS ABABA, OMO
VALLEY, ETHIOPIA

PHOTOGRAPER:
ERIC LAFFORGUE

OVERALL SECTORAL INTER-LINKAGES AND SYNERGIES

9.1. Introduction

The vision of IGAD is to have a prosperous and stable region by ensuring sustainable development in the region. This requires a balanced integration of the pillars of sustainable development, namely, environmental, social and economic. In the African context, there has been discussion to include governance / institutional governance as a fourth pillar (SDRA 2012). The three pillars of sustainable development are inherent within the six sectors selected to review the state of the region report.

9.2. IGAD Level Inter-Linkages and Synergies

IGAD's Regional and Sectoral Strategies promote a holistic and integrated approach to achieving sustainable development in the region. IGAD sectors and Strategic Pillars and their respective programme and other IGAD frameworks and strategies are therefore closely intra-linked and inter-linked. This interdependency and the linkages between the different sectors are manifested and addressed during the formulation of the regional and sectoral policies, strategies, programmes and projects. The exploitation and use of interdependency and linkages between the sectors and the synergies created between and among the different sectoral programmes and projects provide an opportunity to enhance sustainable development and the effective use of the merged available resources in the region. The macro-economic policies and infrastructure development interventions pursued by the economic cooperation and integration Pillar would contribute to policy harmonization as well as facilitation of the movement of goods and people in the region. This would directly benefit strategies for achieving food security. Hence, disaster mitigation requires the implementation of complementary programmes in agriculture and the environment.

IGAD and other RECs

The IGAD level inter-linkages and synergies do not only focus on the inter-linkages and synergies of the IGAD secretariat activities within the six reviewed sectors, but also the linkages and synergies between the activities of IGAD as a REC and other organizations and RECs working under the six sectors and contributing to the sustainable development of the IGAD region. To address the issues of multiplicity of membership of member states or the cross-border issues between RECs, memoranda of understanding are signed between the relevant RECs to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize the use of the available resources. Inter-RECs' initiatives and Platforms are in place to increase the benefits and impact of the linkages and synergies of the activities of the RECs and other regional organizations in the various regions.

IGAD Mechanisms and Bilateral Commissions

IGAD has encouraged support such as through bilateral and multilateral undertakings. In addition to the IGAD Policy organs, committees and forums already mentioned, IGAD MSs have signed comprehensive cooperation agreements among the MSs. Joint standing committees and joint commissions have been established under these agreements, focusing on peace and security, economic and trade cooperation, port services, electric power trading and water sharing, infrastructure development, the Joint Private Investment Council (JPIC), avoidance of double taxation and joint development projects in border areas. The bilateral commissions and agreements provide the basis for promoting the overlapping areas of consensus.

IGAD multilateral collaborative mechanisms

Transformative in nature, these mega-trends related to massive agricultural (sugar, fishery, tea, coffee, cereals, live-animal and animal products), investment and extractive industries (petroleum, gas, gold, and minerals) have and will continue to drastically change the borderlands' economic and political landscape. It is also expected to change cross border issues including trade (formal and informal), mobility (displacement and mobility), and the powers of state authorities in the provision of developmental service delivery and security. In addition to the integrative and economic opportunities, infrastructural development such as road construction and access to electricity enable peace and security actors to reach previously unreachable areas. With these increasing trans-national threats

and cross-border crimes, the commitment of IGAD MSs to counter such threats has proportionally increased. Cross-border cooperation in countering trans-national threats and organized crime has been identified as one of the priority focus areas of IGAD. What is more, internally as a Secretariat, IGAD first established CEWARN and ICPACT (now ISSP), which actively participate in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) Horn of Africa working group. Poor infrastructure also hampers access to borderlands by state developmental and security systems. It is believed that infrastructural development in general; border infrastructure and soft borders in particular enable states to provide PS through increased access to borderlands. IGAD and its MSs have launched grand infrastructural, agricultural, industrial and health projects involving trade as well as human security initiatives. These initiatives include the Horn of Africa Initiative (HoAI), Regional Transportation Infrastructure Development Initiatives, Regional Political Integration, the Human Security Support Programme (RPIHSSP), and the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Other initiatives of IGAD in establishing multilateral collaborative mechanisms include the IGAD-Migration Action Plan (MAP) that aims to operationalize the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework. Another important IGAD initiative that has serious implications for Peace and Security is the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). The surge in decentralized, devolved and federal constitutional dispensation in many IGAD MSs, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and recently South Sudan, have initiated a paradigm shift with the potential for remarkable improvement in the region's peace and security. Based on the principle of subsidiarity, this trend, if consolidated, would bring power closer to where it belongs—the community.

The lesson from IRAPP for *collaboration among all actors in practice*

With two interrelated objectives of preventing HIV pandemics among cross border and mobile populations (CBMP), refugees, IDPs, returnees and surrounding host communities, and establishing a common and sustainable regional approach to supporting these populations, the IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP) has become one of the most successful IGAD projects. A well functioning IGAD-led project with the vigorous participation of MSs at national, sub-national and local levels, IRAPP provides useful insights, normative and institutional, as well as a collaborative framework on how a cross-border project should be developed and implemented.



