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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AND ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
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African Development Bank **AfDB**

AIDA Accelerated Industrial Development for

ARII Africa Regional Integration Index

ASALs Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

ΑU African Union BE Blue Economy

BIAT Boosting Intra-Africa Trade

BREFONS Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition

Security

CAADP Comprehensive Africa Agricultural

Development Programme

CCDLCR Commission for Controlling the Desert

Locust in the Central Region

CFTA Continental Free Trade Area

Common Market for Fastern and Southern COMESA

Africa

COVID-19 Corona Virus Disease 2019

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CPAC Climate Prediction and Applications Centre

CSA Climate-Smart Agriculture

DLCO-EA Desert Locust Control Organization for

Eastern Africa

DOC **Disaster Operations Centre** DRM Disaster Risk Management

DRSLP Drought Resilience and Sustainable

Livelihoods Programme

EAC East African Community

ENRP Environment and Natural Resources

Programme

FIRTMIM Formal and Informal Risk Transfer and

Micro-insurance Mechanisms

FSNRIF Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience

Information Framework

FSNRS Food Security and Nutrition Response

Strategy

GCF Green Climate Fund

Gross Domestic Product **GDP**

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook **GHACOF**

Forums

ICPAC Climate Prediction and Applications

Centre

ICPALD IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and

Livestock Development

IDDRSI Drought Disaster Resilience and

Sustainability Initiative

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons **IEDs** Improvised Explosives Devices **IRCP** Inter-REC Coordination Platform **IGAD** Inter-Governmental Authority on

Development

IGADD Intergovernmental Authority on Drought

and Development

IGAD-GF IGAD-Global Fund

ILO International Labour Organisation Learning Network on Nutrition **LeNNS**

Surveillance

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

Ministry of Health MoH

NEPs

MTSP Medium Term Strategic Plan MoU Memorandum of Understanding **NASA** National Aeronautics and Space

Administration

NCRI National Commission for Refugees and

IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons)

NEPAD New Partnerships for Development

National Expert Panels NFCS National Framework for Weather and

Climate Services

NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological	RLPH	Regional Livestock Policy Hub
	Services	RRRA	Regional Resilience Research Agenda
NMP	National Migration Policy	RSPS	Regional Sanitary and Phytosanitary
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate		Strategy
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric	RSS	Republic of South Sudan
	Administration	SADC	Southern Africa Development
NSCP	National Social Cohesion Policy		Community
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
	Affairs	SPSS	Statistics Programme for Social
PBMS	Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring System		Scientists
PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and	TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
	Development	TCGs	Thematic Coordination Groups
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development	TFAP	Trade Facilitation Action Plan
	in Africa	UHC	Universal Healthcare Coverage
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment	THWG	Transhumance Working Group
Pre-COF	Pre-Climate Outlook Forum	UIP	User Interface Platforms
PRM	Protocol for Resilience Measurement	UNECA	United Nations Economic
P&S	Peace and Security		Commission for Africa
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Investment Programme	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community		Refugees
	Engagement	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
RCCSAP	Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action	UNWome	n United Nations Entity for Gender
	Plan		Equity and the Empowerment
RECs	Regional Economic Communities		of Women
RIE	Regional Implementing Entity	WFP	World Food Programme
RFSNIS	Regional Food Security and Nutrition	WHO	World Health Organisation
	Information System		
RKEPs	Regional Knowledge Exchange Platforms		





FOREWORD BY IGAD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

am pleased to present to you the 2022 annual report of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). This report captures the significant progress made by IGAD over the year in addressing the region's diverse and complex challenges.

In response to the various Member States' political and security situations, IGAD remained committed to preventative diplomacy, conflict early warning and mediation interventions, and the prevention of violent extremism and transnational crimes. With the support of the regional leadership and the policy organs, notably the Assembly of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers, IGAD's support for the peace process in South Sudan, the civilian transition in Sudan through the AU-IGAD-UN Trilateral Mechanism, and the resolution of the situation in Ethiopia, as well as post-conflict recovery in Somalia and supporting maritime security in the surrounding Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, was commendable over the past year.

The report highlights the impact of climate change and the protracted drought on regional economies and food insecurity, leading to famine and malnutrition in the region. Over the past year, IGAD undertook to roll out disaster risk management, climate adaptation, mitigation measures, and disaster resilience initiatives in the greater Horn of Africa including the Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy (FSNRS) 2020-2022. The review of the FSNRS 2020-2022 was commenced in 2022 for a new phase and in response to the new dynamics, the IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the IGAD Disaster Operations Centre that is strengthening the capacity of the national disaster risk management agencies to monitor multi hazards and issue early warnings for drought, floods, pests, and food insecurity in the region.

In 2022, IGAD also focused on capacity building efforts to enhance agricultural production, including the IGAD Blue Economy Strategy (2021 – 2025) and the impact so far of the Regional Sanitary and Phytosanitary Strategy (2017-2022), which is designed to boost the competitiveness of our agricultural and livestock commodities. The report also outlines IGAD's responses to prevent food crises in the region by enhancing agricultural production and natural resource management, including groundwater development and strengthening regional land governance.

Furthermore, the report sheds light on the ripple effects of climate disasters and conflict on displacement patterns for refugees and IDPs in IGAD. In advance of 2022, IGAD has been putting in place corresponding regional migration governance and management initiatives, including the IGAD protocols on free movement and transhumance, and has enhanced IGAD regional remittances policies and frameworks. The report also details positive developments in regional integration, including trade facilitation through the IGAD Regional Trade Policy (2022-2025) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCTA) implementation.

IGAD deepened its commitment to "take IGAD to the people" in 2022 through the opening of mission offices and regional centres in Member States as part of the new commitment to equitable distribution of projects and programmes across the region. IGAD also established the Committee of Eminent Personalities as a new mechanism of connecting to the regional constituency and international partners, and reviewed country host agreements to strengthen the stature of IGAD in the Member States.

Finally, the report highlights IGAD's improved financial performance in 2022, with most Member States committing to honour their financial obligations by paying assessed contributions and clearing arrears. While more needs to be done by the Member States still owing substantial amounts, the clean 2021 audit report points to the capacity of IGAD to directly manage donor funds and paves the way for EU Pillar assessment qualification in 2023. It is my privilege to highlight IGAD's intentions to move forward with the construction of the new IGAD Headquarters in 2023 as part of the "One IGAD" philosophy.

I commend the dedication and commitment of the leadership of the IGAD Member States, staff and partners in advancing the IGAD agenda of Peace, Prosperity and Regional Integration. We are confident that the progress made in 2022 will lay a solid foundation for even greater achievements in the coming year ahead.

Workneh Gebeyehu (PhD)

Executive Secretary IGAD Secretariat

Jummy

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has worked with stakeholders whose consolidated effort has resulted in the successful completion and production of this Annual Report 2022.

First, IGAD Secretariat acknowledges the support of its Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). Special appreciation goes to the IGAD Policy Organs (Assembly of Heads of State and Government, Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors) for their continued support to the Authority in the implementation of her mandate.

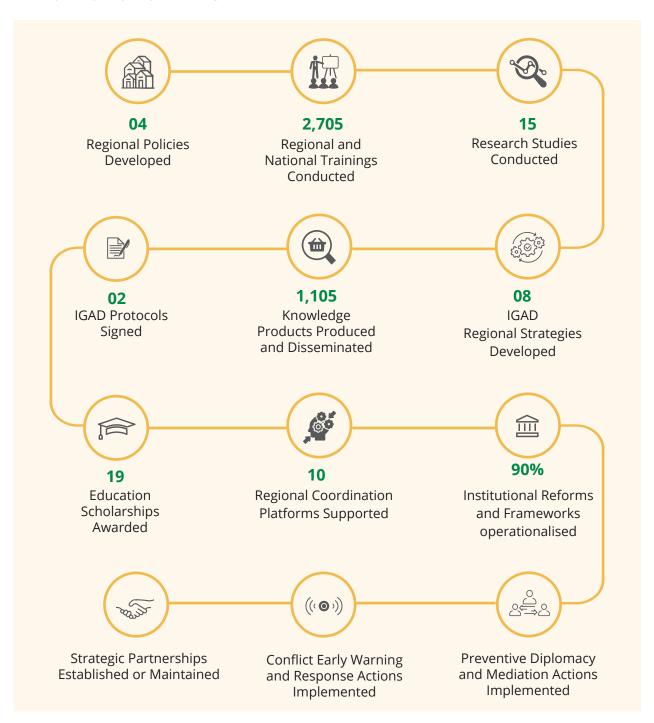
In a special way, IGAD acknowledges H.E. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu, the IGAD Executive Secretary, and the senior management team whose leadership and strategic guidance has contributed significantly to the execution of the mandate of the Authority.

IGAD is grateful to all its development partners for the financial and technical support rendered towards the implementation of programmes and projects, and production of this Report.

Finally, IGAD Secretariat highly appreciates the drafting team members and all its Staff whose participation was critical to the successful completion of this Report.

2022 AT A GLANCE

In 2022, IGAD demonstrated its impact through the delivery of a number milestones and results (outcomes and outputs), which continue to complement Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity in the region.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Report presents the highlights of IGAD's programmatic and financial performance and results for 2022.

In line with its strategic priorities and collaboration with its Member States and development partners, IGAD continued to deliver transformative programmes, projects and interventions in the areas of: agriculture, livestock and blue economy (BE); regional integration; health and social development and; peace and security.

During the reporting period, IGAD significantly directed its investments towards achieving food and nutrition security in the region through four results areas, namely: increasing production and productivity of agriculture and livestock; increasing productivity of fisheries, aquaculture and other blue economy sectors; promoting and facilitating trade in agricultural, livestock and fisheries products; strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary systems in the region and; postharvest loss management.

In order to enhance the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, IGAD's interventions focused on strengthening land governance systems and improving management and use of transboundary water resources in the region; and improving land governance for sustainable development.

Regarding strengthening resilience to climate change impacts, IGAD, through its Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), implemented several interventions, including the production of climate products to increase availability, access and use of climate services and to guide disaster risk management action in Member States. As a way to build the resilience of Member States, IGAD, through its Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), capacitated IDDRSI National Expert Panels (NEP) from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Uganda.



In pursuit of its regional integration priorities, IGAD continued to deliver strategic interventions to support Member States in: trade policy harmonisation, support to African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) domestication and capacity building in trade facilitation. These interventions were all aimed at significantly contributing to boosting intra-regional trade.

In order to address the health and social development challenges in the region, IGAD implemented several interventions aimed at enhancing social inclusion and empowering vulnerable populations, which focused on scaling up health systems to improve access to equitable health services, strengthening governance systems and architecture for migration and displacement, strengthening Member States' capacities in migration data systems, harmonisation of remittance policies and frameworks, prevention of climate-induced disaster displacement, enhancing evidencebased decision-making on migration and displacement, enhancing education access and operationalisation of the regional migration fund. During the review period, IGAD implemented several programmes and activities in the area of Peace and Security (P&S) focused on promoting peace, security and stability and, eliminating sources of conflict and preventing and resolving conflict in the region. The interventions included: early warning and early response interventions, peace building and mediation, strengthening mechanisms to address transnational security threats, preventing and countering violent extremism, supporting the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden efforts, and enhancing good governance and democratisation.

In line with its resolve to strengthen the institutional capacity to effectively deliver its mandate, IGAD continued to execute several reforms, including the deployment of a new Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring System (PBMS), deepening international cooperation and strategic partnerships, boosting evidence-based decision-making, and through other special initiatives on taking IGAD to the people and increasing traction towards gender equality and women's empowerment.



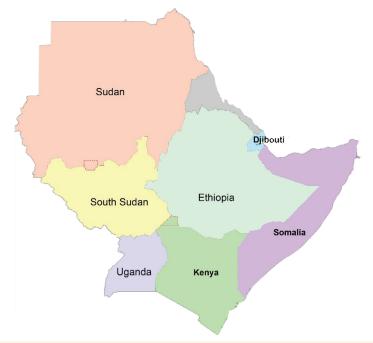
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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

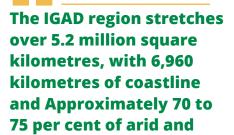
The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union. The IGAD region stretches over 5.2 million square kilometres, comprising Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region has 6,960 kilometres of coastline, stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Tadjoura and the Red Sea.





