

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT - IGAD

2020



IGAD STATE OF THE REGION REPORT

Popular version



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FOREWORD



H.E. Workneh Gebeyehu (Ph.D.)
IGAD Executive Secretary

I am delighted to present the 2nd Edition of the IGAD State of the Region Report (SRR), 2020. This report reflects the critical factors and issues that shape and inform the current and future dynamics of the IGAD region. The report also condenses the efforts that have been made to address regional priorities over the past 5 years and the achievements recorded under the IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016–2020. Besides, this report provides a solid foundation for identifying strategic priorities, setting the stage for interventions, pinpointing challenges, and gaps, as well as highlighting opportunities to be harnessed in the next strategic period 2021–2025.

This State of the Region Report was formulated through a participatory 2-step process that first, involved a vigorous data collection phase in all IGAD Member States. This was followed by a second stage in which a thorough situation analysis of the six key sectors of IGAD namely Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security (ALFS); Natural Resources and Environment Protection (NREP); Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI); Social Development (SD); Peace and Security (PS); and Gender Affairs was carried out.

The report shows that in summary, Agriculture as an economic mainstay of the region registered significant progress. This is encouraging, considering that this sector directly supports over 80% of the population and provides the basis for food supplies and export earnings, as well as employment. The region also registered good progress in some social indicators such as the reduction in infant mortality rates, education, and gender representation in leadership. Furthermore, the region witnessed progress towards the resolution of some of the protracted conflict situations notably in Somalia and South Sudan. However, despite this remarkable progress, poverty reduction and economic growth in the IGAD region cannot be sustained without agroecosystems that function optimally; land tenure security for women, youth, pastoralists, and other vulnerable groups; and gender equality and empowerment. Moreover, frequent drought-flooding cycles due to climate change and extreme weather variability, desertification, and ecological degradation continue to impact negatively on livelihoods in the region.

To realize IGAD's vision of a peaceful, prosperous, and integrated region requires balanced improvements in all spheres including governance, the environment, social and economic sectors. The inauguration of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AcFTA) presents a unique opportunity to rationalize and harmonize the trade and investment protocols and agreements to improve levels of inter and intra-regional trade, commerce, and cooperation. IGAD also looks to harness the opportunities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic to advance integrated disaster prevention response and management approaches.



IGAD remains committed to the pursuit of its mandate of driving the integration agenda of the region to achieve peace and sustainable development for the region. In this regard, the State of the Region Report recommends that IGAD focusses on improving human security by supporting the Member States to enhance food production, enhance income and livelihoods and enhance social security. Some of the proposed measures will address enhanced crop production, livestock and fisheries development, food security and nutrition; inclusive-social development and youth employment; governance, regional peace and security; Environment and climate change; regional cooperation and integration; and transformative land governance reforms.

I am grateful for the support of the Member States and Development Partners in the development of this report. I look forward to their continued cooperation in the implementation of IGAD's next Strategy and Implementation Plan 2021-2025.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

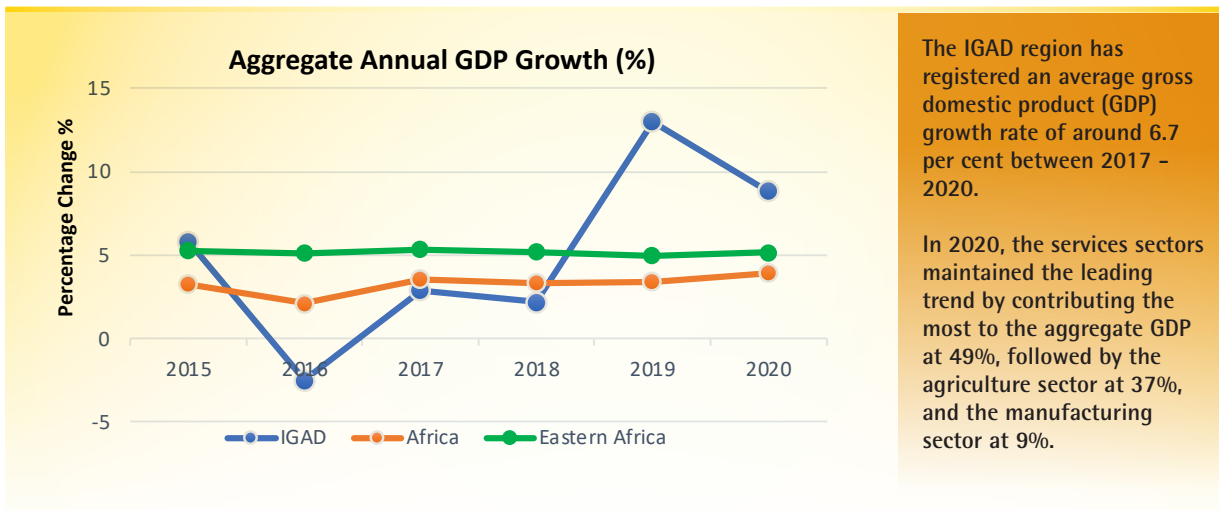
The Inter-government Authority on Development (IGAD) recognizes the valuable support from all those who have contributed to the preparation of the state of the region report. We thankfully acknowledge the support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Regional Intergovernmental Organization System Strengthening (RIGO-SS) Project.

We are grateful to the experts from the IGAD Members States, IGAD Secretariat, and specialized institutions, particularly Mr. Anthony Awira who coordinated activities at the institution. We are equally grateful to the team of country researchers namely; Dr. Wassie Anteneh Melkamu, Fred Atika Miencha, Hana Osman Abass, Justin Miteng Amos, Dr. Bagabo Paul Wambi and Dr. Ali Abdel Aziz Salih who lead data collection and compiling of the country profile reports in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Sudan respectively.

Lastly special thanks to Dr. Margaret Chemengich who was the Lead consultant in the development of this report.

IGAD REGIONAL PROFILE 2020

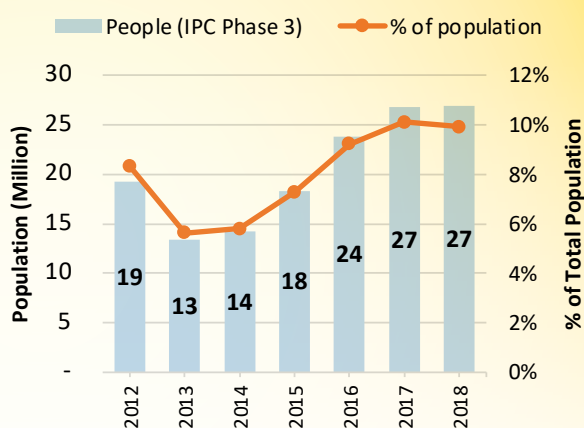
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH RATES



FOOD SECURITY

In 2018 the IGAD region had 27 million food insecure people (IPC Phase 3 or worse) across the seven Member States. Climatic, economic and conflict shocks continue to be the main drivers towards food insecurity in the region.

Aggregate cereals production has been increasing at a rate of 7% annually, up from 38 million tonnes in 2015 to 43 million tonnes in 2018 (FAO). Malnutrition rates remain high, with more than 13 million children estimated to be chronically malnourished across the region (measured by stunting).



CLIMATE CHANGE

11.9M acutely food insecure people in four climate-affected countries

8.8M acutely food insecure people in two conflict-affected countries

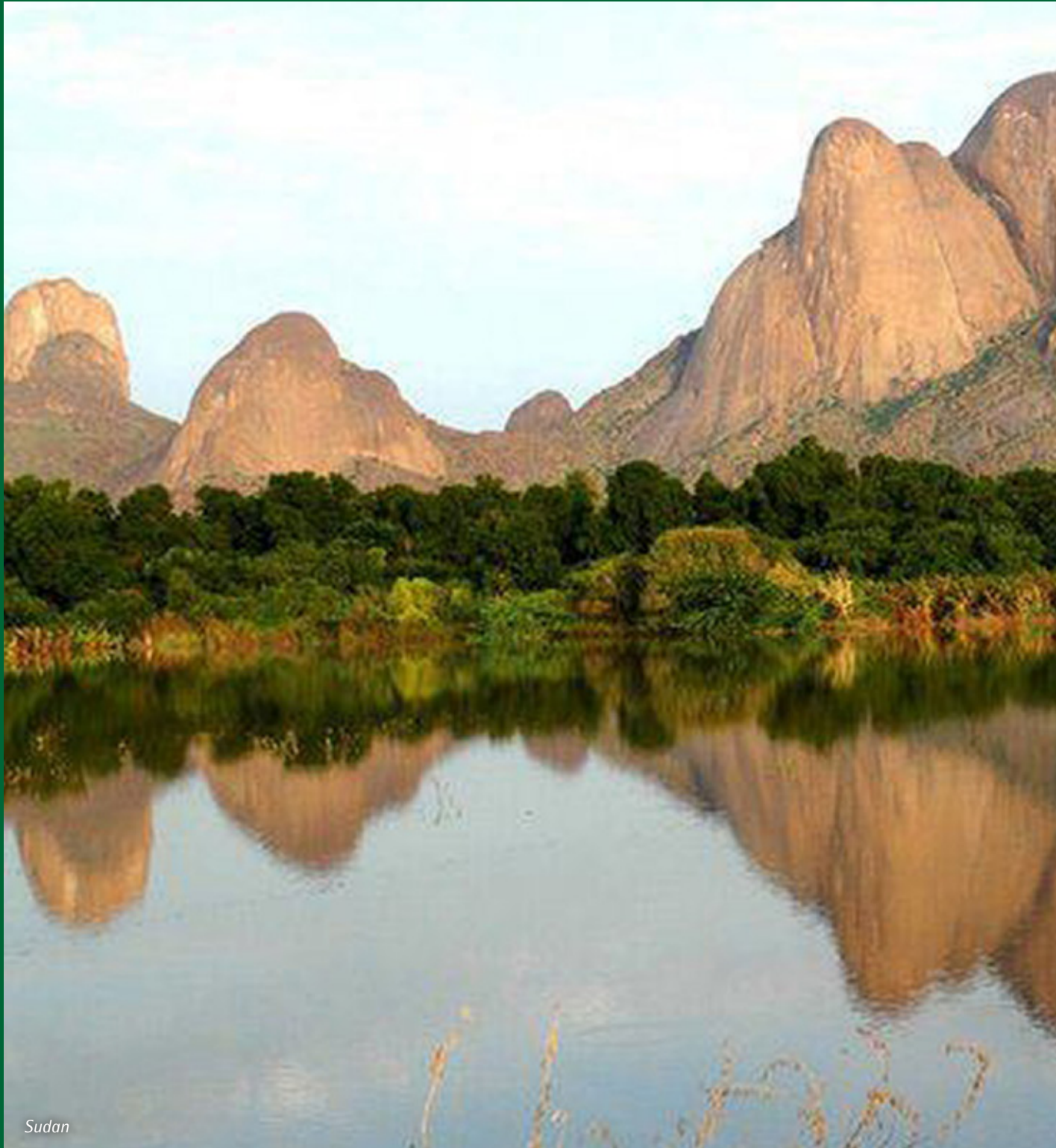
6.2M acutely food insecure people affected by economic shocks

Climate change, economic turbulence and conflicts were the key drivers towards food insecurity in the IGAD area in 2018 (FSIN IGAD Food Crisis Report, 2019)

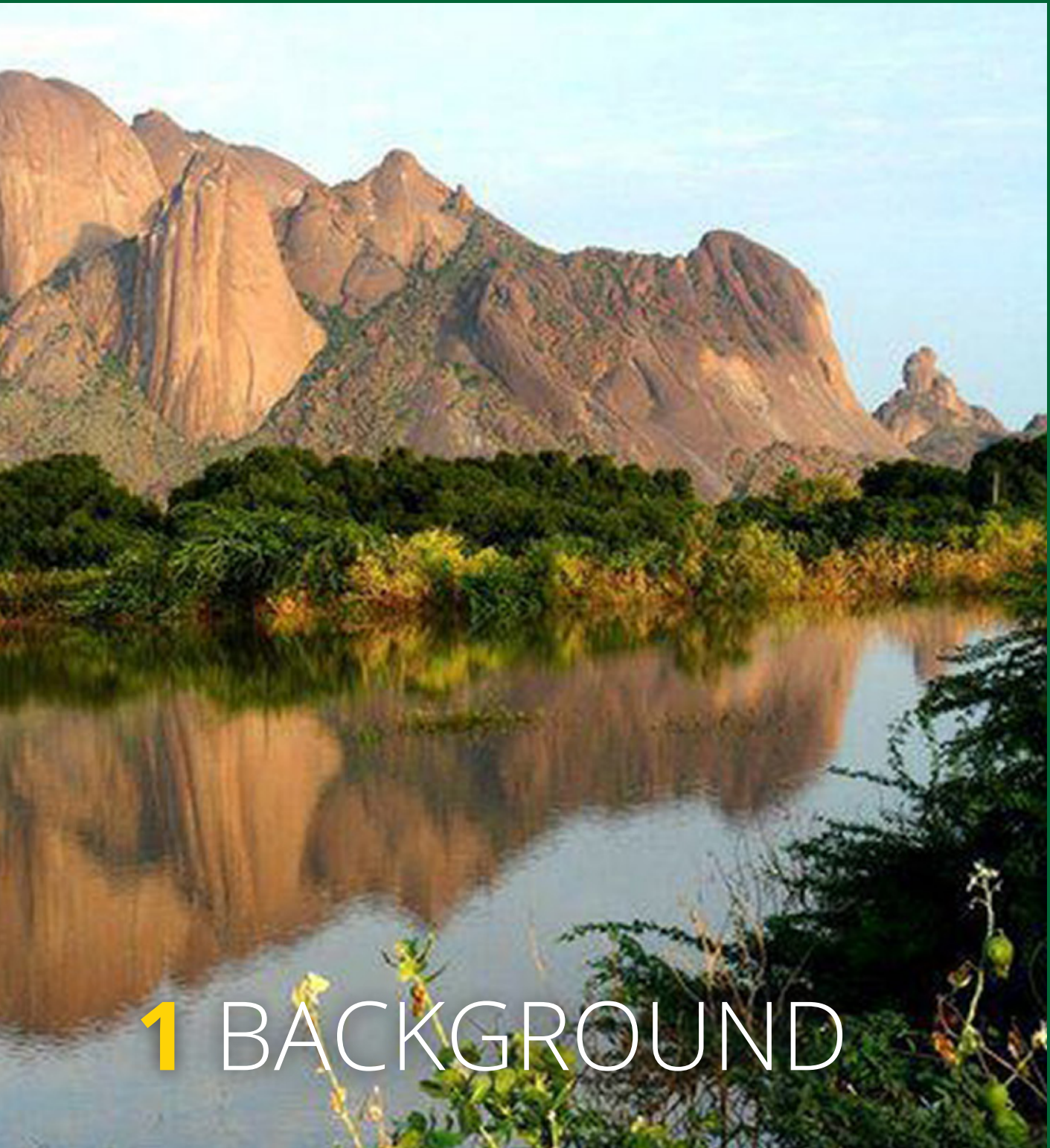
Climate shocks continue to be the primary driver towards food insecurity in the IGAD region. Prolonged dry conditions, flash floods and the recently increased desert locust invasion negatively affected incomes and livelihoods in the region.

Increased forest cover and access to electricity indicate progress towards mitigating climate change effects and providing energy infrastructure that moves vulnerable populations from consumption of wood for fuel among Member States.


Green energy % share in total energy production remains low at 2%, but various projects in the IGAD region currently underway are aimed at significantly increasing green energy production.



Sudan



1 BACKGROUND



IGAD is one of the eight RECs recognized by the African Union as a building block to fill the niche for peacebuilding and mitigation efforts on environment protection while pursuing unification of the African continent through economic integration. The IGAD Secretariat is in Djibouti. The organization is headed by an Executive Secretary. The Secretariat delivers IGAD's regional programs/projects through Specialized Institutions and Programs hosted by different Member States including Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) based in Nairobi; IGAD Security Sector Program (ISSP) in Addis Ababa; IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD) in Nairobi; IGAD's Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) in Nairobi; IGAD Sheik Technical Veterinary School (STVS) in Somalia; IGAD Centre for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremist (ICPCVE) in Djibouti; Liaison Offices at the African Union in Addis Ababa and Brussels; IGAD Office of the Special Envoy for South Sudan (OSESS) and Somalia; and the IGAD Diplomatic Institute in Djibouti.

IGAD's focus on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI) is aimed at creating an open, unified, regional economic space for the business community – a single market open to competitive entry and well-integrated into the other continental and global economies. Towards this end, IGAD's mission is to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve, through increased cooperation: food security and environmental protection, peace and security, and economic cooperation and integration in the region. Consequently, this report focuses on the outcomes of the key interventions in the region's policies, strategies and plans in these core areas during the period 2016–2020, challenges experienced and the way forward.

Agriculture constitutes the most significant part of the economies of the IGAD region. It contributes towards achieving major regional priorities such as eradicating poverty and hunger. It is largely responsible for intra-regional trade and investments and has potential for rapid industrialization and economic diversification. It can support sustainable natural resource and environmental management if precautionary and appropriate land use is applied; and, it creates several jobs, and accounts for shared prosperity within the region.

With rain-fed agriculture as the economic mainstay of a region in which 70% is made of ASAL with less than 600mm annual rainfall, information sharing on early warning on vagaries of the weather across a wide range of stakeholders and investment and adoption of appropriate technology in the different ecological zones to increase production to meet the region's food demand and reduce its food import bill by 50% by 2030. Rain-fed agriculture is not the solution to food insecurity. Mitigating effects of drought and environmental degradation, boosting agricultural production, and facilitating sustainable management of natural resources, as well as protecting the environment have been major long-term objectives of IGAD since 1986. Other targeted interventions for accelerated development in the region include capacity building and institutional strengthening, natural resources management and environmental protection, regional cooperation and integration and social development, and sustained peace and security.

Land and environmental degradation are the most serious threats to the region as both affect its agricultural production and economic growth. Such degradation not only contributes to food insecurity, famine, and poverty, but may equally fuel social, economic, and political tensions that at times result in conflicts. Sustainable management of natural resources and environment protection is therefore essential if the IGAD Member States are to achieve sustainable development, eradicate of poverty, and realize peace and security. This is particularly true for trans-boundary environmental natural resources, like surface and groundwater resources, and forests. Additionally, the region can also tap into the extensive mineral resource potentials confirmed to exist in the region to complement existing economic activities.

Several regional frameworks and programmes aimed at creating more resilient ecosystems and spurring greater economic growth – including the IGAD programmes on Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), regional CAADP Compact, Institutional Strengthening Action Plan, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration, Social Development, Peace and Security, Gender Affairs, and other strategies and policy papers underpin the regional programmes being implemented at the national level. These programmes are reviewed periodically to ensure consistency with the region’s long-term development aspirations. This report summarises the findings from the outcomes of the assessment outcomes of key intervention areas contained in the 2016 – 2020 IGAD Strategy.







2 OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE REGION'S ECONOMY

(2016-2020)

2.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The overall economic performance of the region as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is positive, having registered above 5% growth during the plan period against the AU/SDG target of 7%. The agriculture sector remains the dominant sector, accounting for 31% of the GDP in the region in 2018, 60% of the export earnings and 80% of employment opportunities (Table 1, Fig 1). Djibouti's economy was largely service-based (60%), centred on port services and facilities, while that of South Sudan was anchored on oil revenues (90%) and Somalia dependent on livestock to the tune of 40%. Agriculture in Kenya accounted for 34%, while in Ethiopia and Uganda it contributed 33% and 24%, respectively. In South Sudan, it was less than 10% during the plan period. Kenya and Uganda, though reflecting mixed economic structures, remain dependent on agriculture too. Ethiopia's economy has however demonstrated structural transformation towards industrial development. In all, the average GDP growth rate for the region at 5% is below the targeted growth rate of 7%.



