THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

HANDBOOK of IGAD 2020
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<td>United Nations Conventions on Laws of the Sea</td>
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<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>WMO</td>
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<td>WRF</td>
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FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF IGAD

This handbook is the first of its kind and a brief account on the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which is an eight-member regional organisation comprised of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

The handbook strives to offer brief but key information on the organisation: its vision and mission, Members States, Secretariat, Specialised Institutions, Programmes and Projects as well as its structure.

IGAD pillars and intervention areas are tailored to suit the region’s priority issues such as peace and security, agriculture and environment, economic development, and social well-being.

The IGAD structure, the thematic areas covered by IGAD, the divisions and Specialised Institutions, and Liaison Offices are featured in this handbook. Going through these matters, the reader will learn that IGAD is meant to address the burning issues of its Member States, which are mostly at the receiving end of challenges.

This handbook is also a testimony of IGAD’s commitment to communicate across the board to its Member States, development partners, sister organisations, the media, academia, and the general public.

As the purpose of this handbook is to provide brief information on IGAD, the reader will understand that not all the activities of this important regional organisation can be mentioned. Therefore, it is hoped that this handbook will motivate the reader to seek more information about IGAD.

H.E. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu
IGAD Executive Secretary
FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE LPI

It is a great pleasure to be writing a foreword for this handbook, published through a partnership between IGAD and the Life & Peace Institute (LPI).

The IGAD-LPI partnership began in 1999 when LPI provided capacity building trainings in peacebuilding for IGAD Secretariat officials. This partnership was further cemented with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the IGAD Secretariat on 31 August 2016. The main objective of the MoU is to enhance consultation, dialogue and cooperation between the two organisations.

In 2018, the LPI-IGAD partnership saw exciting success with the adoption by IGAD Member States of a policy framework on informal cross-border trade aimed at cross-border security governance and strengthening community cross-border collaboration in the IGAD region. The adoption is the culmination of a four-year effort by IGAD’s Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), LPI and partners from civil society and academia, including InterAfrica Group (IAG) and the Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA). The success that emanated from this partnership showcases the potential for a constructive collaboration between policy actors, civil society and academia. In addition, the policy framework is the result of an innovative approach to bottom-up policy making which took into account the voices of those most affected – those engaged in cross-border trade in remote parts of the IGAD region.

The IGAD Handbook similarly reflects not only LPI’s commitment to its partnership with IGAD, but also, above all, the opportunities that the partnership has created for wider cooperation and exchange between IGAD and a broader range of relevant stakeholders, including civil society and academia, on pertinent regional matters relating to peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sustainable development as enshrined in the MoU between IGAD and LPI. The handbook offers a guide
to the structure and function of IGAD and its programmes. LPI hopes civil society organisations, academicians and research institutions in the Horn of Africa as well as international partners and donors will find the handbook useful as a practical reference guide. LPI believes greater understanding of IGAD will ease and enhance civil society and academia engagement with IGAD in furthering common objectives.

As a peacebuilding institute, LPI supports and promotes nonviolent approaches to conflict transformation through a combination of research and action; and contributes to the prevention and mitigation of violence as preconditions for peace, justice, and nonviolent coexistence. As such, the handbook also represents LPI’s support to IGAD’s vision of a peaceful, prosperous and integrated region.

Dr Judy McCallum
Executive Director of LPI
ABOUT THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook serves to make IGAD’s work, departments, programmes, and policy frameworks better known to civil society organisations (CSOs), academicians and research institutions in the Horn of Africa as well as Member States, international partners, donors and the wider public.

It is a practical reference for those wishing to engage with IGAD’s various departments and programmes. As such, it may foster better understanding of IGAD and – by extension – of the role that civil society can play in collaborating with IGAD.

The first part of the handbook provides an introduction to IGAD, including a historical background to its formation, as well as the Authority’s vision and mission, aims and objectives, structure and Member States.

The second part delves into the various programmes, projects and initiatives of IGAD according to thematic pillars. Finally, the handbook covers some of IGAD’s important initiatives to collaborate with CSOs and non-state actors.
INTRODUCTION TO IGAD
The IGAD region stretches over an area of 5.2 million km$^2$ that comprises the countries of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region has 6,960 km of coastline with the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Tadjourah and the Red Sea. The IGAD region has borders with non-IGAD Member States that extend to 6,910 km (with Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania).

Some 70 per cent of the IGAD region is made up of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which receive less than 600 mm of rainfall annually. The rest of the region has a great variety of climates and landscapes including cool highlands, swamp areas, tropical rainforests and other features typical of an equatorial region. Furthermore, the region possesses diverse ecosystems and agro-ecological zones at different altitudes ranging from 150 m below sea level (Dalul) to about 4,600 m above sea level (Mount Kenya). Socio-economically, most of the IGAD Member States belong to the world’s least developed countries and share similar economic growth rates and social ethnic groups across their borders, which could be a good opportunity for regional integration, if appropriately utilised.

The IGAD region has a population of over 230 million people characterised by high natural population growth rates. The average population density is about 30 persons per km$^2$. Variations in the population density between the IGAD countries are substantial, ranging from 14.5 persons per km$^2$ in Somalia to above 95 persons per km$^2$ in Uganda. These variations are even more pronounced between the different ecological zones.

The IGAD region is characterised by a high rate of urbanisation driven by rural to urban migration. The average rate of urbanisation in the region is estimated at 4.1 per cent. The capital cities of Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Khartoum have populations of well over three million each.

The economic mainstay of the region is agriculture, both crop production and livestock, which provides the basis for food supplies and export earnings, as well as employment for over 80 per cent of the population. The contribution of industries to the respective national economies of the IGAD Member States is about 15–20 per cent, on average. Since they produce similar commodities and there is a low level of infrastructure development in the region, the level of inter-state trade remains low and markets are neither inter-dependent nor inter-linked.
IGAD was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was founded in 1986. Recurrent and severe droughts and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 caused widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the Horn of Africa region. Although individual countries made substantial efforts to cope with the situation and received generous support from the international community, the magnitude and extent of the problems argued strongly for a regional approach to supplement national efforts.

In 1983 and 1984, six countries in the Horn of Africa – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda – took action through the United Nations (UN) to establish an intergovernmental body for development and drought control in their region. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government met in Djibouti in January 1986 to sign the agreement which officially launched IGADD, with headquarters in Djibouti. The state of Eritrea became the seventh member after attaining independence in 1993 and in 2011 South Sudan joined IGAD.

In April 1995 in Addis Ababa, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government made a declaration to revitalise IGADD and expand cooperation among Member States. On 21 March 1996 in Nairobi, the Assembly of Heads of States and Government signed the ‘Letter of Instrument to amend the IGADD charter’ establishing the revitalised IGAD with a new name, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. IGAD, with expanded areas of regional cooperation and a new organisational structure, was launched by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 25 November 1996 in Djibouti.
IGAD VISION AND MISSION

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

IGAD’s vision is to become the premier Regional Economic Community (REC) for achieving peace and sustainable development in the region.

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

IGAD AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

AREAS OF COOPERATION

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

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

IGAD POLICY ORGANS

IGAD is comprised of four hierarchical policy organs:

1. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the supreme policy making organ of the Authority. It determines the objectives, guidelines and programmes for IGAD and meets once a year. A chairman is elected from among the Member States in rotation.

2. The Council of Ministers is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other Focal Minister designated by each Member State. The Council formulates policy, approves the work programme and annual budget of the Secretariat during its biannual sessions.

3. THE Committee of Ambassadors is comprised of IGAD Member States’ Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country of IGAD Headquarters. It convenes as often as the need arises to advise and guide the Executive Secretary.

4. THE Secretariat is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years which can be renewed once.

The IGAD Secretariat, domiciled in Djibouti, is the executive body of the
**IGAD SECRETARIAT**

Authority. The Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, supplements Member States’ development efforts through regional projects and programmes in the IGAD priority areas, facilitates the coordination and harmonisation of development policies, mobilises resources to implement regional projects and programmes approved by the Council of Ministers and reinforces national structures necessary for implementing regional projects and policies.

The Secretariat is made up of six Divisions responsible for:

- Agriculture and Environment
- Economic Cooperation
- Health and Social Development
- Peace and Security
- Planning, Coordination and Partnerships; and
- Administration and Finance

Besides the six Divisions at the Headquarters in Djibouti, IGAD has a number of specialised institutions and programmes hosted by other Member States. These include, but not limited to, the IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (IGAD CEWARN), the IGAD Security Sector Programme (IGAD SSP), the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Area and Livestock Development (ICPALD) and IGAD’s Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC). IGAD South Sudan Office (IGAD SSO) facilitates the South Sudan peace process.

**MEMBER STATES**

IGAD is comprised of eight Member States namely:

- Republic of Djibouti since 1986
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia since 1986
- Republic of Eritrea since 1993
- Republic of Kenya since 1986
- Federal Republic of Somalia since 1986
- Republic of Sudan since 1986
- Republic of South Sudan since 2003
- Republic of Uganda since 1986.
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
IGAD WATER UNIT

The IGAD region is water scarce where about 75% of the region is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL) and therefore water insecure. Large parts of the region do not have sufficient to meet their domestic, economic and environmental needs.

Water is therefore inextricably linked to development of all societies and cultures. Water resources and the range of services they provide underpins poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. It is a very pivotal resource in the IGAD region. It is a driver of socio-economic development, promoter of peace and security and builder of social cohesion, if sustainably managed and equitably and reasonably shared.

The region’s water bodies are mostly transboundary in nature, however, legal frameworks for managing these shared resources are not in place. The rational for the establishment of the IGAD Water Unit is enshrined in the mandate of IGAD for sustainable management of water resources as a result of the transboundary nature of the water systems in the region.

IGAD Water Unit (IWU) is therefore a regional beacon which coordinates and facilitates the preparation of joint programmes and monitors their implementation.

With the IGAD Water Resources Policy in place, the water unit is involved in coordinating some of the activities which were not finalised during the implementation of Inland Natural Water Resources Management Programme (INWRMP) which ended in 2015.

The overall objective of IWU is to promote peace and stability and support socio-economic development of the region through efficient and effective water management and governance. The specific functions include inter alia:

• Coordinate, review and promote the implementation of IGAD’s Water Policy and the ratification of the IGAD Water Protocol and facilitate cooperation between IGAD member countries for sustainable use and management of shared water resources thereby contributing significantly to socio-economic development in the region.
• Facilitate negotiations on equitable and reasonable sharing of water resources among riparian countries in the region.
• Promote establishment of river basin organisations and
promote strategies on sustainable management of transboundary water resources.

- Promote strengthening of water sector through capacity building in International Water Law, integrated water resources management and hydro-diplomacy in the IGAD Region and organise the Water Dialogue Forum once every two years.
- Liaise with other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on sustainable management of trans-regional water resources.
- Coordinate and promote joint water programme/projects/activities between and among IGAD Member countries.

The Water Unit has had many successes which include promotion of capacity building in hydro-diplomacy, International Water Law and regional frameworks for management of the transboundary water resources in the region. Water Unit had more successes in mobilisation of resources for various transboundary water Programmes.

Water Unit is currently implementing three (3) programmes:

1. ‘Strengthening Transboundary Water Governance and Cooperation’ Project in Sio-Malaba-Malakisi (SMM) basin supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) of the United States Department of State (OES) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE);
2. HoA – Regional Groundwater Initiative Project supported by the World Bank; and
3. The IGAD Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy Project supported by FAO.

Further, the Water Unit has successfully organised regional meetings for the negotiation of the Regional Water Resource Protocol. As well as international study tours both in the SADC region and in Europe.

Water Unit is also providing Technical support to the IGAD South Sudan Office in its groundwater development Project involving drilling of boreholes in Aswa, Kaljak and Moum areas, all in the Republic of South Sudan.

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IGAD LAND GOVERNANCE UNIT

The Land Governance Unit is under the Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security Program of the Agriculture and Environment Division. The “Improving Land Governance in IGAD Region aims at facilitating implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in accordance with the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa, in order to facilitate access to land and security of land rights for all land users in the IGAD region, especially vulnerable groups such as pastoralists, women and youth. The countries in the IGAD region have different laws governing land as a consequence of their colonial history, diversity of cultural and religious norms, and endowment with natural resources. They are also at various levels in undertaking land reforms. The region is characterized by political instability, with the largest number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) on the continent. Desertification, climate variability and climate change are major concerns in this region, a region that has substantial desert mass. Drought and floods pose serious challenges for land management.

Furthermore, transnational processes in the IGAD region do not only include transnational social movements, migration, communities and citizenship, but also religions or various cultural practices. These have become the drivers and retainers of change in land governance in the IGAD region and have had implications on the rights of women to land from a regional perspective.

The Land Governance Unit’s work is premised on the IGAD Land Governance business plan 2019 - 2023 which provides a road map and a guide to the formulation and implementation of follow up projects and programs, building on the first phase of an SDC-funded land governance project 2014 -2019.