Disclaimer: The designations employed and the map presentations do not imply the expressions of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IGAD concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area of its authorities, place names, or the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Approximately 70 to 75 per cent of the IGAD region comprises arid and semi-arid lands, which receive less than 600 mm of rainfall annually. The rest of the region has many climates and landscapes, including cool highlands, swamp areas, tropical rainforests and other features typical of an equatorial region. The region possesses diverse ecosystems and agro-ecological zones at different altitudes ranging from 150 metres below sea level (Dalul) to about 4,600 metres above sea level (Mount Kenya).



semi-arid lands.

Historical Background

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. Despite substantial efforts by individual countries and international support, the magnitude of the problems necessitated a regional approach.

In 1986, the then drought-afflicted countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan (before the curving out of South Sudan) and Uganda (all located the Horn of Africa) formed the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), with a mandate to coordinate and complement national efforts in combatting drought and desertification. Although IGADD was originally conceived to coordinate the efforts of Member States to combat drought and desertification, it became increasingly apparent that the Authority provided a regular forum where leaders from the said countries were addressed other political and socioeconomic challenges in a regional context.

Realising this, the Member States, at an ordinary summit in April 1995, resolved to expand the mandate of IGADD and made a declaration to revitalise IGADD with expanded areas of cooperation. Accordingly, on Mar. 21, 1996 in Nairobi, the Assembly of Heads of States and Government signed the 'Letter of Instrument to amend the IGADD Charter' establishing the revitalised regional body, with a new name, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). IGAD was then launched on Nov. 25, 1996, with its expanded mandate in regional cooperation and integration and social development, peace and security and humanitarian affairs and agriculture and environment protection.

The Agreement Established IGAD and identified a number of areas of cooperation among the Member States, which are clearly highlighted in the five (5) pillars of the IGAD Regional Strategy (2021-2025) as below:



IGAD's Regional Strategy (2021-2025) and its implementation plan serve as a comprehensive development blueprint, guiding the programmes' priority areas and aligning them to the region's emerging development and political issues.

IGAD is composed of four hierarchical policy organs, as illustrated in the figure below:

FIGURE 2: THE ORGANS OF IGAD

IGAD is comprised of the following Organs:

The Council of Ministers

Is comprised of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other focal Minister designated by each Member State. The Council oversees the functions of the Authority, approves the budget of the Authority, prepares the agenda for the Assembly and monitors the implementation of the decisions of the Assembly. It also follows up political and security affairs, and approves staff and financial rules and regulations.

The Secretariat

Is the executive body of the Authority, headed by the Executive Secretary. The Secretariat implements the decisions of the Assembly and Council, services the meetings of the Assembly, Council and Committee of Ambassadors and, coordinates development programmes and projects. It also assists the Policy Organs in their work relating to political and humanitarian affairs. Agriculture and environment.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government

Is the Supreme Organ of the Authority. The Assembly provides policy direction, determines guidelines and programmes for cooperation, appoints the IGAD Executive Secretary upon recommendation of the Council of Ministers and approves member states' contributions to the Authority.

The Committee of Ambassadors

Is comprised of Member States' Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country hosting the IGAD Headquarters. The Committee advises the IGAD Executive Secretary on efforts to realize the work plan approved by the Council of Ministers and, guides the Executive Secretary on interpretation of policies and guidelines.





02

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
IGAD REGION

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IGAD REGION

Population

The population of IGAD as at 2021 is estimated to be 283,677,942. This population varies across IGAD countries, with Ethiopia having the highest population (110,695,837), followed by Kenya (49,720,225). With its small land size, Djibouti is the least populated sovereign country in the region (1,001,454), followed by Eritrea (3,601,500). The population of the rest of the countries in the IGAD region is presented in Table 1. According to the First Edition of the IGAD Migration Statistics Report, the population of IGAD increased by 25.9 per cent from 2010-2019. It is projected that 400 million people will be living in the region by 2050 and more than 55 per cent of this population will be relatively young (below 20 years). This population growth, coupled with the disproportionate age structure in favour of the youthful population, is expected to be an asset, but may be a liability depending on the transformation that the region adapts in terms of inclusive development, governance and food security.

Table 1: IGAD Population by Country

Country	Population
Djibouti	1,001,454
Eritrea	3,601,500
Ethiopia	110,695,837
Kenya	49,720,225
Somalia	16,359,500
S. Sudan	13,735,150
Sudan	45,678,376
Uganda	42,885,900
IGAD	283,677,942

Source: IGAD Migration Statistics Database

Poverty and the Economic Situation

Most IGAD Member States belong to the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and share similar economic growth rates. The region remains one of the world's poorest, despite existing vast natural and human resources. Albeit slow, the region has recently demonstrated reasonable progress in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. It, for instance, recorded an annual growth rate of above 5% within the last decade preceding the current Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) covering the Financial Years (FYs) 2021-2025. The Agricultural sector contributes almost half of that overall GDP, with exports of agricultural (primary) commodities constituting more than 60 per cent of export earnings.

Although the region's poverty rate is still high, statistics show that it declined marginally from 32 per cent in 2012 to 29 per cent in 2017 (IGAD State of the Region Report 2020). Moreover, even within the Member States, there are wide variations. Available data for 2019, for example, suggest that over 80 per cent of the South Sudanese population lives in extreme poverty. With a GDP per capita of \$463, Somalia comes second in the share of the population in extreme poverty (68.6 per cent). Table 2 shows the economic indices within the IGAD region





To 29 percent in 2017

Table 2: Economic Indicators

Country	Annual Gdp 2020	Share Of Population In Extreme Poverty, 2019	Gdp Per Capita (2020)	Human evelopment Index (Hdi)
Djibouti	\$3,440M	14.27	\$3,482	0.509
Eritrea	\$ 2,084M		\$588	0.492
Ethiopia	\$96,611M	19.54	\$994	0.498
Kenya	\$102,427M	31.25	\$2,104	0.575
Somalia	\$6,965M	68.66	\$463	-
South Sudan	\$32,159M	80.71	\$2,334	0.385
Sudan	\$33,057M	13.62	\$745	0.508
Uganda	\$37,024M	38.02	\$898	0.525
IGAD	\$313,767M	-	\$1,135	-

Source: IGAD Migration Statistics Database

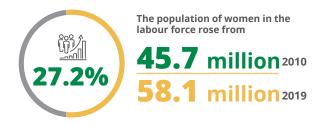
313.8 315 295 GDP (IN BILLIONS USD) 261.8 260.5 255 235 215 195 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

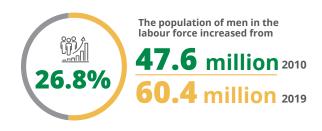
Figure 1:GDP Trend in The IGAD Member States, 2012-20 (US\$ Billions)

Source: IGAD Migration Statistics Database

Employment

The labour force in the IGAD region increased by 27 per cent between 2010 and 2019, from 93.3 million to 118.6 million people. The population of women in the labour force rose from 45.7 million in 2010 to 58.1 million in 2019, representing a 27.2 per cent increase. During the same period, the population of men in the labour force increased from 47.6 million to 60.4 million, representing a 26.8 per cent increase. The number of men in the labour force is higher than that of women in all the years, even though there are more women in the working-age population in the region³.





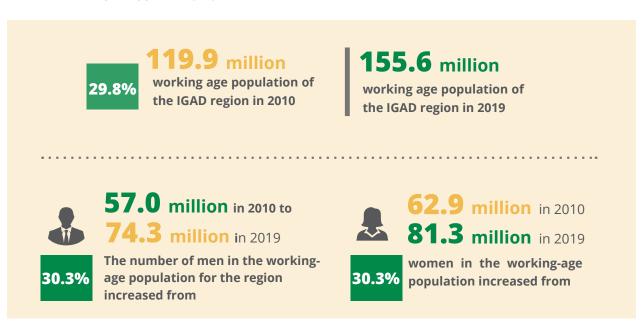
¹Source: African Statistical Year book 2021

²Source:https://countryeconomy.com/countries/groups/intergovernmental-authority-development

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) report on unemployment estimated the unemployment rate within the IGAD region at 26.3% in 2017, disaggregated as 36.4 per cent for women and 22.1 per cent for men. The region has consistently demonstrated disparities in employment across gender; the number of males is more than that of females in the working age population. This is despite the region having more females than males. The disparity in employment is more manifest across the age categories, with the highest unemployment recorded for the youth (73%).



According to the 1st edition of the IGAD Migration Statistics Report, the working age population of the IGAD region in 2010 was 119.9 million, while in 2019 was 155.6 million people, representing an increase of 29.8 per cent. The number of males in the working age population for the region increased from 57.0 million in 2010 to 74.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 30.3 per cent), while that of females in the working-age population increased from 62.9 million in 2010 to 81.3 million in 2019 (an increase of 29.3%). However, this increase is in nominal terms, and may not be significant if increase in the population size of IGAD over the same period is taken into consideration. The Agricultural sector remains the single biggest employer.



Migration

Global estimates indicate that the number of international migrants has increased over the past five decades. The number of international migrants in 2019 is estimated to be 272 million globally. Within the African continent, the Migration Database of the African Union Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) indicate that the international migrant population in Africa grew from 17.2 million in 2010 to 26.3 million in 2019. Data from the IGAD Migration Database further indicate that the international migrant population in the IGAD region grew from 3.1 million in 2010 to 6.5 million in 2019, representing a 7.4 per cent average annual growth rate. Interestingly, the IGAD region has one of the highest concentrations of forcedly displaced populations globally. At the end of November 2022, there were 13.49 million conflict-related and drought internally displaced persons, 4.46 million refugees and asylum seekers, and only 134,000 of those refugees returned to their countries of origin4

The number of migrant workers in the IGAD region has been increasing tremendously. In 2010 there were 1.59 million migrants in the region, while in 2019, the total number of migrants recorded was 3.39 million. This represents an increase of 113.8 per cent. The number of young international migrants in the labour force in the IGAD region increased from 0.57 million in 2010 to 1.21 million in 2019. Young men accounted for around 54 per cent of the young migrants in the labour force in any given year.

272 million

number of international migrants in 2019

13.49 million

IGAD region has one of the highest concentrations of forcedly displaced populations in the world. At the end of November 2022, there were

4.46 million

refugees and asylum seekers, and nearly 134,000 refugees who returned to their countries of origin.

113.8



1.59 million

migrants recorded in the region in 2010

3.39 million

total number of migrants recorded 2019

³Source: IGAD Migration Statistics Report 2021

⁴https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97824

Table 3: Resilience to Environmental, Economic and Social Disasters

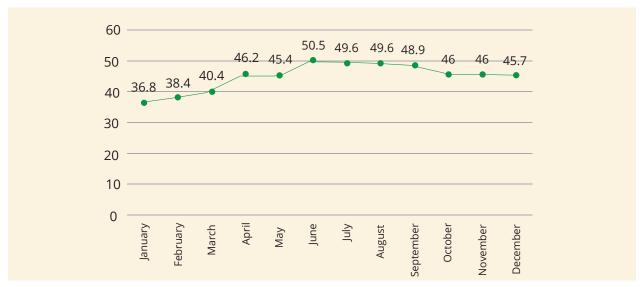
Country	People displaced internally by natural disasters, 2020	Number of people directly affected by natural disasters, 2020 (Figures per 100,000 of population)	Direct disaster economic loss as a share of GDP, 2020	Number of deaths and missing persons due to natural disasters, 2020 (Figures per 100,000 of population
Ethiopia	664,000	8,284.28	<0.01%	0.24
Somalia	1,040,000	0	-	0
Kenya	335,000	4.70	<0.01%	3.3
S. Sudan	443,000	4.62	-	-
Uganda	40,000	309.83	-	0.32
Djibouti	11	-	-	-
Sudan	454,000	1,858.66	0.04%	0.9
Eretria	-	-	-	-

Source: IGAD Migration Statistics Database

Food Security

Food insecurity continued to increase across the IGAD region, peaking in June when about 50.5 million people were estimated to be in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Somalia was of particular concern, with extremely severe levels of acute food insecurity plaguing various parts of the country, resulting in a sharp increase in the number of people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), from 38 000 in May to 214 050 in November 2022.