TABLE 1: STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY (GDP SHARES BY SECTOR) (2018)

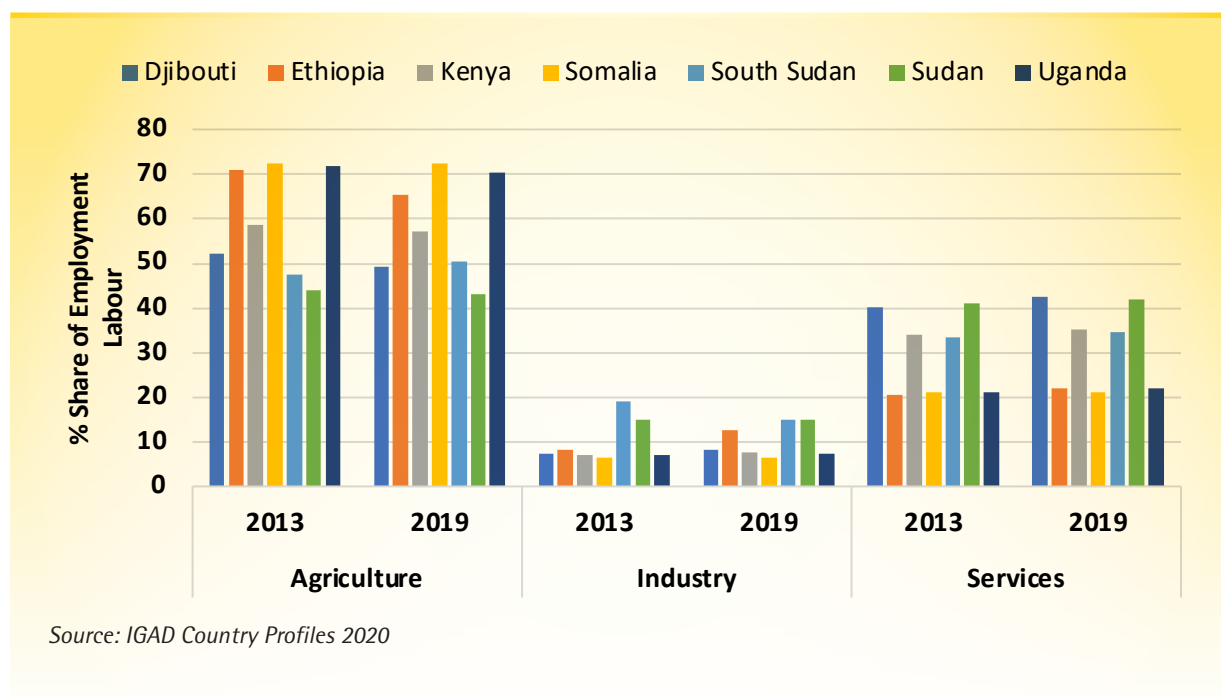
	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)		Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)		Services, value added (% of GDP)	
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018
Djibouti	1.19	1.43	2.00	3.42	80.68	79.13
Ethiopia	41.24	31.19	3.70	5.82	39.67	36.52
Kenya	26.44	34.19	10.68	7.74	48.01	42.67
Somalia ¹	60.17	60.17	2.48	2.48	48.7	32.46
South Sudan	9.64	1.8	0.5	0.3	68.14	42.74
Sudan	33.76	31.47	22	22.4	49	50
Uganda	25.48	24.21	9.54	8.27	46.72	47.59

Source: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

The promising economic prospects in the region, the overall improvement in governance, as well as an emerging middle class, there should be an increase in income. Climatic changes and environmental degradation, as well as heavy dependence on agriculture and livestock, exposes the region to persistent extremes of droughts and flooding. As a result, the region experiences frequent economic turbulences which continue to erode livelihoods and destroy lives (FAO, 2019). The region remains dependent on imports and food aid. There is minimal activity in the industrial and manufacturing sectors. This has contributed to high youth unemployment. The Human Development Index has remained largely unchanged, or declined in some cases, since 2014.

1 AfDB Socio Economic Database

FIGURE 1: EMPLOYMENT SHARES BY SECTOR 2013 & 2019 (%)



2.2 FOOD SECURITY

The IGAD region is one of the most food-insecure parts of the world. To achieve food security against the unpredictable effects of climate change, IGAD programmes in the period 2016 – 2020 prioritized harnessing variable regional resource endowments. With an improvement into peace and security at national and regional levels, citizens can now engage in agricultural activities. Over the past decade, the region has made tremendous efforts in the agriculture sector as Member States have developed and adopted appropriate policy and legal frameworks to address high levels of poverty and food insecurity in the region. The IGAD region has the biggest numbers of livestock compared to other regions of Africa. Livestock is particularly critical in providing food security in pastoralist economies. Livestock earns substantial foreign currency for Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. In this regard, several livestock related policies, regulations and programmes on identification and traceability were harmonized in the region, and institutionalization of veterinary training in universities introduced through the IGAD Sheikh Technical Vocational School (ISTVS) in Somalia. These services are complemented with IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD) through training, control of livestock diseases, and undertaking of common/joint vaccinations in the region. Other unique developments carried out included capacity building of community health workers and the sensitization of livestock farmers on animal health certification and disease control systems. Added to this was the establishment of cross border livestock markets across Member States – for instance, Kenya/Ethiopia, Kenya/Uganda.

Several institutional frameworks, including investment policies, strategies and intervention programmes and projects have been implemented. Technology has also been leveraged to increase food production. The dryland research and technology transfers in Sudan are beginning to bear fruit, resulting in enhanced food security, making the country self-sufficient in several cereal products. In Djibouti, the establishment of livestock watering points in the rural areas has provided the entry point for the introduction of small-scale agriculture to complement livestock food security sources. Similarly, the introduction of aquaculture production adds to the diversification of food sources. From a regional perspective, IGAD's engagement of the three trans-boundary river basin communities of Baro-Akobo, Omo-Turkana and Shebella-Genale to

step up fisheries production among the communities in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia in response to food and nutrition security indicates great potential. Prioritization of the development of the "Blue Economy" in the IGAD region will increase both incomes and food security, especially for coastal populations. The ICPALD programmes facilitated the signing of bilateral and multilateral cross border Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) that enhanced disease control and facilitated cross border trade. The initial efforts of this collaboration enabled about 6 million animals to be vaccinated in a harmonized way – handled in selected clusters. With improved security in South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia, there are prospects of expanding agricultural production in these countries, even under rain-fed agriculture. There are also adequate water resources in the region to support expanded agriculture under irrigation, as well as increased exploitation of the fisheries sector.

2.3 POPULATION STRUCTURE

The high population growth rates have resulted in over 70% population being less than 35 years, creating a youth bulge which, unfortunately, has not been effectively harnessed for development. With a median age of fewer than 20 years (Figure 2), this has worsened poverty levels. This type of structure is indicative of high dependency ratios, as well as pressure on available resources. The IGAD region's population increased from 230 million in 2016 to 271 million in 2018, registering a growth rate of 3%. Urbanization is rapidly taking root in the region, with 78% of the population being urbanized. Djibouti is the most urbanized (Table 2).

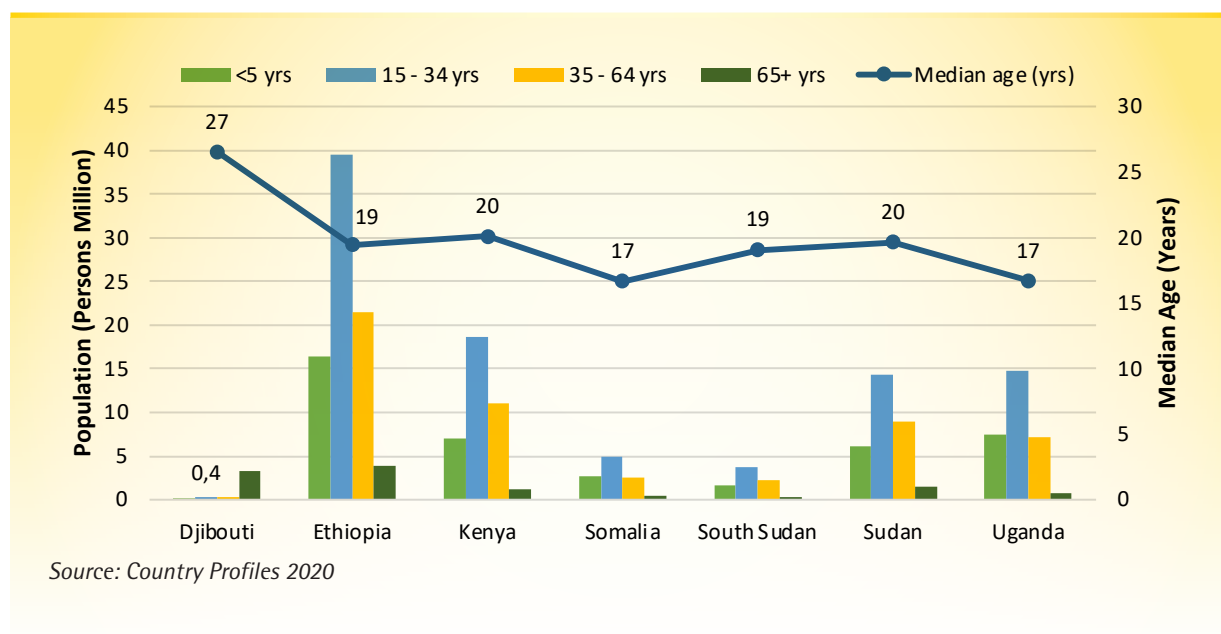
TABLE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (2018)

Indicator	Total (millions)		Urban (%)	Under age 5 (millions)	Ages 15–64 (millions)	Ages 65+ (millions)	Median age (Years)
	2018	2030					
Country	2018	2030	2018	2018	2018	2018	2020
Kenya	48	66.4 ²	27	7.0	29.7	1.2	20
Uganda	43	59.4	24	7.5	21.8	0.8	17
Sudan	42	55.3	34	6.2	57	1.5	20
Djibouti	1.0	1.1	78	0.1	0.6	2.3	27
Ethiopia	109	144.9	21	16.3	60.9	3.8	19
South Sudan	13	13.8	20	1.7	6.0	0.4	19
Somalia	15	21.2	45	2.7	7.6	0.4	17

Source: Country Profiles 2020

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2 Adjusted

FIGURE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & MEDIAN AGE (2018)



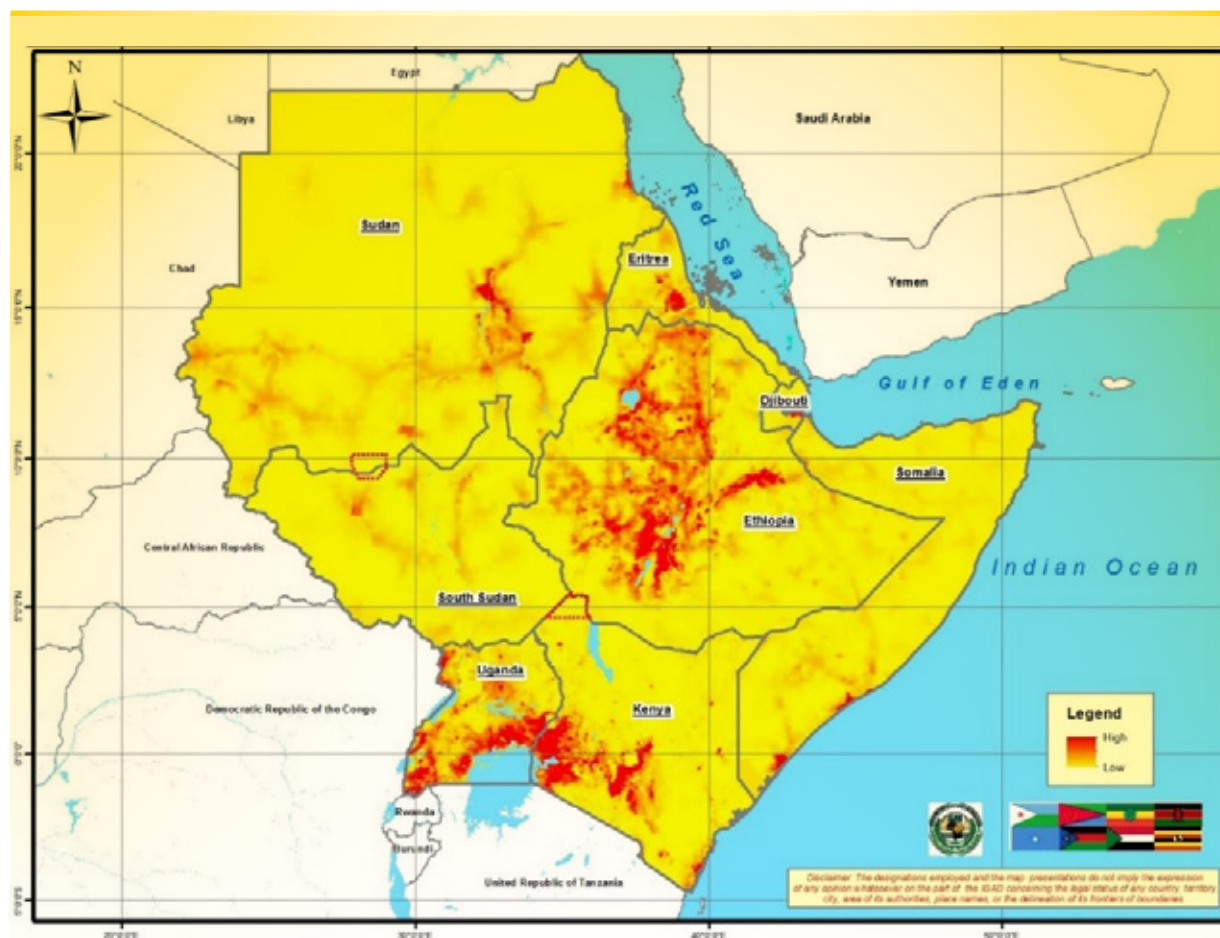
The average population density has increased from about 30 persons per km² in 2016 to 50 persons in 2018. Uganda registered the highest density of over 213 persons per Km² followed by Ethiopia with 109 persons per Km² and Kenya at 90 persons per km² (Table 3 & Fig 3).

TABLE 3: IGAD COUNTRY POPULATION DENSITIES (PEOPLE PER SQ. KM)

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Djibouti	38	39	39	40	41	41
Ethiopia	95	98	101	104	106	109
Kenya	80	82	84	86	88	90
Somalia	21	21	22	23	23	24
South Sudan	16	16	17	17	17	17
Uganda	178	184	191	198	205	213

Source: Country Profiles 2020 & AfDB Socio-Economic Database

FIGURE 3: IGAD POPULATION DENSITY



2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT

With a youthful population, the IGAD region is struggling with high unemployment rates among the youth and women. To address the large youth unemployment, Member States have also taken measures aimed at encouraging labour-intensive projects, like the “Food-for-Work” and “Cash-for-Work” models. Others have selected employment generation schemes and employment-based safety nets and skills-based training in specific sectors of their economies. Targeted technical training and capacity building programmes on income-generating activities, including the provision of relevant information on viable opportunities and tailor-made training on employment preparedness, remain on the radar of the social sector ministries. Even in the countries where youth unemployment rates are low such as Uganda and Ethiopia there are still high poverty indices.

There is adequate labour among the youth that can be deployed in economic activities. This, however, remains idle and dependent on the few people in gainful employment. Apart from Uganda and Ethiopia where unemployment is above 10% (Fig 4), the rest of the region reflected higher percentages of unemployment. Youth unemployment was above 20% in the countries that registered high population unemployment (Table 4). The focus of future development programmes should, therefore, be directed to those economic activities that generate employment for the youth.

FIGURE 4: IGAD MEMBER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS (2013, 2016, 2019)

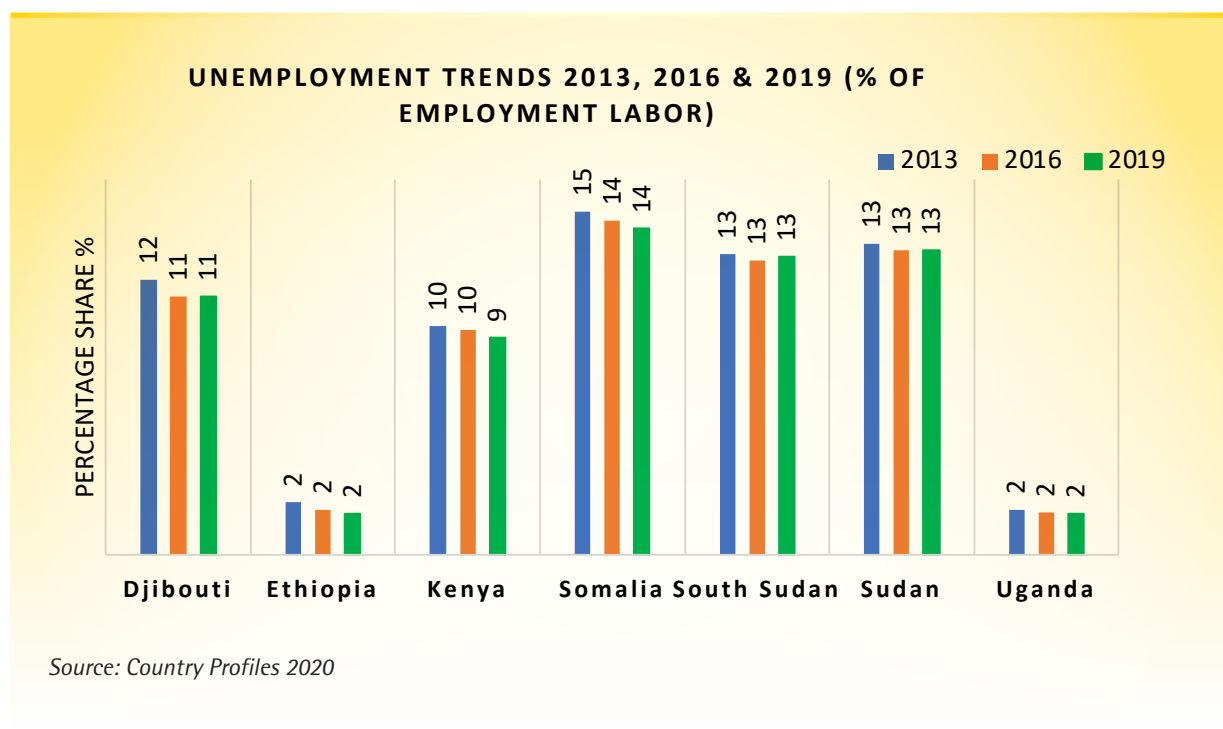


TABLE 4: IGAD MEMBER STATE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT, % (2013 – 2019)

Unemployment, youth total (% of total labour force ages 15-24) ³							
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Djibouti	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.3
Ethiopia	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Kenya	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.5	18.5	18.3
Somalia	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.5	24.8	24.9	24.9
South Sudan	19.5	19.0	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6
Sudan	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.4	26.7	27.0
Uganda	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7

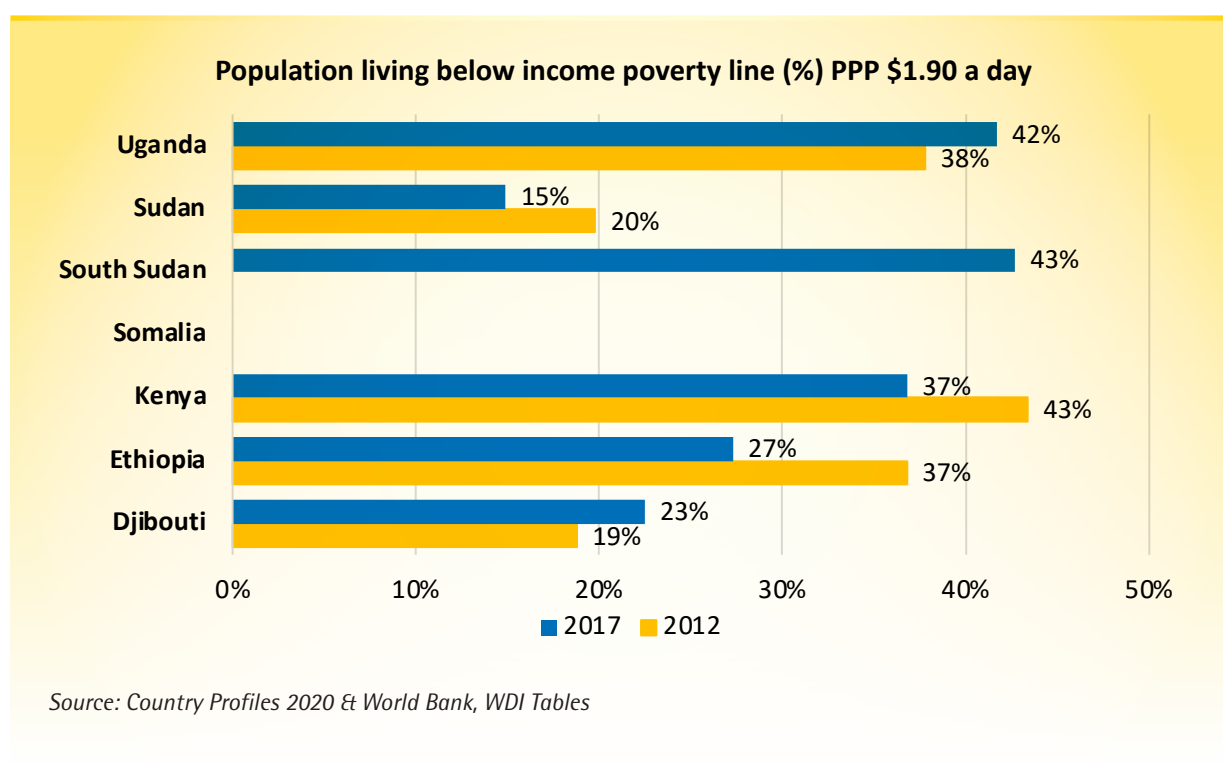
Source: Country Profiles 2020

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3 Modelled ILO estimates

2.5 POVERTY

Despite some progress being made in improving the welfare status of households and per capita incomes, overall poverty at the regional level remained high, though it declined from 32% in 2012 to 29% in 2017 (Fig 5). Poverty increased in Uganda, South Sudan, and Djibouti. The rate of deprivation varies among the Member States, with countries in conflict registering the highest poverty rates. Even countries presumed to have low poverty incidences like Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia, levels were still much higher when compared with the developing countries of Europe, America, and Asia. Indeed, poverty and unemployment trends moved in the same direction for the other IGAD Member States. There is, therefore, urgent need to address economic activities in the region beyond ecological resilience. The Human Development Index (HDI) places the region in the lowest quintile. The same level since 2014.