The work of this Unit directly contributes to the 2030 Agenda targets 1.4 on equal rights to economic resources and basic services including land ownership, 2.3 on doubling agricultural productivity through secure and equal access to land and other productive resources, 5.a on undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property; 16 on access to justice, rule of law & accountable institutions as well as goal 17 on multi stakeholder processes. Principle 4 of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) on gender equality.

The Implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in the IGAD region leads to Improved land governance, gender equality, increased socio-economic development, peace and security in the IGAD region, reflected in the
realization of economic growth, increased resilience, food security, reduced conflicts, improved natural resource management and reduced land degradation.

The IGAD Land Governance Unit is currently implementing the following projects:

1. Improving Land governance in the IGAD Region. IGAD through this project with SDC seeks to achieve the following four outcomes:
   - Improved governance and security over pastoralist lands in the Karamoja cluster
   - Enhanced security of tenure for women
   - Improved tenure security for marginalized groups at national and local level through land conflict management.
   - Strengthened capacity of IGAD and its Member States to implement the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in accordance with the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa

2. Realizing transnational land governance in the IGAD region through Capacity Development on innovations in land administration, strengthening gender equality and land monitoring. IGAD through this project with Sweden seeks to achieve the following four outcomes:
   - Enhanced Capacity Development of IGAD Region on gender responsive land administration;
   - Strengthened gender mainstreaming in land administration for the IGAD Region.
   - Strengthened Capacity of the IGAD Region to implement land monitoring
   - Strengthened IGAD Land Governance project coordination and Implementation

Once Land governance is improved, the IGAD Region will see the following benefits:

- Economic growth. With reduced conflict, improved tenure security and land governance, land is released to the most productive use, it is used as collateral which enhances investment. This in turn enables increased trade as the population’s financial base widens. In the cross border areas, there will be increase of trade as capital becomes more readily available. Also opportunities for streamlining large scale land based investments that will spur economic growth in the IGAD region will become a possibility with reduced conflicts with the host communities.

- Poverty reduction. Improvement of land administration results into better land use planning and resource use. Where women’s land rights are particularly secured,

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1 For details, see Frank F K Byamugisha, 2013. Securing Africa’s Land for Shared Prosperity: A Program for Scaling up Investments and Reforms, a Joint Publication of the World Bank and French Agency for Development.
there is reduced infant mortality and malnutrition as land is used to grow more nutritious food as well as funds being available through trade to purchase the required foods as well as meet the medical bills; education for the children is better, women's participation in the economy is enhanced and there is overall increased wellbeing at household and national level.

• Recognition of the pastoralist production system as viable. Pastoralist lands are often the target for government interventions. Also, these lands are often endowed with natural resources and wildlife reserves. Because the pastoralist lands are viewed as open access resources, no effort is made to secure them but rather exploit them. An opportunity exists to turn this situation around through the empowerment of pastoralists through capacity development and ascertaining their land rights. This will spur the development of pastoralism as a viable enterprise that can be sustained over the long term.

**IGAD BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA PROGRAMME (BMP)**

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Biodiversity Programme (BMP) is a European Union financed EUR 14 million programme that supports IGAD in its effort to halt the loss of biodiversity and reversing the degradation of the environment and natural resources in the region.

Launched in November 2012, the programme aims to contribute to reduction of poverty through capacity building in sustainable management of biodiversity resources and by promoting regional integration in the environment sector through harmonisation of IGAD Member States' activities in sustainable management of biodiversity resources.

The programme is coordinated by the IGAD Agricultural and Environment Division and supported by a Technical Advisory Team (TAT) contracted through NIRAS Finland, an international consulting group with headquarters in Denmark.

The programme takes a two-pronged approach, supporting interventions at regional level to enhance and harmonise biodiversity policy, database and information systems and capacity building. At local/cross-border demonstration sites level, it tries to create awareness and capacity within communities to

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sustainably manage the available biodiversity resources at community level to enable them to draw their livelihood from ecosystem goods and services produced by the identified biodiversity resources.

The three cross-border demonstration sites are:

**Boma - Gambella** on the South Sudanese – Ethiopian border, managed by the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre & Network (HoAREC&N)

**Lac-Abbé Lower Awash Land and Seascpe** on the Djibouti - Ethiopian border, managed by The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**Tana-Kipini - Lag Badana Bush-Bush Reserve** on the Kenyan - Somali border managed by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

Highlights so far include the preparation of a Regional Biodiversity Policy, which was adopted in Nairobi on 3 June 2016 by Environmental Ministers, or their representatives from IGAD Member States.

BMP is supporting the development of a Regional Information System and National Database for Biodiversity. A network of data holders from all over the region will contribute information about biodiversity to the system. An online platform is already available and operational thanks to the partnership with Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA).

Each of the demonstration sites has compiled baseline information and is preparing plans that reconcile land use in the vicinity of biodiversity rich areas that include proposals for a network of protected areas to secure biodiversity. In some cases this involves strengthening the management of existing protected areas and in others it will require the creation of new ones – with special emphasis on ensuring full community endorsement of the plans and their engagement in management of biodiversity in an ecosystem-based approach. Partners at the demonstration sites are also supporting the development of biodiversity based value chains that can support sustainable use and local livelihoods.

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The economy of the IGAD region is mainly based on the use of its terrestrial natural resources while the region is also endowed with huge aquatic resources. However, the resource is not properly developed and used to improve the livelihoods and food/nutrition security of the region mainly.

IGAD management in 2018 endorsed a dedicated unit for Blue Economy under AED. The unit will coordinate within the organization and regional level as well as supporting the member states in terms of capacity building, knowledge sharing, science and innovations on different sectors of the Blue Economy.

The challenges on BE urge comprehensive analysis at national and regional level with multidisciplinary team. Accordingly, IGAD developed project proposal that will address challenges and design road map for sustainable development of the Blue Economy.

Currently, with the assistance of EU, two projects are on-going: a) Regional Conference on the Contribution of Blue Economy and b) Assessing the value of Blue Economy in Member States and at Regional Level.

The expected out puts of the above interventions is to develop 5 year Regional Blue Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan that will guide the sector and used as a resource mobilization tool.
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

IGAD under its AED established the fisheries program in 2014. Review documents on the status of fisheries and aquaculture, five years regional fisheries and aquaculture strategy, cross-border fish trade in IGAD region, assessment of fisheries resources in transboundary river basins, etc., were among the salient achievements.

Currently, with the support of EU, a cross-regional envelope developed (EDF-11): Contribution of Sustainable Fisheries to the Blue Economy of the Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region – ECOFISH Programme.

Under the above project call for proposal, IGAD is awarded 3 year project proposal on: Enhancing Sustainable Utilization, Development and Management of Two Transboundary River Basins Fisheries in IGAD Region.

Overall objective is to develop gender responsive and climate smart sustainable utilization of transboundary fisheries resources in ASALs for increased resilience and bolstering of food and nutrition security and local economies of the river associated communities of Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan. In addition to the above project, through Programme Estimate of IOC, IGAD is implementing 5 year program on the following two result areas:

- Enhanced Policy and Institutional Frameworks
- Strengthened Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity to fight Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing in the IGAD region.

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DROUGHT RESILIENCE & SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROJECT - SUDAN

INTRODUCTION

DRSLP is a regional integrated programme targeting eight countries in the Horn of Africa including Sudan. The Sudan component of the Programme consists of two projects: DRSLPII & DRSLPIII. DRSLP II was launched in November 2015. The Programme is a 3rd party implementation executed by IGAD. It is financed by UA 30 million grant from the African Development Bank Group with a 10% Government of Sudan contribution and in-kind contribution of the target communities. The life span for the Programme is five years (2016-2020/2021).

The programme is focusing on water development, livestock management, crop production, human consumption, infrastructure for livestock, agriculture production, marketing, value addition and alternative options for income generation, livelihood improvement while building resilience and capacity building of communities.

The beneficiaries are government and non-government institutions.

The overall sector goal of the Sudan Project is to contribute to poverty reduction, food security and accelerated sustainable economic growth through enhanced rural incomes. The medium and long term objectives of the programme are to enhance drought resilience and improve sustainable livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in the Sudan Border States of Kasala, Qadarif and White Nile.

Out of approximately five million people, the project is targeting 3.2 million pastoralists & agro-pastoralists of which 45% are women. Furthermore, the project is targeting 15.5 million livestock of cattle, sheep, goats and camels.

Project Components

The Project components are:

a) Natural Resources Management

Water resources development

Water provision for both human and livestock consumption, several multi-purpose water infrastructures were constructed and/or rehabilitated including hafirs/pans, existing boreholes, pump-based water supply from permanent rivers, protected shallow dug wells and underground water tanks (village tanks). Further, hydro-geophysical studies for several new boreholes were conducted and drilling is in process. In addition, several locations for new hafirs have been surveyed for construction.

Sustainable Rangeland Management

To ensure sustainability of rangelands, hundreds of kilometres
of fire line strips were constructed and thousands of hectares of rangeland were rehabilitated in addition to broadcasting of pasture seeds over thousands of hectares for the promotion of rangelands. Moreover, several soil conservation and watershed management structures were implemented to mitigate the environment and improve degraded lands. Moreover, community nurseries were established to provide the inhabitants with tree seedlings. Afforestation and reforestation activities were undertaken to promote the environment at large.

**b) Market Access and Trade**

Agricultural produce/crop market centres and standard livestock market centres are now under construction. Upon completion, they will be supplied with market information system to provide the producers with timely market information to support their market decision on when to sell, how to sell, what to sell and whom to sell to.

However, these interventions were undertaken to support livestock marketing and trade at large so that pastoralists and livestock producers in general recieve good prices for their animals, which would in turn, improve their incomes and consequently their livelihoods.

Further, hundreds of kilometres of livestock routes were rehabilitated/demarcat ed to facilitate livestock mobility as well as hundreds of hectares of shelter belts.

Cattle slaughter slabs with sheds were also constructed to improve the provision of hygienic meat to consumers. This will reduce the incident of some transmissible diseases.

**c) Livelihoods support**

Several livestock infrastructure interventions were undertaken to improve livestock production and health. These interventions include the rehabilitation of permanent veterinary laboratories, construction of animal quarantine centres, livestock holding areas, check points and livestock crushes. These interventions are further supported by mobile vet clinics and assorted veterinary equipment to improve the delivery of veterinary services, particularly animal vaccination against epidemics.

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DROUGHT RESILIENCE & SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS SOMALIA PROJECT - SOMALIA

The Somalia Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project II (DRSLP II) in the Horn of Africa is part of a multinational programme that covers Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan.

The project is implemented in Puntland, Somaliland and the South Central regions of Somalia.

The total cost of the Somalia Component is UA 15 million (5 million from Transition Support Facility and 10 million from the African Development Fund (AFD).

The DRSLP II (Somalia) has four components:

a) Natural Resources Management
b) Market Access and Trade
c) Livelihoods Support and
d) Programme Management and Capacity Building

The project is expected to improve living conditions of rural community beneficiaries in the target areas of Puntland and Somaliland (estimated to be 800,000 people and their 4 million animals) by:

i) Improving water availability, accessibility and the environment through land degradation and desertification control measures
ii) Improving livestock production and management, animal health and infrastructure for market access
iii) Improving opportunities for women in terms of water management, accessing markets and generating more income; and
vi) Building human and institutional capacity to handle agro-pastoral production.

Due to the seasonal migratory nature of pastoralists, more people and livestock from other regions of the country are expected to benefit from the project as many will move to the project area part of the year. The project is expected to also train locally and regionally at least 100 personnel (30% women) in the ministries of Livestock, Agriculture, and Water; about 1,500 community members (at least 30% women) will also benefit from sensitisation and awareness workshops on natural resources conservation, management, peace building and conflict resolution.

Major Activities
Natural Resources Management

Construction/rehabilitation of 11 water pans/Baleys, six boreholes with ancillary structures, 30 surface/subsurface sand dams, 1 water storage steel tank (500 m3), land degradation and desertification control measures.

Market Access and Trade:
Construction/rehabilitation of 190 km of rural feeder roads, five livestock market enclosures, 12 certification points (holding grounds, pasture/
feed, water, shades, and veterinary services).

**Livelihoods Support:** Establishment/rehabilitation of five regional animal health centres with laboratory diagnosis and disease surveillance capabilities; seven mobile veterinary clinical services (equipment and shades), alternative livelihood support, 50 women groups in Somaliland and Puntland trained and provided with inputs for alternative income generating activities.

**Capacity Building and Project Management**
Capacity building of 100 personnel (at least 30% women) in the ministries of Livestock, Agriculture and Water; rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of Mogadishu Water Agency Building and the offices of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock in Mogadishu, Middle & Lower Shabelle regions; peacebuilding and conflict resolution for about 1,500 community members (at least 30% women), technical assistance to the project management and coordination at national and regional levels.