Number of highly food insecure populations (IPC Phase 3+) across seven of the eight IGAD member states | January-December 2022 (in millions)



Source: IGAD Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Analysis Hub (IFRAH), 2022

The compounding effects of weather extremes, conflict and insecurity, and related displacement, macroeconomic challenges drove the high levels of acute food insecurity witnessed in 2022 in the region.

In southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya, and across most of Somalia, unparalleled levels of acute food insecurity were recorded due to a three-year drought that began in late 2020 - a phenomenon not seen at least in the last 40 or so years. Though a projected famine (IPC Phase 5) in Somalia due to the drought was averted following a scale-up in humanitarian response, large to extreme food consumption gaps and elevated levels of acute malnutrition persisted. As forecasts for the March-May 2023 rainfall season indicate a high likelihood of below-average rains, food insecurity levels will likely remain elevated in 2023.

Meanwhile, in South Sudan, a fourth consecutive year of extensive flooding, which disrupted livelihoods and destroyed large swathes of farmlands, contributed significantly to food insecurity in the country.

Conflict and insecurity continued to increase the severity of food insecurity, particularly in northern Ethiopia, Somalia, and parts of South Sudan and Sudan.

Macro-economic challenges, characterised by inflation, local currency depreciation and high food prices, compounded by global food, fuel and fertiliser supply and price shocks - partly due to the spillover effects of the Ukraine-Russia conflict – exacerbated food insecurity in the region, by limiting economic access to food and other basic needs.

In addition, the region continued to host an increasingly large IDP and refugee population, primarily as a result of conflict and insecurity, and climatic shocks. Most of them were disproportionately exposed to high levels of acute food insecurity and malnutrition due to limited livelihood sources and coping capacity.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of standardised tools used to classify the severity of food insecurity using a fivephase scale, that is, Minimal (IPC Phase 1), Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe or Famine (IPC Phase 5) ⁶Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda

Health

Most IGAD Member States are low-middle-income countries with low health service coverage, and high mortality and morbidity rates. The health burden within the IGAD region disproportionately manifests across the countries. South Sudan, one of the IGAD countries with the lowest GDP, recorded the highest neonatal mortality rate (NMR) of 40 in 2020 and the highest HIV incidence of 1.37 in 2020. Somalia ranked second in NMR and TB incidence, recording 37 per 1,000 live births and 259 per 100,000 population, respectively.

Critical initiatives by Member States include expansion in Universal Healthcare Coverage (UHC). Kenya, for example, has attained a UHC index of 56, followed by Uganda at 50, while South Sudan and Ethiopia recorded the lowest index of 32 and 38, respectively.



Table 4: Health Indicators

Country	Neonatal mortality rate, 2020 (Per 1,000 live births)	HIV per 1,000	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2020	Health Coverage	Share of children who have had two doses of the measles vaccine (MCV2), 20215 ⁷
Djibouti	30	0.13	224	48	48
Eritrea	18	0.07	81	50	85
Ethiopia	27	0.12	132	38	46
Kenya	20	0.72	259	56	57
Somalia	37	0.02	259	27	-
South Sudan	40	1.37	232	32	-
Sudan	27	0.09	63	44	63
Uganda	19	0.95	196	50	-

Source: WHO, 2020

IGAD Regional Integration

According to the UNECA's Africa Regional Integration Index (ARII) of 2019, IGAD reaches a little under half of its potential for regional integration. IGAD scores highest on the free movement of people dimension, as most of its members have committed to liberalising mobility on the continent. The productive dimension is where it has the most to improve. Uganda leads IGAD on integrated production and integrated trade. It has the highest export score for the region's intermediate goods. It also has the best trade share in the region and the second-best share of exports. Ethiopia, on the other hand, leads in macroeconomic integration. Its currency is easily convertible and Sudan is one of the two countries in the IGAD region with a bilateral investment treaty in force. Kenya is first in integrated infrastructure, while Djibouti and Somalia are the top performers in the free movement of people, as reflected in Table 5.

⁷Source: https://www.who.int/data/gho/publications/world-health-statistics

Table 5: Scores on Regional Integration 2019

Country	Africa Integration	IGAD Regional Integration
Kenya	0.44	0.67
Djibouti	0.39	0.54
Uganda	0.38	0.68
Somalia	0.30	0.40
Ethiopia	0.30	0.41
Sudan	0.23	0.34
Eritrea	0.16	0.21
S. Sudan	0.15	0.26
Average	0.29	0.44

Source: African Multidimensional Regional Integration Index (AMRII), 2020

Table 6: IGAD Integration Scores, 2019

Country	Regional Integration	Trade Integration	Productive Integration	Macro-economic Integration	Infrastructural Integration	Free movement of people
Uganda	0.675	0.739	0.915	0.386	0.609	0.771
Kenya	0.674	0.566	0.813	0.377	1.000	0.654
Djibouti	0.537	0.549	0.2	0.309	0.718	1.000
Ethiopia	0.413	0.475	0.043	0.853	0.539	0.061
Somalia	0.404	0.297	0.175	0.352	0.279	1.000
Sudan	0.342	0.23	0.111	0.547	0.501	0.299
South Sudan	0.256	0.379	0.148	0.309	0.038	0.416
Eritrea	0.205	0.317	0.166	0.249	0.157	0.117
Average	0.438	0.444	0.321	0.423	0.48	0.54
Standard Deviation	0.166	0.159	0.317	0.182	0.293	0.349

Source: African Multidimensional Regional Integration Index (AMRII), 2020



13 IGAD PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS IN 2022

3. IGAD PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS IN 2022

In 2022, IGAD continued to make significant cumulative progress in achieving its intended results and targets.

In line with its strategic priorities and in collaboration with its Member States and Development Partners, IGAD delivered several transformative programmes, projects and interventions in agriculture, livestock and blue economy; regional integration; health and social development; and peace and security.

This section highlights IGAD's programmatic and financial performance and results during the review period.

IGAD delivered a number of transformative programmes, projects and interventions in the areas of: agriculture, livestock and blue economy; regional integration; health and social development; peace and security and Institutional strengthening.

3.1 TRANSFORMING CAPACITIES TO RESPOND TO FOOD CRISES

In 2022, the IGAD region experienced one of the most devastating food crises in decades, attributed to prolonged climate-induced drought and locust attacks in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan. The prolonged drought has resulted in widespread famine and livestock deaths, severe water shortages, ecological degradation and rising food inflation which has devastated the livelihoods of many in the region.

During the reporting period, IGAD significantly directed its investments towards achieving regional food and nutrition security through four results areas. Those are: Increasing production and productivity of agriculture and livestock; Increasing productivity of fisheries, aquaculture and other blue economy sectors; Promoting and facilitating trade in agricultural, livestock and fisheries products and; Minimising food loss and food waste.

3.1.1 Increasing Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock

The IGAD Regional Agricultural Investment Programme (RAIP) is the main intervention framework through which IGAD implements its regional agricultural agenda. In 2022, IGAD continued to complement Member States' efforts to boost agricultural production and productivity, particularly in arid and semi-arid zones, the results of which have significantly improved agri-food systems and livelihoods' resilience in the region.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions targeted at increasing the production and productivity of agriculture and livestock in the region, which yielded the following significant results:

 A total of 480 agriculture and livestock experts from Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia benefited from IGAD's agriculture and livestock capacity building programmes. The training programmes covered the thematic areas of: feedlot establishment and management; seed multiplication and animal feed production; livestock breeding, marketing and entrepreneurship.

It is expected that the trained officers will transfer the knowledge and skills gained to small-scale farmers in targeted communities through existing extension efforts in the respective Member States.

 Two Regional Knowledge Exchange Platforms (RKEPs) were established.
 One was the Regional Livestock Policy Hub (RLPH), and the other was the Transhumance Working Group (THWG).
 Through these platforms, livestock sector stakeholders in the region can now share and exchange knowledge, lessons learned and experiences in promoting livestock resource development in arid and semiarid areas in the IGAD region.

A regional knowledge-sharing exchange visit for seed experts, policy makers and emerging local seed entrepreneurs was held in Kenya. The exchange visit enabled delegates to understand the Kenyan seed systems and exchange lessons and knowledge geared towards increased agricultural production.

The visit contributed towards identifying areas of collaboration and building a common understanding of the urgent need for developing and operationalising harmonised seed policies and practices to increase seed flow across the region.

• IGAD also conducted a consultation on the analysis of seed systems in the IGAD region. The report "Seed System Analysis in the IGAD Region" was validated in June 2022 and will serve as a guide to collective activities and harmonised policies by member States and other key stakeholders. The study identified the critical challenges across the seed system components and proposed possible interventions to address these challenges - keeping in mind that harmonisation of policies, legislations and standards are long-term goals, the study recommended the need to create an entity that will bring together the different seed actors and coordinate/guide implementation of the proposed interventions.

- IGAD secured funding worth 25 million dollars from the World Bank for the Food resilience system program project. The project's overall objective is to: contribute to achieving the programmme's higherlevel objective of reducing the number of food insecure people in the IGAD Region. The strategic priority area includes
- Building Resilient Productive Capacity; Managing Natural Resources Sustainably; Enhancing Markets and Commercialisation; Contingency Emergency Response, and Strengthening National and Regional Policies.
- In June 2022, IGAD conducted the first meeting of the 'IGAD Seed Dialogue Forum'. The objective of the Forum is to bring together the major seed stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, including farmers in the region to increase their synergistic contributions and enhance the use of improved seeds through national production and regional trade. The IGAD Regional Seed Forum (IGAD-RSDF) is deemed to have been established and will have come into existence once the report of the establishing Forum and its Terms of Reference are formally approved by the IGAD Council of Ministers.

The above interventions have significantly contributed to building resilient and inclusive food and livestock systems across IGAD Member States.

3.1.2 Increasing Productivity of **Fisheries and Aquatic Sectors in the Region**

IGAD's Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Programme continues to, among others, complement Member States' efforts strengthen the management and utilisation of aquatic resources and to harness transboundary ecosystems towards an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to the region's transformation.

During the review period, IGAD implemented various interventions that have since yielded the following results:

- i. The IGAD Blue Economy Strategy (2021 - 2025) was reviewed and endorsed in April 2022 by the IGAD Ministers responsible for the Blue Economy sectors. The objective of the Strategy is to guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy while catalysing regional cooperation and integration.
 - In addition, IGAD supported the development of the National Blue Economy Strategies for Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda.
- ii. The IGAD Fisheries Coordination Platform was established and is now operational in seven IGAD Member States. The coordination platform has enabled sharing of policy and technical knowledge and experiences in the development

- of the blue economy resources and management at national and regional levels
- iii. Two fisheries co-management mechanisms were established and operationalised along the Baro-Akobo-Sobat River Basin and Lake Turkana Basin ecosystems in the IGAD region.
- iv. Twenty-two (22) fisheries experts from IGAD Member States benefited from IGAD fisheries capacity building programmes that took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The training aimed at equipping regional fisheries experts with the required skills and knowledge to mainstream fisheries issues in National Development Plans (NDPs).
- v. A regional network of media experts and journalists on the blue economy sectors in the region was established. This followed a media advocacy and communicators training conducted in June 2022 in Nairobi, Kenya, whose objective was to build the capacity of media practitioners to effectively report on BE sector issues in the region.

The media network is expected to improve visibility and advocacy about blue economy sector issues in the region.

The Baro-Akobo-Sobat River basin is shared between Ethiopia and South Sudan, while the Lake Turkana basin is shared between Ethiopia and Kenya. The co-management systems will result in more transparent, shared management and better coordination in managing the respective ecosystems.

vi. In order to fully understand the dynamics of blue economy resources, national baseline studies on the blue economy sectors in seven IGAD Member States were conducted and validated. The baseline study reports have since informed the development of the national blue economy strategies in Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda.