**MEETING WITH ORABA
HC 2 STAFF -KOBOKO
UGANDA (IRAPP)**

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CEWARN and CEWERU: IGAD Collaboration with CSOs

Considered as the pioneer and most advanced of all early warning systems in Africa, CEWARN is a flagship of IGAD. Pursuant to CEWARN's new strategy, the mandate and geographic jurisdiction of the CEREWU have been extended to all types of conflict (on security, the environment, social, economic and governance) and the entire national territory. All IGAD MSs have established the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit (CEWERU) under the Ministry of Internal Affairs as part of implementing the 2002 IGAD Protocol establishing the CEWARN to address conflicts in the region. If given the proper value, strategic direction and resources, CEWERU and CEWARN together could be the cornerstone for an IGAD APSA that is revolutionary in nature. While AU APSA has been practically, and is mainly, a militarily focused reactive and response mechanism, an IGAD APSA with CEWARN and CEWERU at its centre would be a politically-led preventive mechanism that could bring IGAD to the forefront in preventive peace and security strategy. Prevention is difficult to prove and would not only take long-term but also could be more sustainable for the region.

9.3. National Level Inter-Linkages and Synergies

The creation of the synergies among the sectorial intervention areas at national and regional levels as well as between the national and regional interventions would provide an opportunity to ensure coherence and effectiveness of the interventions at national and regional levels. Synergy between the programmes within each of the pillars is designed to maximize efficiency and boost the potential impact of each pillar as well as the combined pillars as a whole in the region. This will add value towards the regional integration process and will foster closer working relationships and team spirit among Secretariat staff and between experts serving the Secretariat and member states. Institutional level linkages between national and regional level activities are governed by different arrangements. These include the two entry points for the IGAD Secretariat within each member state, one being the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for political issues and the other being the Ministry, selected by each member state, to address technical issues. Sectoral technical personnel and Ministerial Committees work closely with the Secretariat on sectoral policy, strategy and programmes and projects. Higher policy organs, that is, the Committee of Ambassadors, the Council of Ministers and the IGAD Summit guide the Secretariat with directives and decisions on regional policies and investment priorities to foster regional integration and sustainable development. There is, however, a need for the establishment of an IGAD National committee in each member state, which would follow up and assess the relevance of IGAD activities in each country and check if the activities are in line with IGAD Policy Organ Decisions / Directives. National Committee follow up implementation of projects.

9.4. Continental Level Inter-Linkages and Synergies

The AUC, as a continental body, formulates continental policies, strategies, programmes and projects that need to be implemented at regional and national levels by IGAD and MSs respectively. IGAD, as one of the RECs, facilitates the domestication of the AUC policies and strategies when developing regional policies and strategies. Examples are the domestication of the AUC Policy on Pastoralism and the AUC Climate Change Strategy. Other important African development blueprints include AU's Agenda 2063, APSA, AGA, the Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, Niamey Convention on Cross Border Cooperation and other similar AU instruments and initiatives such as African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), African Governance Architecture (AGA), the African Remittances Institute (AIR), Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP), Minimum Integration Plan (MIP), the Free Trade Agreement, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). All have high and direct relevance to the efforts and mandates of IGAD. These are only some cases, but there is a need to undertake the domestication of all AUC policies and strategies into the IGAD regional context. There are also efforts to enhance the synergies between continental and regional interventions, programmes and projects. Examples are the participation of IGAD in AUC led initiatives and programmes such as the Monitoring of the Environment and Security in Africa (MESA), the Africa Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the Climate and development (ClimDev) policy in Africa.

The linkages and synergies with such organizations are weak and need to be strengthened. There is therefore a need to have clear legal and institutional linkages between the AUC, other continental organization and the RECs to enhance the synergies between their interventions and use of resources at all levels increasing the positive impact.

9.5. Global Level Inter-Linkages and Synergies

As part of the global, economic, social and environmental policies and strategies impacting on the African continent and its regions, it is imperative that RECs take into account such global policies and strategies when developing regional policies and strategies. There are global policies, strategies and initiatives to which IGAD member states are signatories and which IGAD is mandated to support member states in implementation. There are also several bilateral UN-IGAD partnership agreements on various issues of common interest. Such policies and strategies include global trade policies, global monetary funds, multilateral environmental agreements, and global peace and security issues, etc. IGAD has developed Sub-regional action programmes (SRAP) to complement the National Action Programmes (NAPs) in the context of the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). IGAD also participates in the United Nations Secretary General's initiative on Sustainable Energy and in the implementation of the MDGs and development of the SDGs. IGAD plays vital roles in AMISOM, UNISFA, UNMISS, and UNAMID as well as the mediation and peace processes in Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. IGAD collaborates with UN, the USA and Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF) and will closely work with UN, AU and other partners on the implementation of SDGs (SDGs).



IGAD AND PARTNERS.
THE LAUNCH OF ISAP/JFA.
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10.1. Introduction

With appropriate backing and sufficient capacity, IGAD can be a significant partner in meeting the challenges of the region. Like other development organisations, IGAD has undergone a number of institutional assessments that generated a series of valuable recommendations towards IGAD's drive for self-improvement. To translate the recommendations into concrete actions that would engender the required transformation, the IGAD Secretariat prepared this Action Programme as the guiding instrument for institutional strengthening.

10.2. Institutional Capacity Development

The Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP) is a single roadmap bringing together IGAD resources as well as contributions from a number of Development Partner funding mechanisms. The idea is to have one document, one budget, one review and one reporting system for all institutional strengthening efforts in order for endeavours to be coordinated properly. In the recent past, IGAD had had three successive institutional assessments. The assessments had different areas of focus as reflected below:

- i. An EU assessment in 2006 mainly concentrated on administrative, managerial and financial issues as a means of assisting IGAD to qualify for the direct management of EU funds (*contribution agreement*). The EU assisted the IGAD Secretariat in the elaboration of a "road map" with four pillars, each describing in detail what needed to be done to overcome the problems identified.
- ii. IGAD's own Mid-Term Review (2007) was an essential part of the IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan (2004-2008). It reflected views of the member states, development partners, and other stakeholders regarding the performance and image of IGAD.
- iii. The CIDA report (2007) dwelt more on programme performance; impact assessment; as well as other general issues of performance to assist Canada to make decisions on the potential benefits of further cooperation with IGAD.