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**SAY NO TO FAMINE FRAMEWORK (SNTF)**

The Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) is the first step towards implementing the Bank’s recently approved Say No to Famine Framework (SNTF). The short-term interventions prioritized by the Framework, identifies the need to immediately address humanitarian needs in South Sudan and Somalia.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The overall development objective is to reduce food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition during times of crisis and promote long-term resilience and regional integration in the Horn of Africa region, as elaborated in the “Say No to Famine” framework document approved by the Board in May 2017.

The specific objective of STRERP is to provide emergency food assistance and medical supplies to the most vulnerable populations in the Horn of Africa region, (particularly in South Sudan and Somalia), as well as put in place the preliminary building blocks to strengthen links between the production, distribution and consumption hubs of the food systems in the affected regions, leading to increased system-wide efficiency and longer-term resilience.

The project seeks first to respond to the humanitarian emergency and food insecurity, and secondly, to mitigate communities against future shocks by enabling communities to start to build resilience against near term possible
shocks. The vulnerable communities will have their immediate food, water, fodder and medical deficit met and the thrust is to create self-reliance and resilience to future shocks through extensive community consultation identification and management of their own activities while receiving food as compensation.

By responding to humanitarian emergency caused by both drought and conflict in Somalia and South Sudan, the project seeks to address major drivers of fragility within the region. The emergency crisis was caused by a combination of two factors: first, environmental disasters due to the aridity of the regions, land degradation and climate hazards, and coupled with high incidence of poverty and limited economic opportunities have created food insecurity and displacement. Secondly, the effects of the environmental disaster have been exacerbated by localized conflicts between communities or ethnic groups over political/economic crisis over common or scarce resources.

The capacity building component of this project will integrate the fragility dimension of the region as a step towards building long-term resilience.

1. STRERP is expected to focus on providing equitable and safe access to food, through food assistance/distribution and support to facilitate trade in food products from food surplus to food deficit areas, in order to help alleviate humanitarian food crisis and build resilience.

2. In addition to meeting the daily nutritional needs of vulnerable members of the population, the project will include resilience-oriented activities, which create opportunities for affected communities to re-engage in agricultural production, rehabilitate local water and agricultural infrastructure, stimulate local private sector and reduce cross-border migration.

3. By placing women at the center of project planning and implementation, in line with the Gender Strategy (2014-2018), STRERP will give equal opportunity to women to participate in decision-making processes and rebuilding of communities.

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COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

The Comprehensive Africa Development Programme (CAADP) is Africa framework for agriculture transformation, wealth creation, food and nutrition security, economic growth and prosperity for all. The AU Summit first declaration on CAADP was in Maputo, Mozambique, year 2003.

The principles and values that informed the implementation of CAADP on the first phase (2003-2013) are still and will continue to guide the implementation modalities for the next phase, strengthened by the Malabo, Equatorial Guinea of 2014, The Seven Malabo Declarations/Commitment include: African ownership and leadership, transparency and mutual accountability, inclusiveness and evidence-based planning and decision making, and harnessing regional complementarities. Adding to that some sets of principles and values of importance to the CAADP implementation include: people centeredness, private sector driven process, systemic capacity, and subsidiarity, peer learning and multi-sectorial actions.

Africa Union Regional Economic Communities are having pivotal role in the whole CAADP process, enunciated on the seven commitment, realising the implementation of the Biennial Review (BR) process and producing regional reports and finally the continental BR report.

IGAD and other RECs are members of the African Union (AU) Expert Team and Taskforce on the (CAADP) Continental Biennial Review Reporting Mechanism (BR), enabling African countries to realise the BR process, facilitating capacity building workshops and trainings, validating regional reports and member of the continental write-up exercise for the Biennial Review Report.

PHL-R (IGAD-FAO/SFE):

Addressing post-harvest losses and complementary areas of agribusiness and agro-industry, whose potential as engines of economic growth is widely acknowledged, IGAD viewed a process to reduce post-harvest losses as a key pathway to food and nutrition security in the region.

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Cognisant of the ASALs’ and livestock’s true economic importance in the IGAD Member States, in 1999 IGAD parliamentarians appreciated the potential of livestock and natural resources including non-wood forest products (gums, resins, spices and honey), wildlife, flora and artisanal minerals, as drivers of development and a means of integrating communities in the ASALs into the national economies.

The establishment of ICPALD was subsequently approved by the 45th IGAD Council of Ministers on 12 July 2012. After a thorough analysis and debate by a team from IGAD Secretariat and Member State technical experts from 18 to 19 December 2013 at a workshop held at Elementaita, Kenya, a Draft ICPALD Protocol was validated.

Mandate

ICPALD’s mandate is to promote and facilitate gender-, conflict- and environment-responsive, sustainable and equitable livestock and complementary livelihoods development in ASALs of the IGAD region.

Vision

ICPALD aims to be the premier centre of excellence for promoting livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.

Mission

The Centre seeks to complement efforts of IGAD Member States to sustainably generate wealth and employment through livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in arid and semi-arid areas of the IGAD Region.

Overall Objective

ICPALD’s overall objective is to promote, facilitate and advocate for people-centred, sustainable development of livestock and complementary livelihood resources development in ASALs of the IGAD region.

Partners

ICPALD partners with relevant actors at local, national, regional and global levels that have similar mandates for achieving sustainable development in the ASALs/dry lands and livestock.
development in the region. These include the African Union Commission (AUC), RECs, UN agencies, local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society, private sector and research and development institutions.

**Beneficiaries**

Among the beneficiaries of ICPALD are:

- Livestock value chain actors (pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, livestock farmers/producers, associations, traders, credit institutions among others)
- Artisanal miners
- Producers and traders of non-wood forest products
- Member States.

**REGIONAL PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE PROJECT (RPLRP)**

**BACKGROUND**

Livelihood systems in the drought-prone ASALs of the Horn of Africa have been under-resourced, leaving their populations more vulnerable to external stressors; as such the region has experienced droughts of varying intensity and increasing frequency over the past few decades. The World Bank-funded Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) seeks to develop regional solutions to challenges faced by pastoralists residing in the cross-border areas of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia in order to enhance opportunities for livelihood development available to them. The project has been under implementation since 2015 with total budget of USD 197 million.

**PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

To enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and to improve the capacity of these countries to respond more promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

**Achievement**

Adoption of the ICPALD Protocol was approved by Ministers from IGAD Member States on 23 October 2015.

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Project-specific objectives include:

1. Enhancing the sustainable management and secure access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of natural resources with transboundary significance
2. Improving the market access of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists to the intra-regional and international markets of livestock and livestock products
3. Enhancing the livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities
4. Enhancing the preparedness, prevention and response to drought-related hazards at the national and regional levels.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The RPLRP in each of the three countries and IGAD operate independently but liaise at IGAD level. At IGAD the project coordination staff are housed in ICPALD, Nairobi, operating under the Division of Agriculture and Environment. While the three countries have project implementation units both at national and sub-national levels, in general the project operates in 21 woredas of Ethiopia, 14 counties of Kenya and 12 districts of Uganda. It is expected the project will directly benefit 267,000 households in the three countries.

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IGAD SHEIKH TECHNICAL VETERINARY SCHOOL AND REFERENCE CENTRE (ISTVS)

ISTVS, a well-established tertiary education institution located in Sheikh, Somaliland, was adopted by IGAD in July 2012 in line with its strategy to explore the viability of establishing a dedicated institution working for improved resilience in the pastoral areas of the ASALs region. ISTVS was designed with the overall objective to improve livelihoods and nutrition of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists. The overall goal is to ensure effective linkages and synergies with other development partners in the Horn of Africa with similar goals by filling the crucial weak link, namely the provision of technical and professional personnel and network facilitation across the entire region on issues related to strengthening resilience and upgrading the livestock and agricultural industries’ capacity.

ISTVS’ main activities:

(i) Academic training is ISTVS’ core mandate. Currently on offer are Makerere University accredited Diploma courses in Livestock Health Sciences, and in Livestock Products Development and Entrepreneurship; and University of Nairobi accredited Degree course in Dry land Economics and Agro-ecosystem Management. A further University of Nairobi Degree course in Bio-medical Laboratory Techniques has been accredited and will be implemented once the necessary operating procedures have been established.

(ii) ISTVS is a reference centre conducting applied research and offering outreach programmes and professional training. ISTVS Reference Centre is a repository of knowledge, the institutional arm for applied research on livelihoods in ASAL areas.

(iii) The third function is public outreach and extra mural activities with direct impact on the local and regional livestock sector, such as public clinics, extension activities, student field practical sessions, consultancies, and hosting of workshops and conferences.
ISTVS strategic direction

ISTVS aims to continue and intensify all-ongoing activities. It will extend its scope of training and research by diversifying both the courses and qualifications on offer. The introduction of the Mekelle upgrade programme (from Diploma in Animal Health to Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at Mekelle) is an important step in this direction. Furthermore ISTVS plans to expand its catalogue of demand driven short courses, expand student numbers and annual student throughputs.

ISTVS partnership with regional and international research and tertiary institutions of higher learning

ISTVS has entered into collaborative research partnerships with leading research organisations such as the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) (Kenya) and the University of Liverpool in the UK.

ISTVS partnership with Makerere University

Makerere was the first University in the region to form a partnership with ISTVS.

Currently, ISTVS offer two diploma programmes that are accredited by Makerere University. Accreditation offers an opportunity for IGAD member states to access quality education that will produce professionals within the IGAD drylands with skills required to ensure quality control of the livestock industry and ensure adherence to the tough international livestock trade rules.

The two diplomas which were accredited in 2009 are:

- Diploma in Livestock Health Sciences (DLH)
- Diploma in Livestock Products Development and Entrepreneurship (DLPDE).

Graduates of the DLH and DLPDE are furnished with knowledge and skills to support the pastoral production and export oriented system.

The two diplomas contribute to the ISTVS overall goal of provision of technical and professional personnel and facilitation of IGAD regional networking to strengthen resilience and upgrade pastoral and agro-pastoral communities’ livelihoods thereby releasing the full potential of the IGAD arid and semi-arid lands.

ISTVS partnership with University Nairobi

ISTVS offers degree programme in Dryland Economics and Agro-Ecosystem Management (DEAM) which is accredited by the University of Nairobi. The programme was introduced in 2013.
Students in the 3rd and 4th year can specialize in one of the following.

- Dryland Economics
- Agricultural Extension
- Land and Water Resource Management in Drylands

**ISTVS partnership with University Mekelle University**

ISTVS in partnership with Mekelle University established in 2014 a two year upgrade programme whereby ISTVS Diploma holders are provided with an opportunity to upgrade to the Doctor Veterinary Medicine (DVM) level.

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The Greater Horn of Africa is prone to extreme climate events such as droughts and floods that have negative impacts on key socio-economic sectors of all the countries in the region. ICPAC is a specialised institution of IGAD based in Nairobi, Kenya, mandated to provide timely early warning climate information. The Centre is responsible for eleven member countries namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda (IGAD Member States) as well as Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.

ICPAC generates future climate scenarios (forecasts) for the region leading to enhanced knowledge sharing for climate change adaptation in the Greater Horn of Africa. Climate information supports sector-specific applications to enable the region to cope with various risks associated with climate variability and change. Furthermore, climate information supports disaster risk management for sustainable development for ICPAC member countries.

**Goal**
To build the resilience of communities in the Greater Horn of Africa through provision of quality climate services

**Vision**
To be a world-class centre of excellence in climate services for sustainable development in the Greater Horn of Africa

The institution’s strategic objective is to contribute towards enhancing the livelihoods of the people of the region to mitigate climate-related risks and disasters. To this end ICPAC provides the following services;
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<th>Climate Forecasting and Early Warning</th>
<th>Agriculture and Food Security</th>
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<td>• Ten days, monthly, seasonal forecast</td>
<td>• Crop monitor</td>
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<td>• Forecast for extreme weather (drought, floods, cyclones)</td>
<td>• Food security alerts</td>
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<td>• Projections</td>
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<td>• Historical data and vulnerability analysis</td>
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<td>• Greenhouse gas inventories</td>
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<td>• Support recovery planning</td>
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<th>Climate Information Dissemination</th>
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<td>• Early warning alerts</td>
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### Projects and Programs at ICPAC

#### Disaster Risk Management Programme

The IGAD region recurrently has been experiencing disasters emanating from natural and human-made hazards. The IGAD Secretariat, with the active participation of member states, developed a regional strategy and programme for Disaster Risk Management. The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme has been implemented since 2004 following endorsement by the IGAD Policy organs and the Secretariat has been instructed to implement it.

The programme has contributed to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) through various project activities including institutionalizing the IGAD DRM Ministerial and Technical Advisory Committees; national DRM policy/strategy; providing a regional platform to
meet and discuss the DRM Agendas in the region; establishment of a regional DRM response fund; identifying and mapping main hazards in the region and capacity development for national DRM staff on diverse DRM topics, among others. It has engaged diverse global and continental actors in mobilising support for implementing its strategy at the Regional and Member States’ level. The programme has also contributed to the institutionalisation of DRM at regional and national levels, thus making DRM a sustained regional and national agenda.