In addition, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan validated a capacity need assessment on climate change innovative fisheries practices in the transboundary basins of Baro-Akobo-Sobat and Lake Turkana. This resulted in developing and endorsing capacity development and implementation plans for the two basins.



▶ Harnessing Blue Economy Resources in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretaria

3.1.3 Strengthening Sanitary and Phytosanitary Systems in the Region

Under Annex 7 of the AfCFTA Agreement, IGAD continues to implement its Regional Sanitary and Phytosanitary Strategy (RSPS) 2017-2022 aimed at boosting the competitiveness of agricultural and livestock commodities and intra-regional trade. Improved implementation and harmonisation of sanitary and phytosanitary systems are critical to ensuring that any agricultural and livestock commodity trade protects human, animal and plant health.

In order to address the negative impact of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) on livestock trade, IGAD, in collaboration with African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal REesources (AU-IBAR), developed the Standard

Methods and Procedures (SMP) for export quarantines in the greater Horn of Africa. These methods and procedures are aimed at supporting the harmonisation and coordination of the control of animal diseases in the region.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several RSPS interventions, the results of which included:

- Eighteen (18) animal health experts from IGAD Member States were trained in applying the SMP quarantine and have since operationalised the SMP approach in their countries to enhance collaboration and trade.
- Following the endorsement of the IGAD Postharvest Loss Reduction Strategy, IGAD trained post-harvest technical experts from Member States on measures for the reduction of food loss and waste.

The training is expected to result in adoption and application of the knowledge and skills gained by the respective experts from IGAD Member States.

3.1.4 Strengthening Food and Nutrition Systems in the Region

IGAD's Food Systems Resilience Programme is aimed at enhancing the resilience of production systems to achieve food security and ultimately build resilience and adaptation to climate change. Since August 2020, IGAD has been implementing its Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy (FSNRS) 2020-2022 aimed at reducing food insecurity and malnutrition attributed to multiple shocks in the region. During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions targeted at enhancing Member States' capacity for preparedness and response to food and nutrition crises in the region which yielded the following significant results:

- Bi-annual meetings on food security and nutrition were convened. During the meetings, IGAD Member States and stakeholders shared lessons and experiences on the region's prevailing food security, nutrition and resilience situation and adopted appropriate response actions. The bi-annual meetings culminated in the IGAD ministerial meeting on food security in October 2022 that resolved to support joint actions to scale up regional action to avert the worsening drought in the region.
- IGAD conducted a series of training sessions for food security and nutrition experts from Member States and equipped them with the requisite skills to undertake comprehensive food and nutrition analytics. As a result, Member States can now produce more analytical data and information for evidence-



▶ Strengthening food and nutrition systems in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretaria

3.1.5 Post-harvest Loss Management

IGAD's Post-harvest Loss Management Programme complements Member States' efforts to build efficient and resilient food systems for improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods. However, post-harvest loss has significant impacts on markets and income opportunities for the farmers in the IGAD region and it drastically reduces the surplus available for markets and cuts the incomes for many smallholder producers pushing farmers to poverty traps, food and nutrition insecurity.

During the review period, IGAD continued to implement its Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy 2020-2022, to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition attributed to multiple shocks in the region. Accordingly, several interventions were implemented focused on enhancing Member States' capacity for

preparedness and response to food and nutrition crises in the region which yielded the following significant results:

 In March 2022, IGAD conducted a training of trainers on PHL reduction, during which 21 experts (16 M, 5 W), 15 from all Member States, were trained. The objective of the training of trainers was to share experience and knowledge on post-harvest management (PHM), to know more about the regional post-harvest loss management strategy, to identify national and regional strategic interventions for the regional PHM project and to develop national training plans to cascade the knowledge and skills acquired during the training.

The training enhanced their capacities and skills in the use of appropriate methodologies and tools on post-harvest losses measurement and management at national level.



Enhancing capacities in post harvest management in the region



3.2 ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

IGAD is committed to promoting the conservation and management of cross-border natural resources to maximise returns from their sustainable use. Through its Environment and Natural Resources Programme (ENRP), IGAD seeks to complement Member States' efforts in advancing sustainable approaches in managing and using transboundary natural resources in the region.

During the review period, IGAD's interventions focused on strengthening land governance systems and improving the region's management and use of transboundary water resources. The results of IGAD's efforts are highlighted below:

3.2.1 Improving Management and Use of **Transboundary Water Resources**

One of the focus areas has been the improved preservation, exploitation, management, and use of transboundary water resources for resilience. In addition, through the Water Management Programme, IGAD provided capacity building interventions for different regional stakeholders to enhance ground water resources management and water diplomacy skills. These interventions are outlined below:

- In January 2022, IGAD organised the Second Regional Water Forum in Entebbe, Uganda. The Forum provided the opportunity for IGAD Member States and stakeholders to share experiences and good practices in solving ground water challenges in the region. During the forum, stakeholders re-committed to cooperating to effectively manage transboundary water resources.
- A total of 178 sector experts from IGAD Member States were trained in transboundary water management; international water law and hydro-diplomacy; integrated water resources management; and groundwater exploration and regulation. The experts are expected to apply the knowledge and skills gained in managing and using ground water ecosystems.

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The 2nd IGAD Water Forum enabled member states and stakeholders to share experiences and good practices in solving ground water challenges in the region.

experts from IGAD member states trained in transboundary water resources management

- The 2nd IGAD Study Tour to the Ramostwa Aquifer between South Africa and Botswana was conducted in May 2022. The objective of the study visit was to introduce the participating experts from IGAD Member States to the SADC model on shared groundwater resources. The visit also aimed at promoting regional collaboration and cooperation in transboundary aquifer management and development.
- On the 9th December 2022, IGAD with financial and technical support from the World Bank, officially launched the IGAD Groundwater for Resilience project. The six-year project aims to increase the sustainable use and management of Groundwater in the Horn of Africa through strengthening regional information, capacity, and collaboration to enhance the climate resilience of targeted communities using a Multiphase Programmatic Approach.

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The 2nd IGAD Study
Tour to the Ramostwa
Aquifer between
South Africa and
Botswana facilitated
peer-to-peer learning
for water experts in
transboundary aquifer
management



Management of transboundary water resources

Credit: IGAD Secretariat

3.2.2 Improving Land Governance for Sustainable Development

IGAD Member States acknowledge governance's pivotal role in achieving development objectives related to socioeconomic development, agricultural transformation. food security. sustainable natural resources management, investment, disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention and management, climate change, and infrastructure development.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions on land governance issues. The achievements of the interventions include:

- Established IGAD Cluster 3 field offices with the cluster coordinator and three staff in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The cluster offices are supporting the subnational governments in implementing participatory land use planning to strengthen regional convergence, ensuring tenure security and conflict resolution. This has boosted the performance and visibility of IGAD in the cluster. For instance, before IGAD's intervention, there was a strong mistrust between the local communities and local government officials about land governance. However, with IGAD's intervention, trust is built, and right now, the local communities are demanding for the mapping and planning of their land.
- IGAD successfully convened a Regional Ministerial Meeting of the Ministers responsible for Lands, Ministers responsible for Environment, and Ministers responsible for Justice in Kampala, Uganda, in October 2022. The Ministerial Meeting adopted recommendations on the regional land agenda, climate change and conflict

transformation. The Conference brought together 470 participants from the IGAD Member States, Civil Society Organisations, Academia, Development Partners, Private Sector, AfDB, UNECA and IGAD Secretariat. The conference focused on four main Prioritising and promoting responsible, conflict-sensitive and inclusive land and natural justice governance and improving access to all; Making the link between the fair and sustainable allocation and use of land and natural resources and peace and security in the horn of Africa, Securing local land rights to support climate change adaptation and sustainable food systems and Realising women's and girls' equal rights to land. During the meeting, the African Development Bank (AfDB) committed to supporting IGAD's regional land agenda to the tune of USD 5 Million.

There are positive changes in attitudes of the communities towards mapping and planning of resources were observed both in Urban and pastoral areas. For instance, one of the major hindrances the government was facing in mapping, planning, and documenting land rights in urban and pastoral areas of Mandera was the negative attitude from the local communities who view such initiatives with suspicion. In most cases, they fear that government may use such initiatives to take away their land and other resources. Such fears were expressed during stakeholder's sensitization in Salla one of the urban centers to be planned. However, after engaging with the project office in the cluster and the local government officials the fears were averted and they embraced the planning activities.

- In October 2022, the draft IGAD Regional Land Monitoring Framework was validated and adopted by IGAD Member States. The Monitoring Framework aims to provide a standardised and harmonised scientifically based approach for collecting, integrating, analysing and interpreting land indicator information. The land monitoring framework will also contribute to promoting sustainable land and natural resources use and management in the region. IGAD will continue to focus on reviewing robust and fit-for-purpose methodologies for indicator tracking that enable data collection on land to be embedded in routine data collection by national statistical systems and feasible complementary methodologies for expert and stakeholder assessment of progress in land governance.
- A total of 122 experts from IGAD Member States (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) were trained in Gender-sensitive Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs); gender-responsive alternative dispute resolution and; gender-responsive and conflict sensitive land and climate change conflict transformation. The training workshops provided a platform for participating Member States to learn and share experiences on developing engendered SoPs for effective Land Administration.

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A total of 122 experts from IGAD member states (Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) were trained on Gender-sensitive Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs)

 Some 15 essential land administration tools were developed in Addis Ababa. These tools were developed in a participatory manner, identifying the gaps in Member States' processes and drawing from best practices to develop tools that are implementable within the resources available to the IGAD Member States. However, the development of these tools raises a key need for capacity development in their use, particularly for countries just at the start of their land reform processes. The tools are also critical in pointing out areas for further reform as all countries are going through the National Land Policy review or starting land policy development. Modernisation of land administration systems in a manner that cost-effectively meets the country's needs stands out as key.

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15 key land administration tools were developed to support land governance efforts across IGAD member states

A total of 35 Mid-level professionals from the IGAD region participated in the "Learning Route on the SOPs on selected land administration areas" based on the work done by three IGAD Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) over the past years. The learning route was a powerful tool to facilitate knowledge transfer and strengthen regional land-related capacity to increase ownership and sustainability of land administration systems. It was a process of in-the-field training focused on individual and collective learning that seeks to value the best experiences and knowledge of institutions and communities.



Fast-tracking the regional land agenda for effective land and conflict management in the region



3.3 STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

IGAD, through its Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (CPAC), has been promoting collective action in addressing climate variability, change, and disaster risks, for improved livelihoods and resilience strengthening in the region. Specifically, IGAD works closely with the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and partners to address climate variability and change through strengthening the capacity of Member States to manage disasters for resilience, promoting climate services in the region, including co-production, downscaling and dissemination of climate information to the policy makers and end users for decision-making.

During the review period, several interventions were implemented to address climate variability and change and disaster risks and the results of which are highlighted below:

3.3.1 Increased Availability, Access and Use of Climate Services

The IGAD CPAC has been promoting collective action in addressing climate variability, change, and disaster risks for improved livelihoods and resilience strengthening in the region.

During the reporting period, IGAD, through its CPAC, continued to strengthen Member States' capacity to manage climate variability effects and disasters for resilience. Accordingly, several interventions were implemented that resul ted in the following:

• The IGAD Regional Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (RCCSAP) was endorsed during the IGAD Sectorial Ministerial Meeting in August 2022. This strategy will guide the coordination and implementation of climate change initiatives within the region from 2023 to 2030.

- IGAD signed Memorandum Understanding (MoU) for data sharing with all the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the IGAD region. This MoU is helping IGAD access timely data from Member States to produce a more frequent monthly and seasonal forecast for the region.
- In 2022, ICPAC trained 1,333 Member States' experts (955 males and 378 females) in climate change adaptation, climate finance, mitigation, forecasting, disaster risk management and resilience. In addition, IGAD conducted four (4) Synergy Building Training workshops during which participants (experts from NMHSs, policy makers, private sector and Media) from eight (8) countries were introduced to ICPAC products and established a sustainable partnership and synergy among stakeholders.