To internalise and respond to the findings and recommendations of these assessments, IGAD produced an *Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP)* through a participatory process that involved experts from both IGAD member states and development partners. The Plan attracted a great deal of interest from both IGAD member states and partners in development.

Furthermore, the IGAD Secretariat prepared a report on *Options for Harmonised Donor Support to IGAD* (2008) and a *Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA 2009)* between IGAD and Development Partners. The purpose of the JFA is to provide a dialogue framework for support to IGAD in delivering its mandate in line with the Paris Declaration principles of ownership, harmonization, alignment, results and mutual accountability. The idea is to move from a project approach to stronger IGAD ownership and long-term programming in dialogue with the Member States, Development Partners and other stakeholders.

On 12 October 2009, four IGAD partners, namely Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden signed a JFA agreement with IGAD to support the implementation of ISAP 2009. Other partners, including the EU, CIDA, Italy and the World Bank, have committed themselves to the principles of a harmonised approach and are contributing resources for ISAP implementation in parallel with the JFA initiative. The IGAD remains determined to face the challenge of self-improvement through genuine institutional strengthening that would ultimately bring about tangible performance enhancement in the organisation. Improving the organisational capacity of IGAD entails tremendous challenges, not only for the Secretariat but also for the member states and development partners.

It requires the concerted effort of these stakeholders to confront these challenges by collectively facilitating the IGAD institutional strengthening process.

10.2.1. Policies, Programmes, Guideline and Tools

IGAD's Secretariat has developed sound financial, human resources, procurement regulations, policies and guidelines. Additionally, there were specific institutional development policies covering internal control and risk management. These policies, tools and guidelines play a vital role in streamlining institutional operations, thereby fostering transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the organisation. The Institutional Strengthening Action Plan and Joint Financing Agreement (ISAP/JFA) have contributed significantly to strengthening IGAD's institutional development policies, systems and tools. In addition, the IGAD technical Divisions have created Specialized Centres to support them in implementing their mandate in some specific areas.

10.2.2. Staffing and Skills Development

Over the years, the number of professional staff members has been increasing in all the priority sectors to match the overall growth of the organisation. The IGAD Secretariat initiated an organizational restructuring process. A report containing recommendations for a new structure and staffing is in place and awaits approval by the relevant policy organs. The new structure aims at strengthening corporate leadership and operations management as well as efficient and effective service delivery in the light of the growth and expansion of IGAD since its inception. IGAD staff members in all divisions undergo regular skills development including professional trainings in relevant and appropriate areas to enhance their capacity and competences for improved service delivery.

10.2.3. Coordination Framework and Complementarities

The IGAD Secretariat has established appropriate institutional mechanisms for better coordination, both internally and externally for both technical and operational issues. These include the IGAD Committee of Directors (ICOD), the IGAD Strategy Implementation Committee (ISIC), the IDDRSI Platform, the ISAP Coordination Group, and the IGAD M&E Working Group. There are also dedicated committees on tendering and audit, among others.

10.2.4. Gaps and Challenges

A number of gaps and challenges that IGAD needs to work on in order to further improve its corporate development domain. These are summarised below: whereas IGAD has a wide range of institutional policies, guidelines and tools, their implementation is not consistent. It is further noted that performance and steering processes are stronger at the project and programme levels than at corporate level, pointing to the need for more consolidation and coordination of planning and performance steering functions at the corporate level. There are notable gaps in the area of institutional budgeting. These include delays in the approval of budgets and receipts of funds, which often leads to delays in implementation of activities; limited inclusiveness of key staff (procurement, finance, IT, audit) in program budgeting; and an absence of a dedicated budget unit for budget preparation and monitoring. There are challenges in timely procurement of goods and services, leading to slow implementation of activities and in some instances challenges of funds absorption. Management of knowledge and information (documentation of lessons learned, dissemination of products, meeting outcomes, etc.) has been insufficient due to adequacy of resources, thereby limiting corporate visibility. The mainstreaming of cross-cutting policy themes, such as gender and environment, in sectoral programmes has been somewhat unsystematic and inconsistent, however, efforts are being made to improve and strengthen addressing cross-cutting issues at both programmatic and operational levels. At a more general level, IGAD has signed many MoUs with various international, continental and regional organizations to enhance synergy and complementarity between IGAD and such organisations

10.3. Collaboration with Member States

IGAD is a regional body established by agreement by Member States. The collaboration between the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States is absolutely critical. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the supreme decision-making body of IGAD. The Council of Ministers is responsible for all the policy matters of the organisation. The Committee of Ambassadors (designated to serve in the host country of the IGAD Secretariat) provides routine oversight on the functioning of the Secretariat.