**The Rural Livelihood’s Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa – Phase II (RLACC II) Programme**

RLACC II is a multinational program that covers Somalia and Sudan. The programme is country-driven and will be implemented through two country projects in Sudan and Somalia. The Somalia project targets Puntland (Bari and Nugaal regions), Somaliland (Awdal region) and South Somalia (Galguduud and Hiiraan regions). The project is expected to improve the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to climate change in the Horn of Africa through: (i) introducing adaptation strategies to reduce the negative impacts of climate change and strengthen the capacity of pastoral/agro-pastoral households to cope with climatic hazards, (ii) enhancing the capacity of communities to not only absorb shocks, but to also effectively adapt their livelihoods to harsher climatic conditions, (iii) helping pastoral and agro-pastoral households manage drought risks, (iv) supporting community-led initiatives to protect, conserve and restore natural resources in a sustainable and climate-resilient manner, and (v) strengthening the participation of pastoral communities in planning and implementing activities pertaining to their development.

Although the RLACC II project targets specific villages or regions in the country, an important criterion for the selection of targeted sites was their position in the transhumance corridors. Due to the seasonal transhumance nature of pastoralists, the project’s benefits will not be limited to the project sites and their surroundings.

**Global Monitoring for Environment and Security and Africa (GMES and Africa)**

The GMES and Africa initiative is the crystallization of the longstanding cooperation between Africa and Europe in the area of space, science and technology, which is one of the key priorities of the long-term EU-Africa Joint Strategy. GMES and Africa is implemented through 13 consortia across Africa and ICPAC is leading one consortium under the theme “Monitoring Natural Resources and Food Security in the East African Region”. The overall objective of the GMES and Africa program in the East African region (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) is to promote a more
sustainable long-term management of natural resources by providing information to decision and policy makers and the tools needed for the implementation of sustainable environmental policies.

**Agriculture Climate Resilience Enhancement Initiative (ACREI) Project**

The ACREI project is a partnership program between the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC). This project is funded by the Adaptation Fund. The program targets Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and supports community adaptation practice, climate proofing of extension systems and climate informed decision-making. The goal of the project is to develop and implement adaptation strategies and measures that will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in the Horn of Africa to climate variability and change, in line with the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) program, the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) and Development Strategies/Visions of participating countries.

**WISER SUPPORT to ICPAC Project (W2SIP)**

The WISER Support to ICPAC Project (W2SIP) aims to strengthen the capacity of ICPAC to deliver wide reaching, usable, new, improved weather and climate products and services. They will be anchored on principles of coproduction and user engagement that cascade down to national and sub-national levels and regional user stakeholders. The project’s desired impact is to enhance community resilience and prosperity of ICPAC Member states by fostering climate services and knowledge. It contributes to the mission of ICPAC by achieving its stated outcome of increased use of co-produced reliable weather and climate services to inform regional and national policy including decision-making. The project has four outputs that are geared towards increasing the number of people in user and producer organizations trained in development, co-production and use of climate services; and increasing the number of organizations with new and improved data/services access through new and upgraded technology.

**GCRF African SWIFT Project**

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) African Science for Weather Information and Forecasting Techniques (African-SWIFT) is a program that aims to develop a sustainable research capability in tropical weather forecasting to enhance the livelihood of African populations and improve the economies of their countries. It brings together 5 UK and 10 African partners to build research capabilities and improve tropical weather forecasting from hourly to seasonal time scales in Africa.
Two postdoctoral research scientists have investigated the performance of S2S global and Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) regional dynamical model forecasts in producing observed rainfall and the start and withdrawal of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) rainfall seasons in the past 10-30 years. The results are being incorporated in ICPAC’s operational forecasting procedures to improve GHA’s forecasting capability. The research results are also being prepared for publications in scientific journals.

Towards Forecast-based Preparedness Action (ForPAC) Project

ForPAC is a project jointly funded by NERC and DFID under SHEAR programme (Science for Humanitarian Emergencies and Resilience). The country focus of the project is Kenya with good lessons being upscaled to the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. It is a consortium project with partners from both Kenya and the United Kingdom. The project aims to improve forecasts of high impact drought and flood events over a range of ‘seamless’ lead times; develop and enhance a systematic approach to forecast based action (preparedness); and upscale the best science practices/policies within the GHA region.

IGAD- UNITAR’s Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT)

IGAD – UNOSAT partnered in the implementation of a project to build capacities in the use of Geographic Information Technologies (GIT) to address Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the region. The project has proven to be efficient for implementing coherent DRR activities at regional, national and local levels. Throughout its implementation (UNOSAT and ICPAC), the project has demonstrated that the use of GIT is timely, objective and cost-efficient for disaster preparedness and response by ensuring that any technical activity goes hand-in-hand with institutional capacity development and decision-making.

Satellite and Weather Information for Disaster Resilience in Eastern Africa (SAWIDREA)

The SAWIDRA Eastern Africa project aims to provide the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services with relevant data and numerical weather prediction capability to facilitate provision of severe weather early warning in order to meet the needs of Disaster Risk Management (DRM). It contributes to the improvement of livelihood in the region through reduction of risks related to severe weather in building resilience and adaptation capacity of the communities. It is funded by African Development Bank within the framework of Climdev-Africa Special Fund (CDSF). The overall Goal is to enhance provision of satellite and weather information in support of DRM in Eastern Africa region.
Integrating Hydro-Climate Science into Policy Decisions for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Livelihoods in East Africa (HyCRYSTAL)

HyCRISTAL is one of five projects within the Future Climate for Africa (FCFA) programme, funded by the Department for International Development and Natural Environment Research Council in the UK. It is part of the broader FCFA consortium that focuses on East Africa, a rapidly developing region where two rainy seasons dominate. The socio-economic focus is the area of the East African Community states (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) but the project addresses a wider region including Somalia and Ethiopia. HyCRISTAL is supported by the East African Community and is linked to the World Meteorological Office GWEX programme project HyVic. An additional gap filling project focusing on the summer regions (regions receiving rainfall during the June, July, August and September season) of GHA was also funded for one year under HyCRISTAL and this is being implemented at ICPAC.

The IGAD Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Analysis Hub (IFRAH)

In November 2016, IGAD requested FAO to support the review of the institutional framework and the coordination mechanisms of the Food Security, Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) and Resilience Analysis Unit (RAU) to address the emerging challenges. Based on the recommendations of the review, IGAD decided to integrate the functions of FSNWG, and RAU supported by the information generated by the Integrated Phase Classification for Food security (IPC) into a single IGAD coordination unit. IFRAH was established as an integrated hub that brings together information on food security, nutrition, conflict, public health, animal health, plant health, displacement, climate hazard and climate change for the purpose of early warning to inform decision making and early action. The long-term objectives of the new strategic plan are strengthened capacities on food security; nutrition and resilience information systems of IGAD and member states (for analysis and decision making); an effective knowledge management and coordination platform for enhanced food security; nutrition and resilience (IFRAH) at regional and national levels; and strengthened evidence-based policies and practices for enhanced food security, nutrition and resilience.

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ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Believing that cross-border cooperation on development can alleviate political tensions, the IGAD leadership together with its major partners adopted an integrated regional response strategy for the IGAD region in 2007.

In 2008, the strategy was followed by designing the Minimum Integration Plan with the aim of accelerating regional economic cooperation and integration. Increased cooperation and investment on key regional infrastructure projects were important aspects of that plan as well as the development of regional interconnectivity among the countries of the IGAD region that are being actively supported by Member States and development partners, with the EU and AfDB playing a key role as development partners.

Enhanced interconnectivity in transport, energy, information and communications technology (ICT) and water resources is expected to enhance trade and alleviate poverty within the region while contributing to peace and security.

Being characterised by inadequate levels of investments in infrastructure, the IGAD region has not been able to attract the significant investment levels required to support higher levels of economic growth, although there is indeed the need to increase infrastructure access and particularly transport infrastructure.

It is, however, widely acknowledged that increased spending in infrastructure alone will not be effective, nor will funds be forthcoming unless efforts are made to improve policies for management and maintenance of infrastructure. Delays and cumbersome transit procedures increase the cost of doing business in the IGAD region.

Measures implemented in the transport/infrastructure sub-sector should aim at ensuring uninterrupted flow of inter-regional traffic to enhance regional integration.

Between 2008 and 2009, the region saw impressive improvement and development of infrastructure with the current situation reading as follows:

- There are 5,000 km of paved roads linking five capital cities in the IGAD region.
- There are 2,000 km of energy lines connecting five IGAD Member States.
- The regional coastline witnessed
the arrival of undersea cable (Mombasa-Djibouti up to Port-
Sudan).

• Plans are underway to integrate the use of Internet Exchange
Points at the regional level for the benefit of other Members States
that are landlocked.

• Feasibility study and detailed engineering design for Kampala-
Juba-Addis Ababa-Djibouti Corridor together with the trade
facilitation study are underway

• Rehabilitation of Berbera /Addis Ababa Corridor has been included
within the priority list of the European Development Fund.

• On the soft infrastructure, policy papers for regional transport and
ICT have been developed

• Studies for developing One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) are currently
being carried out.

IGAD’s future plans for regional infrastructure will be guided by the
IGAD Infrastructure Master Plan which is currently under design with four
sub-sectors of transport, energy, ICT and trans-boundary water. Member
States will be actively participating in this major regional effort from the
inception up to the final delivery.

IGAD INTERVENTIONS IN
TRADE, INDUSTRY & TOURISM
TO ENHANCE REGIONAL
INTEGRATION

IGAD is encouraging more trade among its Member States by aiming
at regulatory reforms to create a conducive business climate which
enables lifting people out of poverty through wealth creation. In this
regard, the following are some of the studies which have been conducted to
determine current status and decide the way forward:

• Feasibility of establishing the Free Trade Area in IGAD region
• study on the status of implementation of axle load limit and other trade facilitation
instruments in the Member States.
• Economic and political barriers to a harmonised trade policy in IGAD
region
• Legal framework and modalities for establishing one stop border
posts in the region
• Study on status of cross border trade in the region.

IGAD is also facilitating intra-country trade by expediting and simplifying
information flows between traders and government institutions as well
as infrastructure development to accelerate export growth, boost intra-
Member State trade, ease cross border movement of people, and intensify
advocacy to liberalise air transport to lower costs of air transport. This
entails that Member States ratify the
A completed study to develop and implement a protocol on the free movement of persons in the region in line with the IGAD Minimum Integration Plan will ease free movement of goods, services, labour and capital in the region.

Through the installation of OSBPs, the harmonisation of transit clearance procedures will save time by having two officers from two bordering Member States handle transit documents concurrently. About USD 130,000 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has been mobilised to start the Gallabat-Metema OSBP between Sudan and Ethiopia.

Interconnectivity in transport and trade facilitation in priority road corridors, railways, pipelines, electricity grid lines linking the region’s hinterlands to seaports requires a major focus and IGAD is engaged with the newly established Djibouti Corridor Authority on how to connect Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan.

IGAD also strongly advocates for the development of infrastructure that facilitates trade. One major feat accomplished is the Ethiopia-Djibouti Power Interconnection Project with 238 km of 230 kV power line running all the way from Dire Dawa in south-east Ethiopia to Djibouti city.

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2 In November 1988, African ministers responsible for civil aviation adopted at Yamoussoukro the Declaration on a new African Air Transport Policy. In doing so, they undertook individually and collectively to work towards establishing and expanding international aeronautical activities in Africa. (Source: UNECA)
IGAD has also been advocating for the promotion of initiatives that add value to the primary commodities in order to contribute to national and regional value chains so as to benefit IGAD Member States in exporting duty-free quota-free under the Africa Growth Opportunity Act to the US market. IGAD also liaises with Member States to implement the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa Plan of Action.

Through the improvement in logistics, e.g. IGAD mobilised funds from the African Capacity Building Foundation to enable a warehouse receipt system to facilitate and encourage value addition by modernising storage space for manufactured goods and through the promotion of the consumption of locally manufactured goods to increase intra-MS trade.

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IGAD BUSINESS FORUM (IBF)

The IGAD Business Forum (IBF), is an advocacy body whose mandate is to work with the private sector in regional integration and value addition initiatives as a way to amplify the voice of the private sector and enhance the sector’s visibility in IGAD’s regional integration agenda. The IBF facilitates trade through information sharing, improving member interaction, trade promotion events at national, regional and international levels. The overall goal of IBF is to have a vibrant regional body that adds value to national business organizations and is an interface between IGAD member states and the private sector on policy initiatives in trade and regional integration.

The IBF has mobilised international lawyers to provide pro bono services to the trade dispute resolution and arbitration centre which is in the process of being established in Djibouti to enhance smooth trade in the region.

The idea to create the IBF was mooted in 1998 to facilitate trade and investment in the IGAD region in view of IGAD’s objectives, particularly those on regional economic cooperation and integration.

The 21st Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers approved the formation of the IBF in 2002. Following some administrative challenges, its establishment was halted in 2005, only to be revived in May 2010 and Uganda was selected as the location of the IBF Secretariat. The President of the Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry was also elected as the Chairperson of IBF.