- In addition, IGAD conducted a two-week Foundational Prediction Training Workshop in November 2022. The objective of the training was to train new NMHSs forecasters foundational seasonal prediction science. appreciation of dynamical ensemble prediction systems and their performance evaluation, and training on the suite of GCM post-processing tools available to regional NMHSs via the ICPAC HPC. IGAD also operationalised the R-software package, providing additional functionality for validating national and regional seasonal climate forecasts (SeaVal).
- IGAD generated several climate products and information that have since informed decision-making processes in managing climate-related risks. Specifically, IGAD organised three Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums (GHACOFs) in February (GHACOF 60), May (GHACOF 61) and August (GHACOF 62). GHACOF is an established and effective climate service structure where users, climate researchers and climate information providers interact at all levels. As a result, the climate services value chain has been created by ICPAC, which involves the production, interpretation, dissemination, communication, and use of climate products and information for decision-making and planning. The coproduction processes have been done during the GHACOF with NMHSs to produce the seasonal forecasts.
- IGAD organised three capacity building training sessions for climate scientists in IGAD Member States. These included Pre-Climate Outlook Forum (Pre-COF) 60, Pre-COF 61 and Pre-COF 62 in February 2022, May 2022 and August 2022, respectively. The objective of the Pre-COF workshops

was to train regional climate scientists from the NMHSs on seasonal forecasting and to co-develop an objective regional and national climate forecast for the respective seasons.

As a result, the seasonal forecast is produced that is further downscaled by the Member States to produce the national forecast. The production/generation of timely and decision-relevant climate information enabled communities to anticipate, prepare for and adapt to climate shocks.

- IGAD supported Member States to develop a National Framework for Weather and Climate Services (NFCS) to ensure better management of climate variability and change risks at all levels. For example, IGAD supported the Kenya Meteorological Department in developing the NFCS. The NFCS for Kenya has been finalised, and is just waiting to be validated and launched (See Table 3).
- In addition, IGAD organised three sub-regional climate outlook forums and co-production workshops to coproduce climate products for the critical socioeconomic sectors. The climate information generated was simplified and disseminated to the users using different channels such as mail, website and online platforms, Facebook, and Twitter.

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IGAD generated and disseminated a number of climate products and information that have since informed decision-making processes in managing climate-related risks.



Transforming regional capacities in response to climate change impacts

Table 3: Summary of GHACOF participants (both physical and virtual)

		Participants		
Event	Date	Total	Male	Female
GHACOF 60	Feb 2022	150	102	48
GHACOF 61	May 2022	366	267	99
GHACOF 62	Aug 2022	305	227	78

Each GHACOF co-produced and disseminated summaries for decision-makers. These included country-by-country analyses of the expected impacts of the forecasts and guidelines for decision-makers in the various climate sensitive sectors - agriculture and food security, livestock, water, disaster risk management, health, and environment and forestry. In addition, the summaries detailed the foreseen negative impacts and how to mitigate them, as well as foreseen positive impacts and how to take advantage of them. The summaries are also disseminated to the broader public through print and electronic media.

IGAD also organised the sub-regional climate outlook forum for cross-border areas and codeveloped and designed tailored sub-regional climate services for Marsabit-Borana IGAD Cluster for March-April-May 2022 season. In addition, sectoral advisories were co-developed for the agriculture (Livestock and crops), Water, and Conflict sectors. Advisories were interpreted in the local language to enhance decisionmaking. Further, two User Interface Platforms (UIP) and stakeholder engagement workshops were organised for the water sector during Pre-COF61 in May 2022 and Pre-COF62 in August 2023. Representatives from the Ministries with mandate of Water and Energy in the region attended the workshops.

Co-production training exercises have also continued to enhance the region's capacity to access and use climate services information. More than nine co-production training courses have been conducted so far, targeting climate producers, climate users such as farmers and pastoralists, local leaders, and different sector experts. In addition, prior to each GHACOF event, a capacity building workshop (Pre-COF) on accurate seasonal forecasting has been conducted, targeting climate scientists from the NMHSs in the IGAD region. Relatedly and through co-production with sector experts, ICPAC has also continued to promote mainstreaming climate information into various sectors for improved decision-making.

IGAD is working with NMHSs of the three Member States to implement the complete climate services values chain from the production of forecast and dissemination to policy makers and end users while building the capacity of journalists in climate information dissemination at the community level and climate reporting.

IGAD is also utilising a Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approach to adaptation planning to ensure that the community adaptation investments bring food security benefits and adaptation benefits in the three Member States of Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. Accordingly, IGAD is working with NMHSs of the three Member States to implement the complete climate services values chain from the production of forecast and dissemination to policy makers and end users while building the

capacity of journalists in climate information dissemination at the community level and climate reporting. This approach involves the co-production of climate services through seasonal forecasting at the regional level during the GHACOF, downscaling the information to Member States and working with Member States in selected districts or regions to conduct sub-regional activities that involve building the capacity of farmers to understand and interpret climate and weather information as users and decision-makers. The capacity of journalists in those areas has also been built to interpret and disseminate climate information to the end users. on time.

IGAD, through ICPAC, awarded scholarships to seven students from IGAD Member States to undertake a Post-Graduate Diploma in Meteorology at Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania, and all the seven have completed their studies. In addition,

IGAD conducted several training workshops for users from various socioeconomic sectors on the interpretation and use of climate information.

IGAD documented three reports and six (6) five minutes videos on adaptation and mitigation best practices from Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan and posted them on the ICPAC web page as success stories to encourage knowledge sharing with other Member States experiencing challenges in the implementation of adaptation. Further still, IGAD undertook a collaborative/joint writeshops that developed three reports that underpin the latest climate change science and related applications. The expert team analysed, and observed climate change data and generated three reports; (i) baseline climate indices, (ii) observed and projected extreme climate indices,

and (iii) projected climate change trends and change for the region and sub-regions of the IGAD region.

IGAD, through ICPAC, in addition, generated several knowledge products and published papers in international scientific journals, including:

- Contributed to a Down to Earth scientific peer review paper related to ABM (accepted for publication in Water Frontier) in collaboration with IVM. The paper entitled "A coupled agent-based model to analyse human-drought feedback for agro-pastoralists in dryland regions." DOI: 10.3389/frwa.2022.1037971.
- Contributed to a Down to Earth scientific peer review paper related to hydroforecast for decision-making (in review) in collaboration with the University of Bristol and Cardiff University. The paper entitled "Translating seasonal climate forecasts into water balance forecasts for decisionmaking."
- "Translating seasonal climate forecasts into water balance forecasts for decisionmaking."
- "A coupled agent-based model to analyze

- human-drought feedbacks for agropastoralists in dryland regions."
- "Application of real-time S2S forecasts over Eastern Africa in the co-production of climate services." Climate Services 27 (2022): 100319.
- "Institutionalising co-production of weather and climate services: Learning from the African SWIFT and FOR-PAC projects." (2022).
- "The Leeds Africa Climate Hackathonexperiences of running a hackathon and highlights of results." Weather. "Sub-selection of seasonal ensemble precipitation predictions for East Africa." (2022). Submitted to the Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society.

The climate information generated is simplified and disseminated to the users using different channels such as mail, website and online platforms that include Facebook and Twitter. As a result, the number of users and intermediaries accessing climate products and information through different communication channels of IGAD and ICPAC has increased as follows since January 2022: Facebook: from 35,000 to 122,983; Twitter: from 6,220 to 20,686 and Mailing List: from 3,300 to 7,785.

In 2022, IGAD continued to pursue the accreditation process of IGAD/CPAC to become a Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to access the climate

funds. IGAD through CPAC is currently at stage one under preliminary check and has presented all supporting documents supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation activities..



▶ Strengthening resilience to climate change impacts in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretarias

3.3.2 Increased Availability, Access and Use of Data and **Information to guide Disaster Risk Management**

IGAD's Disaster Operations Centre (DOC) aims to strengthen the national disaster risk management agencies' capacity to monitor multi-hazards and issue early warnings for drought, flood, pests like the desert locust, extreme rainfall, and food insecurity in the region. The Centre is running with various functionalities, including multi-indicator analysis and long year time series graph available on the web for Member States and broader user communities.

During the reporting period, IGAD, through DOC, trained disaster risk reduction and early warning experts in several topics, such as data access and application, and products available on the East **Africa Hazards Watch to their sector.** These training sessions have since strengthened the capacity of the national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agencies in monitoring multi-hazards and issuance of early warnings for drought, flood, pests like the desert locust, extreme rainfall, and food insecurity in the region.

The System, to which IGAD is constantly adding new layers and functionalities, supports tracking of extreme events such as drought, floods, cyclones, and pests, which are now increasing in frequency and intensity due to climate change and variability. Six of the IGAD Member States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda) have dedicated DRM departments or units, though they need additional technical and institutional capacity building.

The DOC is running with various functionalities, including multi-indicator analysis and long-year timeseries graphs available on the web for Member States and broader user communities. In 2022, the System was upgraded with new layers and functionalities to support the tracking extreme events such as drought, floods, cyclones, and pests, which are now increasing in frequency and intensity due to climate change and variability.

During the review period, the DRM programme achieved the following results:

- Developed a regional flood risk profile with current and future climate change considerations. A full report was published, and all spatial datasets are available on ICPAC geoportal for Member States and users. All the IGAD Member States are currently using data from the risk profile for planning.
- On disaster displacement, two detailed technical reports on modelling and mapping a regional displacement risk profile for sudden onset and slow onset disasters were developed. The full reports are ready for hosting on ICPAC.
- Three capacity building training sessions were provided for IGAD Member States on drought monitoring and accessing datasets on ICPAC portals for risk reduction

 Various technical partnerships were pursued to strengthen data availability, access and use of data, including with European Union-Joint Research Centre (EU-JRC), Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), CIMA Foundation, World Food Programme (WFP), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), among many others.

IGAD developed an IGAD FNSRIS framework centered around three main components: routine monitoring and early warning, food security, nutrition and resilience analysis and data depository for action research.

IGAD established the Desert Locust Platform to enhance regional collaboration and coordination managing transboundary pests, which significantly impact food security and livelihoods. The scope of the Desert Locust Platform includes other pests such as the African army worm and the quelea birds. The Platform was launched almost three years after the Horn of Africa region experienced the worst locust invasion in 25 years for Ethiopia and Somalia and the worst in 70 years for Kenya. Operations will extend to all countries affected by trans-boundary pests. The Platform is co-managed with the Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) and the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CCDLCR).



Supporting IGAD Member States in Disaster risk reduction

3.3.3 Coordinating Drought **Resilience Initiatives**

IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) is a holistic, comprehensive and regional plan to enhance the resilience of IGAD Member States to the effects of recurrent drought and related environmental degradation. The IDDRSI Strategy guides the implementation of IDDRSI coordinated by the IGAD Secretariat within a framework of international cooperation.

During the review period, IGAD delivered the following results in line with its IDDRSI mandate:

- IGAD convened the IDDRSI Regional Steering Committee meeting to build consensus on the proposed IGAD Protocol for Resilience Measurement (PRM). As a result, the IGAD PRM was endorsed for operationalisation by the Member States. The PRM methodology assesses the baseline conditions, intending to determine the changes in the countries' resilience status over time, particularly in terms of vulnerability to specific disasters.
- The IDDRSI National Expert Panels (NEP) from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Uganda were trained in result-based management. As a result of the training, NEPs in Ethiopia and Uganda were enabled to develop their results frameworks, while Djibouti, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan were developing their results frameworks.

- IGAD supported the establishment of national and sub-national IDDRSI steering committees. Accordingly, 42 sub-national steering committees were established in seven Member States. As a result, the coordination of IDDRSI was decentralised within the framework of the IGAD Cluster approach.
- A total of 140 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officers from Member States were trained in planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning. In addition, the officers were equipped with laptops and the Statistics Programme for Social Scientists (SPSS) analytical software to improve their analytical capabilities.
- IGAD hosted the Annual Gender and Resilience Share in Mombasa, Kenya. The share fair provided a platform for stakeholders to learn about the gender transformative approach to programming. In addition, participants shared experiences and lessons on mainstreaming gender in results tracking and reporting.
- IGAD, in collaboration with Member States, secured funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB) towards developing the Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS) valued at about USD 150 million.