FIGURE 5: POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE INCOME POVERTY LINE (%), PPP \$1.90 A DAY



2.6 SOCIAL INDICATORS

IGAD has produced several social-related policy frameworks, including the IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework, the Nutrition Policy, the Social Protection Policy, the HIV/AIDS Strategy, the Maternal Health Strategy, the Joint IGAD-ILO Employment Strategy, and the Youth and Sport Strategy. Though variable, good progress has also been recorded across several social indicators. These include a reduction in infant mortality rates over the



1. Reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality rates by at least 50% / 12 per 1,000 live births.
2. Reduce poverty by 30%.
3. Increase youth and women participation in integrated agricultural value chains by at least 30%.
4. Reduce gender violence by 1/3; eliminate harmful effects, for instance, FGM.
5. Achieve balanced gender equity.
6. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
7. Integrate refugees into national social systems.

past decade, and across the IGAD region from 16% to 22%, with Uganda recording the highest decline between 2013 and 2018. In addition to increased years of education, gender representation in parliament has improved. Malnutrition continues to decline, while life expectancy has increased in the whole region. Placing social development at the top of IGAD's agenda shall enhance long-term development by providing conditions and human capital for decent employment opportunities, expanding capacities for the implementation of innovative social protection schemes, and by building and improving governance institutions through the strengthening of social dialogue.

There has been an expansion of health infrastructure through the public and private sectors, and other non-governmental facilities. The countries in the region have adopted extensive policy frameworks aimed at regulating the health sector. IGAD, among other development partners, complemented these efforts through a regional cross-border preventive education programme, coupled with measures on communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis. The programme was particularly aimed at cross-border mobile populations, including refugees. In this connection, positive achievements have been realized in all the Member States (Table 5, Fig 7). However, malnutrition remained high in Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan – countries still experiencing conflict and insecurity (Fig 6). Infant mortality rates declined over the past decade across the IGAD region by 16% to 22%, with Uganda recording the highest decline in infant mortality between 2013 and 2018. There was also an increase in years of education. Malnutrition continues to decline while life expectancy has increased in the whole region. It declined from 32% in 2012 to 29% in 2017. At least one out of every three children aged less than five years in the region are affected by stunting and attempts at improving the poor reproductive health rampant in the region have not yielded the desired outcomes. There is an urgent need to address economic activities currently being undertaken beyond ecological resilience.

FIGURE 6: MORTALITY RATE, UNDER – 5 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

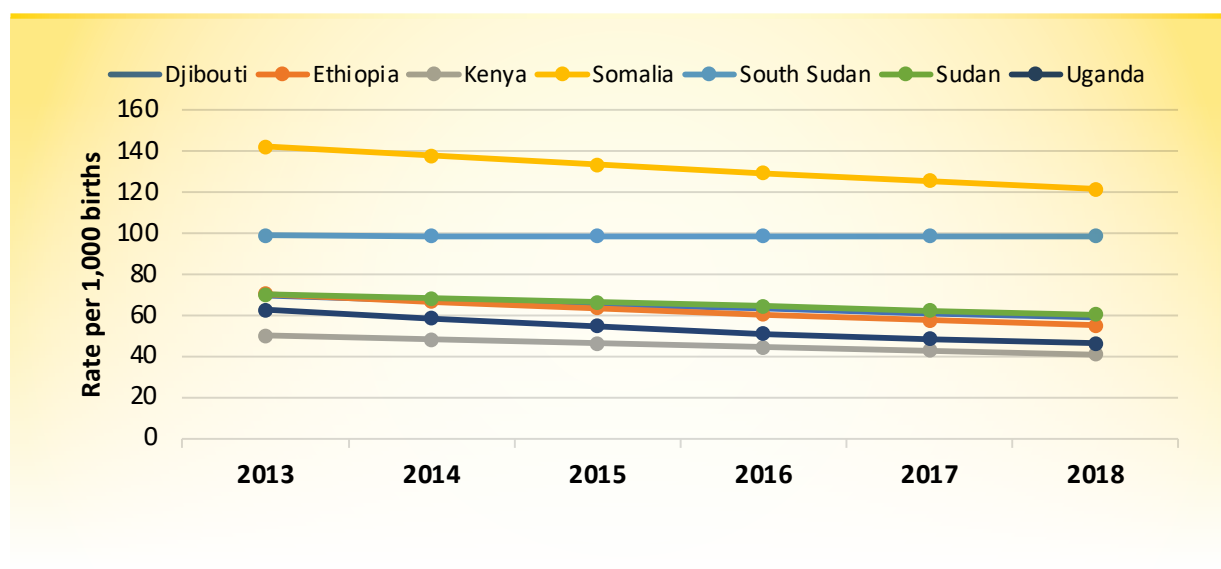
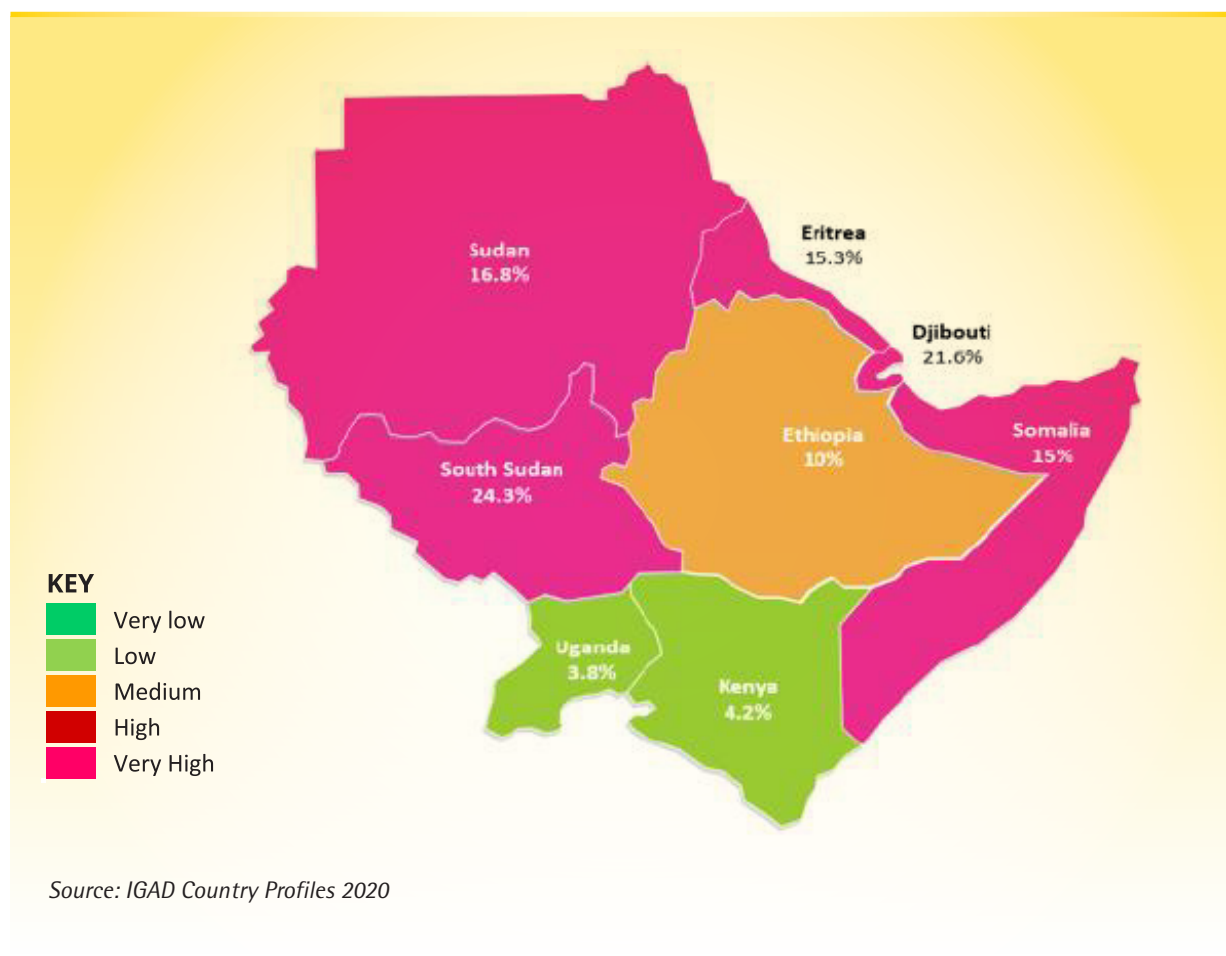


TABLE 5: SELECTED INDICATORS ON HEALTH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Year	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	S. Sudan	Sudan	Uganda
Children (0-14) living with HIV	2013	1,100	48,000	170,000	1,800	16,000	3,500	130,000
	2018	810	36,000	120,000	1,300	16,000	4,200	100,000
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	2013	3.054	4.787	3.999	6.563	5.108	4.715	5.699
	2017	2.785	4.35	3.572	6.168	4.775	4.469	5.095
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	2013	447	224	443	285	146	100	203
	2018	260	151	292	262	146	71	200
Life expectancy female (years)	2013	63.99	65.78	65.64	56.76	57.64	65.61	61.61
	2017	68.02	67.78	68.24	58.42	58.89	66.70	64.64
Life expectancy male (years)	2013	60.65	62.17	61.15	53.52	54.79	62.17	58.01
	2017	64	63.99	63.53	55.06	55.88	63.09	60.27

Source: UNDP, HDR Report, 2019

FIGURE 7: MALNUTRITION ESTIMATES AMONG THE IGAD MEMBER STATES





2.7 SOCIAL PROTECTION

With the high poverty indices, displacements from conflicts and insecurity, frequent climate disasters and economic shocks, large segments of the population are exposed to hunger, disease, and lack of shelter, among other challenges. Social safety nets are an integral part of social service delivery to mitigate against the effects of drought, maternal and child health programmes, disease surveillance and response and WASH programmes. Member States have devised different strategies for supporting the vulnerable groups in society within their jurisdictions, most interventions covering food distribution, free health care, and employment focusing on the youth and women. Increasingly, youth safety nets target more skills development and income-generating activities. In Djibouti, targeted 3-year programmes support the empowerment of the vulnerable. Similar initiatives in Ethiopia focus on expanded productive safety nets to complement increased access to essential services, and the provision of food security. In Kenya and Uganda, the governments have introduced periodic cash transfer programmes targeting the elderly, to subsidize their living conditions.

2.8 GENDER AFFAIRS

The gender gap in the social sectors has narrowed down. National and regional policy frameworks prohibit discrimination based on gender. The IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012 -2020) underscored gender inequality as a cross-cutting development challenge in all IGAD priority areas of intervention/pillars. Mainstreaming gender into IGAD's priority programmes and projects is critical if balanced development in the region is to be realized. The instruments for entrenching such equality are contained in the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820, as well as the continental and Regional Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions. 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 (2020 -2030); The UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Other policies and strategic frameworks that mainstreamed gender include the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the IGAD Food Security Strategy (2005), the IGAD Environmental and Natural Resources Strategy (2007): the Disaster Risk Management Programme in the IGAD Region (2002): the Regional Action Plan for Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), the Regional Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013), and the Regional Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy Framework (2013).

At the regional level, IRAPP 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). The IDDRSI strategy presents an opportunity and offers guidance towards framing gender-sensitive policies.

All the Member States of the region have adopted legal frameworks that prohibit discrimination against women, with the foundation for the prohibition of discrimination laid down in their respective constitutions. In Kenya, for instance, the critical elements contributing to the reduction of gender disparities are free primary education and the revised constitution, which proposed a new representation structure famously referred to as the "1/3 gender rule". Also newly introduced is the Public Procurement Act of 2015 which reserves 30% of public procurement opportunities for women, youth and persons living with disabilities (PWD). In the case of the youth, the Youth Enterprise Fund has created unique opportunities to enable them to bring their innovations to fruition. In Uganda, however, culture remains a big impediment to addressing the gender-related issue. Ethiopia, surprisingly, is in position 82 on the 2020 ranking, having closed 70.5% of its gender gap to date. It has achieved full parity on its Health and Survival Sub-index and attained position 16 globally, in terms of political empowerment. Almost half (47.6%) of Ethiopian ministers are women, and a woman was elected president in 2018. Also, 38.8% of parliamentary seats are occupied by women. Added to these, there has been throughout the region marked improvement in matters of political representation for women, either through direct competition or affirmative action.

TABLE 6: GENDER DISPARITIES

	Gender Development Index	SDG 3		SDG 4.3		SDG 4.6		SDG 8.5	
		Life expectancy (Years)		Expected years of schooling (years)		Mean years of schooling (years)		Estimated GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Country	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
Djibouti	..	68.8	64.6	6	6.9	..	..	2,900	4,232
Ethiopia	0.844	68.2	64.4	8.3	9.1	1.6	3.9	1,333	2,231
Kenya	0.933	68.7	64	10.3	10.9	6	7.2	2,619	3,490
Somalia	..	58.8	55.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Sudan	0.839	59.1	56.1	3.5	5.9	4.0	5.3	1,277	1,633
Sudan	0.837	66.9	63.3	7.7	8.3	3.2	4.2	1,759	6,168
Uganda	0.863	65.2	60.7	10.4	11.5	4.8	7.4	1,272	2,247

Source: IGAD Country Profiles 2020 and UNDP HDR Report 2019

...Data not available

There has been a marked improvement in the number of seats occupied by women in the region's parliaments. In most cases, the women politicians must compete for the seats at national and local levels against their men counterparts. However, because of the numerous historical disparities inherent in African societies, in some Member States, affirmative action has been taken to nominate women into positions of power and authority. The national constitutions of some Member States have also made it mandatory for women to share in leadership roles in their public services. Ethiopia now boasts of an elected female president, and

most of the other Member States have some level of representation of women in the different branches of government, though the levels and degree of concentration in the different departments differ from one to the other. Representation in the legislative branches of governments in the region is quite high, compared to representation within the executives and judiciaries (Table 7).

**TABLE 7: PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS
(% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS)**

Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Djibouti	14	13	13	13	11	11	26
Ethiopia	28	28	28	39	39	39	39
Kenya	10	19	20	20	19	22	22
Somalia	14	14	14	14	24	24	24
Sudan	25	24	24	31	31	31	28
Uganda	35	35	35	35	34	34	35

Source: World Bank, WDI Tables

2.9 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

With global warming being a reality, management of trans-boundary resources is critical. The IGAD Secretariat and Member States have coordinated their efforts in the formulating several national and regional policies and strategies and creating institutions to address its effects. Complementary to this is the frameworks for information dissemination to Member State governments, public, and private sectors. These include risk mitigation measures such as damming of water for use during drought and setting up disaster response management units to avert human catastrophe. A few lessons from the Member States serve to demonstrate the seriousness environment issues are receiving at a national level. In Kenya, for instance, 1.7% of planned projects had to be discontinued following unfavourable environmental impact assessment (EIA) reports. Further, several families had to be relocated from water towers to create opportunities for tree planting, which raised Kenya's forest cover from 5.3% in 2013 to 7.4% in 2018, and with the hope of reaching 15% by 2022. Ethiopia is pioneering the formulation and implementation of the climate-resilient green economy strategy, which involves increasing protection of forests and expanding afforestation to increase the forest coverage from 15.5% in 2014 – 15 to 20% in 2020.

At the regional level, the IGAD Environmental and Natural Resource Strategy mainstream gender unique requirements within the Water Resource Policy. The riparian regional protocol on water sharing in Sio-Malaba-Malakisi Basin (Uganda/Kenya) has been complemented by trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) and pests' control and management. Further, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt tripartite on GERD riparian are expected to bring mutual benefits among the three countries. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) on cross-border animal health and sanitary measures for the Karamoja Cluster, covering Ethiopia (Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples), Kenya (Turkana and Pokot counties), South Sudan (Eastern Equatorial State) and Uganda (Districts of Karamoja) is under implementation.





3 AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

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. Despite the enormous land potential for agricultural activities, the persistence of insecurity in South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan have hurt food production and security. Most of the countries in the region are net food importers. However, the countries in conflict continue to experience worse food shortages. There are nevertheless a few successes stories. With FAO support, IGAD is working through the agricultural value chain to reduce post-harvest losses, varying from crop to crop and country to country, but rising as high as 30% (AGRA, 2014).



To achieve food security against the unpredictable effects of climate change, IGAD programmes for the 2016-2020 period prioritized harnessing variable regional resource endowments, including information sharing on early warning on vagaries of the weather across a wide range of stakeholders. There has also been a commitment to invest in and adopt appropriate technology in the different ecological zones, to increase production and meet regional food demand. It should also reduce the food import bill by 50% by 2030. The regional protocol on transhumance developed and endorsed by the Member States in February 2020, not only contextualize the continent-wide AU policy framework on pastoralism adopted in January 2011 but also to allow for orderly cross-border mobility of pastoralist communities for the exploitation of the full socio-economic potential of the pastoral system in the region.

3.1 FOOD PRODUCTION

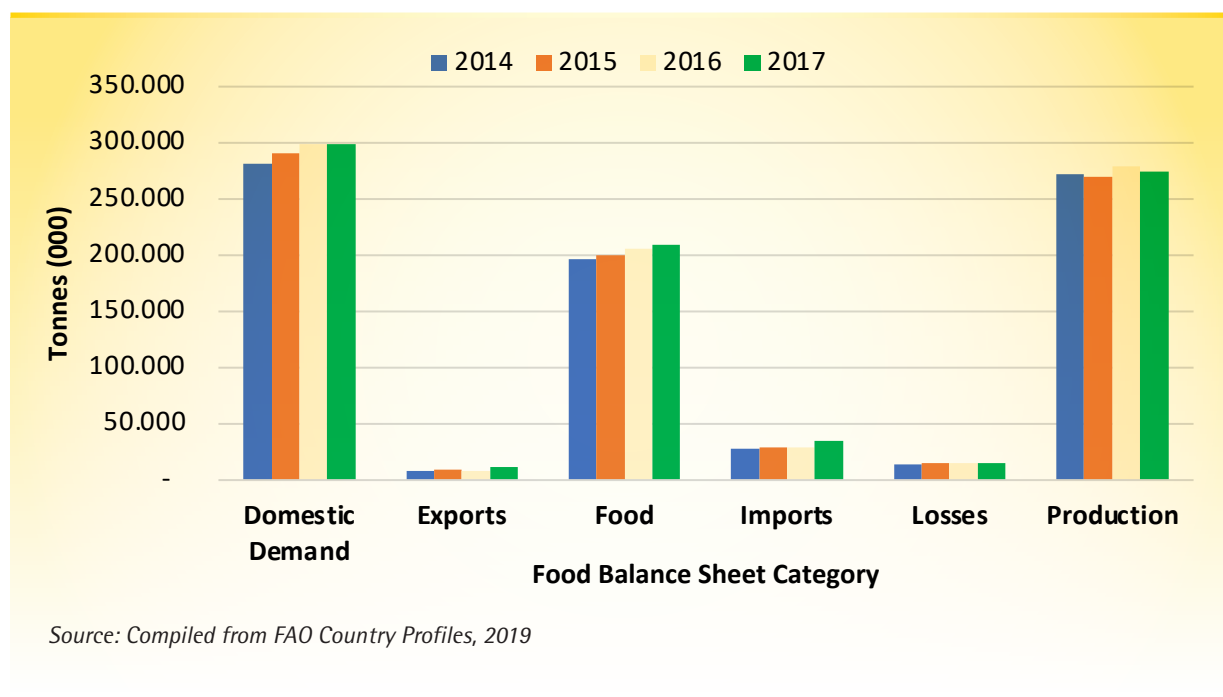
Except for Djibouti and Somalia, there is adequate land for agriculture, and particularly viable crop and animal production. Uganda is endowed with 63% of agricultural land followed by Ethiopia (44%) and Sudan (29%) (Table 8). Despite the increased food production and supply in the region, the high population growth continues to exert pressure on food supply, yet the demand must be met by imports, mostly from outside the continent (Fig 8). Nevertheless, the increase in food production has reduced the number of food-insecure people to 25 million from the 70 million that were there in the recent past.