IBF membership consists of key private sector institutions from IGAD Member States that include national
chambers of commerce, business associations, corporate bodies and individuals.

**Achievements**

The leading achievements are:

- Trade facilitation through promotion of access to business information
- Advocacy, public-private partnerships and dialogue to create an enabling environment for investment, and domestic cross-border and foreign trade
- Coordinated the Member States and contributed to and fully participated in the task force which culminated in the summit which signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on 20th March 2018.
- Promotion of the objectives of harmonisation of policies with regard to trade, customs and transport facilitation, including infrastructure development and free movement of goods, people, services and capital across IGAD region.
- Expansion of trade in services through the implementation of the IGAD regional sustainable tourism master plan –which is a low hanging fruit as it constitutes a low threshold for citizens of the region to start investing in income generating activities eg food vending, taxi/transport services, handicraft/curio shops, tour and travel services, airlines and related services, hotels, and financial services.
- On-going advocacy for promotion of initiatives which add value to primary commodities to contribute to national and regional value chains so as to benefit our Member states in exporting duty free quota free under Africa Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) to the American market. Also liaison with stakeholders like AU to implement the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa plan of action (AIDA).

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**HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**IGAD REGIONAL MIGRATION PROGRAMME**

Migration issues at IGAD are addressed within the Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF) that is derived from the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa adopted in Banjul in 2006. The regional
framework was adopted by the IGAD Council of Ministers in 2012 and has become the primary IGAD policy reference on migration. The objectives of the RMPF are to provide a regional and comprehensive approach to migration management; facilitate the harmonisation of policies in migration management at a regional and national level; provide a broad range of recommendations on various migration issues as guide to governments and, above all, support Member States’ efforts in formulating national migration policies that address specific migration-related challenges and concerns in a more comprehensive and holistic manner. The ultimate objective of the RMPF is to realise the well-being and protection of migrants including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in all IGAD Member States and the realisation of the developmental potential of migration. The RMPF is being operationalised by the Migration Action Plan 2015–2020 comprising of 12 strategic priorities with clusters of activities around the key components and recommendations of the RMPF.

In 2008, the IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration was established to promote migration dialogue and cooperation among IGAD Member States and other relevant stakeholders to exchange information on migration issues of common interest. The Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) constituted by Heads of Immigration and the Heads of Labour of IGAD Member States is responsible for ensuring that the recommendations made in the RCP are followed up by Member States. In order to provide leadership as well as determine broad policy and programme directions on regional migration matters, in November 2016 IGAD established the IGAD Ministerial Committee on Migration to complement the functions of the two technical platforms, the RMCC and the RCP. At the national level, national coordination mechanisms are currently being established and strengthened in each Member State in order to enhance the national coordination of the different migration actors and stakeholders as recommended in the Migration Action Plan 2015–2020.

**Current Projects under the Migration Programme**

**Building regional and national capacities for improved migration governance**

The project’s objective is to build regional and national capacities for the implementation of the RMPF to enhance migration governance and the protection of migrants, thus supporting regional integration and development.

**Strengthening the drought resilience–migration nexus in the IGAD region**

Within its larger support to IDDRSI, the German Cooperation for International Cooperation supports a project component on migration. Its objective is to mainstream migration into the resilience agenda.
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)
The World Bank is supporting IGAD towards the establishment of a Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration within the context of the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa. This project contributes to the improvement of economic opportunities, environmental management and access to social services in refugee hosting areas of project countries. The DRDIP Regional Secretariat objective is to advance the development approach to displacement through advocacy, research and knowledge generation working with think tanks and universities in the IGAD region.

Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region

This project is funded under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability in addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. The specific objectives of the project are to support the process of adoption of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance, along with complementary measures to implement them and to improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility. These activities will in turn strengthen governance and the protection of migrant workers.

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Global Fund-IGAD TB-HIV Grant

Since 2016, IGAD along with Sub-Recipients UNHCR, Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (Ethiopia) and Kenya Red Cross Society have been implementing a Global Fund supported TB/HIV grant in the refugee camps and settlements (QPA-C-IGAD) of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The QPA-C-IGAD grant has resulted in improvements of availability and use of TB and HIV services in the refugee settings through complementing existing efforts and enhancing the scale up of programs supporting: capacity building of community volunteers and health care providers; accreditation of facilities for HIV testing, Care and treatment; community based TB case finding and improving the linkage between National TB Programs (NTP)/National AIDS Programs (NAP) and refugee health programs in host countries through e.g. national quantifications. The First grant was ended on 31 March 2019

Multi country TB Interventions-
In the IGAD region, continued regional support is critically needed to reach at least 90% of refugees through...
improved access to TB services, new case-finding methods and providing all refugees in need with treatment. Most of the IGAD member states are striving to achieve universal health service coverage including TB and HIV services for their respective populations, however refugees and migrants require joint efforts and complementing regional support to circumvent the challenges posed by mobility. An enhanced inter country cross border health collaboration and regional actions are required to improve TB detection among the refugees and contribute to achieve 20% incidence reduction by 2020 and end TB by 2035 in the region.

This grant will help to maintain the momentum, target advocacy efforts, ensure continuity of the interventions under QPA-C-IGAD and scale up the program to cover additional camps with great needs. The grant will be implemented by the principal recipient IGAD and Sub recipients ARRA, KRCS and UNHCR, along with Sub-sub recipients with experience from the QPA-C-IGAD grant. Grant funds will support TB interventions in 49 refugee camps located in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda and Cross border collaboration activities in all IGAD member countries including Somalia.

**Goal, Objective and priorities**

In alignment with the overall IGAD strategy and mandate, the Health and Social Development Division has developed an HIV, TB and Malaria Strategic Plan 2018-2025. The target population is cross border and mobile populations (CBMP), mainly pastoral communities, residents who crisscross the border lands (seasonal workers, mobile populations) and refugees. Most of IGAD member states are striving to achieve universal health service coverage to their respective populations, however, cross border and mobile populations require joint Member state and regional efforts to circumvent the challenges posed by mobility. The four strategic objectives of the IGAD HIV, TB and Malaria strategic plan 2018-2025 are:

1. To strengthen Regional Coordination and Collaboration for effective HIV, TB and malaria service delivery in the cross border areas.
2. To support to improve access to quality HIV, TB and malaria services in cross border & mobile population.
3. To facilitate HIV, TB and Malaria operational research and regional surveillance system and
4. To mobilize resources for HIV, TB and Malaria programmes for cross-border and mobile populations.

This grant will help implement the components of the strategic plan particularly strategic objectives 1 & 2 through cascading of the regional platform to cross border sites, active TB case finding, improving TB diagnosis capacity in the refugee camps and cross border areas as well as fostering linkage between National TB program and refugee health programs.
**Goals:**
To contribute to ending TB in the region.

**Objectives of the grant:**
- To strengthen capacity for TB and MDR-TB diagnosis and TB (TB/HIV) service provision in refugee camps including cross border health facilities.
- To strengthen in-country and cross border collaboration of NTPs/NAPs for improved TB (and TB/HIV) service provision among refugees.
- To address policy barriers and related national support to TB and MDR-TB services for refugees in the region.

**Strategies:**
- Active TB case finding.
- Capacity building on TB and MDR-TB diagnosis and provision of integrated TB and HIV services.
- Improve availability of TB and MDR-TB diagnostic services (including Gene Xpert).
- Foster linkage between NTPs/NAPs and refugee health programs.
- Enhance Inter Country health collaboration and coordination mechanism in IGAD region.

**IGAD CANCER INITIATIVE**

**Introduction and Background**
Cancer is recognised as an enormous global health burden and one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality today. It accounts for one in every eight deaths worldwide, more than HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined.

Sub-Saharan Africa is faced with a continuing high burden of communicable diseases along with the growing burden of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases.

**Situation in the IGAD Region**
The burden and magnitude of the problems surrounding cancer will increase as life expectancy increases. However, the reality is that cancer patients in the IGAD region do not have access to some or all of the essential services. Many breast cancer patients in the region arrive at the hospital after the disease has advanced to a critical stage. Patients whose diseases are curable unnecessarily suffer and die due to lack of resources for early diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

It is most unlikely that IGAD Member States can immediately take on every aspect of cancer control, from prevention to treatment and palliative care, because of acute shortages of trained personnel, treatment facilities (such as cancer centres, hospitals and health centres) and reliable communication networks and referral systems.

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Response and Commitment by IGAD Member States

The establishment of the Regional Cancer Centre of Excellence (RCCE) will be instrumental to identify and determine the means and mechanisms to mitigate the disease burden, to inform the public about early symptoms and signs, and to educate health professionals on cancer prevention and control strategies for quick referral procedure to hospitals and the coming regional centre for better treatment.

It is undoubtedly true that early diagnosis and referral is a crucial strategy, especially because over 80 per cent of patients in the IGAD region at first presentation have advanced incurable cancer.

Way Forward and Future Direction

It is therefore recommended that IGAD encourages and empowers its Member States with high political commitment to strengthen and expand cancer prevention and control, as one of its Member States’ flagship initiative, working on the integration of prevention and early detection services at primary health care level.

The programme can then be expanded with the establishment of the RCCE and presumably all the national cancer centres in each Member State will be linked to the services, training and research undertakings at the regional level, with the support and ownership by IGAD and its Member States.

Recent Undertaking and Partnership to Realise the IGAD Regional Initiative

The first IGAD Launching and Resource Mobilisation Conference for the establishment of the RCCE has been successfully conducted in April 2016. The event paved the way for IGAD and its Member States to undertake many vital activities, among others the preparation of various consultations with relevant partners.

During the meeting, the Member States gave statements of commitment and agreed to have a comprehensive, robust and inclusive business plan to realise the RCCE which is to be established in Addis Ababa. With relentless effort from IGAD executives and through their strong leadership, an agreement has been reached with the University of Alberta, School of Business, to develop the plan, with full support and collaboration from IGAD and its Member States.

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IGAD MEDICINES REGULATION AND HARMONISATION PROJECT (MRH)

The IGAD region is affected by the widespread circulation of substandard and counterfeit medicines, vaccines and health products within Member
States which is a serious public health threat. It is against this backdrop, that the first IGAD Scientific Conference on Health was held in December 2014 in Addis Ababa. The conference emphasised the need to strengthen health systems including enhancing regional regulatory mechanisms to fight against substandard, spurious, falsely labelled, falsified and counterfeit medical products. This public health threat is caused by weak regulatory systems, limited exchange of regulatory information, limited regulatory capacity and inadequate regulatory resources, which ultimately affects access and availability of good quality, assured, safe, effective and affordable, essential Medicines, Health Products and Health Technologies (MHPT). Absence or lack of functional regulatory authorities in the region creates a fertile environment for circulation of substandard and counterfeit medicines because of the shared common borders. In this regard, IGAD has made strengthening the health systems including regulatory systems a priority focus area. Regulatory system strengthening directly improves the quality of life of the public through ensuring access to MHPT that are safe, effective and of assured good quality.

After several initial stakeholders’ discussions, the Addis Ababa Call for Action of August 2015 and the Khartoum Declaration of April 2016 were issued. Both meetings called for strengthening of National Medicines Regulatory Authorities (NMRAs) in the IGAD region through harmonisation of regulatory systems, guidelines and processes. In this regard, the following scope, purpose, goal and objectives are proposed as the aims for the IGAD Medicines Regulation and Harmonisation Project (MRH).

**Scope**
Harmonisation and Collaboration between IGAD Member States NMRAs with regard to regulation of MHPT.

**Purpose**
To promote and protect public health through access and availability of MHPT that are safe, effective, quality assured and affordable.

**Goal**
To increase access and availability of MHPT through harmonisation of regulatory systems, guidelines and processes in accordance with internationally recognised standards and best practices.

**Main Objective**
Harmonisation of systems, guidelines and processes for regulation of MHPT in IGAD-NMRAs in accordance with internationally recognised standards.

From an IGAD regional perspective, the priority areas earmarked in the MRH include: a regulatory system, registration and marketing authorisation, regulatory inspection, vigilance, market surveillance and control, laboratory access and testing, clinical trial oversight, and promotion of domestic manufacture. The framework also forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation of the MRH.

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When the Horn of Africa was hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the late 1980s, IGAD Member States established national strategies as well as national programmes to combat the spread of the pandemic within their respective borders.

Motivated by a shared readiness to develop inter-country collaboration to fight the pandemic, the IGAD Ministerial Committee on Health, HIV and AIDS created a Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Programme (IRAPP) in 2007. IRAPP reflects the common objective of the national AIDS authorities of IGAD Member States and development partners to collaborate and support each other in order to address the sub-regional, cross-border and mobile populations aspect of the HIV/AIDS challenge.

With a project facilitation office in Kampala, Uganda, the programme has contributed to the reduction of HIV infections and mitigated the socio-economic impact of the epidemic in the IGAD region by improving regional collaboration and implementing interventions that add value to the efforts of each individual country.