Through these governance structures, the IGAD Secretariat is afforded the opportunity to complement member states' efforts by implementing regional priorities. The Secretariat also collaborates with member states through sectoral programmes in the overarching priority areas. Member States host various IGAD liaison offices and specialized institutions across the region. These include the:

- IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) located in Nairobi, Kenya;
- IGAD Climate Prediction And Application Centre (ICPAC) located in Nairobi, Kenya;
- IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP) located in Kampala, Uganda;
- IGAD Security Sector Program (ISSP) located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- Office of the Facilitator for Somalia Peace & National Reconciliation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- IGAD Centre for Countering Violent Extremism (IGAD CCVE) to be established 2016 and hosted in Djibouti (expected to be operational in 2016)
- Sudan Liaison Office in Khartoum, Sudan; and
- South Sudan Liaison Office in Juba, South Sudan.

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These offices are essential for IGAD's operations and their presence provides a degree of visibility to the work of the institution. These offices and institutions understand the realities on the ground and their feedback is vital to IGAD's programme, project design and implementation.

Further collaboration with Member States is through sectoral/programme interventions whereby the IGAD Secretariat or its specialised offices work closely with the relevant sectoral ministries in the Member States. The assessment of IGAD's collaboration with Member States reflected the following:

- Although the Assembly of Heads of State has met regularly over the past eight years, it was noted that these meetings were essentially Extra-Ordinary Summits. Ordinary (annual) Summits have not been held as per the schedule prescribed in the Establishing Agreement.
- The IGAD Council of Ministers and Committee of Ambassadors respectively have held regular meetings in fulfilment of their oversight functions on issues of institutional governance, including the endorsement of IGAD strategies, policies, programmes and budgets. It was also noted that the stewardship role of the top policy organs of IGAD (Assembly, Council and Committee of Ambassadors) has not been subjected to regular rotation among Member States in line with prescriptions contained in the Establishing Agreement.
- Most of the IGAD Member States have not met their financial obligations to the organization. Member States' arrears have been growing, thereby creating a culture of heavy dependence on external partners for funding. The absence of incentives and sanctions to ensure fulfilment of MS's financial obligations to the organization further exacerbates the problem.
- Efforts have been made to lay a stronger legal foundation for IGAD similar to those of other Regional Economic Communities. To this end, the Secretariat has facilitated the drafting of an IGAD Treaty to replace the Establishing Agreement of 1996. The Committee of Ambassadors approved the Treaty. The Treaty awaits endorsement by the Council of Ministers and, subsequently, adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
- IGAD's corporate visibility in the region, especially its work in the areas of economic cooperation and social development, agriculture and the environment, is relatively low.
- Some IGAD MSs subscribe to other RECs, e.g. EAC and COMESA. There are overlaps in the functions and mandates of these RECs and this creates a climate not only for potential duplication of efforts, but also makes it difficult to delineate the competitive and comparative advantage of the different RECs to which the individual MS belongs.

10.4. Visibility and Profile Enhancement of IGAD

Related to domestication, the average citizen is unaware of regional integration and the resulting potential benefits. In principle, visibility of IGAD needs to be a function of actual and on the ground achievements that speak for themselves. This creates performance legitimacy that could turn into popular legitimacy. A popularity without performance as its foundation is unsustainable. Nevertheless, visibility through a meticulous and comprehensive IGAD communications strategy could help such actual on the ground outputs and outcomes. Bridging the mismatch between the IGAD actual work performed and its rather 'obscure' image in the public and the media need to be another area of focus and support function.

10.5. Building partnerships

From ad hoc and fragmented to strategic and comprehensive partnership

More strategically, IGAD lacks a comprehensive policy and strategy for governing partnerships. The need for a partnership emanates from mutual recognition that no country or organization, particularly organizations like IGAD, can meet the 21st century's challenges alone. Threats are often local or regional manifestations, but they also have global impacts and implications. Moreover, foresight about mega trends in trade and investment anticipate that IGAD will become increasingly attractive with expanding opportunities for foreign forces interested in trade, investment, diplomacy and international power dynamics. IGAD highly values partnerships and collaboration with all its stakeholders. In particular, successful implementation of the development initiatives would not be possible without the concerted effort of the Member States who make available the necessary political, institutional, legal, human and financial resources, etc., backing the organisations. With the support of the Member States, IGAD would be in a stronger position to mobilise other stakeholders to render the required financial and technical resources and partnerships for the implementation of its various programmes. Some of the MOUs with partners have never been operationalized and also noted the need for the IGAD Secretariat to develop a mechanism for periodic performance reviews of MOUs with partners to ensure functionality and continued relevance. The assessment also recommended the development of a corporate partnership strategy as the basis for building, monitoring and evaluating IGAD's partnership architecture. Moreover, the ultimate aim of such a partnership needs to be self-reliance through building the capacity of the IGAD to provide peace and security for the IGAD region by itself. It needs to avoid 'capacity-substitution' and addiction to aid. Thus, IGAD needs to review the implementation of its Strategy on partnership, based on implementation in the past few years.

10.6. Recommendations

1. **Overhauling the 'engine' of IGAD, the Secretariat** in order to effectively discharge IGAD responsibility of delivering a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region
2. **Encourage and facilitate the ratification, domestication and implementation of various IGAD and AU instruments** such as the Draft Treaty; Draft Protocol on Governance, Democracy and Elections; Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons; and bloc endorsement of AU Instruments.
3. Develop a **policy framework on strategic and short-term partnership that defines the role of international partners** and approaches and areas of cooperation with other RECs and the AU in the Strategic Guidelines for Partnership.
4. Conduct a Positioning Study to confirm what IGAD is good at (in comparison to the other RECs that Member States belong to) and what it can offer to each IGAD Member State both on an individual country basis and as a regional bloc.
5. Develop a common **IGAD level global Communications Strategy** that guides all efforts toward profile and visibility enhancement, impact reporting and results assessment, as well as media engagement. Such strategy need to allow the existing decentralized approach but will coordination and collaborative mechanism on communications
6. **Ensure that the IGAD running costs of core functions are fully covered** by MSs assessed contributions and other alternative sources of funding
7. **Increase regional resources mobilization capacity to reduce over dependency on external resources**, as well as ensuring timely, and predictable availability of resources
8. The IGAD Secretariat should pursue holding Ordinary Summits and rotating the leadership as prescribed in the Establishing Agreement with Member States. This will reduce the decision-making time on key legal, policy and institutional development issues; and enhance compliance with the overarching tenets of the organization.