TABLE 8: LAND USE AT MEMBER STATE LEVELS (%)

Country	Forest Land (% of Land Area)	% of Agricultural land under crops (2018)	Land under irrigation	AU 2063 target
Djibouti	0%	0%	0%	At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice
Ethiopia	15.8%	44%	2.1 %	
Kenya	8%	23%	4.0 %	
Somalia	10%	3%	0%	
South Sudan	11%	10%	0.7%	
Sudan	10%	13%	7%	
Uganda	10%	63%	0.1%	

Source: IGAD Country Profiles 2020, FAO AQUASTAT

FIGURE 8: IGAD MEMBER REGION FOOD SUPPLY, 2014–2017



3.2 FOOD SECURITY

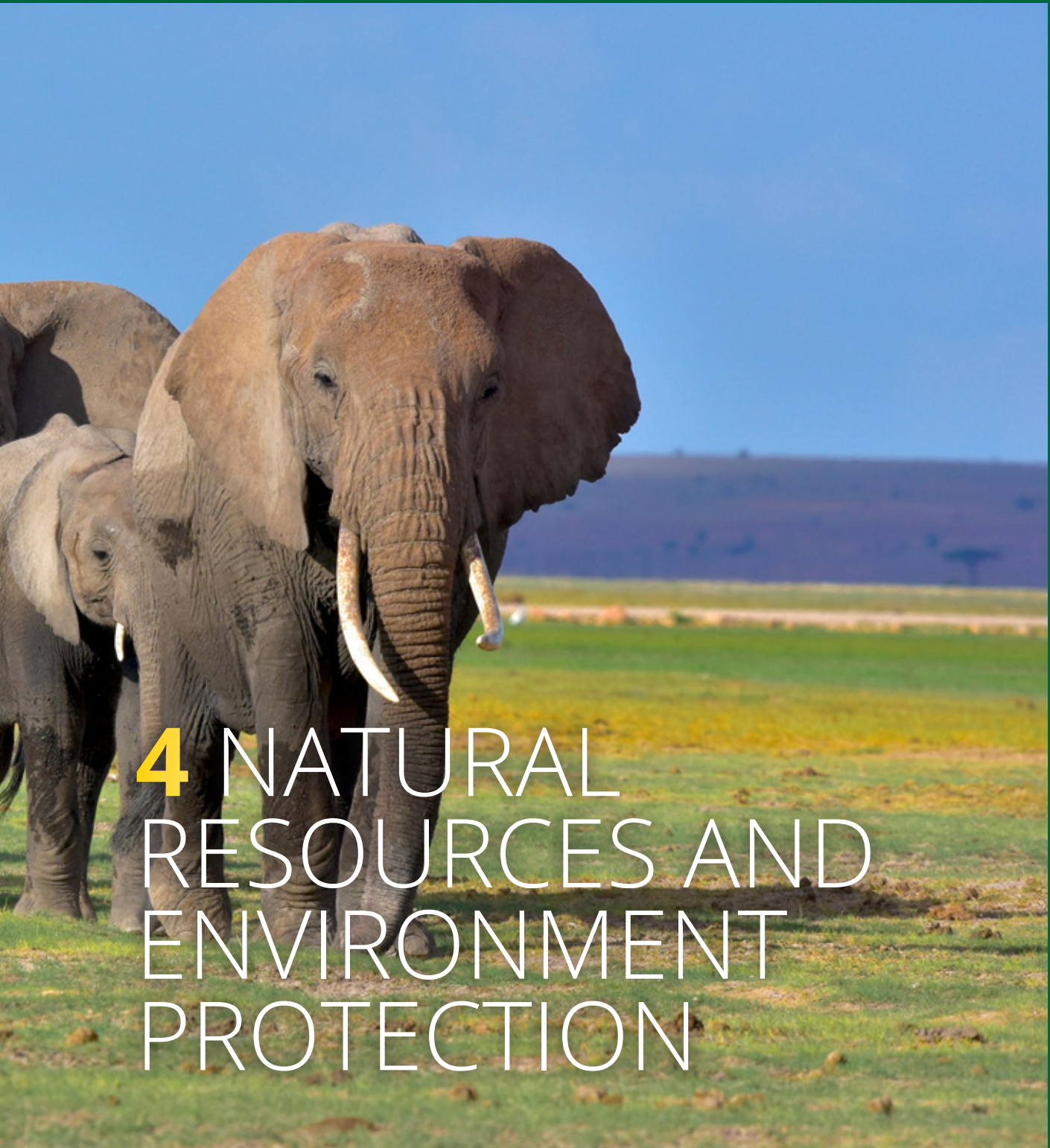
Overall, food insecurity in the region, based on health and food access, declined between 2014 and 2017. Although the region registered a marginal increase in food production, this was because of using improved seed particularly in Sudan where research on suitable seed for arid areas was intensified. Thus, whereas on average less land was put under crops, the better-quality seed resulted in higher yields. A number have put in place institutional frameworks to do with investment policies, new strategies and intervention programmes/projects that have been implemented. Technology has also been leveraged to increase food production.

TABLE 7: LAND USE, (2013 – 2017)

Country	Area (1000 ha)							
	Total land area	Forest land	Agricultural land		Cropland		Land area equipped for irrigation	
	2019	2019	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017
Djibouti	2,320	5.6	1,702	1,702	2	2	1	1
Ethiopia	110,400	12,499	36,699	37,540	12,407	15,270	760	858
Kenya	58,264.60	4,130	27,630	27,630	6,330	6,330	151	151
Somalia	63,754	6,363	44,125	44,125	1,125	1,125	200	200
South Sudan	61,974.50	7,157	28,533	28,533	2,760	2,760	38	38
Sudan	188,000	19,210	68,195	68,186	19,994	19,991	1,855	1,855
Uganda	24,155	2,077	14,415	14,415	9,100	9,100	11	11
Total	508,868	51,441.6	221,299	222,131	51,718	39,308	3,016	3,114
% share		10	43.4	43.6	23.3	17.6	9.5	7.9

Source: IGAD Country Profiles 2020





4 NATURAL
RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Agenda 2063

- Increase water harvesting by 10%
- Number of transboundary agreements signed
- 17% of territorial inland waters and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved
- Increased use of renewable energy
- Increased forest cover
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

The IGAD region is highly vulnerable to climatic variations, with frequent dry spells, droughts, and floods occurring and contributing to land degradation. Climate variability and change manifested as extreme events, have resulted in increased livestock, crop and human diseases, crop failures and livestock deaths, land degradation, and a general reduction in crop production. These have in turn resulted in increased economic costs to governments, food insecurity, malnutrition, and loss of livelihoods in affected areas.

Given the region's vulnerability to the vagaries of climate change and climate variability, investing in early warning mechanisms and information sharing, through wide stakeholder engagement becomes a priority. The IGAD Secretariat and the Member States have coordinated efforts in the formulation of several national and regional policies and strategies, as well as institutional programmes for implementation. Complementary to these have been the frameworks for more effective information dissemination to governments and the public and private sectors. These have included risk mitigation measures, such as damming of water for use during drought and setting up of disaster response management units to avert human catastrophe. Several lessons from some Member States serve to demonstrate the seriousness that environmental issues have been accorded at national levels. In Kenya, 1.7% of the projects had to be discontinued following unfavourable environmental impact assessment (EIA) reports. Further, several families had to be relocated from water towers to create the opportunities for tree planting, which has raised Kenya's forest cover from 5.3% in 2013 to 7.4% in 2018, with the hope of reaching 15% by 2022.



The riparian regional protocol on water sharing in Sio–Malaba–Malakisi Basin between Uganda and Kenya has been complemented by trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) and pests' control and management programme. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) on cross-border animal health and sanitary measures for Karamoja Cluster, covering Ethiopia (Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples), Kenya (Turkana and Pokot counties), South Sudan (Eastern Equatorial State) and Uganda (Districts of Karamoja) is under implementation. More importantly, wide stakeholder participation and engagement ensures sustainable use of limited natural resources, with capacity-building programmes that form an integral part of environmental sector reform and should become the backbone of the successful implementation of regional environmental management programmes.

The Great Green Wall is a symbol of hope in the face of one of the biggest challenges of our time – desertification. Launched in 2007 by the African Union, this game-changing African-led initiative aims to restore Africa's degraded landscapes and transform millions of lives in one of the world's poorest regions. The Wall will be the largest living structure on the planet – an 8,000 km natural wonder of the world, stretching across the entire width of the continent. In the IGAD region, Djibouti, Sudan, and Ethiopia are among the initial African countries targeted to be supported. 15 million hectares of degraded land is planned to be restored in Ethiopia and 2,000 hectares of land restored in Sudan.





An aerial photograph of a large, dusty truck parking lot. Numerous trucks of various colors (white, yellow, green, red) are parked, many with their cargo covered in brown or green tarps. A few people are visible walking in the open space between the trucks. The scene is set in a dry, arid environment.

5 REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

The IGAD region is economically under-developed despite its considerable economic potential and natural resource endowments. The region's markets remain extremely fragmented, with poor (though improving) infrastructures that raise the costs of transport between countries, and within countries. In a few of the Member States, market-based policies have not been fully embraced, with intra-regional trade standing at a paltry 5%. There has also been slow ratification and implementation of agreed protocols to facilitate economic integration, specifically trade and movement of capital and people across borders. Multiple memberships in the different regional economic communities (RECs) also constrain trade. However, the coming into effect of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will rationalise and harmonise some trade and investment protocols and agreements and should help rectify these constraints.

IGAD's regional integration effort is about getting goods and services to move more easily across borders; developing better transport, more efficient energy, and better telecommunications connectivity across more boundaries; having people moving more freely across frontiers, and getting capital and production to move and grow beyond national limits (UNECA, 2016). IGAD's role in infrastructure development has focused on joint resource mobilization for the identified regional infrastructure of its Member States. This helps ensure that regional infrastructure is as much as possible concurrently implemented and can serve the intended purpose of easing movement and facilitating business in the region. Improved infrastructure also assists in leveraging the diversity-based tourism opportunities in the region, which creates further economic activities with high potentials for employment and income generation. And the organization can also take advantage of opportunities available in technology to integrate the region into global frameworks at minimal costs.

Pending implementation of IGAD FTA, the region supports the trade frameworks of the other AU RECs to which the Member States belong. The EAC and COMESA trade facilitation frameworks underpin most of IGAD's trade and cross border operations currently. These have eased the free movement of persons, and reduced travel restrictions persisting in the region, and facilitated the right of establishment of residence and employment, the acquisition of work permits, and pastoral mobility. Also, the One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) in which customs verifications are done on one side of the border have eased the movement of goods. In the case of the EAC, application of customs processes at the first port of entry has eased doing business in Kenya and Uganda. Livestock specific infrastructure complementary to animal husbandry services and to some extent livestock information marketing has also been developed in several of the IGAD Member States.

With most of the IGAD Member States being Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) while some are landlocked, IGAD's approach on cross border cooperation is to ensure access to water, energy, and existing transport networks in the region amid long-running tensions within and between countries. It also must take cognizance of the effects of climate change and drought, as well as influences from outside the region. Consequently, strengthening trade facilitation and private sector business associations to enhance intra-regional and Africa trade in agricultural produce, livestock, and commodities, while diversifying into manufacturing as part of strengthening resilience becomes a priority. In the meantime interventions targeting cross border infrastructure, trade, investment and financial integration, and regional public goods have been scaled up. For example, the establishment of Galabat-Metema (Ethiopia-Sudan), Moyale (Ethiopia-Kenya), and Alego-Nimule (Uganda-South Sudan) border posts has resulted in opportunities at the community level for exports of Livestock to the tune of 10 per cent and accounting for 30 per cent of the national gross domestic product. In line with its Trade Facilitation Action Plan, IGAD is supporting



Sustainable Development Goals

Agenda 2063

1. Reduce intra-regional trade
2. OSBP for Ethiopia/Djibouti, Ethiopia/S. Sudan, Ethiopia/Sudan
3. FTA by 2018; preparation towards AU deeper (CU CM) integration by 2023
4. Share of manufacturing on GDP to increase by 50% of 2013
5. Attain 100% mobile penetration by 2020
6. Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020

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. Major developments have taken place in the aviation industry, with all Member States operating at least one international airport and many more domestic airports, for speedy national, regional, and international tourism movement. It is prudent to maintain focus on monitoring the effects of climate change, since they impact on agriculture (especially the livestock sector), the bedrock of the region's economies.

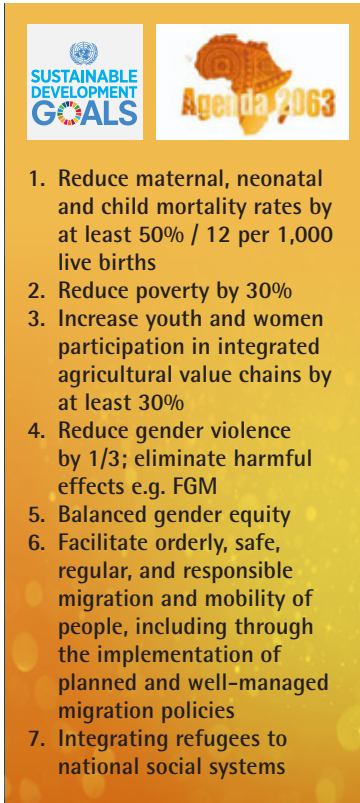
With IGAD region's long coastline of about 6960 km, and blessed with deep natural ports along the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Toudjoura and the Red Sea, and having major air traffic routes for tourism and commodity markets in Africa, the Far East, Middle East, and Europe, the IGAD region ought to be boasting of better transportation infrastructure. This would make international trade a natural economic activity. Further, the additional 6910 km of international borders with Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Tanzania offers an abundance of trade opportunities with the rest of Africa. Recognizing this shortcoming therefore, the Member States have initiated major investments in upgrading port and airport facilities. These include Lamu, Mombasa and Toudjoura ports, expanding the intra-regional road connectivity and rail transport infrastructure within and across member states, opening international airports and opening up OSBPs and hinterland dry ports to facilitate trade and tourism.

Despite the challenges facing regional integration, there is evidence showing some progress in regional economic cooperation and integration in the IGAD region. The OSBPs have reduced transit time and transport costs and resulted in improved competitiveness. Improvements in the civil aviation industry and increased investment in the regional transport corridors have opened new business opportunities. This has been complemented by the easing of visa requirements, which has generally made free movement of persons a lot easier. And, in recent times inexpensive mobile phone technology has become widely available in the region, as all over the world, and led to the emergence of mobile money transfer services. Remittances into the region from the diaspora have therefore increased making it the largest foreign exchange earner for some Member States. The regional economic cooperation focus requires both regional infrastructure as well as the gradual harmonization of policies for the removal of barriers to inter-state communications and socio-economic benefits. Globalization promises potential benefits if appropriate policy measures and structural changes are exploited in a combined effort. Going forward, IGAD needs to re-dedicate its efforts towards focusing on its Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI) programme of creating an open and unified regional economic space for the business community – a single market, open to competitive entry and well-integrated into the continental and global economies.



6 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT





The goal of social development is to enhance the quality of life of people of the region; to achieve more prosperity and longer life expectancy. Social development has assumed a global outlook within the SDG frameworks and places emphasis on gender inclusivity. Integrating social development in the top IGAD agenda enhances long-term development by providing conditions and human capital for decent employment opportunities by expanding capacities for the implementation of innovative social protection schemes and by building and improving governance institutions through strengthening social dialogue. IGAD's social development programmes complement Member States' efforts in developing and harmonizing regional development policies and identifying capacity gaps in the region. For the majority of the IGAD Member States, national governments are obligated by their constitutions to provide affordable access to social sector development services.

This can be done by strengthening regional mechanisms and systems to realize more improved health and overall social development. Member States are obligated by their constitutions to provide affordable access to social sector development services. Within the IGAD region, this has necessitated the expansion of the relevant infrastructure, reforming, and bench-marking policies on best practices from more socially developed regions. In Djibouti, for instance, citizens are provided with free education and access to health. Similar programmes exist in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia, to varying degrees. Kenya's devolved governance structure promises to take services closer to the people.

Successful accomplishment of the social development agenda is tightly interlinked with the region's economic integration, agricultural growth, and peace and security agenda. Social development will increase in tandem with the advancement of the political, economic, environment and agricultural sectors towards sustainable development of the region. And, in doing this, special attention must be paid to the gender disparities prevalent in the sector. For instance, when it comes to exposure to disease and consideration of employment opportunities, women in the IGAD region are more disadvantaged. Kenya and Uganda reported the highest levels of HIV/AIDS among women. Female unemployment is highest in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda. Some Member States have over the past decade made some improvement to reduce infant mortality rates, managing across the between 16% and 22%, with Uganda recording the highest decline between 2013 and 2018 (Fig 24). Some other Member States, however, have not been part of this improvement. Infant mortality in South Sudan increased by 20% during the same period, and there was no change in Djibouti.

With a very youthful population, the IGAD region is struggling with high unemployment rates among the youth and women. Nevertheless, targeted technical training and capacity building programmes conceptualized to result in income-generating activities and emphasizing employment preparedness have remained on the radars of the social sector ministries. Such positive initiatives include, among others, the Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-reliance; the IGAD Regional TVET Strategy, which emanated from the Djibouti Declaration; and the IGAD Regional Policy Framework on education, science, technology, and innovation (ESTI). However, despite these initiatives, poverty remains a major challenge in the region, ranging from 15% in Sudan to 43% in Uganda in 2018.

6.1 EDUCATION

Education remains a basic right across all the member states. This is reflected in primary education, which has reflected comparable completion rates for males and females at the country level (Table 8). Advancement into secondary education remains low, however, although literacy levels are generally high across the Member States (Fig 9). All indicators measured showed significant improvement in the last 5-years. This is because of the strategies adopted by the Member States. In Djibouti, this has translated to free education and access to health. Similar practices are in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia. In Kenya particularly, the devolved governance structure promises to take services closer to the people. All IGAD Member States operate open policies regarding refugees. In Djibouti, they are integrated into the local communities. In the case of Kenya for instance, digital learning programs, as well as school feeding programs, have been rolled out to all primary schools in all the ASAL counties,

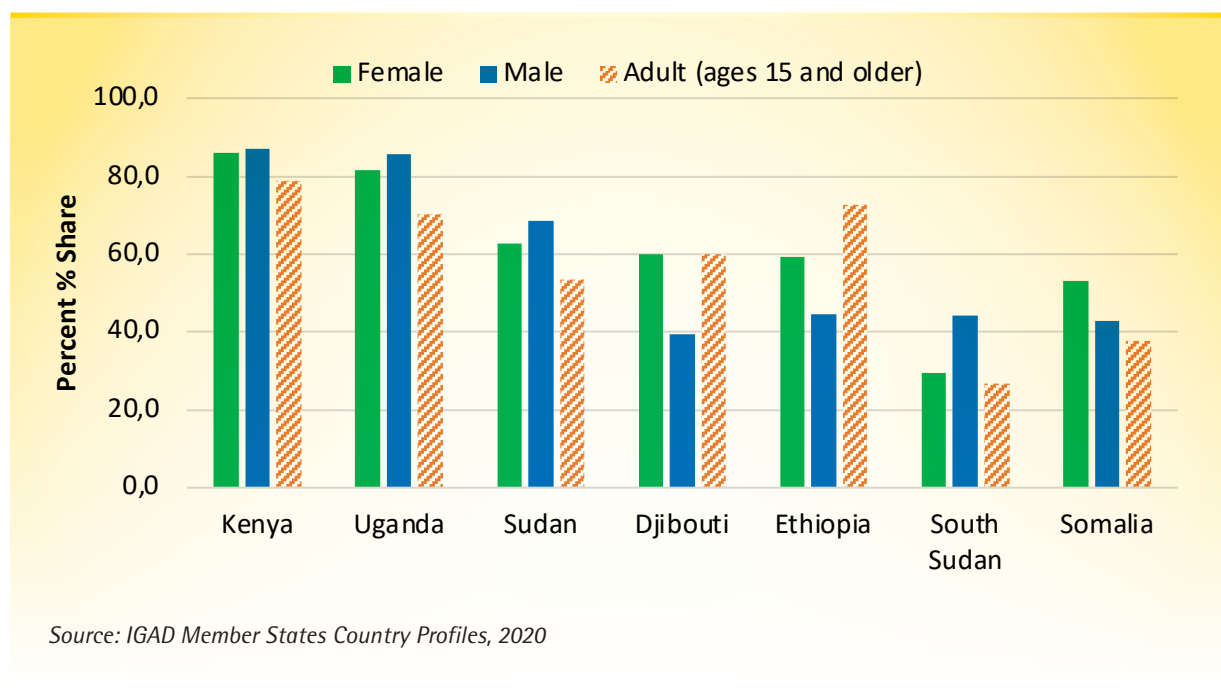
TABLE 9 SELECT EDUCATION INDICATORS

Country	Equitable access		Completion				Learning		
	Out-of-school rate 2012–2018*		Completion rate 2012–2018*				Literacy Rates 2010–2018*		
	Primary education		Primary education		Upper secondary		Youth (15–24 years) (%)		Adult (ages 15 and older)
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
Djibouti	39	46	–	–	–	–	40	60	60
Ethiopia	11	17	51	51	13	13	44	59	73
Kenya	19	15	77	82	44	38	87	86	79
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	53	38
S. Sudan	64	72	30	18	13	4	44	30	27
Sudan	37	38	71	73	34	29	69	63	54
Uganda	10	8	33	36	16	14	86	82	70

Source: UNDP, HDR Database and UNICEF, SOWC Database, 2019

IGAD has produced several social developments related policy frameworks, including its Regional Migration Policy Framework, the Nutrition Policy, Social Protection Policy, HIV/AIDs Strategy, Maternal Health Strategy, Joint IGAD-ILO Employment Strategy, and its youth and sports program. Apart from grand visions and aspirations, a few IGAD Member States have specific social development plans. 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.