IRAPP has also established a referral system between treatment sites of IGAD Member States so as to provide service continuity to the target population, based on harmonised treatment protocols/guidelines for HIV/AIDS.

**Achievements**

A total of 48 IGAD-supported sites have been established out of which 34 are cross-border hot spots, 11 refugee sites, 2 IDP sites and 1 returnee site.

More than 10 million people living in cross-border areas have benefited from the cross-border prevention, care, treatment and support services of HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health and Family Planning.

Currently the IGAD Health Programme extends to include tuberculosis and malaria prevention and control services. The IGAD Surveillance and Response system has been established at cross-border areas integrated with District Health Services and Offices.

The IGAD Cancer Centre of Excellence and hubs have been established to improve the collaboration and fight against non-communicable diseases and cancer in the IGAD region.

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PEACE AND SECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
CONFLICT EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE MECHANISM (CEWARN)

Established in 2002, IGAD's CEWARN serves as a principal platform for regional cooperation on conflict prevention and mitigation through data-based early warning and response in the Horn of Africa region.

CEWARN was set up on the basis of a protocol signed, and later ratified, by IGAD Member States with a mandate to provide credible, evidence-based early warning information and analysis in a fashion that would inform timely action to prevent or mitigate violent conflict.

The network of actors that the mechanism represents, driven by a unit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was from the very beginning forged to join government and civil society, at a time when security had mostly been the exclusive preserve of states. CEWARN's unique structure also allows it to concurrently operate at regional, national and local levels in data collection, analysis and decision making.

When launching its operations in 2003, CEWARN adopted an initial focus on providing conflict early warning analysis and response options on cross-border pastoral and related conflicts. This was intended to be the starting point for an eventual expansion into covering other kinds of violent conflict types and areas throughout the region.

After 15 years in operation, CEWARN is considered as a continental benchmark for data-based early warning and response systems, as well as a pioneer in setting up a regional mechanism that constitutes a whole spectrum of governmental and nongovernmental institutions.

In recognition of these successes, high-level IGAD Member State officials endorsed the CEWARN 2012-2019 Strategy in September 2012 in Kampala, Uganda. The strategy entails an expanded operational mandate and informs of CEWARN's work in the post-2012 period calling for an expansion of the monitoring and analysis of the types, causes and drivers of violent conflicts, as well as its geographic focus.

CEWARN is currently putting in place the requisite structures as well as technical capacity across all Member States to collect early warning data across 15 priority conflict themes that include: Commerce and Trade, Finance Conditions, Poverty, Natural Disasters and Accidents, Resource Competition, Elections and Campaigns, Fairness, Equality and Justice, Armed Conflict and Violence, Crime and Personal Safety, Terrorism and Torture, Pastoralism and Migration, among others. These themes are categorised into five key sectors, namely: Security,
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IGAD SECURITY SECTOR PROGRAMME (IGAD SSP)

The history of establishing the IGAD SSP emanates from the successful implementation of the activities as well as the challenges of the previous programme, the IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT).

ICPAT was launched in 2006 and aimed at building national capacity of IGAD Member States to resist terrorism and promote regional security cooperation. It comprised of five main components, namely: enhancing judicial capacity, optimising interdepartmental cooperation, enhancing border control, providing training and promoting strategic cooperation.

Despite ICPAT’s notable achievements, its mandate meant that it was not in a position to effectively deal with evolving security challenges in the region. Resulting from a revitalised Peace and Security Strategy and the concurrence of the Member States, IGAD sought to restructure ICPAT to enable it to meet the challenges posed by an environment exhibiting a convergence of various threats. The new structure, re-named IGAD SSP, absorbs the best practices from the four years of ICPAT while at the same time addressing regional security matters in a holistic manner.

IGAD SSP was launched in October 2011 and became operational with a much broader mandate set out to build the national capacities of IGAD Member States to fight emerging, evolving and existing transnational security threats (EEE–TSTs) while promoting regional security cooperation.

The four main pillars of IGAD SSP are:

- Counter terrorism
- Containment of transnational organised crime
- Maritime safety and security
- Security institutions capacity building.
IGAD SSP’s main objectives are to:

- Enable and enhance Member States’ security sector capacity to address transnational security threats and contribute to security and stability, thus engendering sustainable economic development
- Strengthen and facilitate regional cooperation and coordination among Member States of IGAD in addressing EEE–TSTs
- Contribute to the effective prediction, prevention and management of EEE–TSTs in the IGAD region and ultimately creating an enabling environment for economic integration.

IGAD SSP has a three-tier approach and strategic priorities to address EEE–TSTs, which include:

1. Promoting and supporting national, regional and international normative, institutional/policy and programmatic frameworks to address the EEE–TSTs
2. Promoting regional cooperation and coordination mechanisms to suppress EEE–TSTs
3. Enhancing IGAD Member States’ security institutions’ criminal justice systems and IGAD institutional and human capacities to address the EEE–TSTs in a more effective and efficient way.

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IGAD SOUTH SUDAN OFFICE (IGAD SSO)

Before transforming to IGAD South Sudan Office (IGAD-SSO), the Office was known as the Office of the Special Envoy for South Sudan (OSESS). The OESS was established immediately after the 15th December 2013 conflict broke out in South Sudan by the 23rd Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Nairobi, Kenya.

After its establishment, the Office provided secretariat support to the mediation process and to the Monitoring and Verification Mission (MVM) in South Sudan until the mediation was concluded with the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) in August 2015.

Following the signing of ARCSS, the Office was restructured to support IGAD’s new role in the implementation of the ARCSS. Accordingly, it was transformed into IGAD South Sudan Office (ISSO). In 2018, following IGAD Executive Secretary’s decision, the IGAD Liaison Office in Juba was subsumed under the IGAD-SSO.
During the High Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) which started in June 2017 and culminated with the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on 12th September 2018, the IGAD-SSO provided secretariat, logistical and advisory support to the IGAD-led mediation team.

The Office is currently engaged in overseeing and enhancing IGAD’s engagement in all matters pertaining to the implementation the R-ARCSS as well as coordinating all IGAD programs in South Sudan.

MANDATE
To provide political and technical support to the implementation of the peace agreement, to inform decisions of the IGAD political organs and to serve as a focal point for all interventions of the IGAD programmes in South Sudan.

SPECIFIC TASKS
The Office, in accordance with its mandate performs tasks such as:

• providing all necessary support to the institutions created by the peace agreement (including but not limited to the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM) and collaborating with them for the smooth implementation of the R-ARCSS;
• making sure that the R-ARCSS is widely disseminated, that clarity is created during its implementation process and that all South Sudanese Stakeholders are fully engaged in the process;
• periodically reviewing the implementation status of the R-ARCSS, identifying opportunities and challenges and coming up with proposals and proper solutions that will speed up the implementation process;
• closely following up the implementation of the R-ARCSS and assisting the political organs of IGAD in making informed and timely decisions;
• coordinating and acting as a focal point to all IGAD programs and projects to be implemented in South Sudan;
• facilitating and providing necessary secretariat support to IGAD statutory organs meetings on the Republic of South Sudan;
• engaging with development partners to mobilize funds necessary to implement the activities related to the R-ARCSS;
• administering and managing financial and human resources based on IGAD rules and procedures for funds acquired through IGAD.

PARTNERS
IGAD-SSO partners with relevant actors at national, regional and global levels who have similar interests for achieving sustainable peace in South Sudan. These include parties to the
peace agreement, institutions created by the R-ARCSS such as RJMEC and CTSAMVM, IGAD Member States, AUC, UN agencies, and other international partners.

**BENEFICIARIES**
People of the Republic of South Sudan
IGAD Member States

**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Successfully convened and concluded the High-Level Revitalization process of the ARCSS.
- The signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on September 12, 2018 in Addis Ababa is the main achievement of this office since IGAD-SSO and all partners were involved in the High Level Revitalisation Forum (HLRF) process.
- Established and reconstituted agreement institutions, including the Revitalised Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC), the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM), the Technical Boundaries Committee (TBC), the Independent Boundaries Commission (IBC), the Joint Defence Board (JDB), the Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) Board, the Joint Transitional Security Committee (JTSC), the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission (JMCC), the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC), the National Pre-Transitional Committee (NPTC) and other institutions
- Signing of Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (ACOH)
- Signing of Khartoum Declaration Agreement (KDA)
- Held several IGAD Council of Ministers Meeting and IGAD Heads of State and Governments summit meetings
- Launched the National Women Peace Campaign to promote dissemination of the R-ARCSS in Juba, South Sudan
- Successfully convened a meeting of the leadership of the Parties to the R-ARCSS that unanimously decided to extend the Pre-Transitional Period by six months from 12th May 2019. The decision of the Parties was subsequently endorsed by the 67th Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers, which the IGAD-SSO helped organize in Juba, South Sudan.

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**RED SEA, GULF OF ADEN & SOMALIA (RESGAS)**

The IGAD Assembly of Heads of States and Government held on 29th October 2008 in Nairobi, Kenya decided to set up the IGAD Office of the Facilitator for Somalia Peace and National Reconciliation in an effort
to support the re-establishment of a stable and functioning government in Somalia. The office was later named IGAD Special Mission to Somalia (ISMS), then renamed Red Sea, Gulf of Aden & Somalia (RESGAS) following a decision of the 46th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers meeting held in Djibouti on 27th February 2019 and of the 68th Extraordinary Council in Addis Ababa on 19th June 2019.

The office is mandated to help monitor the implementation of the Summit and the Council of Ministers’ decisions and report on a regular basis to the Council of Ministers and Heads of State and Government on the progress made.

**MANDATE**

1. Assist the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in its endeavour to build peace, security, and stability through a process of national reconciliation
2. Coordinate the effort by IGAD member States and international partners in the area of institutional and capacity building for Somalia
3. Assist the FGS to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it as envisaged in the Provisional Constitution and legal instruments of the FGS
4. Assist in the mobilization of financial and technical resources to enable the FGS to fulfill its mandate
5. Facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the constitution with respect to the establishment of institutions and commissions as envisaged for the provisional period and beyond
6. Make the necessary arrangements to ensure continuous dialogue in Somalia based on the following five principles which were decided on the 21st extraordinary summit:
   7. The leadership of the government of the Federal Republic of Somalia in the process
      - Respect of the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia
      - All-inclusive consultative process with the people of Somalia
      - The supportive role of IGAD based on the priorities of the Somalia Government; and
      - Fighting Al Shabab as the primary focus of the Somali Federal Government, AMISOM, regional and international Partners.
8. In addition, the 46th ordinary session of the IGAD Council of Ministers held on the 27th of February 2019 decided upon the expansion of the ISMS mandates to include the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. It further directed IGAD to establish a special task force of experts to study, review, advice and chart out a regional plan of action with a clear timeline.

**VISION**

A stable prosperous Somalia at peace with itself, its neighbours and the world, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force contributing to the development and integration of the IGAD sub-region and the continent.
MISSION
An efficient and facilitative office that provides support and co-ordinates effort towards enhancing the capacity of the government and the people of Somalia in order to bring about genuine peace, political stability, and security, and re-establish effective government institutions in Somalia.

PARTNERS
ISMS partners with relevant actors at local, national, regional and global levels that have similar mandates for achieving its mandated tasks. Partners include: African Union Commission (AUC), European Union (EU), United Kingdom (UK), UN agencies, civil society, private sector, and other Somalia Development partners.

BENEFICIARIES
People and Government of Somalia
IGAD member states
The international community

ACHIEVEMENTS
Over the last two decades, the organization has been engaged in a variety of processes to mitigate conflict in Somalia. The RESGAS, since its establishment in 2008, has developed and implemented various strategies and has had notable achievements such as acting as a guarantor for the Somalia federal state formation processes, securing key peace deals within Somalia, mitigating political conflict among different parties, facilitating state formation, state-building, peacebuilding and reconciliation processes in the country. Furthermore, the office:

- Supported the mediation between Galmudug and Ahla Sunna Wal Jama’a (ASWJ), which allowed for the formation of a coalition government in Galmudug
- Supported the resolution of the conflict between Puntland and Galmudug over Galkayo
- Supported and facilitated the formation of three Interim Administrations namely: Interim Jubba Administration (IJA), Interim South West Administration, and Interim Hirshabelle Administration
- Supported the Kismayo Reconciliation Conference that brought together over 900 delegates across the three regions of Jubaland for dialogue and reconciliation that led to the formation of the Assembly for Jubaland region
- Successfully negotiated the return of Barre Hiraale and his militia
- Supported the formation of a transitional federal government of Somalia in 2009 and the formation of two Federal Governments and peaceful transition of power in 2012 and 2017.

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MEDIATION SUPPORT UNIT

The Mediation Support Unit (MSU) was established in September 2012 by the decision of the Committee of Ambassadors to serve as part of the Peace and Security Division with specific mandate of building IGAD’s normative capacity on preventive diplomacy and mediation.

In August 2014, MSU established the IGAD Roster of Mediators which consists of 21 high-level members from the active IGAD Member States Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The roster serves as a pool of mediators ready to be dispatched on assignments at short notice for a wide range of mandates ranging from good offices missions, preventive diplomacy, dialogue and mediation with the order of any of IGAD’s policy organs or the Executive Secretary.