Sub-national steering committees were established across the Member States. which have since strengthened the IGAD cluster approach to development.



Advancing drought resilience efforts in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretariat

Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)

BREFONS is designed to improve the living standards for women, youth, and the population in general in the Horn of Africa. The program will be implemented in five countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and South Sudan) in the first phase. The total program cost is UA 125.6 million (USD 179 million), which will benefit approximately 3 million pastoralists and farmers. Out of this total, Member States have contributed USD 5.3 million for regional activities to be led by the IGAD Secretariat.

The programme has four components: strengthening pastoral and agropastoral production systems' resilience to climate change; supporting the development of agribusiness; building the capacity of pastoral and agropastoral communities to adapt to climate change; and coordination of the program. The program aims to increase agricultural production by 30%, increase income by 30%, provide innovative technologies and practices to 180,000 pastoralists and farmers, create 35,000 jobs for youth and women, and increase the number of farmers and pastoralists using climate services such as index-based insurance. The program aims to improve food and nutrition security for populations in the Horn of Africa affected by climate change. Priority is given to areas in the IGAD cross-border clusters and economic corridors.

Through IGAD's 'Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP) implemented in Sudan and Somalia, IGAD delivered the following results:

- a. construction and rehabilitation of eight (8) flood water harvesting reservoirs, and seven boreholes with ancillary structures (animal troughs, pipes, reservoir tank, and generator) for Somaliland:
- b. construction of one (1) flood water harvesting reservoir, two (2) sand dams and one water storage steel tank (500 m3) land degradation and desertification control measures, including floodwater diversions and water spreading in 500 ha in two (2) locations in Puntland.
- c. A total of 25 women groups in Kassala State in Sudan were trained in Forestry seedling planting, the role of forestry and importance of green coverage for ecosystem tree (energy saving stoves training).

3.3.4 Operationalization of the Collaborative Regional Dryland **Research Network Pathways**

To improve the collaboration of existing dryland resilience research institutions within the region, IGAD established the IGAD Regional Drought Resilience Research Collaborative Network in 2020. In July 2022, it convened a workshop to operationalise the Network. Key researchers from IGAD, USAID, civil society organisations, national public universities, and research institutions participated in the workshop, which culminated with an agreement on the Network's institutional governance structure and a list of priority research areas referred to as the Regional Resilience Research Agenda (RRRA) to collaborate on.

Consequently, six proposals have been developed to source funds for the identified priority research areas of natural resource management, forage and fodder production, feedlot and fattening techniques, index-based insurance, proposis management, non-timber forest products, and droughttolerant crops. From these, some funds have now been secured for an initial grant.

The Network is expected to serve as a knowledge platform that ensures availability and access to demonstrated research-based solutions, including innovative technologies, that can be tapped into to enhance sustainable resilient livelihoods in the region.

3.3.5 Assessment of the Formal and Informal Risk Transfer and Micro-insurance Mechanisms in the IGAD Region

Given that increasing trends in droughts and other weather extremes in the IGAD region continue to challenge the traditional coping mechanisms of local communities and reveal capacity gaps in IGAD Member States, the Formal and Informal Risk Transfer and Micro-insurance Mechanisms (FIRTMIM) commissioned an assessment to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of existing risk transfer and micro-insurance schemes within IGAD Member States and map out all actors involved in micro-insurance. While risk transfers and micro-insurance can play an essential role in disaster risk reduction, access to such services in the IGAD region is limited, according to the assessment. IGAD and its partners are using the findings of this assessment to stimulate the development of risk transfer and micro-insurance services in the region.

Ultimately, contributing to the resilience of arid and semi-arid communities, particularly the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities whose livelihoods depend on climate-sensitive natural resources.

3.3.6 Inter-Regional Platform on Sustainable Management of Desert Locusts and Other Transboundary Pests in the IGAD Region

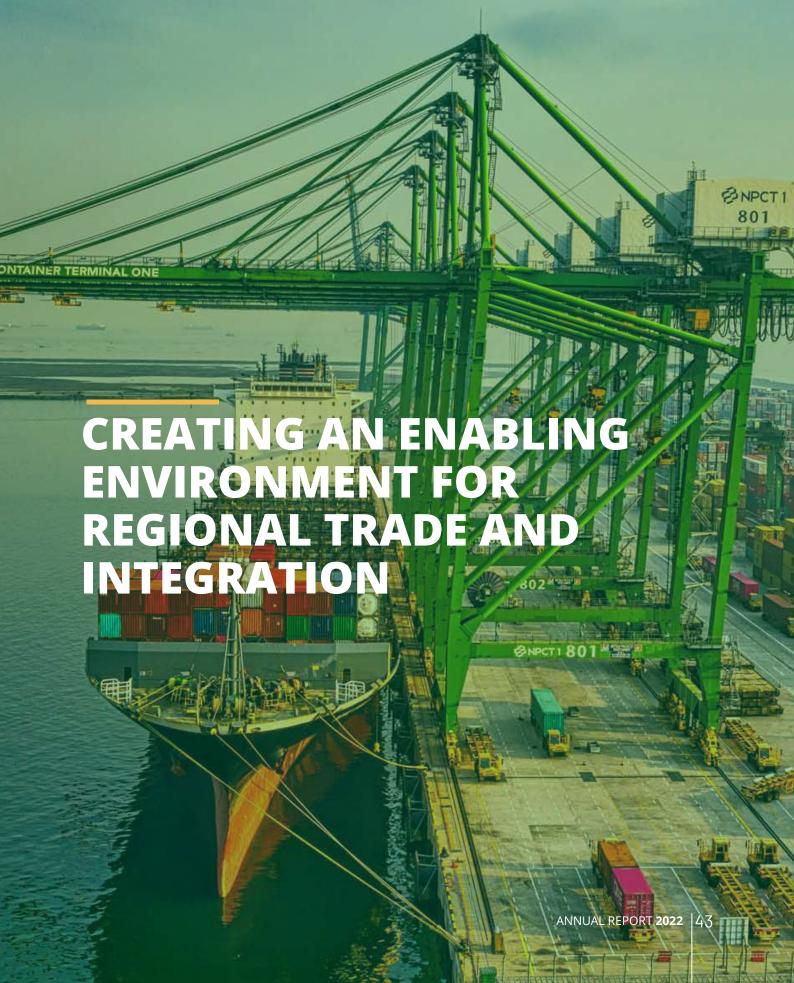
IGAD organised the inaugural Steering Committee meeting from June 9–10, 2022. The objective of the meeting was to create the groundwork for the management of the Platform, which aims to improve synergies, sustained management, and control of desert locusts and other transboundary pests in the region. The meeting initiated the policy interventions of the Platform, where Member States and partners work towards implementing the recommendations from the IGAD Ministerial Council relating to harmonised pesticide standards and transboundary control protocols.,

Subsequently, through its Early Warning and Capacity Building working groups, the Platform successfully collected capacity building needs and conceptualised a regional multi-pest early warning system to sustain management of transboundary pests. The platform also continued to contribute to restructuring efforts of the Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) to enable effective control of invasive pests and to minimise their impact on food security.



▶ Management of desert locusts in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretaria



3.4 CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR REGIONAL TRADE AND INTEGRATION

The pursuit of regional economic cooperation and integration is one of IGAD's core strategic focus areas, as highlighted in Pillar 2 of the IGAD Strategy 2021-2025. In light of the above, IGAD aims to promote and ensure the realisation of the African Economic Community through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). IGAD's role has been orchestrated through such measures as: reforming trade facilitation measures, facilitating the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and improving policies, regulations and procedures across borders to allow for flexible movement of people, goods, services and capital.

IGAD's regional integration priorities are aligned to the African continent's Heads of State and Government, reaffirming the need to step up the continent's economic integration and structural transformation agenda through key programmes and initiatives. These include the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), launched in Kigali, Rwanda, in March 2018. These initiatives build on other existing initiatives for growth and sustainable development, such as the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), Boosting intra-Africa Trade (BIAT) and Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).

Over the years, IGAD has specifically invested in programmes and initiatives towards easing cross-border trade in goods and services; developing inter-modal infrastructure; investing in energy-efficient solutions and better telecommunications connectivity across more

boundaries, and facilitating the free movement of people across frontiers. With most of the IGAD Member States being Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), IGAD adopted a cross-border approach to ensure access to water, energy, and existing transport networks in the region amid long-running tensions within and between countries. Specifically, IGAD developed an Informal Cross-Border Trade/Cross-Border Security Governance Policy Framework.

During the reporting period, IGAD continued to deliver strategic interventions in trade policy harmonisation, support to AfCFTA domestication and capacity building in trade facilitation. These interventions were all aimed at significantly contributing to boosting intra-regional trade.

3.4.1 Development of IGAD's Regional Trade Policy (2022-2025)

In September 2022, the IGAD's Regional Trade Policy (2022-2025) was officially launched. The overarching objective of the Trade Policy is to



IGAD continued to deliver strategic interventions in the areas of: trade policy harmonization, support to AfCFTA domestication and capacity building in trade facilitation, which has significantly boosted intra-regional trade

foster market-driven, development-oriented, and sustainable trade in the IGAD region capable of catalysing expanded economic growth, reducing poverty, ensuring food security and attaining improved living standards in the region. Given the existence of different trade integration arrangements in which IGAD Member States participate, and in particular considering the ongoing dynamics of the AfCFTA, the IGAD Trade Policy was designed to play a subsidiary role about trade liberalisation.

The Policy is expected to result in the creation of an open and unified regional economic space to boost intra-IGAD trade by creating the necessary enabling environment and removing obstacles to trade for goods and services; the creation of coherence among the national trade policies of the IGAD Member States; supporting the IGAD Member States implement their obligations arising from regional trade agreements, in particular, the AfCFTA; and Promoting the creation of an enabling environment for foreign and domestic investment.



Facilitating regional trade in cross-border areas

3.4.2 Support to AfCFTA Implementation in the region

The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is a high-ambition continental trade agreement that entered into force on 30th May 2019. The AfCFTA aims to significantly boost intra-africa trade, particularly trade in value-added production and trade across all sectors in Africa. As of December 2022, seven (7), IGAD Member States had signed the AfCFTA Agreement, and five (5) had ratified and deposited their instruments of ratification. During the review period, IGAD supported reviewing and validating the draft National AfCFTA Strategy for Sudan. The development of the national AfCFTA implementation strategy for Sudan is in line with IGAD's Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP). It is part of the regional efforts to develop strategies for participating Member States to actualise the benefits of the AfCFTA.

During the validation workshop, several recommendations were made including, but not limited to:

- To expedite the ratification process of the AfCFTA in Sudan by advocating for and creating awareness among the 2 Sudan leadership councils about the AfCFTA agreement.
- The AfCFTA focal point to create awareness among the private sector and other stakeholders on the AfCFTA agreement and enhance their involvement.

The Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement allows Sudan the opportunity to pursue alternative markets to export value-added goods and services.



Supporting AfCFTA implementation in the region

Credit: IGAD Secretaria

3.4.3. Capacity Building of **Member States in Trade Facilitation**

One of the strategic focus areas in the IGAD Trade Policy is institutional capacity building for cross-border trade facilitation among the IGAD Member States. Accordingly, during the review period, IGAD conducted a regional Training of Trainers (ToT) for twenty (20) technical officers on trade facilitation and logistics management. The training targeted participants from both private and public trade-related entities in the IGAD Member States. The training is expected to enhance the skills of relevant institutions in customs administration and trade facilitation.