FIGURE 9: LITERACY RATES YOUTH (% AGES 15-24) 2008 – 2018



6.2 MIGRATION

All IGAD Member States operate open policies regarding refugees. Migration within the region is in the form of the labour movement from one region to another in search of paying work, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees, displacements on account of conflicts and insecurity, and due to the ravages of climate change. There have been declining trends on population displacements. Judging from the new displacements of the populations, a general return to peace in the region is evident. Less than 5 million people were among the newly displaced persons from conflicts, compared to almost 10 million IDPs displaced from civic conflicts. However, the economic migrants (to the diaspora) are mixed, with Ethiopia and South Sudan experiencing declines because of returnees, while Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda registered increases. Displacements resulting from natural disasters were, however, on the increase across all the Member States, which underscores the need for investing more in resilience and early warning systems.

Migration presents both challenges and opportunities for the social development of 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 region currently produces 6.5 million IDPs; 88 per cent in Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia. More than 17 per cent of the global and half of Africa's IDPs are in the Horn of Africa. The region also hosts 2.46 million refugees, while producing 3.12 million in turn. In relative terms, the region hosts 12 per cent and produces 15 per cent of the world's refugees.

In 2018, East Africa and the Horn of Africa recorded 8 million IDPs and 3.3 million refugees. Forty-six percent were traveling for economic reasons; seventeen percent to escape conflicts, sixteen percent due to seasonal changes, nine percent on short-term local movement, and six percent because of natural disasters.

In July 2012, IGAD ministers adopted the regional migration policy framework that focused on four main areas of migration: labour migrants, refugees, IDPs, and returnees. In all these cases, migration management

practices and outcomes are different. In the context of external migration, a visa is required to proceed to the country of destination. Migration takes the form of seeking out employment (diaspora) and other income-earning opportunities. The diaspora contributes directly to the national current accounts in the form of foreign exchange. There are also negative aspects of migration. These include vices like engaging in smuggling, human trafficking, and other illicit activities.

TABLE10: IDPS AND DISPLACED PERSONS

	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December (Conflicts)		New displacements in 2018 (Conflicts)		New displacements in 2018 (Disasters)		Diaspora (US\$ Million)		Remittances (as % of GDP)	
	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	2015	2019e	2015	2019
Djibouti	-	-				9.4	63	61	2.5	2.6
Ethiopia	450,	2,137	56	2,895	104	296	1,087	411	1.6	0.5
Kenya	309	162		10	105	336	1,569	2,855	2.4	2.9
Somalia	1,223	2,648	90	578	59	547	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,182	2,072	...	...	....	...	151	555	0.15	1.8
South Sudan	1,697	1,869	199	321	15	6.6	1,139	211	9.4	6.7
Uganda	30	32	...	9	0.6	164	902	1,507	3.2	5.0

Source: UNDP Global Report on Internal Displacement, 2019

TABLE 11: MIGRANT STOCK BY ORIGIN AND BY MAJOR AREA, REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA OF DESTINATION, 2019

	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Uganda	TOTAL
Djibouti	...	12,650	...	95,518	....	....	...	108,168
Ethiopia	3,396	..	....	477,774	476,311	42,651	235	1,000,367
Kenya	...	34,203	....	452,919	88,793	9,518	309,490	894,923
Somalia	...	19,348	...	....	....	....	....	19,348
South Sudan	...	13,110	9,800	....	...	576,668	149,303	748,881
Sudan	62,565	3,175	160	773,512	...	1,541	840,953
Uganda	...	3,238	36,822	37,207	1,100,096	67,395	...	1,244,758


Source: UN/DESA, International migrant stock dataset, 2019

Although human trafficking involves both men and women (being conveyed) in the region, the impact is much more pronounced upon women. The major purpose of trafficking of women is for domestic labour in the countries of destination, forced labour, and sexual exploitation.





7 PEACE AND SECURITY



Insecurity in the globalized environment takes different forms, ranging from geopolitical, social, economic, trans-national, and national factors. Technological advancements make insecurity related issues trans-national while at the same time by-passing government control machinery. These have been exacerbated by the geo-political security situation of the region, including the proliferation of military bases in some IGAD Member States. At the continental level, the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism provides a platform for the Member States to institutionalize a process of securing, protecting, and improving the lives, livelihoods, and rights of pastoralist communities, for which peace is fundamental.

Peace and security are pre-requisites to the economic development and regional integration that IGAD envisages to attain through the implementation of successive five-year strategies. The IGAD region is plagued with protracted violent conflicts that arise from disputes over natural resources. Such conflicts, especially over access to land but also stemming from income inequalities, acts of terrorism, or political differences flare up very easily but take a long time and a lot of resources to settle. In the IGAD region, insecurity has been caused by the negative effects of climate change, disputed political boundaries, the radicalisation of sections of society over religious or cultural differences, migration, extreme violence, human trafficking, money laundering, and illicit trafficking in drugs. Additionally, smuggling of small arms and light weapons, cybercrime, piracy, and other forms of maritime insecurity, including illegal fishing all contribute to insecurity. And, because of these, the region has created large numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Since 2016, IGAD has been implementing its Peace and Security Strategy, (2016 – 2020), to promote, achieve and sustain good governance, peace, security, and stability in the region. In this regard, IGAD aspires to enhance the predictive and preventive capabilities of the Member States to respond to and resolve conflicts and promote stability and good governance in the region. The internal and external political, economic and social determinants of peace and security in the IGAD region originate from conflicts related to access to natural resources, extreme poverty, income inequality, governance problems, mismatches between performance legitimacy and popular legitimacy, corruption, election-related disputes and violence, radicalization and violent extremism, trans-national security threats and organized criminal activities, as well as migration, smuggling, and human trafficking.

Drought and conflict are mutually reinforcing. The conflicts witnessed in Uganda in the recent past arose from scrambling for scarce resources, particularly in the drier areas of the country. Conflicts between sections of the population in Kenya have similarly arisen from drought-linked shortages of natural resources, although in some instances there have been post-election tensions as well as terrorism. The scarcity of water and pasture experienced during drought periods, and the inter-communal competition over natural resources that results, whether within the pastoral system, between pastoralists and farmers or between people and wildlife increases insecurity within Kenya and across its borders.

Between Kenya and Uganda, and Kenya and Ethiopia, cross-border commissions operate on immigration, security, and education, though there are challenges in getting timely information for action to the right people. In Ethiopia, conflicts have been largely fuelled by poverty and tensions among the country's ethnic groups, access to natural resources, and, lately, politically caused electoral tensions. In South Sudan, the tensions are more in political power-sharing and oil-based revenue-sharing, while tensions in Sudan are more out of the lack of democratic space seen with the Member State's leadership in the recent past. Terrorism has been the main source of conflict in Somalia.

With the establishment of the Revitalized Transitional Government of Unity (RTGoNU), the government can build on the interventions contained in the South Sudan National Action Plan (2015 – 2020) and the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions to address issues of women's security. Somalia, on the other hand, continues to experience inter-clan civil wars, a situation that has been compounded by terrorist and violent groups like Al Shaabab creating conflicts and piracy wars. The elements of insecurity in there are trans-national, like Al-Shabaab that has elements of religion infused philosophy of violence and are responsible for maritime insecurity and illegal fishing as well as dumping of toxic waste in the Indian Ocean. Such activities collectively destabilize the population continuously.

Conflicts in Ethiopia are fuelled by poverty and tensions between the country's ethnic groups, curtailed access to natural resources, and, lately, electoral political tensions. Additionally, recurrent droughts exacerbate existing conflicts over scarce natural resources in certain parts of the IGAD region, including parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan. Water scarcity is the single most emerging transboundary issue responsible for sparking off conflicts since most of the region's available freshwater resources exist in shared rivers such as the Nile, Omo, Baro, Juba, and Shebelle.

Country specific initiatives have been employed in resolving all these varied conflicts, to varying degrees of success. Most of them, however, have involved wide stakeholder engagements from national to grassroots levels. Somalia has incorporated federalism as part of conflict resolution. The army took over the government in Sudan and is currently preparing the ground for elections and return to civilian rule. Yet, despite the progress made so far, poverty and the effects of climate change remain the paramount challenges to peace and security. To mitigate their potential impact, socio-economic improvements are necessary, to reduce tensions and related insecurity. For instance, investment in early warning mechanisms will help identify such conflicts in time, and through diplomacy and political resolution, resolve them before they become full-blown catastrophes.





8 CHALLENGES

Mitigating effects of drought and environmental degradation, boosting agricultural production, maintaining peace and security, together with facilitating sustainable management of natural resources and protecting the environment have been the major long-term objectives of IGAD since 1986. The high population growth rates lead to youthful populations, who unfortunately are not being harnessed for effective development. Also, poverty, climate change, weak economic bases, gender inequalities, and insecurity contribute to the socio-economic and political challenges that the region faces. And, on top of all these challenges are added limited access to financial services and low public funding, factors that exist in all the Member State economies, and which require proactive legislation to turn around. Indeed, dependence on donor project-based development funding cannot be sustainable.

8.1 FOOD INSECURITY

Over 70 percent of the landscapes in the IGAD region consists of lowlands with arid, semi-arid or dry sub-humid zones, receiving less than 600mm of rain annually. Prolonged dry conditions, flash floods, and recently increased desert locust swarms, negatively affect incomes and livelihoods in the region. Rapid population growth and general economic decline also contribute to food insecurity. Inadequate investment



Source: FSIN IGAD Food Crisis Report

in land governance issues to improve tenure security for men and women, coupled with the challenge created by insecurity and conflicts continue to undermine the region's potential in food production. And these have been exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Despite the enormous land potential of land for agricultural activities, the persistence of insecurity in S. Sudan, Somalia, and Sudan has negatively impacted food production and caused food insecurity. In 2019, the worst-hit countries with food insecurity were those suffering from conflict and insecurity. In South Sudan,

for instance, 59% were food insecure, while Somalia registered 22% and Sudan 14%. The case of Djibouti, with rural food insecurity of 53%, is mainly due to a lack of arable land for agriculture. The oil-producing countries also suffered the additional challenge of unstable revenues to run public sector functions. Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia's food shortages are modest.

The segments of the population most affected by food insecurity live in rural areas, refugees, and young children in the conflict-prone areas, as well as those affected by conflicts and weather-related disasters. In 2019 the worst-hit countries suffering from conflict and insecurity were South Sudan (59%), Somalia (22%), and Sudan (14%). There was little land put under crop production. In the case of Djibouti, with rural food insecurity of 53%, it is attributable to a lack of arable land for agriculture. The oil-producing countries also suffered the additional challenge of unstable revenues, which affected the running of public sector functions. Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia suffered modest food insecurities. Therefore, the primary drivers of food insecurity remain conflict and insecurity, climate shocks, and economic turbulence, which continue to erode livelihoods and destroy lives (FAO, 2019). Over 25 million people are food insecure in the IGAD region, even though this reflects a decline from 70 million in 2016. Yet several resources, especially vast tracts of idle land and untapped opportunities in the fisheries sector and abound in the region. This is, therefore, a region with abundant potential, yet one that suffers from continued dependence on food imports as well as high levels of malnutrition – although these (measured by stunting prevalence)⁴ had declined from 37.9% to 34.5% in 2018.

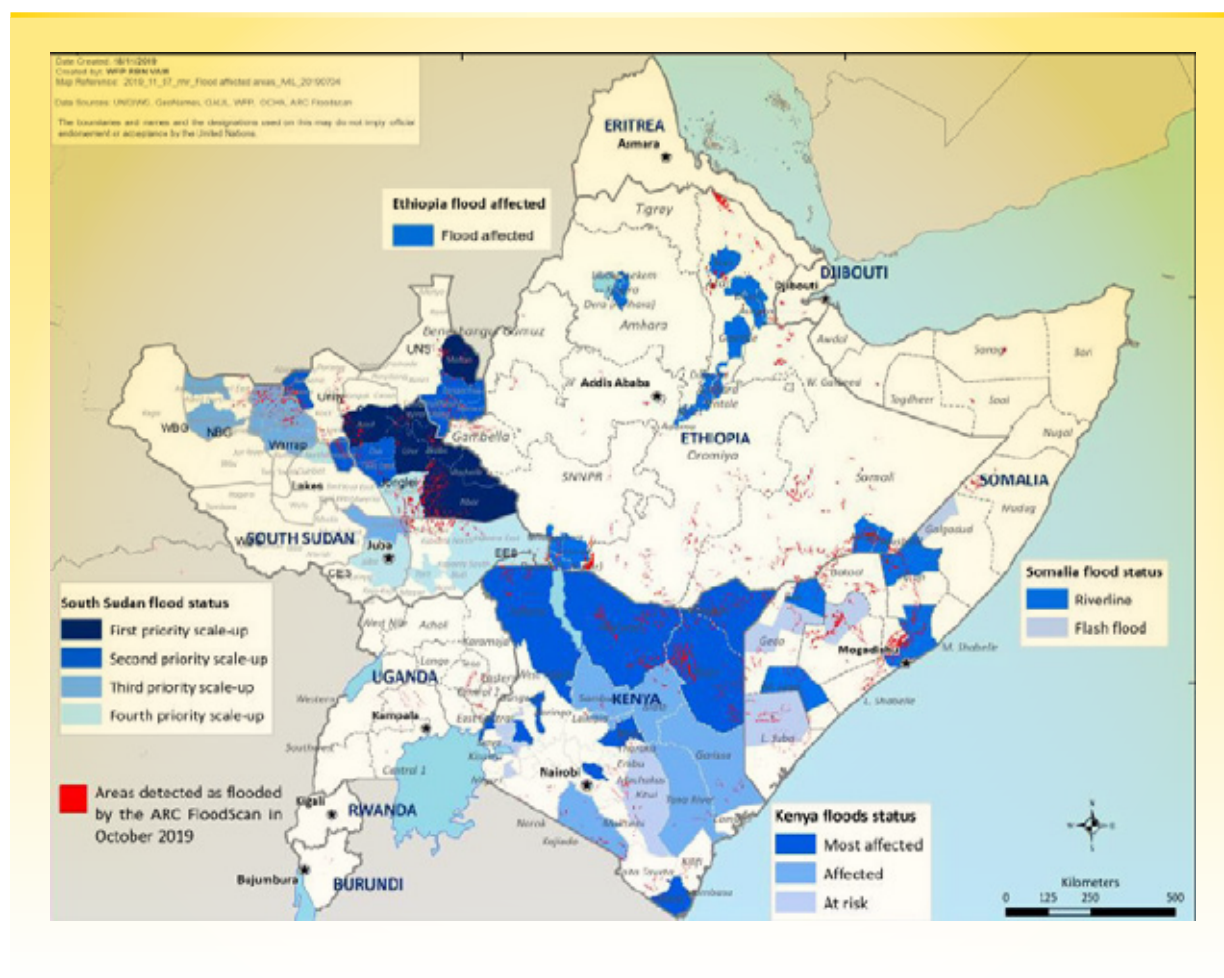
4 Stunting (moderate and severe): percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are below minus two standard deviations from median height-for-age of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Malnutrition Estimates, March 2020 Edition. Stunting prevalence 1990–2019.

TABLE 8: FOOD INSECURITY, 2019 (% OF POPULATION)

	Food Insecure (%)	Pop stressed (%)	Malnutrition Stunting (% under age 5) 2010–2018	Life expectancy	
				Males	Females
Djibouti (rural)	53	40	33.5	64	68
Ethiopia	8	NA	38.4	64	67.8
Kenya	6	NA	26.2	63.5	68.2
Somalia	22	22	25.3	55.1	58.4
S. Sudan	59	31	31.3	55.9	58.9
Sudan	14	31	38.2	63.1	66.7
Uganda	3	NA	28.9	60.3	64.6

Source: FSIN Global Report on Food Crisis, 2019

FIGURE 10: FLOODING INCIDENCES – WFP FOOD ANALYSIS, 2019



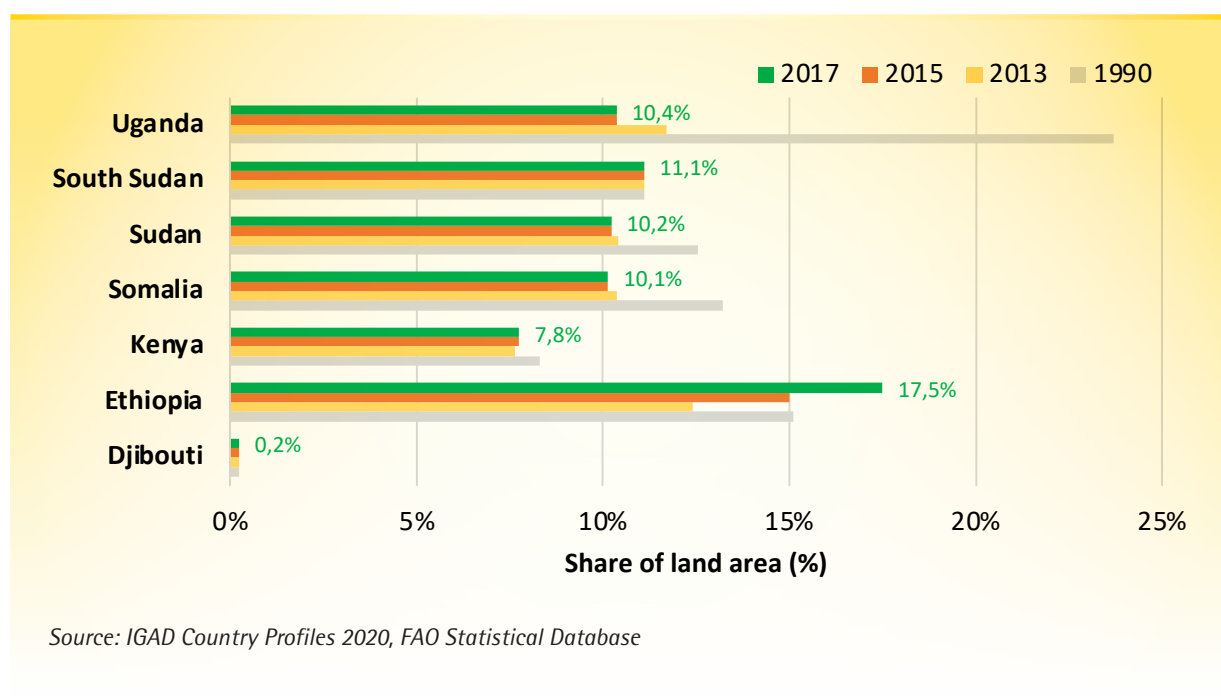
The major constraints and challenges to food security are climate change and variability, and shrinking resources, declining soil fertility, and land degradation, and prevalence of pests and diseases – including

trans-boundary animal diseases that require sustained surveillance. Others include poor seed quality, inadequate institutional frameworks relating to food production, poor extension services, and pre-and post-harvest losses. Dependence on rain-fed agriculture, low uptake of technological applications, limited use of irrigation, ineffective control of crop and livestock pests, limited commercialization of agricultural production due to lack of infrastructural linkages to markets, lack of information on market outlets, and minimal value addition to raw products all contribute to food insecurity.

8.2 NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Despite all the efforts at national and regional levels, the deterioration of the environment and natural resources has continued unabated. For instance, forest cover in the region has deteriorated substantially, with Uganda (56%) registering the highest level of forest cover reduction followed by Somalia (23%), and Sudan (18%). Good practice in Kenya is the establishment of centers of excellence on the management of natural resources that, among other things, integrate women's indigenous knowledge of environmental issues into conservation efforts, including environmental policies and laws. High involvement of women at the grassroots level in Ethiopia facilitates knowledge transfer in matters of natural resources management.

FIGURE 8: FOREST AREA AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LAND AREA (%)



The major constraints and challenges in the sector consist of climate change and variability, and shrinking resources, declining soil fertility, and land degradation. These have led to increased economic costs to governments, cause food insecurity, malnutrition, and loss of livelihoods in affected areas, especially in the arid and semi-arid areas of the region. Other challenges include human/wildlife conflicts, insecurity, and conflicts. Added to this, despite possessing significant natural and human resources that could propel the region towards self-reliance, the IGAD region remains one of the world's poorest.

8.3 POVERTY

Poverty and climate change are closely related. The poorest and most disadvantaged groups tend to depend on climate-sensitive livelihoods like agriculture, which makes them disproportionately vulnerable to climate change. This forces them to engage in unsustainable environmental practices such as deforestation to sustain their well-being. Degradation of these natural resource-based sectors, therefore, hinders economic growth, reduces agricultural yields, and impacts negatively on people's health and welfare. Despite the progress of some Member States in improving the welfare status of households, overall poverty remains high. Poverty in the region is also stifled by tenure insecurity for women, youth, pastoralists, and other vulnerable groups which excludes them from gainful economic activities.

Despite possessing significant natural and human resources that could propel the region towards self-reliance, the IGAD region remains one of the world's poorest. Poverty reduction and economic growth cannot be sustained without well-functioning ecosystems. 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. The major constraints and challenges in the sector consist of climate change and variability, and shrinking resources, declining soil fertility and land degradation, inadequate drought and pest tolerant crop and fodder varieties, limited scale-up of the productive ones, the constant introduction of alien species into the region, the prevalence of pests and diseases – including trans-boundary animal diseases which need sustained surveillance – and, prevention and control of diseases, including vaccination.