MSU through its global, regional and continental partners works on fostering regional peace building initiatives, strengthening national capacities on peace building and reconciliation and providing an exchange of expertise, capacity building and institutional support.

At national level, MSU assists Member States building national capacities in conflict prevention and mediation. As each Member State has a sovereign right to address conflict within its boundaries, IGAD through MSU pledges to assist national capacities improvement and exchange of expertise, information and strengthening network of conflict prevention and mediation.

The unit serves as IGAD’s link to the mediation professional world and works to foster relations with similar sisterly organisations active in the fields of preventive diplomacy, mediation and peace building to exchange expertise and solicit any needed support in executing IGAD’s mandate.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMME

The Political Affairs Programme (PAP) under the Peace and Security Division was established in 2008 with the mandate to support IGAD Member States’ efforts in the areas of democracy, governance, elections and human rights (DGEHR).

The overall objective of PAP is to contribute the realisation of the Peace and Security Division’s strategic objective through promotion of democracy, governance, election and human rights.
The main activities of the Programme are the following:

1. **Capacity building**: PAP organises capacity building and refresher training, conducts sensitisation workshops and seminars for IGAD Member States aimed at enhancing implementation and capacity in the above stated areas.

2. **Harmonisation of Legal instruments**: PAP facilitates harmonisation of national instruments/legal frameworks currently in place in IGAD Member States pertaining DGEHR and encourages development of regional legal framework to pave the way for gradual regional integration.

3. **Promotion of legal instruments**: the Programme popularises and advocates for the signing, ratification, domestication and implementation of AU legal instruments by IGAD Member States to facilitate the development of democracy and good governance in the region through implementation of continental legal instruments.

4. **Participation in election observation**: PAP facilitates the participation of Member States in one another’s election observation to encourage the development of a democratic election culture.

5. **Establishment of regional mechanisms**: the Programme facilitates the establishment of regional mechanisms to serve as platforms for coordination of regional consensus on regional issues.

**Achievements**

As part of its achievements, the Programme contributed to further enhancing the implementing capacity of Member States in the area of DGEHR through various capacity building activities. Moreover, PAP facilitated the development of a Regional Protocol on Democracy, Governance and Election, a Regional Code of Conduct for Election Observers and a Regional Guidelines for Election Observation. All the three drafts were approved by the Committee of Ambassadors and are currently awaiting endorsement by the Council and Summit.

In addition, the Programme facilitated the establishment of the Regional IGAD Parliamentary Union and is currently working on the establishment of the Regional AGA Coordination Platform and the Regional Network on Federalism and Decentralisation.

**Partners**

Partners of PAP include Denmark, the Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) and the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

**Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries of the Programme are the IGAD Member States.

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PROGRAMME TO PROMOTE REGIONAL MARITIME SECURITY FOR EASTERN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND INDIAN OCEAN (MASE)

The Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security for Eastern Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (MASE) was established in 2013 as part of the responses to maritime insecurities in the Indian Ocean region. The MASE programmes’ overall objective is to enhance maritime security in the ESA-IO region thereby contributing to global security and creating favourable environment for the economic development of the ESA-IO region and beyond. It also aims at strengthening the capacity of the ESA-IO region in the implementation of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan against Piracy, illicit sea crimes and Maritime Security. The Programme was the outcome of the 2nd Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy and Maritime Security in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region in 2010 in Mauritius which resulted in commitments towards strengthening of dialogue and cooperation to suppress maritime piracy in the Indian Ocean region.

The MASE programme operates under division of labor as stipulated by the Financing Agreement signed on June 2013. However, IGAD leads the overall coordination of the Programme - EAC, COMESA and Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) are all part of the programme with each entity implementing specific result areas. At the same time, three UN agencies are implementing partners i.e. FAO, UNODC and INTERPOL. To achieve this, IGAD set up a Project Coordination Unit based in the Djibouti Secretariat which also specifically oversees implementation of Somalia-focused activities.

Taking stock IGAD’s own initiatives in the maritime security are in line with member states (Somalia) priorities and as agreed to by international partners and framework notably:

The International Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGCPS) Working Group 1 (Capacity Building) whose responsibility have been transferred to IGAD since 2016. This also conforms to various international instruments i.e. United Nations Conventions on Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS) and other maritime related global conventions as well regional treaties/memoranda i.e. Code of Conduct Concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden 2009 (the Djibouti Code of Conduct)

IGAD’s initiatives since 2014 to date have successfully seen the establishment and operationalization of intra-Somali structures through the Maritime Security Coordination Committee (MSCC’s) which acts as a framework and forum for dialogue for Somali administrations as well
supporting structured bilateral and multilateral counter-piracy initiatives. This is needed to create the space for maritime security reforms and governance. Similarly, a functional national-level coordination forum (NMCC) is also in place supported by IGAD as an inter-cabinet level platform for information sharing and cooperation between various governmental agencies and ministries with the purpose of coordination and ensuring maritime sector development aid effectiveness in the implementation of programmes on counter-piracy and maritime security in Somalia.

IGAD capacity building initiatives included the development and harmonization of maritime-related legislation, trained justice, security sector personnel as well funded studies on Illegal Unregulated Unreported fishing (IUU) and livelihoods options for affected youth in a “hotspot” coastal communities. Thus, in maritime governance, IGAD made an impact in and currently there are responsible and competent authorities to deal with maritime insecurities in Somalia and “no governance deficit” anymore.

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**IGAD CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (ICEPCVE)**

**Context and background**
The Horn and Eastern Africa Region continues to face serious security threats from domestic, regional and international violent extremist groups. These groups include Al-Shabaab, al-Qaeda and affiliates of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

In confronting these threats one of the main challenges faced by Horn and Eastern Africa Region states has been the lack of effective mechanisms for regional cooperation and coordination. To address this IGAD Member States, regional experts, scholars, NGOs and CSOs have long called for the establishment of a Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) that would institutionalise best practice and provide a dedicated platform for cooperation.

In August 2015, during the Horn and Eastern Africa Counter Violent Extremism Experts Workshop in Djibouti, regional leaders, experts and CSOs endorsed the establishment of such a Centre under the auspices of IGAD. They noted that no similar institutions existed within the region, much less within the African continent as a whole. They observed that such a Centre would be able to corral regional resources and expertise thus providing legitimacy by virtue
of proximity and utilization of local resources.

This endorsement was reaffirmed by the leaders’ meeting in New York in September 2015 and the IGAD Committee of Ambassadors in Addis Ababa in January 2017.

The establishment of the Centre also falls within the framework of a number of other international mandates and in particular, the UN Secretary General’s Preventing Violent Extremism Action Plan of January 2016.

The establishment of the Centre of Excellence is unique in Africa as it brings together government, experts and civil society actors from across the region. In this way, it recognises the reality that violent extremism and extremists do not recognise national boundaries and operate across borders with impunity. This unique perspective is further complemented by its intended focus on local community engagement, based on the understanding that extremism begins at the local level. As such it is here that the most effective preventive measures will be taken, and the most valuable lessons learned.

**Mandate**

ICEPCVE’s mandate is to facilitate the building of partnerships between governments, civil society and sub-national actors, capture the numerous locally-led efforts to build community resilience against violent extremism across the region and deliver P/CVE training as well as activities by partner organisations to develop its own expertise.

**Vision**

Its vision is an established and fully functioning P/CVE Centre of Excellence contributing to a significant reduction in violent extremism across the region.

**Mission**

The Centre’s mission is to bring together state and non-state actors involved in P/CVE to develop and implement a coherent strategy in order to build resilience against violent extremism in the Horn and Eastern Africa.

**Overarching objectives**

ICEPCVE seeks to promote regional sharing of good practices and lessons learned in P/CVE initiatives, bring together state and non-state actors involved in P/CVE work in the region, and assist the region to move towards a common understanding of the drivers of extremist violence.

**The pillars of the ICEPCVE**

The Centre operates around four pillars under which all activities are carried out:

1. Training and Learning: providing training and practical tools to enhance the capacities of State and non-State stakeholders to design and implement effective programmes and policies to counter violent extremism.
2. Community outreach and civil society engagement: harnessing
and promoting the numerous locally led efforts to build community resilience against violent extremism across the region.

3. Counter-messaging and comprehensive communication: building the capacity of credible, local partners and potential partners to develop and disseminate their own counter-messages and alternative narratives, or to amplify existing ones.

4. Research and innovation: catalysing more research to gain a deeper understanding of the localised drivers of violent extremism and developing new ways to effectively counter it.

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THE IGAD FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE (IFSI)

The mission of a diplomat requires understanding of and the capability to analyse the mechanisms governing international relations in order to understand subsequent developments. The technicality of the topics discussed in international arenas on economic and financial matters makes it necessary to master a new diplomacy based on expertise and versatility.

The IGAD Foreign Service Institute (IFSI) aspires to be a privileged arena for relationship building and dialogue, training and studies, expertise and advice to better understand the complexity of the regional economic integration process in all its dimensions both to defend its interests and to seize existing economic benefits.

Since its inauguration in May 2014 by the President of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Ismail Omar Guelleh, IFSI previously known as the Institute of Diplomatic Studies (IDS) has organised ten high-level seminars for Djiboutian diplomats and senior executives on issues ranging from negotiation skills in international relations, negotiation of trade agreements, rules of protocol, monitoring and evaluation of international development projects and the challenges and opportunities of regional integration, among others. To date, 500 Djiboutian diplomats and civil servants have benefited from the programme. IDS has also offered training in English, Chinese and Amharic. The courses, oriented towards the development of oral and written expression and comprehension skills, introduced diplomats to authentic situations enabling them to better master nuances and to acquire the vocabulary necessary for international communication and negotiation. In 2016, the IDS became the first centre to be accredited by the Educational Testing Service to offer the computer-
based test of English as a foreign language.

IDS has stepped up initiatives to strengthen the Institute’s technical assistance network at regional and international levels, including the adoption of a protocol establishing an association commonly known as Association of IGAD Diplomatic and Training Research Institutes, whose main objective is to set up a platform for consultation, cooperation and exchange in order to better understand the complexity of the regional integration process and thus facilitate economic and commercial development of our countries.

The transformation of the IGAD Secretariat into a fully-fledged REC requires the implementation of a capacity-building programme for diplomats and senior civil servants to fully exercise their new role in implementing the objectives of the new IGAD Treaty. Aware of the challenges linked to the institutional transformation, the newly created IFSI is more than ever ready to take on the task. IFSI will continue working on crystallising and clarifying new concepts and approaches while developing new and exciting training programmes.

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LIAISON OFFICES

IGAD has political liaison offices at the AUC in Addis Ababa for multilateral development organisations, and in Juba for South Sudan. IGAD also has a special envoy for the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), based in Khartoum, and a facilitator to the Somalia Peace and Reconciliation, stationed in Addis Ababa.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY – KHARTOUM

The Office of Special Envoy - Khartoum was established in 2008 with a view to evaluate and monitor the implementation of the CPA, and later on facilitate the post-referendum arrangements along with the African Union High Implementation Panel (AUHIP).

The Office of the Special Envoy continues to remain engaged in following up the full implementation of the CPA pending protocols, the post-referendum arrangements and national dialogue issues. It also liaises on behalf of IGAD with the Government of Sudan.

The Office of the Special Envoy shall continue to support the peace process in Sudan and the agreements between Sudan and South Sudan in order to contribute to a lasting peace in Sudan.
IGAD LIAISON OFFICE TO THE AFRICAN UNION

Purpose
The IGAD Liaison Office to the AU represents all IGAD institutions and interests at the AU. The Liaison Office was formed in 2008, under the African Peace and Security Architecture, to facilitate the peace and security relationship between IGAD and the AU. The work of the IGAD Liaison Office to the AU is based on two key legal instruments, namely the ‘Protocol on Relations between the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities’ (2008) and the ‘Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Area of Peace and Security between the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities and the Coordinating Mechanisms of the Regional Standby Brigades of Eastern and Northern Africa’ (2008).

Evolution
Due to the expanding relationship between IGAD and the AU, the mandate of the IGAD Liaison Office which was previously considered as a peace and security office was widened to cover all IGAD offices and interests.

The IGAD Liaison Office is strategically located at the AUC and this allows it to serve as a focal point for cooperation between IGAD and CSOs, diplomatic missions, development partners such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, the Pan-African Parliament, Economic, Social and Cultural Council, AfDB and other RECs and regional mechanisms.

As one of the eight recognised RECs, IGAD is part of the AU, its statutory instruments and high-level organ meetings including the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government. To that end, the IGAD Liaison Office to the AU facilitates and ensures that IGAD is an active participant of continental integration. Agenda 2063 is the principal development strategy for the African continent and includes important integration missions such as silencing the guns by 2020, the continental free trade area, the blue economy, the African passport and continental unity among others. Through the Liaison Office to the AU, IGAD continues to play its regional role in achieving these goals using a coordinated and harmonised approach.