Additionally, in line with its effort to harmonisation of regional policies on trade, IGAD developed several instruments, namely:

- The Harmonised Customs Guidelines for expedited cargo clearance in the region;
- The Framework for IGAD Coordinated Approach towards implementation of Safe Trade Interventions and;

The IGAD Framework for Trade Facilitation Initiatives. These instruments shall inform the establishment of IGAD's Customs Unit, which would, in turn, support Member States in addressing the challenges related to customs operations. The ultimate goal is to enhance trade facilitation measures in the IGAD region and the initiatives under the AfCFTA. The instruments will also inform the design of new trade-related initiatives within the region.

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3.5 ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERING VULNERABLE **POPULATIONS**

IGAD's Health and Social Development Programmes aim to complement Member States' efforts to advance the social well-being and human productivity of the population in the region through targeted interventions in the areas of health, education, migration and displacement while leveraging culture and sports.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions towards enhancing social inclusion and empowering vulnerable populations, the results of which are highlighted below:

3.5.1 Scaling up Health Systems to Improve Access to Equitable **Health Services**

IGAD's health programme is intended to bridge the gap in access to essential health services in the region, particularly among the under-served and cross-border populations, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. During the review period, IGAD delivered the following results in the area of health:

- endorsed Member States IGAD's Declaration on Refugee and Cross-Border Health Initiatives. The Declaration shall guide the execution of coordinated responses to future pandemics, and other health emergencies and threats.
- IGAD, in collaboration with Member States and partners, supported the construction of new and rehabilitation of existing health facilities across IGAD Member States. The health facilities that included health units and testing centres have since significantly

improved access to and provision of essential health services in the targeted communities.

• IGAD, through its Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Initiative, continued to support Member States in addressing the pandemic, provided six (6) ambulances to the Ministries of Health of Sudan and Ethiopia, including gloves and Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), 12 sets of video conference systems distributed to all Member States.

Additionally, in building capacities of Member States' health departments, training sessions were also facilitated; approximately 176 people were trained in IGAD-GF TB performance framework people, Sudan and South Sudan were facilitated with training on COVID-19 laboratory testing for 32 officials and training 32 people on TB diagnosis for Uganda and South Sudan.

Under the regional digital health programme, a dashboard was set up on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. In this view, the EU-IGAD COVID-19 Response project identified strategic regional responses to improve access to healthcare and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), including tackling gender-based violence. The programme that started in 2020 continued in 2022 to mitigate the impact of the pandemic in the IGAD region from the over 450 activities spread across 55 cross-border sites in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda.

- IGAD also built the capacities of 240 health practitioners across IGAD Member States (across targeted cross-border sites in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda) in the areas of IGAD-Global Fund TB performance framework, COVID-19 laboratory testing and TB diagnosis. The capacitated Member States have since improved their response and manage common diseases and pandemics.
- Two (2) MoUs were signed on the COVID-19 vaccine initiative aimed at fostering evidence-based reporting. These included an MoU targeting the vaccination of 10,500 commercial truck drivers on the Ethiopia-Djibouti transport corridor and an MoU between the Ethiopian Ministry of Health (MoH) and 2 Universities (the University of Gondar and Jigjiga University to enhance public education at the crossborders through research on surveillance and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE).

- To improve the preparedness and response to pandemics or epidemics in the region, a regional health data-sharing policy was developed and endorsed. Accordingly, IGAD, in collaboration with partners, is promoting digital solutions to healthcare within cross-border areas. In addition, as part of its work to strengthen national nutrition information systems, IGAD launched the Learning Network on Nutrition Surveillance (LeNNS) aimed to promote the generation of timely information and evidence on nutrition to inform effective policies and programs across the IGAD member countries.
- IGAD also supported the generation of knowledge products on health. Those included: a regional baseline assessment on regional digital health services, postmarketing surveillance of three lifesaving drugs to ensure substandard and falsified medicines are eliminated from the supply chain of IGAD's region

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IGAD has built the capacities of health practitioners across member states, which has significantly improved their preparedness and response to pandemics in the region.



▶ Enhancing access to quality health services in vulnerable communities in the IGAD region

redit: IGAD Secretariat

3.5.2 Strengthened Governance for Migration and Displacement

Over the years, IGAD has supported Member States to strengthen their governance structures on migration and displacement, including delivering durable solutions for targeted communities and individuals.

In 2022, IGAD's efforts towards strengthening governance for migration and displacement realised the following results:

 IGAD supported the development several migration and displacement policies and strategies. Those were the Draft National Migration Policy (NMP) for Ethiopia, the National Social Cohesion Policy (NSCP) for Somalia, and the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) Strategic Plan for Somalia. The NMP for Ethiopia will guide the execution of national programmes and interventions on migration in Ethiopia, while the Social Cohesion Policy for Somalia will promote sustainable reintegration of displacement-affected populations in areas of return in Somalia.

- (2) national-level coordination mechanisms on migration were established in South Sudan and Sudan. In contrast, the existing coordination mechanisms in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia were supported to convene the critical meetings amongst the stakeholders. Establishing an effective National Coordination Mechanism for Migration (NCMMs) has made it easier for the Member States to have a wholeof-government and whole-of-society approach in addressing the migration and displacement governance issues.
- The draft Regional Solutions Strategy and its Action Plan for Refugees, IDPs, Returnees and host communities in and from Sudan and South Sudan was validated by the IGAD Expert Technical

- Group. The strategy's objective is to guide a comprehensive and coherent response to migration and displacement challenges in the two countries and within the region.
- IGAD supported the Somalia National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in convening a Special High-Level Information Sharing Session and National Dialogue on Forced Displacement. These High-Level events created a platform for learning and sharing knowledge and experiences managing the displacement challenge in Somalia.
- IGAD delivered several capacity building training sessions to Member States on specific thematic areas, including (a) on GIS (Geographic Information System) and unique mapping; (b) refugee protection and gender mainstreaming; (c) on Refugee Protection. This training is expected to enhance the skills and knowledge of migration officers in the Member States to effectively manage migration and displacement challenges in the region.



Strengthening migration and displacement governance in the region

redit: IGAD Secretariat

3.5.3 Establishment of a Free **Movement of Persons and Transhumance Regime**

One of the priorities of IGAD is to accelerate economic integration and prosperity through the facilitation of the free movement of people in the IGAD region. As a result, IGAD is working towards encouraging Member States to develop policies or frameworks that guide the free movement of persons.

During the review period, IGAD implemented different interventions towards implementation of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons (FMPs), which yielded the following results:

• The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia signed the Protocol on FMPs while both Ethiopia & Djibouti on the Transhumance Protocol that presented during the 48th Ordinary Ministerial Meeting of IGAD.

- Three National Policy Meetings Ratification of the Protocols with the Governments of Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda were held. As a result, the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan have since signed the protocols on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance respectively.
- Regarding Knowledge products, IGAD produced a report on the impact of COVID-19 on migrant workers in and from the IGAD region. The report provides knowledge and evidence for improving labour migration and mobility governance in the region. Further still, nine (9) policy briefs were developed (8 on labour migration and mobility governance and one on the interaction between climate change, migration and employment.

The knowledge products have since provided national and regional insights on the bottlenecks to facilitating the free movement of labour, which will inform future programming to advance the free movement protocol.



Facilitating free movement of persons in the IGAD region

3.5.4 Strengthening Capacities for Migration Data Systems

Data and statistics are essential for informing the design of national policies and regional frameworks based on evidence. Therefore, strengthening existing data collection systems to capture migration-related indicators is key to strengthening migration approaches and coordination.

During the review period, IGAD delivered several interventions towards strengthening Member States' capacities in migration data systems:

- IGAD, in collaboration with partners, organised two regional migration data Technical Working Group (TWG) brought workshops that together statistical experts from national and regional levels to review and report on regional migration indicators. These workshops resulted in developing the IGAD minimum set of migration indicators and producing the 1st IGAD Regional Migration Statistics report, which was launched and disseminated. The migration statistics report provides an opportunity for the policy makers to utilise the findings to inform the development of policy-oriented programmes.
- IGAD supported the establishment of two national TWGson migration and displacement statistics in South Sudan and Sudan. The TWGs provide a platform for Member States to discuss practical ways and share experiences on how to effectively coordinate and harmonise statistical methods, concepts, and standards for generating migration and displacement statistics within the countries.

 IGAD organised a TWG workshop on migration statistics in Kenya. The workshop provided a framework for learning and sharing experiences on strengthening migration data systems at both regional and national levels. In addition, the platform provides the impetus for harmonising and improving production and utilising migration data in the IGAD Region.

In addition, IGAD organised a technical working group workshop on migration statistics in Kenya. The workshop provided a framework for learning and sharing experiences on strengthening migration data systems at both regional and national levels. In addition, the platform provides the impetus for harmonising and improving production and utilising migration data in the IGAD Region.

3.5.5 Support on Harmonisation of Migrant Remittance Policies and Frameworks

IGAD's remittances programme aims to support the harmonisation of remittance policies and regimes across the IGAD countries. Cross-border payments by migrants living and working outside their countries of origin have continued grown significantly in the region; for example, in 2021, remittances to the IGAD region increased by 8.6 per cent to \$8.8 billion. However, the remittances market in the region is still informal and requires urgent attention.

During the review period, IGAD, in collaboration with partners, implemented some interventions towards creating a formal remittance market, the results of which included:

- IGAD convened the regional experts meeting on the harmonisation of remittance policies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. During the meeting, comprehensive roadmap was endorsed on improving the legal and regulatory frameworks, financial and payment system infrastructures, and market practices, including data, consumer protection, and cooperation and collaboration. Consequently, the meeting resolved to establish a National Working Group on Remittance (NWG-R) in each of the Member States under the existing National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM-M) and the establishment of a Regional Steering Committee on Remittance (RSC-R).
- In order to improve the capacities of labour attachés and consular officials. IGAD delivered the first regional training workshop on Improving the Capacities of Labour Attachés and Embassy Officials Working on Labour Migration Governance in Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC). The training significantly improved the capacities of labour attachés and consular and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) officials in labour migration governance and protection of migrant workers in the Middle East. This workshop has since initiated a strong IGAD Network of Labour Attaches in the Middle East that will contribute to the intended IGAD-GCC Interregional Dialogue to discuss solutions to migrant workers from the IGAD region.

3.5.6 Prevention of Climate-**Induced and Natural Disaster Displacement**

IGAD continues to work towards reducing the effects of climate-induced and natural disaster displacement through prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and adaptation. During the review period, IGAD, in collaboration with partners, implemented some interventions to support Member States in preventing climate-induced and disaster displacement, the results of which included:

- i. IGAD hosted Regional Inter-Ministerial Conference on Migration, Environment and Climate Change in July 2022 in Uganda. The meeting recommended four action points. Those were:
- b. the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Working Group between IGAD and the EAC on Climate Change, Environment and Migration;
- c. addressing data and knowledge gaps in climate-induced displacement by investing in regional capacities for prediction and early warning;
- d. strengthening cooperation at all levels of government and communities to implement treaties, pacts, protocols, and regulations on the free movement people, labour mobility and transhumance; and
- e. mobilising joint technical and financial resources to facilitate capacity building and technology transfer to address climate-induced disaster displacement.

3.5.7 Enhancing Evidence-based Decision-Making Discourses on Migration and Displacement

During the review period, IGAD, in collaboration with partners, implemented several interventions towards enhancing evidence-based decisions on migration and displacement. Under this:

- a. IGAD convened the 3rd IGAD Regional Scientific Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. The conference themed "Inclusion and Social Cohesion: Connecting Research, data and Policy" enabled researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and international institutions to share their experiences, knowledge and policy recommendations on effective ways and means of protecting vulnerable groups and increasing the resilience of migrants, refugees, displaced persons, and host communities.
- b. IGAD also supported the development of a number strategies, including: the Standard Operational Strategy on Children on Move; Strategic Plan for South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (2023 – 2027); the Comprehensive Program for Implementation of Djibouti Declaration (PIDD) and Plan of Action for Five Years. Also, different research studies were executed and documented, including:

- Mapping of existing socioeconomic services and durable solution baseline survey in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu;
- Documentation study on the implementation of the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach in the context of forced displacement in the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) areas focused on education investments in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda;
- Assessment on national asylum and refugee management policies, laws, and practices status of refugee management;
- Study on the Situation of Women Migrant Workers in the IGAD
- Draft Study Report on Increasing Adoption of Sustainable Energy Solutions in Kenya, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda; and
- Report on the state of refugee protection and management in the region to facilitate the development of refugee policy in the IGAD region.