Over 80 % of the region's population lives in rural areas, where the poorest segments of the population live. Further, refugees and young children found in large numbers in the conflict-prone areas as well as those affected by weather-related disasters. This has worsened poverty levels between 2012 and 2017, recorded in Uganda (38% to 42%), South Sudan (43%), and Djibouti (19 to 23%). There were however positive improvements in Kenya (from 43 to 37%) and Ethiopia (from 37 to 27%). Pending the outcome of the global effects of COVID 19 virus, effects of the locust invasion, the promising economic development and an overall improvement in governance, and potential increase of income, there may be a need to downgrade the region's economic prospects in the short run.

8.4 POLICY COHERENCE

Policy coherence is generally poor in most of the Member States. At the operational level, the IGAD region generally exhibits low implementation capacity, is riddled with outdated legal and regulatory frameworks, and operates ineffective and fragile land tenure systems, often with high fragmentation into units that are not productive and which compromise production. At the production level, the high cost of inputs, weak and limited research, and poor rural infrastructure all go towards limiting commercialization of the sector. This translates to a poor business environment leading to low levels of investment and hence low production and supplies for trading. There is also, insufficient coordination and transparency, low level of democratization and grassroots-level participation, inadequate joint programming on cross-border and trans-boundary resources, low access to environmental funds, and inadequate information on climate monitoring and forecasting.

8.5 HIGH POPULATION GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

IGAD also recognizes that the rapidly growing population in the region is largely dependent on natural resource-based sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism, forestry, land, water, and mining. And,

although national development plans seek to increase economic diversification, commodity-based concentration on natural resource-based sectors, cannot generate adequate employment opportunities. Youth unemployment remains remarkably high, across all the member states except Ethiopia and Uganda (Table 12). Consequently, the region exhibits high dependency ratios. Educational re-orientation and skills development must be upscaled for the youth if the region is to benefit from the youth bulge dividend.

TABLE 12: SELECTED POPULATION INDICATORS IN THE IGAD REGION

Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO estimate)							
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Djibouti	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.0
Ethiopia	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Kenya	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
Somalia	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	14.0
South Sudan	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Sudan	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0
Uganda	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labour force ages 15-24) (modelled ILO estimate)							
Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Djibouti	21.6	21.8	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.3	21.3
Ethiopia	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Kenya	19.6	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.5	18.5	18.3
Somalia	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.5	24.8	24.9	24.9
South Sudan	19.5	19.0	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6
Sudan	26.9	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.4	26.7	27.0
Uganda	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7

Source: World Bank, WDI Tables

8.6 WEAK ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LOW LEVELS OF TRADE

The relatively weak and fragmented economies of the IGAD Member States and the ongoing insecurity in some of the Member States, together with the current inadequate inter-state infrastructure, present major barriers to regional economic cooperation and integration. The region's markets remain extremely fragmented, with poor (though improving) infrastructures that raise the costs of transport between countries, and even within countries. The inter-linkages with and between the international markets and IGAD region are also weak. In a few of the Member States, market-based policies have not been fully embraced. Intra-regional trade stands at a paltry 5%. Without a defined trading framework in the region, industrial development remained constant across all Member States. Pending implementation of IGAD FTA, the region supports the trade frameworks of the other AU RECs to which the Member States belong. 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. There has also been

slow ratification and implementation of agreed protocols to facilitate economic integration, specifically trade and movement of capital and people across borders.

Most of the manufacturers in the region are SME based and face serious challenges in accessing finance. The other set of industrialists are those involved in resource-based industries, low-value and low-technology products, and weak inter-sector and intra-sector linkages. There is little value addition in the many natural-based products. Market-based policies cut across most the Member States while a few practices mixed policies with the public sector controlling critical macro-economic indicators, rendering cooperation inefficient. The IGAD region is economically under-developed despite its considerable economic potential and natural resource endowments.

The root causes of the binding constraints to the RECI sector include low infrastructure investments leading to inadequate trade logistics, inadequate research, poor enabling environment for business, poor competitiveness, narrow economic bases, weak and poorly skilled human resources, low industrial capacity, weak brands, lack of incentives, underdeveloped market information systems, high cost of energy, poor transport and ICT infrastructure, low funding for the regional integration programmes.

8.7 INSECURITY

Increasingly insecurity is taking the form of transnational organized crime. Illegal and illicit trade and organized crime originating in one country and transiting into another, and yet implemented in another different one – aided by market forces –contribute to this morbid scenario. The sub-regional conflicts in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula constitute an unstable zone of cross-border insecurity and informal networks that link the IGAD region with the Arabian Peninsula. Additionally, recurrent droughts exacerbate existing conflicts over scarce natural resources in certain parts of the IGAD region, including parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, and South Sudan. Water scarcity is the single most emerging transboundary issue responsible for sparking off conflicts since most of the region's available freshwater resources exist in shared rivers such as the Nile, Omo, Baro, Juba, and Shebelle. In this regard, socio-economic improvements will reduce tensions and related insecurity.

The IGAD region is plagued with protracted violent conflicts that originate from within and without. Poverty and potential effects from climate change remain the paramount challenge to peace and security. Governance related insecurity at the national level touches on pervasive violation of fundamental rights, usually in the form of democratic elections, human rights, rule of law, undermining of independent institutions, and corruption in application of national resources. Such a violation can easily lead to civil disobedience. Other national forms of insecurity relate to high unemployment (most importantly youth unemployment), most of the time occasioned by high population growth without a corresponding expansion of economic activities.

The internal and external political, economic and social determinants of peace and security in the IGAD region originate from conflicts related to access to natural resources, extreme poverty, income inequality, governance problems, mismatches between performance legitimacy and popular legitimacy, corruption, election-related disputes and violence, radicalization and violent extremism, trans-national security threats and organized criminal activities, as well as migration, smuggling, and human trafficking. However, displacements arising from internal conflicts over resources, election tensions, and weather-related disasters are on the increase. These have been exacerbated by the geo-political security situation of the region, including the proliferation of military bases in some IGAD Member States. In 2018, East and the Horn of Africa recorded 8 million Internally Displaced Persons and 3.3 million refugees. Of these, 46%

were migrating for economic reasons, 17% to escape conflict, 16% due to reasons related to changing seasons, 9% were making short-term local movement, and 6% migrated because of natural disasters.

Access to land remains one major security and development concerns prevailing in the region since affinity to land carries with it many cultural, ethnic, and economic undertones. With an ever-increasing population and expanding urge for families to secure more land, this aspect shall continuously require governments' dedicated attention.

Terrorism has been a source of grave threats to the IGAD region's peace and development as well. Since 1993 Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda have faced terrorist attacks mounted by radical groups based in Somalia. As primary targets of terrorist attacks by Al Shabab, therefore, these Member States must be at the forefront of fighting the terrorist outfit, and in Somalia where they are based. It transpires, however, that Al Shabab has spread its cells and operations into neighbouring IGAD Member States, including the targeted three. And in Uganda, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has had bases in northern Uganda and South Sudan, from which it has victimized nationals of some IGAD Member States and other countries.

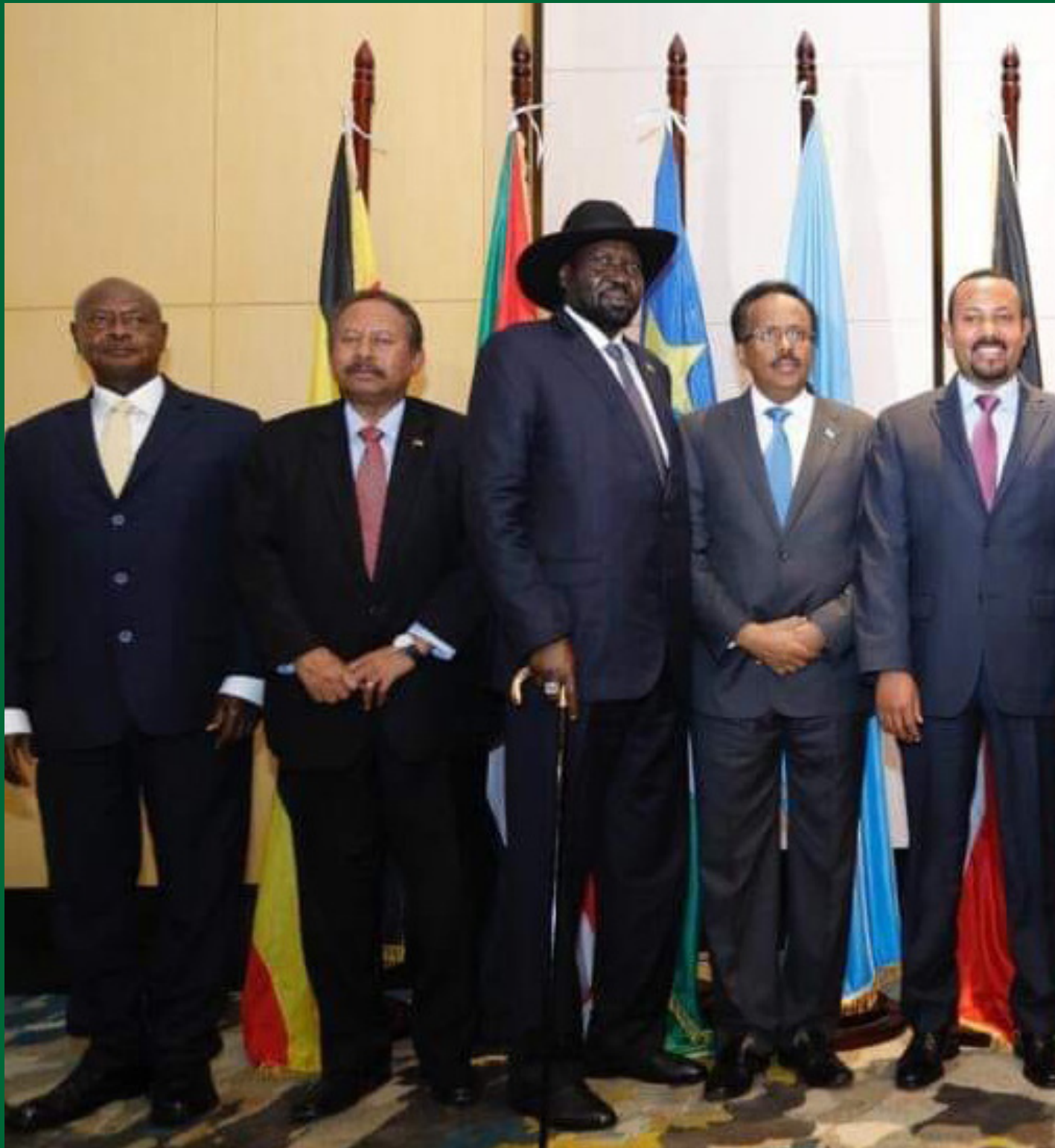


8.8 GENDER INEQUALITIES

There are pervasive gender inequalities discernible in the region 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. Cultural practices, religious beliefs, and access to socio-economic opportunities and participation in decision-making processes underlie gender inequalities in the region. These inequalities are manifested in the form of gender-based violence (GBV), human rights abuse, limited participation in decision-making processes, and leadership roles. GBV refers to all forms of violence – physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, as well as the various forms of harmful traditional practices widely practiced in countries within the IGAD region. Conflict related to sexual violence is also prevalent in countries where on-going conflicts exist. This limits full investment in land and natural resources by women and youths who are key players in the agricultural sector.

While the role and 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 pronounced disparity seen in the land.







9 THE WAY FORWARD

The 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's rights. It has equally progressed in terms of the participation of persons with disabilities as well as minority groups in political and economic processes. On the economic front, in recent years the IGAD region has shown remarkable progress, some of the fastest-growing economies in the world being from the IGAD region. Apart from Somalia, all Member States in the region have registered GDP growth rates above 5% since 2016. This is characterized by the IGAD region's focus on improving human development, accompanied by infrastructural development and excellent cooperation with the international community.

Despite these successes, however, the region remains fragile and unstable, vulnerability to shocks, and with significant poverty levels. The low level of development, as reflected in the HDI in the region, applies to all sectors. IGAD's 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 the region. In this regard, it is important to note the centrality of Member States and their unique and irreplaceable role, both in solving crises and transforming the region. More-over, the facilitative, norm-setting and norm-diffusion, and the provision of a collaborative platform are also functions that IGAD could perform to bring about these transformative changes.

Future programmes should build on IGAD's vision of having a prosperous and stable region by ensuring sustainable development within its Member States and in the region. Opportunities for the development of the region include the availability of vast, unutilized land area, substantial groundwater resources, availability of mineral resources including oil and gas, potential for vast renewable energy – both solar and geothermal, a wide variety of dryland products, artisanal minerals, and organic products. All these, if effectively managed and exploited, could propel the sector and the region into a higher level of development. However, this requires balanced integration of the pillars of sustainable development, namely: environmental, social, and economic spheres. Governance is critical to ensuring proper usage of resources. It is hoped that the establishment of IGAD Land Governance Programme to support member states in the mainstreaming gender-transformative land governance shall be a great milestone towards addressing land and natural resource tenure issues that are at the root of conflicts and insecurity in the region. Revitalizing the agricultural sector is a precondition for achieving high and sustainable growth, poverty reduction and food security in the IGAD region. Resolving food insecurity in the region calls for continued investment in resilience, adaptation to climate change, conflict prevention and sustaining peace to overcome vulnerability and address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. Continued mainstreaming of gender into IGAD's priority programmes and projects is critical for balanced development to be realized.

Revitalizing the agricultural sector is a precondition for achieving high and sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and food security in the IGAD region. The region has made tremendous efforts in the agriculture sector as Member States have developed and adopted appropriate policy and legal frameworks to address high levels of poverty and food insecurity in the region. Modernising the agriculture sector within the region is, therefore, a precondition for achieving high and sustainable growth, reducing poverty, providing youth employment, and ensuring food security in the region. It should be noted though that over the past decade the region has made tremendous improvement in the agriculture sector with Member States developing and adopting appropriate policy and legal frameworks to address high levels of poverty and food insecurity in their jurisdictions.



*Beneficiaries of DRSLP II
in Sudan, IGAD*

In the health sector, the prevention-led policy measures have paid dividends, with lower death rates being recorded, and could be emulated and scaled-up in the next programming cycles. This would call for increased expenditure by the Member States. A major lesson for other IGAD region, in general, is that public revenue collection needs to match their population growth rates if the Member States are to sustainably meet their social development obligations.

The exploitation and use of inter-dependent linkages between sectors and the synergies created between and among the different sector programmes and projects provide an opportunity for effective use of merged available resources in the region and consequently increased sustainable development. The macro-economic policies and infrastructure development interventions pursued by the economic cooperation and integration of the IGAD pillars ought to contribute to policy harmonization as well as facilitation of the movement of goods and people in the region. This should then directly benefit strategies for achieving food security. Disaster mitigation therefore requires the implementation of complementary programmes in agriculture and the environment. Agriculture remains the bedrock of the region's economies and requires promotion of climate resilient practices.

The creation of the synergies among the sector intervention areas at national and regional levels, as well as between the national and regional interventions provides opportunity to ensure coherence and effectiveness of the interventions at national and regional levels





10

RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the region's under-developed economies, a multi-sectoral approach an integrated, multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach aimed at contributing more effectively to the attainment of resilient economies in the region, particularly in areas where the economic mainstay depends on primary production must be adopted. This requires a balanced integration of the pillars of sustainable development, namely, environmental, social, and economic spheres. Governance is critical to ensure proper usage of resources. The transnational programming, regional trade and obligations from multilateral agencies have ensured that regional policies are aligned to global undertakings. Their domestication at the national level, ensures that all parties operate from the same platform.

With most of the IGAD Member States being ASAL and some landlocked, IGAD's approach on cross border cooperation is to ensure access to water, energy and existing transport networks in the region in the midst of long-running tensions within and between countries. It also must take cognizance of the effects of climate change and drought, as well as influences from outside the region. Consequently, strengthening trade facilitation and private sector business associations to enhance intra-regional and Africa trade in agricultural produce, livestock, and commodities, while diversifying into manufacturing as part of strengthening resilience becomes a priority. It is prudent to maintain focus on monitoring the effects of climate change, since they impact on agriculture (especially the livestock sector), the bedrock of the region's economies.

The Strategic regional interventions into the future should focus, among others, on:

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- I. Agricultural development, food, and nutrition security.
- II. Industrial development and manufacturing, value addition and commercialisation;
- III. Regional cooperation and integration, infrastructure, trade and investment, and business environment; and,
- IV. Technological development, research and innovation, and information sharing.

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

- I. Inclusive of socio-economic development; and,
- II. Youth empowerment.

3. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

- I. Including democratic governance and security;
- II. Sector-specific capacity building and policy-making;
- III. Coordination and building of synergies between national and regional programmes; and,
- IV. Research and information dissemination.
- V. Land and other production assets to women

4. ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

- I. Resource mobilization to fund priority trans-boundary regional programmes;

5. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TO FUND PRIORITY TRANS-BOUNDARY REGIONAL PROGRAMMES.

6. INVESTING IN REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, MONITORING CROSS BORDER THREATS TO PEACE, AND TAKING PRE-EMPTIVE DIPLOMATIC RESOLUTION MECHANISMS.

7. TRANSFORMATIVE LAND GOVERNANCE IN TERMS OF GENDER EQUALITY, CONFLICT MANAGEMENT, LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT, AND PASTORALISM.

8. SECTOR SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING AND POLICY MAKING;

10.1 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SYNERGY

- I. Encourage and facilitate the ratification, domestication and implementation of various IGAD and AU instruments, such as the Draft Treaty; the Draft Protocol on Governance, Democracy and Elections; the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons; the Transhumance Protocol and institute bloc endorsement of AU Instruments.
- II. Develop a policy framework on strategic and short-term partnership that defines the role of international partners as well as approaches and areas of cooperation with other RECs and the AU in the Strategic Guidelines for Partnership.
- III. Ensure that the IGAD's running costs of core functions are fully covered by Member States' assessed contributions and other alternative sources of funding.
- IV. Increase regional resources mobilization capacity to reduce over-dependency on external resources, as well as ensuring timely and predictable availability of resources.
- V. Place greater emphasis on the role of the Member States in capacitating local communities, which are the primary actors in providing domestic human security.
- VI. Assist Member States to invest in national architectures (NAs) for each priority sector, with capabilities for prediction, prevention, response, and adaptation, and with more focus on the first two capabilities.

10.2 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. Member States need to be transformed into havens of human security and should perpetually aspire towards this ultimate.
- II. For the Member States to play their role as agents of human security, they need delivery capacity, legitimacy, security, inclusivity, and resource mobilization.
- III. Member States need to construct predictive, preventive, responsive, and adaptive capabilities, putting special focus on prediction and prevention of sources of human insecurity as a cost-effective and optimally strategic direction.
- IV. Member States ought to treat poverty as the number one threat, with a multiplier effect on regional integration, peace, and prosperity.
- V. Member States need to speed up the adoption, ratification, domestication, and implementation of IGAD's various instruments.
- VI. Member States must provide IGAD with funding to cover the running costs of core functions through increased assessed contributions, payment of arrears, searching for alternative sources of funding.
- VII. Member States should try to ensure implementation of the principle of subsidiarity, with the aim and objective of getting government policies and institutions to capacitate local communities.

10.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MEMBER STATES

1. REGARDING CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR DELIVERY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING:

- I. There should be the delivery of basic services to areas of extreme poverty, aimed at progressively reducing the poverty level, where various stressors (demographic, climate change, conflict, etc); development outpaces.
- II. Safety nets for protection of lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable have to be strengthened, as both failures of harvests and food commodity prices continue to increase while livelihoods, especially for the poorest, are shrinking due to the negative climatic impacts;

- III. Policies dealing with land and resource management and tailored to address the increased population must be formulated. The emphasis ought to be placed on proper utilization of marginal lands, whose use has previously led to increased land degradation;
- IV. The integration of food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture issues into regional, national, and local policies must be encouraged.
- V. Implementation of the principle of subsidiarity at the national level and local levels must be encouraged, with government and institutional policies aimed at increasing the capacities of communities as well as local authorities to govern and run public affairs for the greater good of the region's society;
- VI. Sustained advocacy and lobbying should be maintained among the Member States to provide special treatment for women and children, and particularly those displaced out of external conflicts and insecurity, as well as those displaced within their domestic boundaries;
- VII. Revenue generation and collection to fund the vital core functions of Member States (such as essential and legitimately expected public services that include public law and order, national defence and security, health and education, strategic installations and infrastructure, etc.) through internal resource mobilization mechanisms including taxation, resource extraction, and public contributions should be promoted; and,
- VIII. Proper coordination of functions between the regional and national governments, and particularly focusing on key players at lower levels of the implementation matrix ought to be strengthened.