9. The IGAD Secretariat, working through its policy organs should fast-track the approval and adoption of the proposed IGAD Treaty.
10. The IGAD Secretariat should undertake joint planning and programming to ensure synergy, complementarity and effective use of resources among regional and national interventions.

POVERTY REDUCTION

BIODIVERSITY

CROSS BORDER ecology

GENDER AFFAIRS

community **DEVELOPMENT**

FOOD SECURITY prospere

REFORESTATION
Water

NATURAL

Economic
Cooperation

RESEARCH **INTI**

DEMOCRACY

ENVIRONMENT

PEACE **SOCIAL**

INFORMATION

AGRICULTURE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE DROUGHT RESILIENCE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
RENEWABLE ENERGY
RESILIENCE education
erity **HEALTH** TOURISM
ecology
RESOURCES
MIGRATION MIGRATION
WATER FISHERIES
Knowledge Management
DEVELOPMENT
SYSTEM Livestock
INFRASTRUCTURE **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

11.1. Introduction

IGAD region has made significant progress in economic growth, social development, overall prevention of famine, access to basic social services, economic empowerment of disadvantaged segments of the population, and women rights as well as the participation of persons with disabilities and minority groups in political and economic processes. Our region, IGAD is in transformation. With generational progression, IGAD has come a long way in all sectors. On the economic front, in recent years, the IGAD region has shown remarkable progress. The fastest growing economies in the World are found in the IGAD region. Since 2014, Kenya achieved the status of a middle-income country. Despite deep concern regarding growth sustainability, various forecasts, including by international and regional development and financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), have confirmed IGAD Region's high economic growth rate. This is characterized by IGAD region's focus on improving human development accompanied by infrastructural development and excellent cooperation with the international community.

Despite these successes, the IGAD region remains fragile and unstable, with significant poverty and vulnerability to shocks. The low level of development in the region applies to all sectors. IGAD strategy needs to take the past, current and future peace and development in the region into consideration. Crucially, governance responsiveness will determine the direction, the pace and sustainability of the current on going transformation in IGAD region. In this regard, it is important to note the centrality of states and their unique and irreplaceable role both in the crises and the transformation of the region. Mor-over, the facilitative, norm-setting and norm-diffusion, and the provision of collaborative platform are also functions that IGAD could perform to bring these transformative measures.

11.2. Key Recommendations for Action

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IGAD:

Corporate Governance and Synergy

1. Overhauling the 'engine' of IGAD, the Secretariat in order to effectively discharge IGAD responsibility of delivering a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region
2. Encourage and facilitate the ratification, domestication and implementation of various IGAD and AU instruments such as the Draft Treaty; Draft Protocol on Governance, Democracy and Elections; Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons; and bloc endorsement of AU Instruments
3. Develop a policy framework on strategic and short-term partnership that defines the role of international partners and approaches and areas of cooperation with other RECs and the AU in the Strategic Guidelines for Partnership
4. Develop a common IGAD level global Communications Strategy that guides all efforts toward profile and visibility enhancement, impact reporting and results assessment, and media engagement.
5. Ensure that the IGAD running costs of core functions are fully covered by MSs assessed contributions and other alternative sources of funding
6. Increase regional resources mobilization capacity to reduce over dependency on external resources, as well as ensuring timely, and predictable availability of resources

7. Place greater emphasis on the role of the State in capacitating local communities, which are the primary actor in providing domestic human security
8. Assist member states to invest in National Architectures (NA) for each priority sector with capabilities for prediction, prevention, response and adaptation, with more focus on the first two capabilities.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security

1. Shift of economic base of the region to industrial but through Agricultural development –change agriculture, change IGAD region
2. Accelerate the establishment of agricultural and livestock insurance to mitigate risks and encourage daring production and reduces myriad of risks for farmers and pastoralists
3. Shift to higher-valued crops and promote high-value export crops and development of large-scale commercial agriculture
4. Tailoring interventions to address the specific needs of the region's diverse agro-ecological zones
5. Establish new mechanisms for follow-up and scale up of measures to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity by applying appropriate technologies and innovations supported by sound policies and functioning institutions
6. Provide and promote transparent contract farming through provision of legal framework for commercialization
7. Establish the climate change-security nexus: IGAD needs to integrate water security, food security, and energy security with early warning on climate, weather and environmental changes within CEWARN
8. Support Strategic Commodity Value-Chains initiatives including COMESA
9. Initiate an organized regional quarantine system that is recognized in these terminal markets of the Middle East
10. Move towards policy Climate Resilience Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy and spread out units Climate Resilience and Green Economies