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CROSS CUTTING
IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

Recurrent droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns are characteristic features of the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) that comprise the Horn of Africa region, where the eight member countries of IGAD are located.

Over the years, droughts have been increasing in severity and frequency and their impacts are exacerbated by advancing desertification, land degradation, global warming and climate change phenomena. These harsh and worsening ecological circumstances have created conditions of chronic vulnerability in the Horn of Africa region, with persistent food insecurity, widespread economic hardships and untold human suffering, affecting the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities that inhabit the ASALs.

Concerned by the severity and frequency of drought disaster emergencies in the region, and seeking to urgently address this problem in a sustainable manner, the Heads of State and Government of countries in the Horn of Africa region, international development partners and other stakeholders convened a summit on 9 September 2011 in Nairobi, in which they resolved to embark on an IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) to end drought emergencies and assigned the IGAD Secretariat with the responsibility to lead and coordinate the implementation of IDDRSI.

Through the IGAD Secretariat, a series of regional and international consultative meetings were convened, which culminated in a consensus to form an IGAD Regional Drought Resilience and Sustainability Platform – a mechanism through which the implementation of the drought resilience initiative could be discussed and coordinated.

The IGAD Secretariat, working with Member States and development partners, developed institutional arrangements, regulations and management structure of the Regional Platform, which is made up of the General Assembly, a body that provides overall strategic guidance on investment plans and proposals; a Steering Committee that guides the Regional Platform on policy issues and oversees the implementation of the drought resilience initiative; and a Platform Coordination Unit based in the Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Division, at the IGAD Secretariat, which is charged with the task of coordinating the implementation of IDDRSI.

The approaches used or advocated for by governments, development partners and humanitarian agencies to respond to drought and related
emergencies have, over the years been put in place in form of coordinated long-term policies, programmes and interventions aimed at addressing food security and building drought resilience on a sustainable basis. The implementation of IDDRSI has created a strong political momentum which has resulted in greater commitment by countries and their development partners, thus stimulating resource mobilisation and promoting increased investments, while ensuring that appropriate intervention activities aimed at building drought resilience are undertaken.

IDDRSI continues to advocate for a coherent architecture of international cooperation that involves the enhanced coordination of the strategic links between humanitarian relief interventions and development initiatives. IDDRSI has the long-term objective of building drought resilience through the introduction of innovative sustainable development strategies, policies and programmes at Member State and regional levels, aimed at building the capacity of communities in the IGAD region to cope with future climatic and economic shocks.

The rationale to tackle the drought problem at regional level is underpinned by the fact that the entire IGAD region is drought prone; and the majority of the inhabitant pastoralists and agro-pastoralist communities live in marginalised lands, where poverty, rapid population growth and resource-based conflicts persist. IGAD has been mandated by its Member States to provide a sustainable solution to the problems of drought, including food and nutritional insecurity.

Several partners have come forward to support the IGAD Secretariat in its efforts to build the capacity necessary to perform its leadership and coordination functions in the implementation of IDDRSI optimally; others are supporting Member States (with loans and grants) in the development and funding of field programmes aimed at building drought resilience.

The Drought Resilience Initiative is well and truly underway with evidence to demonstrate the seriousness with which countries and the region’s development partners are determined to expeditiously end drought emergencies in the region.

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IGAD PARTNERS FORUM (IPF)

With the revitalisation of IGAD in 1996, the presence of Partners in Development to IGAD steadily increased. In January 1997, IGAD found it necessary to establish formal relationships with the ‘Friends of IGAD’, a group of partners who were working closely with the Secretariat. The IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) was, therefore, created with three levels of partnership organs at ministerial, ambassadorial and technical level.

The 1st Joint Ministerial Meeting of IPF, which was held in Rome, Italy, in January 1998, decided to establish the Project Implementation Committee with its own terms of references. The Committee started its work in November 1998.

The IGAD Chairman is the Chairman of the IPF and the Government of Italy was appointed by partners to be the first Co-Chairman.

To forge ahead with Partners in Development, there is need for a well-established co-operation and co-ordination system in order to facilitate and enhance the development process in the IGAD region.

The IPF is comprised of the following members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, India, Ireland, Italy (co-chair), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, International Organisation for Migration, League of Arab States, United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, EU, UN Refugee Agency, and World Food Programme.

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INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING ACTION PROGRAMME (ISAP)

IGAD recognises the need for the required institutional capacity to deliver on its mandate and meet stakeholders’ expectations. IGAD equally acknowledges that gaps in its capacity are considerable and would require sustained external support from both the Member States and various partner agencies and institutions. Consequently, IGAD launched an Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP) that outlines the objectives and management arrangements and aims to enable IGAD to deliver effectively and efficiently on its mandate.

Phase one of the ISAP was launched in 2009 together with a JFA mechanism which was signed between by IGAD and four development partners, namely Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The purpose of the JFA is to provide a dialogue framework
for support to IGAD in delivering its mandate in line with the Paris Declaration principles of ownership, harmonisation, alignment, results and mutual accountability. The idea is to move from project approach to a stronger IGAD ownership and long-term programming in dialogue with the Member States, development partners and other stakeholders.

The JFA agreement was renewed by the same parties in August 2012 for the implementation of phase two (2012-2015) of the ISAP. Other partners including the EU, Germany, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Switzerland, Italy, the World Bank, AfDB, Denmark and Finland are bilaterally contributing to the ISAP implementation in parallel with the JFA funding mechanism.

ISAP is a single roadmap bringing together IGAD resources as well as contributions from development partners’ funding mechanisms. The idea is to have one document, one budget and one reporting system for all institutional strengthening efforts for effective and efficient coordination.

A third phase (2016–2020) of the ISAP was launched for implementation in 2016 with valuable support and partnership with a broad range of development partners, including contributors to the JFA as well as partners supporting the ISAP through individual financial instruments whilst taking part in joint coordination mechanisms.

IGAD remains determined to face the challenge of self-improving through genuine institutional strengthening that would ultimately bring about tangible performance enhancement in the organisation. Improving organisational capacity of IGAD entails tremendous challenges not only for the Secretariat but also for the Member States and development partners. It requires the concerted effort of these stakeholders to confront these challenges by collectively facilitating the IGAD institutional strengthening process.

The ISAP JFA mechanism proved to be a very convenient method for mobilising resources for the implementation of IGAD interventions. Hence, the mechanism has already been replicated for the IGAD peace and security programmes and others will follow suit.

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GENDER AFFAIRS PROGRAMME

The commitment of IGAD Member States to gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) gained momentum in 1999 when they endorsed the establishment of a Women’s Desk at IGAD Secretariat. In light of the broader scope of work to be undertaken, a Gender Affairs Programme, which is one of the core sectoral programmes at IGAD, came into being in 2005. Since then, the Programme has been guided by various overarching policies and strategies, key among them the IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy (2004–2008), the IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012–2020), the IGAD Gender Strategy (2016–2020), the IGAD Institutional Gender Policy (2018) and IGAD Gender Management System Handbook (2018).

The above-mentioned instruments were informed by relevant regional, continental and global instruments, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), The AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality (2004) and the AU Gender Policy (2009).

Most recently, the AU Agenda 2063 (2013) as well as the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development have likewise informed the development of the IGAD Gender Strategy and other sectoral strategies to which gender cuts across during design and implementation processes.

The Programme since its creation has registered numerous accomplishments both at the Secretariat and Member State levels. These include:

- Strengthening capacity at regional and Member State levels to mainstream gender perspectives in policy making, development planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Building regional concurrence and partnerships in addressing shared challenges in the realm of GEWE among IGAD Member States through technical and Ministerial Meetings, regional strategies and policy frameworks
- Promoting the inclusion and effective participation of women in peace building and conflict resolution processes in the region
- Sharing knowledge, best practices and lessons learnt among Member States on GEWE within the context of IGAD priorities
- Tracking implementation of regional, continental and global normative frameworks on GEWE by Member States and reporting on the same to the relevant oversight organs

Among the milestones registered by the Gender Affairs Programme over the years are the IGAD Strategy for Higher Representation of Women

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IGAD CIVIL SOCIETY AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS FORUM (IGAD CSO/NGO FORUM)

The IGAD CSO and NGO Forum was established in 2003 as a follow-up to a decision of the 8th Summit of IGAD Heads of State and Government held in Khartoum to encourage regional associations among civil society institutions at the national level to enhance their contribution to efforts of promoting participatory democracy across the region.

The Khartoum Declaration thereby opened the way to build a meaningful interface between the IGAD Secretariat and the CSOs representing communities in the region. The interface provides a mechanism for interaction and exchange of information and experience between the IGAD Secretariat and CSOs. These CSOs and NGOs are serving as valuable and cost-effective intermediaries between central agencies and community groups.

IGAD recognises and appreciates efforts of NGOs and CSOs in the improvement of the situation of the people, promotion of their interests and defence of their rights as vital elements in the region’s economic and social progress.

IGAD-CIVIL SOCIETY COLLABORATION

CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

Civil society and non-state actors will be given a bigger role to play in the IGAD development initiatives such as project preparation and implementation. The IGAD Civil Society and NGO Forum which was established pursuant to the decision of the IGAD Council of Ministers would serve as the mechanism to involve civil society appropriately in the policy formulation and strategic planning discussions, and the planning, designing and implementation of IGAD strategies, programmes and processes.
IGAD REGIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY DRYLANDS GOVERNANCE FACILITY (CSO FACILITY)

Background
Persistent and widespread drought, coupled with food insecurity and a lack of resilience to shocks, is a recurrent feature of ASALs in the IGAD region. In September 2011, IGAD initiated IDDRSI which aims to end drought emergencies in the region through increased commitment by affected countries and enhanced regional and international partnerships to support investments in sustainable development, particularly in the ASALs. The Regional Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Platform is the framework for coordinating and implementing the IDDRSI. The Regional Platform is a response to past institutional inadequacies and weak coordination of stakeholders, governments, NGOs/CSOs and development partners across the IGAD region in responding to the region’s drought related problems.

Role of NGOs/CSOs
The engagement of NGOs/CSOs within the region is seen as crucial to the implementation of IDDRSI given their importance as key stakeholders in the implementation of natural resource management, livelihood interventions and other resilience-building initiatives in the region.

Purpose of the IGAD Regional CSO Facility
IGAD signed an agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2012 to support civil society work on natural resource governance in drylands.

The IGAD Regional Civil Society Drylands Governance Facility (CSO Facility) is a pilot phase fund that is disbursed to NGOs/CSOs within the IGAD region to implement projects focused on enhancing resilience of pastoralist communities to drought and addressing dryland issues at the grassroots level. The CSO Facility has supported five NGOs (one in Djibouti, two in Kenya and two in Somalia) in implementing various dryland resilience projects during the period 2014–2016.

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APPLIED RESEARCH IN DRYLANDS GRANT FACILITY (ARDGF)

Background
The importance of agricultural research and development in the IGAD region, whose 60 to 70 per cent of the land mass is arid or semi-arid, is exceeded in no other area. The area is inhabited by pastoral and agro-pastoral communities that face multiple challenges eroding the resilience of these communities.
The ASALs, despite their wide geographical coverage, have only recently received the attention of policymakers. This was in response to the severe drought that devastated the region in 2010/2011, when a firm decision to end drought emergencies was taken by IGAD Heads of State and Government at a Summit convened in Nairobi on 9 September 2011. The Summit took the decision to address the effects of recurring droughts and called for increased commitment by the Member States and development partners to support investments in resilience and sustainable development especially in the ASALs. This gave birth to IDDRSI.

The Applied Research in Drylands Grant Facility (ARDGF) is supported by the Danish government as part of the IGAD project on ‘Regional Drylands Resilience Coordination, Governance and Applied Research’ with the objective to promote and coordinate dryland resilience knowledge sharing, applied research and natural resources governance in the IGAD region. Through the project, IGAD and dryland-focused research institutions and CSOs are implementing ten projects on various themes throughout the region.

While this is a good beginning and acts as springboard for taking coordinated action against problems faced by the people in the dryland areas of the region, there is still a long way to go in tackling the complex development challenges that require innovation and new technologies. Cognisant of this fact, IGAD established the IGAD Dryland Research Forum at the meeting held in Addis Ababa to foster the thematic research activities in the region in a harmonised manner. This initiative needs a continuous effort to bring on board all relevant stakeholders so as to have a common and agreed framework to work with.

**Purpose**

Applied research is designed to solve practical problems of the region rapidly on the ground rather than to acquire knowledge for knowledge’s sake. The Applied Research Component of the grant is designed to strengthen the Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer strategic pillar of IDDRSI.

In its first phase, ARDGF supported five research institutions (two in Ethiopia, two in Kenya and one in Somalia) in implementing various dryland applied research projects in the area of integrated farming, natural resource management, seed production and value addition in the period 2013–2016. The results were shared at regional level and it has attracted interest in replicating the technology in different Member States. These applied research projects positively impacted lives in thousands of communities.

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