2. CONCERNING INCREASED INVESTMENT IN THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS (PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY):

- I. Support should be given to the Member States to come up with land policies – including land tenure – that can ensure increased production and productivity and reduce post-harvest losses;
- II. Conservation of genetic resources (crops, livestock, and fisheries), management of coastal and marine resources, including prevention of illegal and unsustainable fishing as well as the exploitation of mineral resources must be encouraged.
- III. Conservation and management of shared cross-border natural resources, and especially water as a resource impacting on agriculture, must be sustainably encouraged;
- IV. Improvement of livestock management practices, prevention, and control of trans-boundary animal diseases and prevention of cattle rustling among communities must be strengthened;
- V. Mobilization of water harvesting techniques and the establishment of storage facilities for the human, animal, and irrigation purposes must be supported.
- VI. Research on seeds that are compatible with drought conditions should be carried out;
- VII. Value addition to agricultural as well as natural resource production should be adopted to improve incomes and create jobs.
- VIII. Farming systems in the region have to be changed, to adopt increased irrigation technology by promoting water harvesting, embrace risk transfers (insurance), and change to drought-tolerant species to address climate variability, especially in hotspot areas of the region.
- IX. Industrialization in the region must expand, with increased investment put into the key enablers of energy, transportation, and trade facilitation, to improve the competitiveness of products originating from the region and create employment opportunities for the youth.
- X. Investment in renewable sources of energy and encouragement of cross-border energy trade to bridge deficits in the short run should be supported;
- XI. Investment in labour-intensive projects that employ the youth, including mega and small enterprises must be made; Access to food and water in the arid and semi-arid parts of the region should become each Member State's development priority;
- XII. The role of irrigation technology should be expanded to include increased rainwater harvesting, more use of national and trans-boundary rivers, and enhanced use of underground water – all aimed at increasing food production in the region;

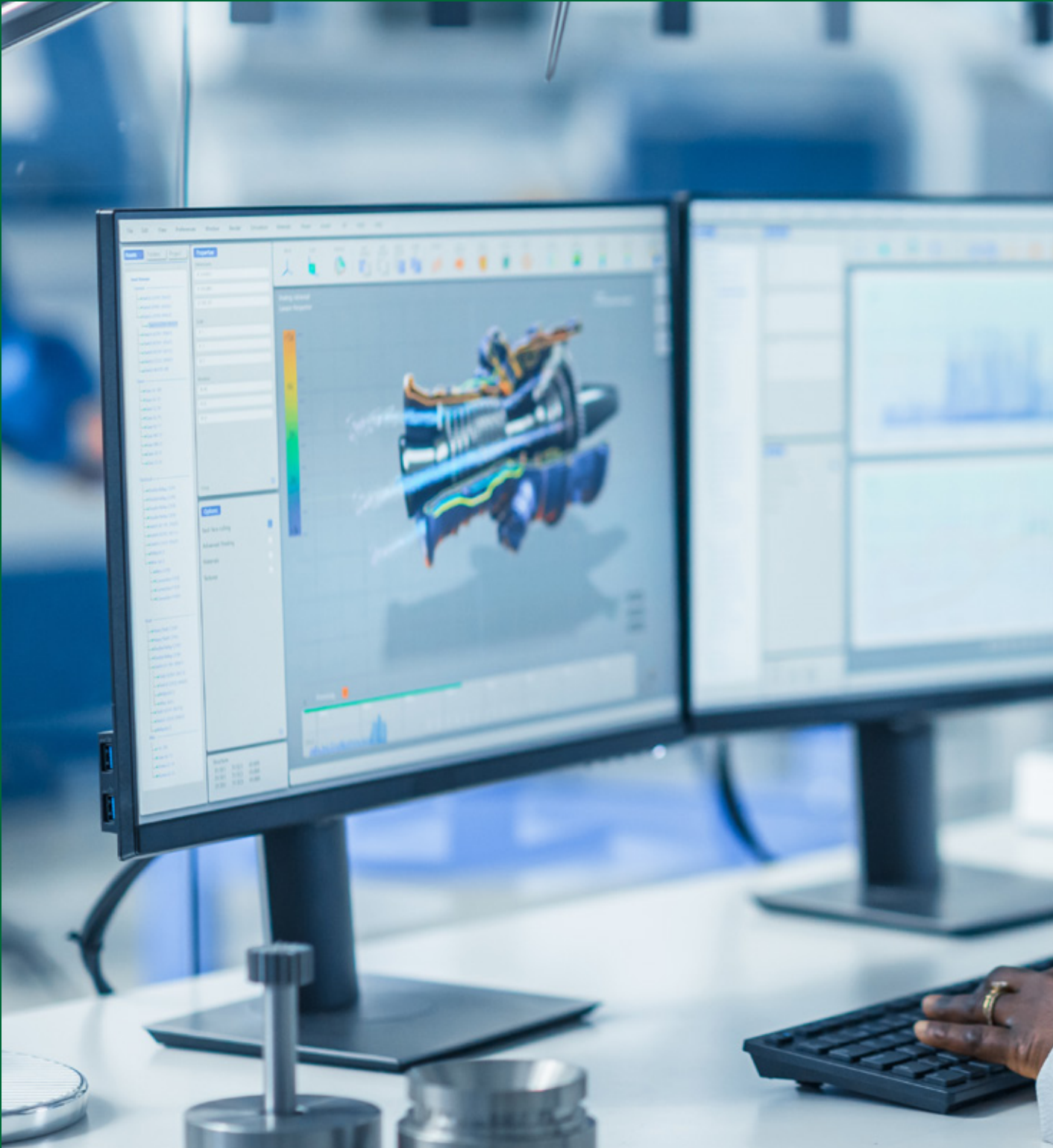
- XIII. The predictive capabilities related to early warning functions of scientific and communication systems, as well as mitigation interventions put in place by each Member State, must be revamped.
- XIV. Returns on the investment made into the natural resources sector, especially those increasing the capacity of stakeholders to wisely use the resources at their disposal must be assured by Member State governments.

3. MEMBER STATES' NEED TO FOCUS ON BUILDING ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS:

- I. Increased transparency and accountability, and enhanced flow of information related to environmental management and protection, as well as enhancing the resilience of local communities to cope with effects of climate change are key areas of focus; and,
- II. The Member States must commit to establishing capable and responsive governance that enables and accelerates the delivery of developmental services through substantive community participation, and robust contributions from non-state actors.

4. REGARDING PEACE AND SECURITY SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS:

- I. Member States should monitor and pre-empt conflicts and insecurity at national and cross-border levels, to stem out population migration and displacements, while prioritizing the special needs of women, children, and migrant populations.
 - II. They should maintain surveillance on communicable diseases associated with different weather patterns (like cholera in rainy season) or increased pollution from industrial waste (like Tuberculosis);
 - III. They should diversify their economic bases to address youth unemployment challenges through the adoption of innovative programs that exploit emerging technologies in the broad area of ICT.
 - IV. Member State governments should entrench the roles of the CSOs, NGOs and communities in peace-building initiatives in their respective jurisdictions;
 - V. They should enhance social service delivery to rural, pastoralist and mobile populations, and ensure unhindered access to such services;
 - VI. Member State governments should target poverty as the number one threat to peace in the region, as well as a barrier to integrative opportunities, and must fight poverty through sustained and continued socio-economic development; and,
 - VII. Member States should aspire towards a democratic citizenry as the last guarantor of good governance, development, and peace by ensuring the accountability of public officials to be responsive to the need for good governance and, including fighting against corruption.
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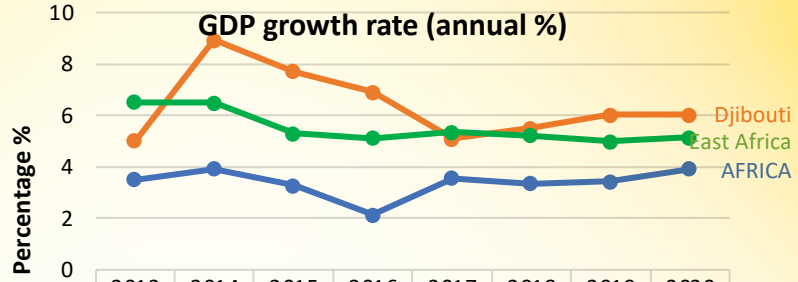




11 MEMBER STATES DASHBOARDS

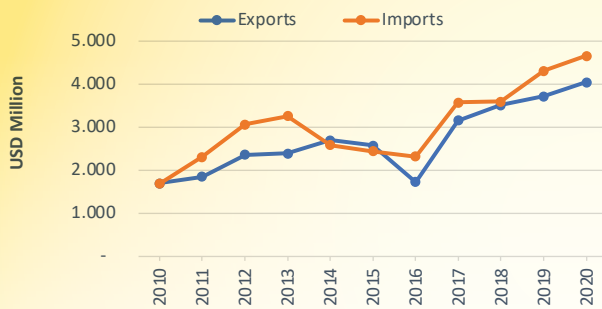
GDP GROWTH RATE

Djibouti has registered an average gross domestic product (GDP) growth of around 6 per cent 2016 - 2020. This growth has largely been driven by the dynamism of the construction, transport, trade and tourism and financial activities.



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AFRICA	3,5	3,9	3,3	2,1	3,6	3,4	3,4	3,9
Djibouti	5,0	8,9	7,7	6,9	5,1	5,5	6,0	6,0
East Africa	6,5	6,5	5,3	5,1	5,4	5,2	5,0	5,1

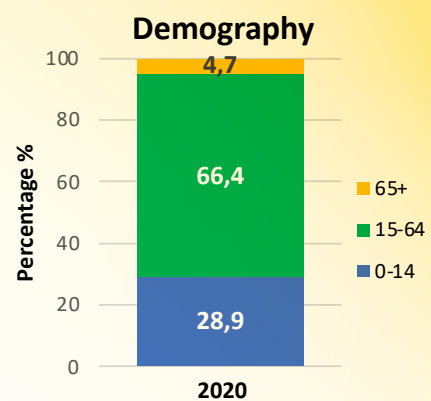
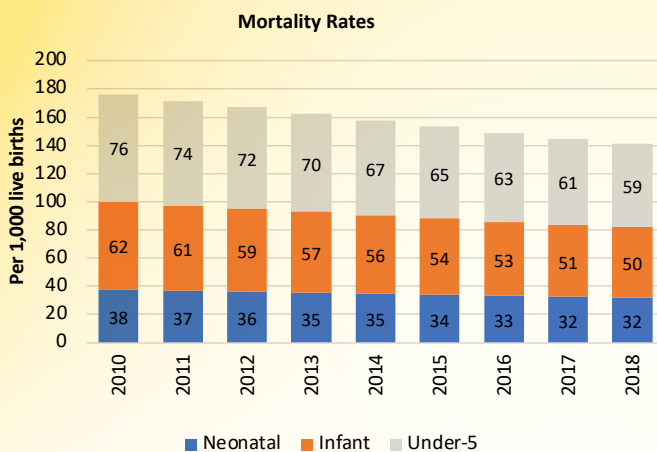
ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



GER Primary %	65.1
Urban population (%) (2018)	77.8
Life expectancy (age in years) 2017	65.9
Unemployment %	9.3
Forest area % 2017	0.2%
Internet usage % 2017-2018	55.7

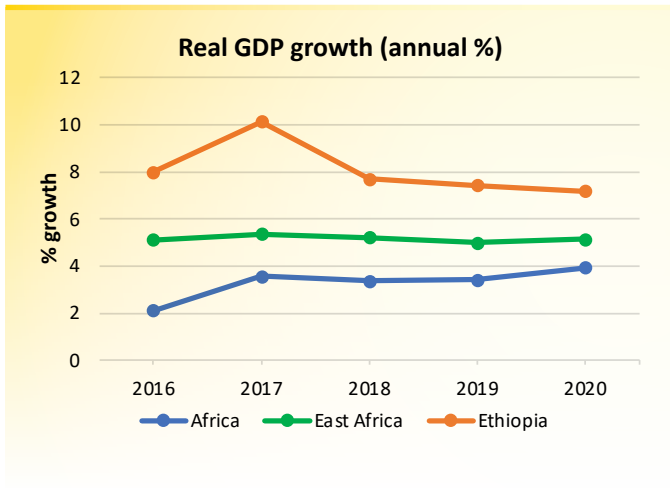
Djibouti has moved 44 places in the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) from a score of 134 in 2016, to ranking 90 in 2018. Share in IGAD intra-regional trade was 3% in 2018.

HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY



Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

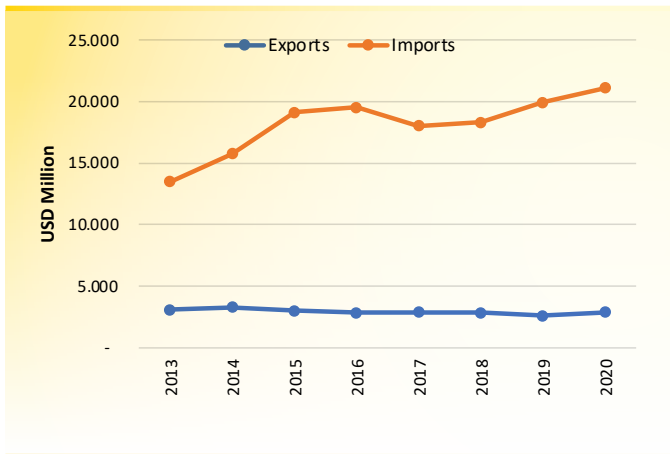
GDP GROWTH RATE



Ethiopia has registered a steady growth rate of 7% in 2020, declining marginally from 2018. Agriculture and services GDP in 2019 were almost equal at 39% and 40% respectively. Manufacturing sector contribution was low at 5%.

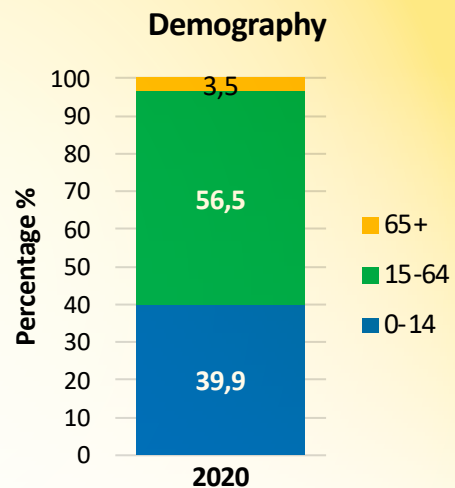
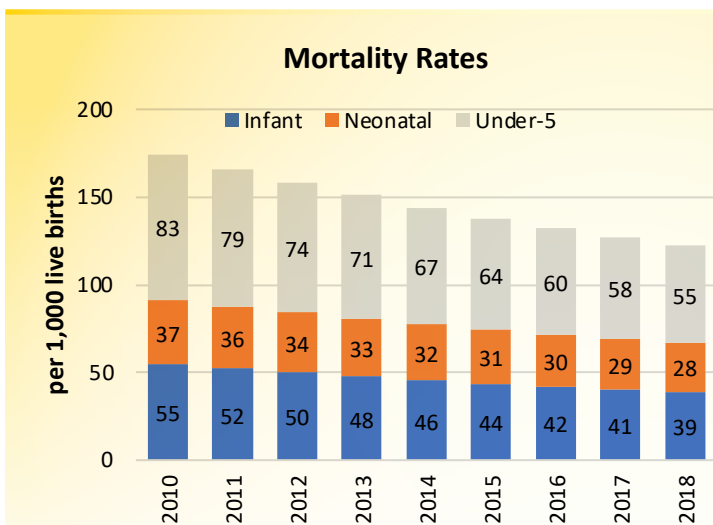
Life expectancy (age yrs.) 2017	65.9
Urban population (%) (2018)	20.8
Adult Literacy % (2017)	72.75
Labour participation (% ages 15+)	80.3
Unemployment (% of labour force)	1.7
Stunting (% under age 5) 2010-2018	38.4
International migrants % of population	1.1
Forest area % land area 2017	18
Internet users (% of population) 2017-2018	18.6

ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



Ethiopia's main exports in 2018 were coffee, textiles, and leather. Top imports were aircraft machinery, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals and plastics.

HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY

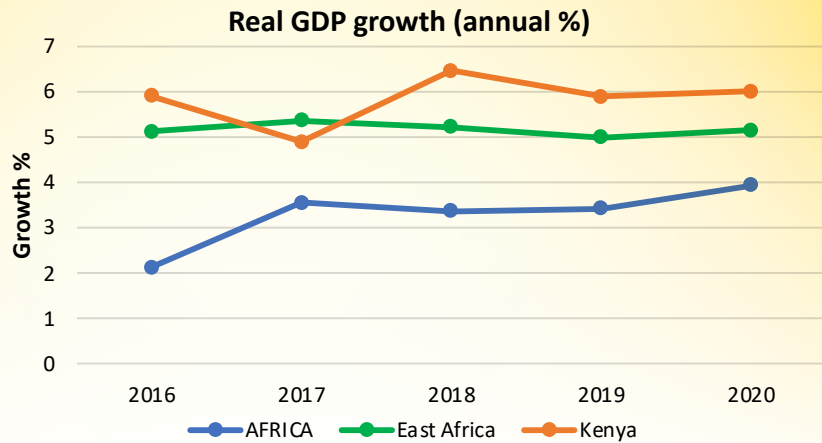


Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

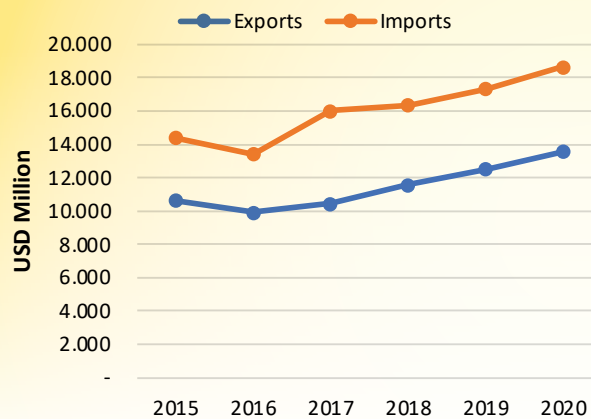
GDP GROWTH RATE

GDP in Kenya has grown at an average rate of 6% for the period 2016 - 2019.

Services sector remained the greatest contributor to GDP at 46% in 2019, followed by agriculture 33% and manufacturing 10%.

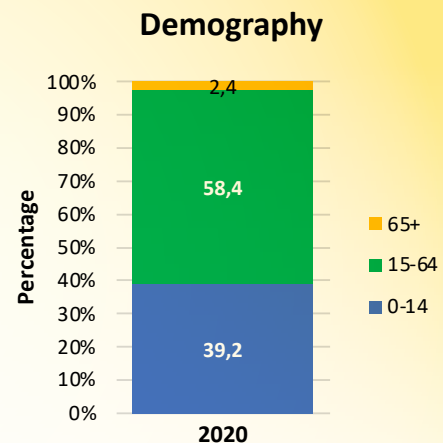
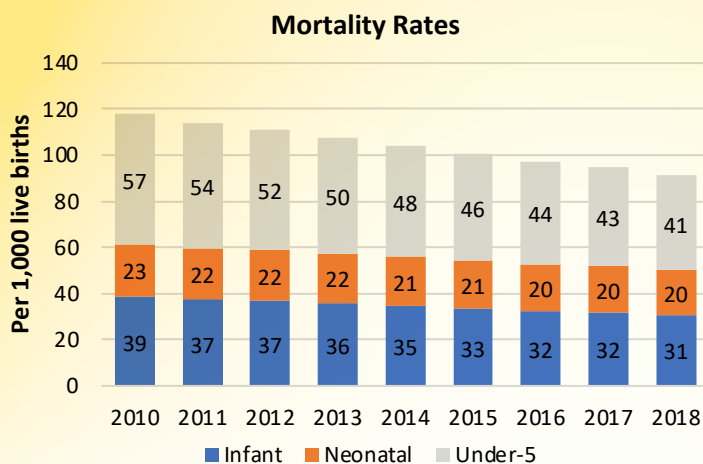


ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



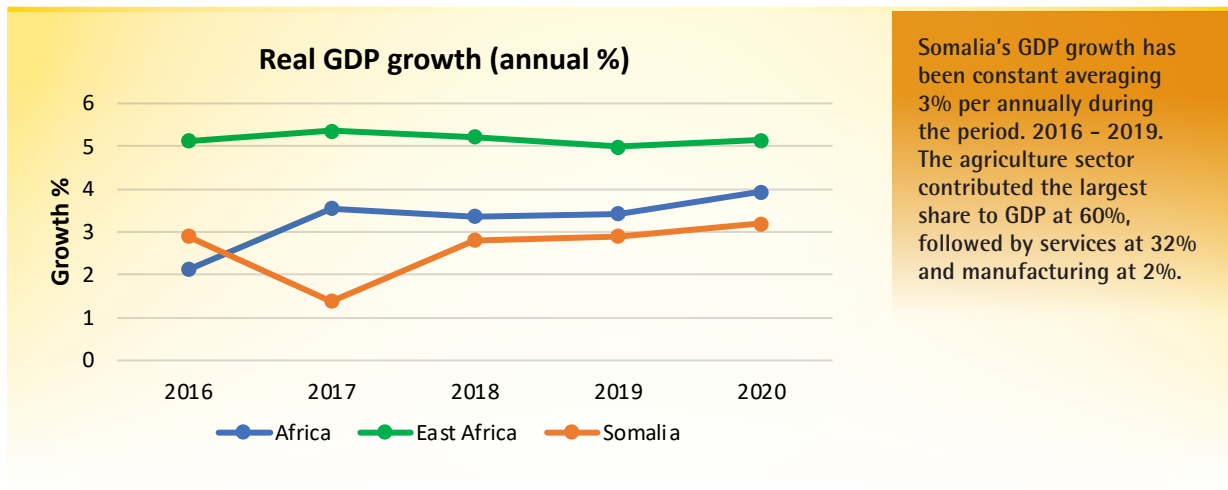
Literacy (% ages 15+)	78.7
Urban population (%) (2018)	27
GER Primary (%) 2013-2018	105.3
Labour participation (% ages 15+)	66.3
Unemployment (% of labour force)	9.3
Stunting (% under age 5) 2010-2018	26.2
International migrants % total pop.	2.0
Forest area (%) 2017	8
Internet users (%) 2017-2018	17.8
Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)	25

HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY

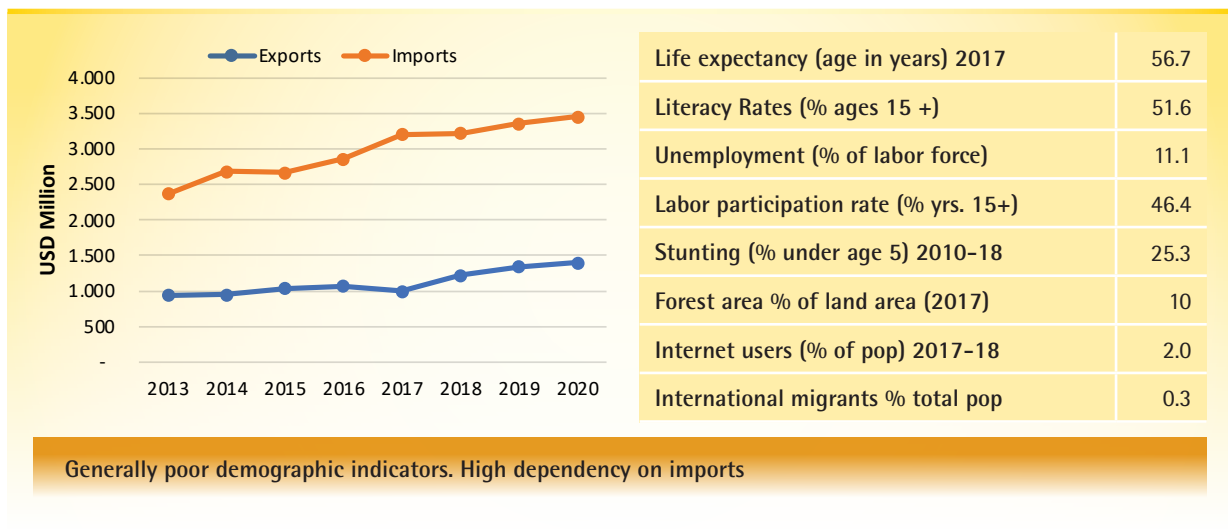


Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

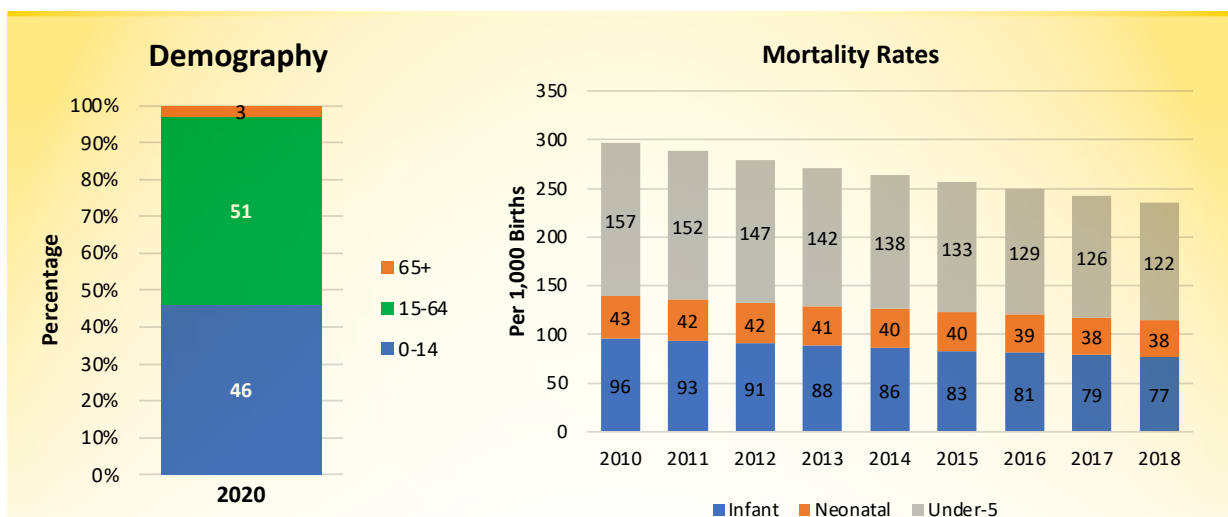
GDP GROWTH RATE



ECONOMY SNAPSHOT

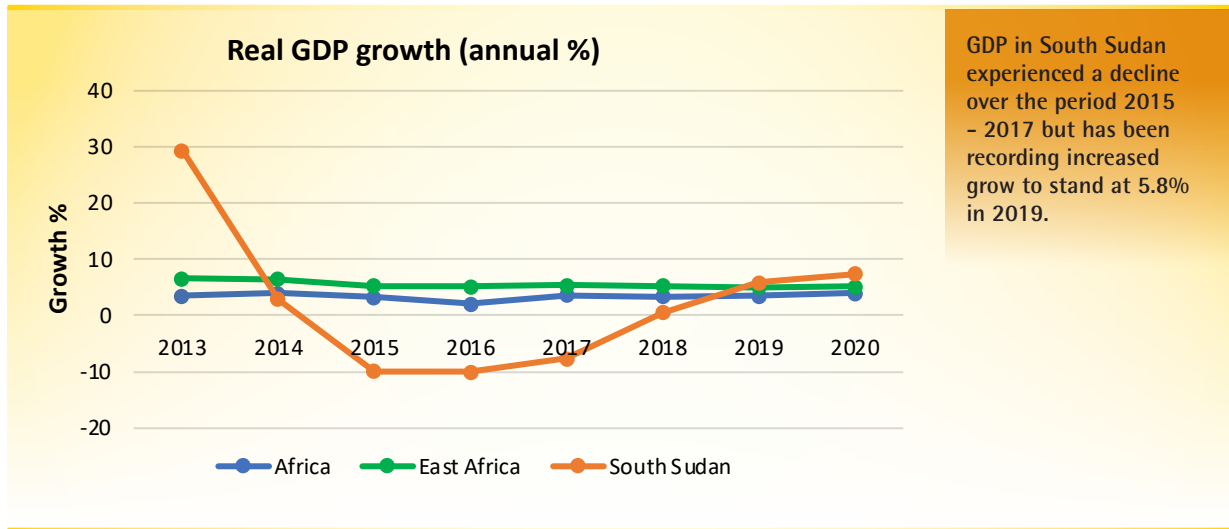


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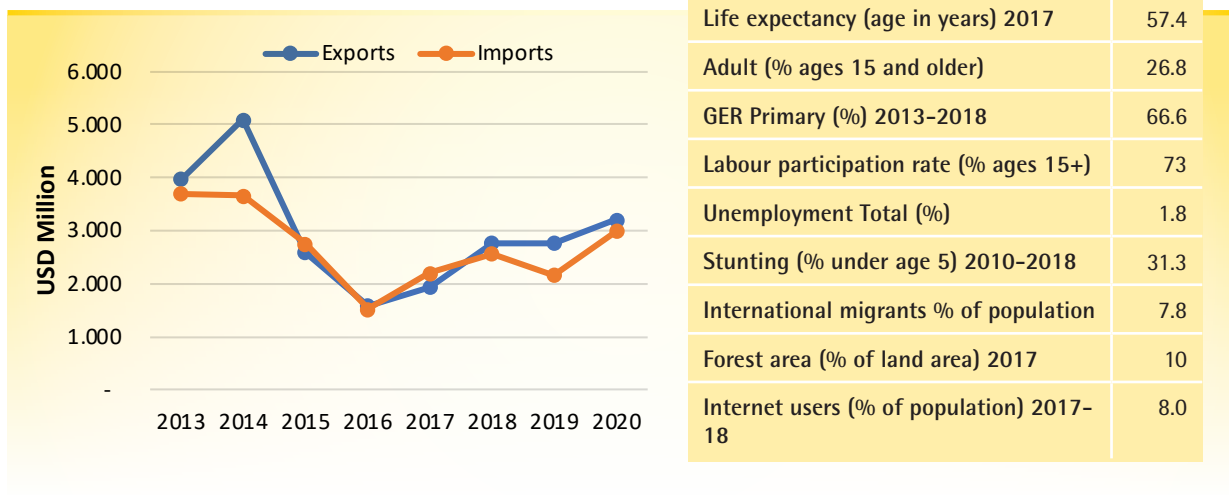


Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

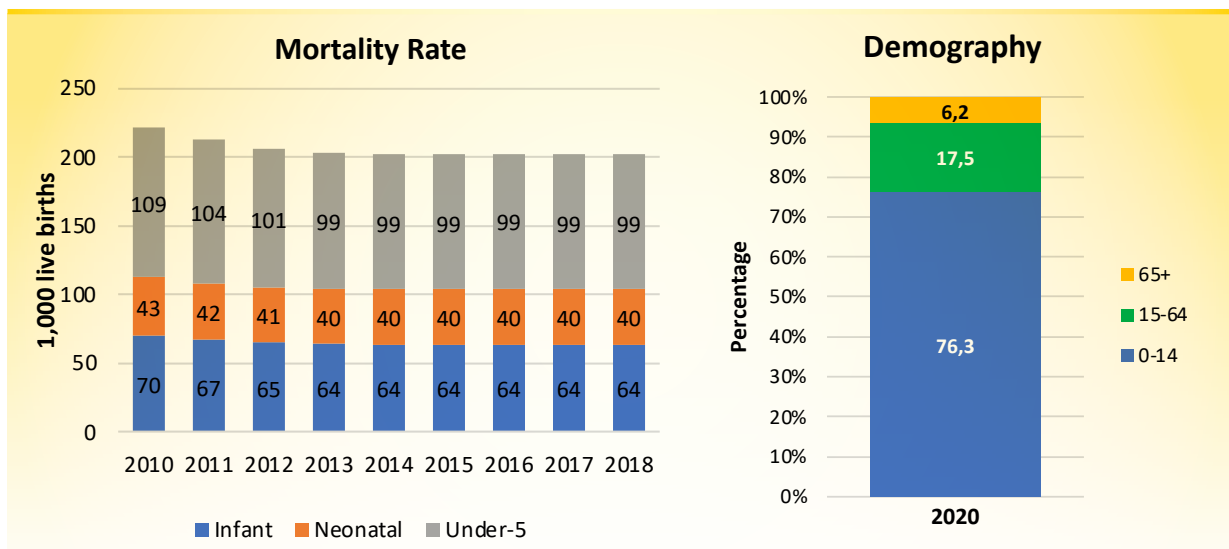
GDP GROWTH RATE



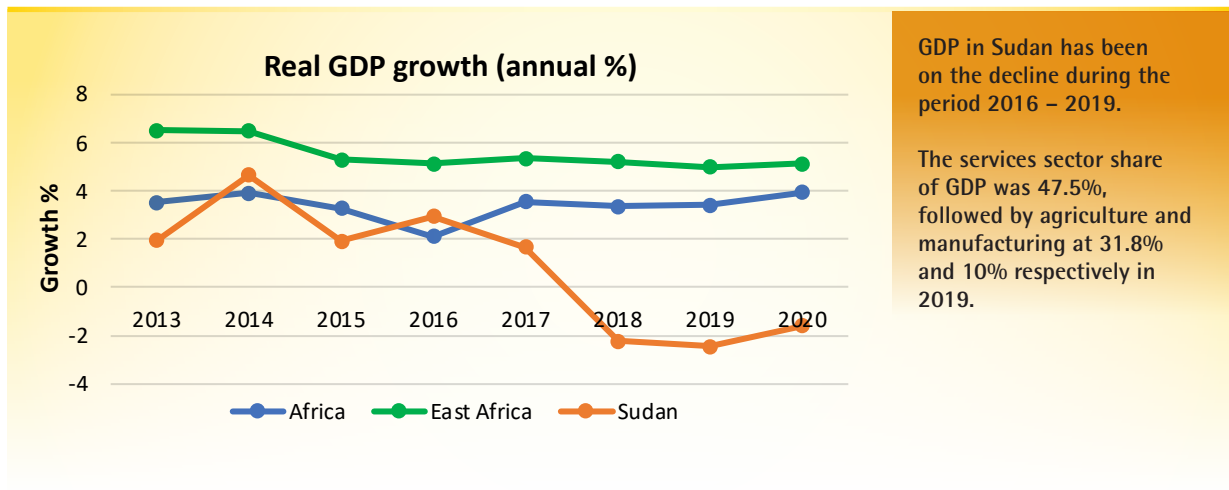
ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



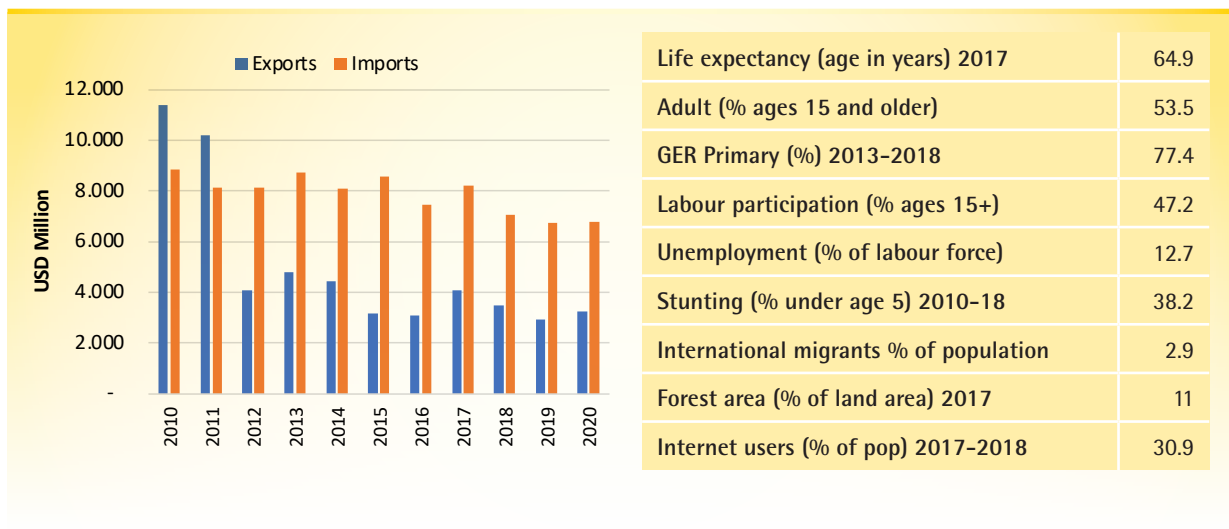
HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY



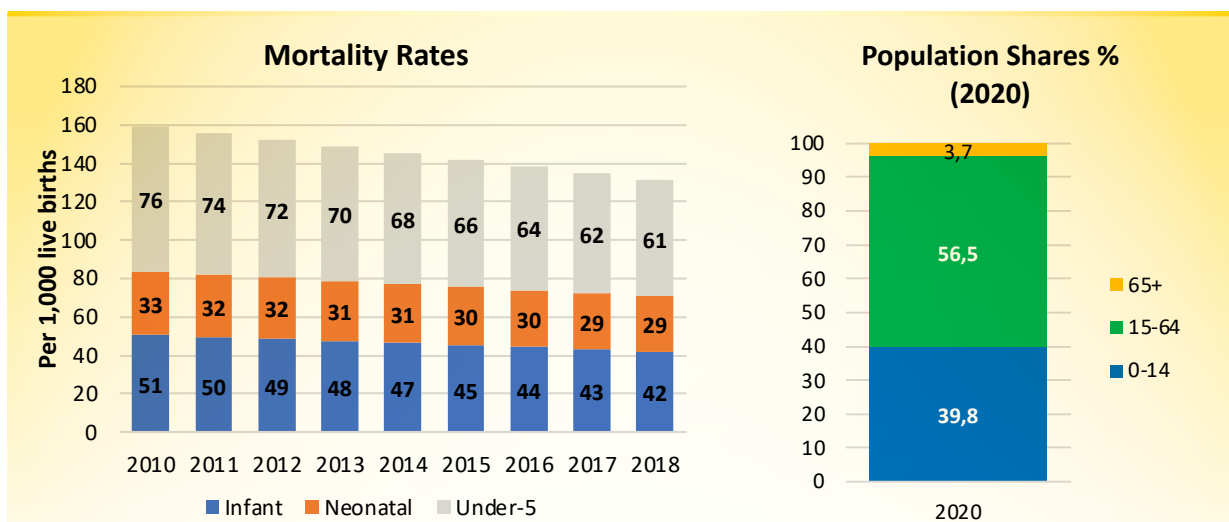
GDP GROWTH RATE



ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



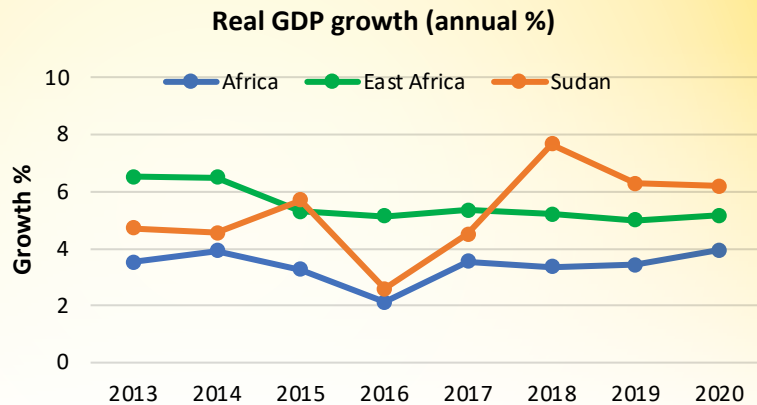
HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY



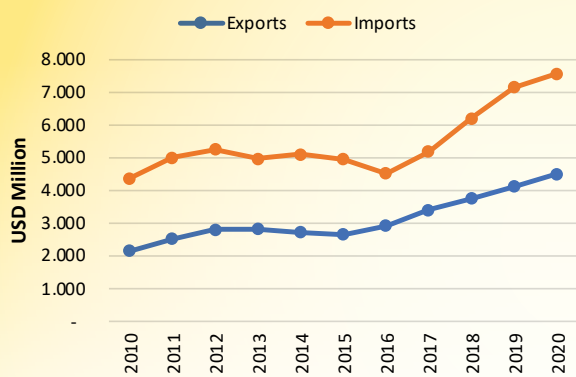
Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020

GDP GROWTH RATE

Ugandan GDP growth during the period 2016 – 2019 has been steady averaging 6% annually. The services sector contributed the most to the national income with a share of 52%, with agriculture contributing 26% and manufacturing 9.5% during the year 2019.



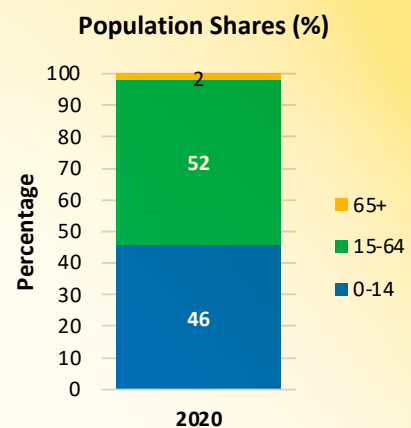
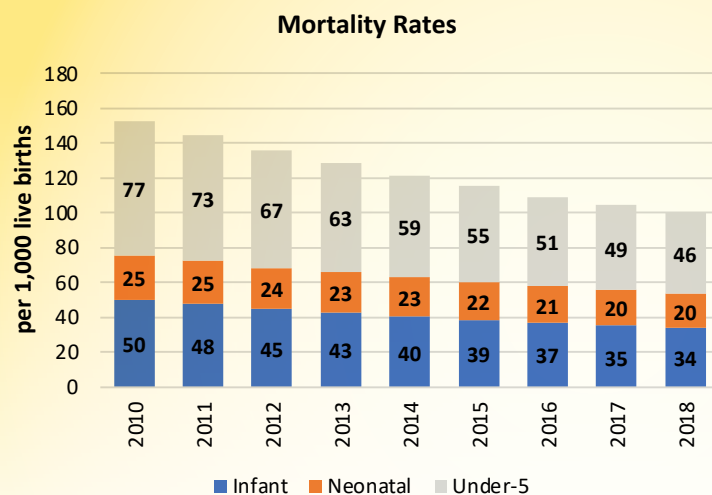
ECONOMY SNAPSHOT



The health sector continues to register positive improvements. Unemployment is low.

Life expectancy (age in years) 2017	62.5
Adult (% ages 15 and older)	70.2
GER Primary (%) 2013-2018	99.0
Labour participation rate (% ages 15+)	71
Unemployment Total (%)	14
Stunting (% under age 5) 2010-2018	28.9
International migrants % of population	3.9
Forest area (% of land area) 2017	10
Internet users (% of population) 2017-18	23.7

HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY



Data Sources: IGAD Country Profiles 2020