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

1. Put a comprehensive politically-led natural resources with focus on land, soil, forest and livestock and fish and environmental protection national policies implementation mechanisms
2. Scale up the effort (through political determination and resources) exerted to implement the existing policies on degradation, pollution, invasive species, Security Nexus (water, food, energy and CC), GMOs
3. Bridge existing knowledge, and resource, capabilities through research, higher percentage of the allocation national budget
4. Develop policy on soil and soil related resources
5. The Establishment of a standing scientific advisory body on natural resources and environment selected from each of the IGAD countries that may meet once a year and re-visits accomplishments, outcomes, problems and outline directions for future actions is crucial to proactively tackle environmental challenges
6. A regional observatory that oversees any illegal activity and denies safe heavens to poachers and illegal trafficking of resources should be established
7. Establish the IGAD Panel on Climate Change composed of scientists from IGAD MSs
8. Establish regional observatory that oversees any illegal activity and denies safe heavens to poachers and illegal trafficking of resources should be established

9. Adopt the AU Mining Vision and establish a standing scientific advisory body on conflicts and natural resources
10. Develop an IGAD level policy and programmes implementation plans for the Blue/Ocean Economy as well as sustainable exploitation of marine resources in order to make the oceanic industry a solid and viable pillar of our economies.

Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

1. Accelerate and finalize the development of policy component of integration particularly the free mobility of people, transport service and passenger agreements by fast-tracking the protocol towards facilitating free movement of people
2. Develop special IGAD level policy and follow-up mechanism for the facilitation of informal trade, soft borders and one-stop border post
3. Speedup policy formulation, infrastructural development and capacity building on the cross border marketing, quarantine, standard and quality control system
4. Infuse national urgency and fast track financing of regional transportation corridors to fully connected the region
5. Encourage the IGAD Business Forum to explore public-private partnerships to address resource challenges towards infrastructure development
6. Push and transform the special trade agreements with some of its IGAD neighbours to an IGAD regional level
7. Promote informal cross border trade and cross-border security governance (CBSG) as part of resilience building, integration and peace and security
8. Improve the quality and reach of ICT sectors, particularly Internet and cellphone over all the IGAD MSs with a focus on the youth and disadvantaged
9. Invest in higher education and skill-based training in the infrastructural development and management particularly in the rail sector and/or strengthening existing institutions with the required supplies in terms of teachers, books and practical training experience for students
10. Establish a quality assurance system in infrastructure development that ensure transparency and integrity in tender, contract and construction with the support of the public and the judiciary

Social Development

1. Decentralize the power, responsibilities and resources for social service delivery and ensure accountability for social service delivery through community participation and national overall oversight
2. Scale up the family planning to ensure higher contraceptive prevalence taking into consideration pressing challenge of population growth
3. Scale up the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in order to predict, prevent and when necessary respond to the chronically food insecure rural households
4. Establish a joint IGAD integrated disease surveillance system or network including monitoring of Ebola and other diseases
5. Scale-up the IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Program (IRAPP) as flagship project for cross-border collaboration with multiplier impact on various sectors
6. Move towards the implementation of the IGAD Migration Policy Framework by adopting, nationalizing and implementing the IGAD Migration Action Plan (IGAD-MAP) that includes provision for the speedy adoption, signature and ratification of a Protocol for Free Movement of Persons

7. Develop the National Policy on Migration that harnesses positive, tackle negative
8. Maximize the active involvement of the civil societies that engage in addressing the social problems of the vulnerable social groups by establishing a strong and functional national social welfare system.
9. Assist MSs to develop national policies on social security.

Peace and Security

1. Empower democratic citizenry to maintain group and individual rights, centre and regions, and above all to ensure accountability of officials and combat corruption
2. Aim at reforming and capacitating states in the region with the end state of transforming them to be a willing, determined and capable states for human security
3. Shift of mission from intervention to prevention, with grave economic challenges and meagre financial resources, prevention should take primacy over intervention. The economic efficiency and political effectiveness of the proverbial wisdom "prevention is better than cure" highly pertains to this region
4. Bridge the gap between Early Warning and Early Response through creative skill development and a robust mandate for the IGAD Secretariat
5. Establish IGAD Governance Architecture (IGA), including political governance, natural resources governance, economic governance, social development governance, and corporate governance
6. Establish an IGAD Humanitarian Framework based on development that takes into account IDDRSI, IGAD MIGA, IGAD-MAP, the AU framework and Africa Common Position on Humanitarian Affairs.
7. Provide leadership on scenario building, analysis, planning, recommendations and foresight on newly emerging regional threats, including deliberations and the refinement of policies on Counter Terrorism, Counter Insurgency and Counter Violent Extremism
8. Build the core competencies of peace building and peace support operations on Counter Terrorism, Counter Insurgency and Counter Violent Extremism including in messaging, relevant and effective narratives, and traditional local credible voices
9. Rethink the Strategy to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons by conducting a policy and strategy study based on the experience of MSs so far

Gender Affairs

1. Focus on Transformative Women Empowerment through politically led gender policy and implementation mechanism including allocation of percentage of national budget, higher participation women in the political economy, cultural transformation in education
2. Engage with and ensure the active participation of women and gender related CSOs in the various initiatives of IGAD including the IGAD CSOs/NGOs Forum, IGAD Business Forum, CEWARN and CEWERU etc
3. Monitor compliance with internationally and regionally agreed standards for the protection of women and children against GBV (standards ranging from having adequate legal framework to that of response mechanisms)
4. Establish a mechanism for regular reviews of legal frameworks of MSs to ensure gender related conformity with internationally and regionally agreed standards
5. Establish a mechanism such as the State of the Region Report on Gender Affairs at a regular period that offer progress report and challenges and next strategic focus on gender
6. Arrange platforms for bloc endorsement of various conventions, protocols and instruments related to gender

7. Establish a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325, 1820 and related instruments on gender, peace and security and advocate the adoption of these frameworks at national level.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

General Recommendations:

1. States need to be transformed into agents of human security, which should be their ultimate purpose
2. In order for the IGAD states to play their role as agents of human security, they need delivery capacity, legitimacy, security, inclusivity, and resource mobilization.
3. Build the following four State Predictive, Preventive, Responsive and Adaptive Capabilities with focus on prediction and prevention of sources of human insecurity as a cost-effective and optimal strategic direction.
4. Treat poverty as the number one threat multiplier, barrier to regional integration, peace and prosperity.
5. Speed up the adoption, ratification, domestication and implementation of IGAD various instruments.
6. Provide IGAD with funding to cover the running cost of core functions through increased assessed contributions, payment of arrears, alternative sources of funding.
7. Ensure the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity with the ultimate aim and objective of government policies and institutions being capacitate local communities.
8. Reinvigorate inter-ministerial joint task forces that serve as the IGAD Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee and Desk with specific policies that support the IGAD integrative agenda at national level with

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development (ALFS)

1. Implement Maputo Declaration and its proposed public expenditure reviews to reach the level of 10 percent for national agriculture growth strategy to attract domestic and foreign investment
2. Accelerate growth through pro-poor, inclusive development by refining of and scaling up of agricultural programmes
3. Tailor and refine policies, institutions and collaborative mechanisms in all sectors through geographically differentiated strategies
4. Scale up supports to small and large-scale commercial agriculture with investment support packages
5. Strengthen and promote value added agri-products to improve export earnings as well as to curb the rising deficits observed in the current trade balance
6. Accelerate the establishment of agricultural and livestock insurance to mitigate risks and encourage daring production and reduces myriad of risks for farmers and pastoralists
7. Provide and promote transparent contract farming through provision of legal framework for commercialization
8. Develop a policy on soil and soil related resources that brings Climate Resilience and Green Economies strategies into perspective
9. Support multi-stakeholder platforms for review, dialogue and debate at national, regional and continental levels about agriculture
10. Scale up and refine the implementation of the AU Pastoralist Policy

Natural Resources and Environment Protection (NREP)

1. Speedup the implementation of the EIA Policy Framework and EIA Protocol
2. Maximize the return for natural resource management investment both financial and non-financial
3. Support regional management of coastal and marine fishing resources as well as initiatives to prevent illegal and unsustainable fishing
4. Increase community awareness of the Region's natural resources assets in order to mobilise active engagement of by stakeholders, including the general public
5. Manage current and emerging threats to the Region's natural assets including invasive weed species and the impact of climate variability on water resource
6. Measure and report changes in natural resource condition by developing monitoring methodologies and databases and partnership arrangements for managing data e.g. the AMESD-MESA initiative
7. Establish the capacity to make strategic environmental assessments an integrated part of policy making within the regional body

Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI)

1. Support development of market infrastructure, regional trade and integration, and value chain addition
2. Accelerate implementation of the Minimum Integration Programme
3. Progressively eliminate the barriers Trade facilitation by developing the necessary protocol
4. Expand sources of capital for infrastructure development by bringing on board the private sector through introducing active public private partnerships to the agricultural sector
5. Build national capacity to produce skilled manpower in infrastructure development and management
6. Invest in higher education and skill-based training in the infrastructural development and management particularly in the rail sector and/or strengthening existing institutions with supplies of teachers, books and practical experience for students
7. Improve the quality and reach of ICT sectors, particularly internet and cell phone services throughout over all the country with a focus on the youth and disadvantaged
8. Carry out a national mapping assessment of the tourism potential of the country and carry out categorization of products
9. Develop a clear national policy towards regional integration in IGAD and beyond that maps out the IGAD region's place in terms of its export performance
10. Actively assist and develop partnership with neighbouring MSs to construct, link and complete the missing links to regional corridors

Social Development (SD)

1. Enhance the resilience of local communities through pro-poor projects by established macro-scale changes to combat new threats to the future health of the Region and the communities that rely on the natural resources
2. Scale up the health services particularly reproductive health services such as antenatal care and assisted delivery
3. Scale up the integrated cross border crop pests and diseases surveillance system

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4. Scale up the family planning programmes to ensure higher contraceptive prevalence taking into consideration the pressing challenge of population growth
 5. Scale up the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) in order to predict, prevent and when necessary respond to the needs of chronically food insecure rural households
 6. Maximize the active involvement of the civil society that engage in addressing the social problems of the vulnerable social groups by establishing a strong and functional national social welfare system
 7. Develop the National Policy on Migration that harnesses the positive contributions of migration such as remittances, brain gain, skill and technology transfer, diaspora mobilization, and at the same time tackle the negative aspects of migration including brain drain, trafficking and smuggling, abuse and the spread of violent extremism

Peace and Security (PS)

1. Move towards 'progressive devolution and decentralization' that enhance integrative and human rights protective governance including the elderly, women, children, persons with disability and minority groups
2. Build regional capacity on climate change and disaster risk reduction with the active involvement of the special institutions and divisions of IGAD.
3. Empower democratic citizenry to build and maintain Constitutional Democracy through public institutional building, professionalization, respect for group and individual human rights, and above all to ensure accountability of officials and combat corruption
4. Develop policies on issues of governance and religions, faiths and the public sphere to ensure religious freedom, peace and stability.
5. Build the capacity of MSs to convey relevant and credible messages fighting terrorism, counter insurgency, and counter violent extremism.
6. Undertake Security Sector Reform or Transformation (SSR/T) with a view towards effecting democratic civilian control of the armed forces through sequenced reform.
7. Prevent election-related violence and invest in Democratic Institutions (Dis) to deal with electoral.

Gender Affairs (GA)

1. Introduce Transformative Women Empowerment programmes that focus on scaling up and refinement of existing efforts at national level
2. Focus on the socio-economic and political empowerment of women as an anchor of national gender policy and programmes
3. Promote gender sensitive policymaking, resource allocation, and human resource development and deployment
4. Introduce mandatory gender sensitive policy on public sector allocation of resource (budgeting), human resource development and deployment
5. Establish a new and creative implementation mechanism for gender mainstreaming and gender related policies
6. Assist active participation of women's associations in political and economic activities including electoral processes
7. Review existing policies and develop new policies, and action plans with specific and feasible targets on the substantive political and economic empowerment of women in the political and economic spheres including in political decision processes, the allocation and ownership of land, their place in education, health, natural resources, finance, and the media

8. Introduce both socio-cultural and institutional interventions to address the decline of female students in secondary and higher education
9. Ensure implementation mechanism of the Gender Policy in Elections
10. Make use of existing available data systems and develop cost-effective data collection and analysis methods to address data related challenges

11.3. The Way Forward with the Implementation of the Recommendations

IGAD needs to lead the region, the MSs, non-state actors and international and continental partners by focusing on a comprehensive, long-term approach to integration, sustainable development, and peace and prosperity in the IGAD region. Thus, the new generation Strategies of IGAD need to focus on the following recommendations as mechanism for effectively implementation of the various recommendation provided for each sector as well as for IGAD as corporate entity.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Strategy and its Implementation Plan shall focus on the following four phases of the norm process: norm-setting through the formulation of specific policies that seek to provide a normative framework and guidance about how to harmonize the policies of member states through enhanced institutional cooperation; norm-diffusion through the promotion and popularization of established policies; norm-implementation through joint action plans and facilities and mechanisms for the support and encouragement of MSs in implementation; and Supervision and monitoring through the establishment of follow-up mechanisms and the encouragement of peer review forums.
2. The IGAD needs to move away from *norm setting* so that it can focus fully on implementation. Currently, the most binding constraint within the IGAD is the gap that exists between established policy norms on the one hand, and their actual implementation on the other. This is the *norm-implementation gap*. It is for this reason that the implementation and operationalization of the existing policies and their institutional frameworks, as well as adoption and ratification of the new draft treaty and protocols, should take priority.
3. Implementation should be at the heart of the new strategy. Without endorsing the status quo and at the same time with more futuristic perspectives, the next strategic plan needs to be action-focused with feasible proposals that are within the capacity of the member states and IGAD. The recommendations for implementation and the proposed specific actions have to take vital factors such as the political willingness and concerns of MSs into account. Accordingly, the recommendations need to be realistic, practical and result-oriented.
4. Importance of success in interventions: success, not on the magnitude of the challenge tackled but more on the impact it brings, should be the primary consideration for the commencement, expansion and scaling up of the project to be selected. MSs and IGAD need to focus on areas of intervention that require less investment, but high returns, such as agriculture, when small investment per agrarian family could change the overall human security of the county. Investment in agriculture is a *low hanging fruits* such a project requires limited effort to achieve high returns.
5. Highest impact on the population's human security needs and returns on the investment made: MSs and IGAD need to identify interventions and projects with potential multiplier effects on the overall peace and development of the country and the region. Above all, the impact of the projects on human security populations should be at the centre of the decisions made in respect of relevant projects. For example, infrastructural developments, expansion of health and education services, and investments in the enhanced socio-economic status of women have potentially far-reaching direct and indirect positive consequences.
6. Sequencing in implementation is vital: first there should be an IGAD global Strategy and Implementation Plan that will guide the other sector based strategies and implementation plans that follow.
7. Hence, preparation in terms of creating an enabling environment for the implementation phase is critical. The preparatory activities could be commenced by organizing National Consultative Conferences (NCCs) in each



member state and coordinating with relevant actors. Moreover, the NCCs would provide a forum to enhance the legitimacy and popular support for IGAD sectoral strategies and their implementation.

8. Elaborate and establish a fully developed IGAD architecture for each priority sector that includes normative, institutional and collaborative frameworks.
9. Developing a mechanism for follow-up such as regular reporting. Such mechanisms may have three main components: Country Reports from Member States (MSs), Observations on Country Reports by the IGAD Expert Group, and IGAD Consolidated Progress Reports.

11.4. Concluding Remarks

Indicative of the progress the region has made in the past two decades or so, in actual terms, IGAD, as an institution, has now become a Regional Economic Community that has relatively far better experience in regional issues including peace and security, integration, economic and social development, and the combating of desertification . IGAD has transformed from being primarily a group of states determined to fight drought and desertification into a prominent Regional Economic Community (REC) recognized under the African Economic Community's Abuja Treaty. It has also become a strong building block of the African Union (AU), and compliments the AU's work in peace and development. IGAD is also contributing to the African continent's peace and security. States are the central actors in the transformation of the region without which peace and security, governance, development and stability cannot be achieved. Hence, the people of the IGAD region expect robust participation, political will and determination from the leadership of the IGAD Member States.





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