Supporting Evidence-based Decision Making on Migration and displacement in the region

3.5.8 Enhancing Access to **Education Services in the** Region

IGAD's Education Programme complements Member States' efforts in ensuring accessibility, availability and affordability of quality education services across IGAD Member States through targeted interventions that focus on vulnerable populations, especially refugees and IDPs.

During the review period, IGAD, in collaboration with partners, implemented several education interventions, the results of which included:

 Development and validation of the IGAD Regional Qualifications Framework (IGADQF) by the Member States in Entebbe, Uganda. This framework will guide Member States to develop and or enhance their respective national qualification frameworks for providing education services. In addition, two highlevel meetings of the IGAD Council of Higher Education were held to deliberate on critical regional strategic education issues.

- IGAD facilitated the admission of 12 students at the International University of Africa (IAU) under the IGAD Scholarship Programme. The IGAD scholarship initiative was presented and adopted during the IGAD Executive Council meeting held in December 2022 in Khartoum. Sudan.
- IGAD provided specialised training to 151 teachers in the three Member States of Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda to acquire skills and knowledge in effectively teaching refugees.
- IGAD also provided financial and technical support to Djibouti and Somalia to develop their Costed National Education Response Plan to implement the Djibouti Declaration. This is aimed at ensuring the inclusion of refugees in the education sector of the respective Member States.



▶ Enhancing access to education services in vulnerable communities in the IGAD region

Credit: IGAD Secretaria

3.5.9 Operationalisation of the Regional Migration Fund

In line with its Social Development Programmes, IGAD created the Regional Migration Fund to create economic opportunities and improve living conditions for migrants, refugees, and host communities in the region. Through this initiative, several investments have since been planned to be executed, including:

- Three lower-scale and less expensive water schemes were identified in each of the cross-border locations; one in Kenya and two in Ethiopia (Moyale Oromia and Moyale Somalia,
- Finalised the planning of a list of other nonwater investment projects to be undertaken in the area rehabilitation of three (3) livestock market centres, construction of

- two (2) abattoirs, one (1) rehabilitation, construction of three (3) Boda Boda shelters and construction of three (3) Boda Boda Offices.
- Consultations and workshops conducted with the Government Official from the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and endorsed Tog-wajale as the second location for regional migration fund intervention
- Conducted investment planning missions to Tog-wajale and the identification of thematic areas of potential Regional Migration Fund (RMF) intervention, including livestock sector, agriculture, water source development and youth entrepreneurship development
- Similarly, under regional migration fund investment window II in the republic of

- Djibouti (Ali-Sabieh and Ali Addeh), the following were executed during the year
- Conducted feasibility studies of proposed projects under Window II - Rehabilitation of the Lycée technique in Ali Sabieh (AS), construction of local markets in Ali Sabieh and Ali Addeh (AA) and construction of a Community Development Centre in Ali Addeh
 - IGAD signed a sub-delegatee agreement with NRC and DRC to implement the four infrastructure projects under Investment Window II.
 - Finalised the procurement of a works contractor for the construction of the Orientation Centre at ONARS (Refugee Agency)

3.5.10 Strengthening the IGAD **Migration Governance Architecture**

Over the years, the IGAD Migration Programme has advocated sustainable long-term solutions and addressed the root causes such as conflicts, political instability, and drought. This focus includes harnessing the development potential of migration and creating opportunities and pathways for people to have skills and economic opportunities so that when they migrate, they have better opportunities.

- Provided capacity building for the Local Coordination Committee in Ali Sabieh and Ali Addeh on gender and sustainability of infrastructure projects.
- Once completed, these investments will create economic opportunities and improve living conditions for refugees, migrants and the local and host population in the targeted areas.
- On the other hand, IGAD Executive Secretary hosted and addressed the KFW mission, briefed the progress made so far and reiterated IGAD's commitment to smooth implementation.
- In September 2022, the Executive Secretary hosted the 3rd Regional Migration Fund annual steering committee and proposed expanding the initiative to new crossborder locations in the Member States.

To achieve this goal, IGAD organised a high-level forum (conference) on the Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihoods and self-reliance of refugees, returnees and host communities to ensure sustainable livelihood support and economic inclusion. In addition, the platform provided an opportunity for discussions on renewable energy, financial inclusion, digital literacy and connectivity, market linkages and value chain supply, and social protection.



3.6 BUILDING A PEACEFUL, SECURE AND STABLE REGION

The establishment of IGAD was largely inspired by the noble purpose of promoting peace, security and stability, eliminating sources of conflict and preventing and resolving conflict in the region.

IGAD seeks to complement the efforts of IGAD Member States towards attaining economic integration and development in line with the aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several Peace and Security (P&S) programmes and interventions whose results are highlighted below:

3.6.1 IGAD Protocol on Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism

The Protocol relating to establishing a conflict early warning and response mechanism signed under Article 7 (g) of the Agreement Establishing IGAD aims to strengthen IGAD's capacity to systematically anticipate and respond to various conflicts within the region.

IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) was established in 2022 and is mandated to receive, generate, analyse and share high-quality information concerning potentially violent conflicts to decision-makers to inform peace and stability actions in the region.

During the review period, IGAD, through CEWARN implemented several interventions in line with the CEWARN Protocol and the achievements are described below:

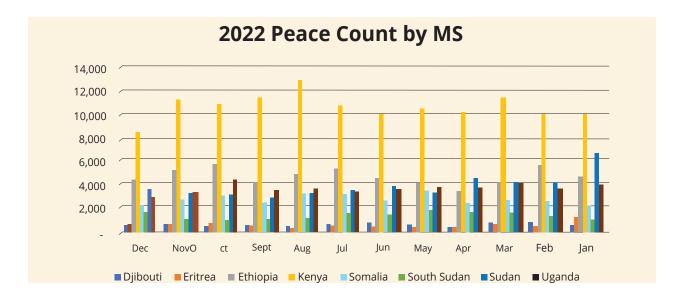
- a. The CEWARN Strategy 2021-2025 was reviewed and endorsed by representatives from IGAD Member States and stakeholders in November 2022 in Ethiopia. The Strategy and its Implementation Plan aims to position CEWARN as a mechanism adaptable to fast-evolving and highly complex human security challenges in the region.
- b. Regarding strengthening national early warning systems, all CEWERU Offices in IGAD Member States were capacitated with functional equipment, devices and tools, including laptops, tablets for field monitors and CEWERU situations rooms to strengthen data collection, reporting and analysis capabilities of Member States. In addition, Member States, specifically technical officers from CEWERUs, were trained in using Geographic Information System (GIS) for conflict analysis, field reporting and drafting for political and development analysis.

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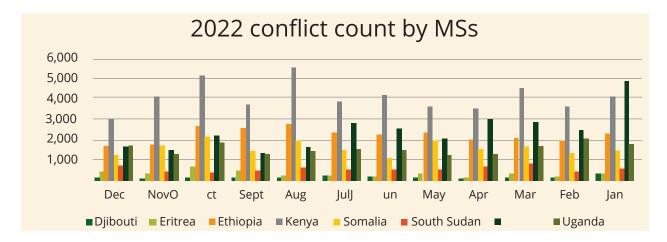
knowledge products on conflict early warning and response were produced and disseminated to IGAD member states and other stakeholders

- a. In addition, technical officers from CEWERUS were trained in Online geographic information systems to improve their ability to collect, analyse, disseminate, or use geolocated data and/ or information.
- b. IGAD through CEWARN, in close collaboration with and partners Member States stakeholders, supported operationalisation of the mechanism's Rapid Response Fund (RRF) by making available grants for regular emergency projects. Through this Fund, IGAD supported 15 emergencies and 29 regular peace building, conflict prevention, management and resolution projects. These grants are aimed at strengthening the rapid response capacity of Member States to effectively prevent violent conflicts. In order to further operationalise the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), seed grants were provided to 20 approved RRF Emergency projects distributed across
- Member States. These grants are aimed at strengthening the rapid response capacity of Member States to effectively prevent violent conflicts.
- c. IGAD also supported the development of the official website for the national CEWERU of Djibouti. Once finalised, the website will enhance the Djibouti CEWERU reporting function and also improve its visibility. Initially, websites for Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Somalia were developed and operational.
- d. CEWARN's capability to capture peace and conflict events across the region was enhanced with the development of an events' scanning tool with the ability to capture an average of 10,000 event reports per month (see 2022 report in the charts below). The richness of the data enables CEWARN to undertake trend analysis and anticipate conflict risks in each Member State."

Chart xx: CEWARN Analytics on peace count by Member State in 2022.







3.6.2 Mediation for Peace and Stability

IGAD's Protocol on Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation serves as the primary guide for Member States to effectively, efficiently and transparently design preventive diplomacy and mediation interventions and engage in conflict prevention, management and resolution in the region.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions to support Member States in the areas of Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation, including but not limited to the following:

- The IGAD Protocol on Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation was popularised across the IGAD Member States to facilitate peace building efforts, especially in Sudan and South Sudan. The Protocol aims to serve as a primary guide for Member States to use a standard procedure for conflict prevention and resolution of conflicts through following diplomatic practices.
- building activities Capacity implemented to strengthen the capacities of Member States in different thematic areas such as Peace building, Dialogue,

Reconciliation and Confidence Building; Inter-Generational Dialogue on inclusive peace processes for youth in Sudan; and Mediation skills and knowledge transfer for women in refugee camps. These training exercises are expected to equip the targeted stakeholders with the requisite skills and knowledge to serve as peace building mediators.

- IGAD supported a CBMs Workshop for the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) Technical Committee Members. This workshop engaged the members to share experiences, deliberate on the functions of the CTRH and design tools for public consultations.
- IGAD also organised an experiencesharing workshop for the African Inter-Party Dialogue Mechanisms for the national dialogue commissions in IGAD and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regions. The workshop provided a platform for participants to exchange experiences, knowledge, and insights on Inter-Party Dialogue processes and paved the way for the next engagement areas.

3.6.3 Efforts on Post- Conflict Peace Building

The challenges facing post-conflict communities in the IGAD region are enormous and long-term solutions are critical to ensuring durable peace. Over the years, IGAD has supported and continues peace building efforts for post-conflict Member States, including in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

During the review period, several interventions were implemented, which resulted in the following achievements:

Supporting the Peace Process in South Sudan:

IGAD has supported peace efforts in South Sudan since the first peace agreement was signed in

- a. IGAD secured the extension of the tenure of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) from the parties to the R-ARCSS to enable the Committee to complete its work. Accordingly, the NCAC resumed its activities officially on 17th May 2022 and by December 2022, six legislations had been drafted and/or revised and submitted to the concerned authorities for consideration.
- b. IGAD has significantly supported the implementation of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (CTSAMVM). CTSAMVM is a critical mechanism through which the Ceasefire among the signatories' parties to the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is maintained.

January 2005. Since then, IGAD's resolute action has helped prevent further conflict and kept the warring parties focused on negotiating a political settlement through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in August 2015.

During the review period, IGAD supported several interventions towards the implementation of the RSS CPA, including but not limited to the following:

a. IGAD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of South Sudan, supported the inauguration of the long-awaited ad-hoc Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) of South Sudan on 28th July 2022. Specifically, IGAD prepared the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of JRC and mobilised the requisite financial resources for its operationalisation.

Among the CTSAMVM initiatives supported included:

- a. Data collection activities for the monitoring and verification teams on the parties' adherence to the provisions of the agreement. In addition, monitoring and verifying movement of personnel and
- b. IGAD's presence in South Sudan has improved trust among the Party Signatories, resulting in the graduation of the 55,000 of the Necessary Unified Forces. Accordingly, preparations for the training and graduation of the second batch are underway.

The Presence of IGAD-CTSAMVM has facilitated the opening of humanitarian corridors, facilitating the movement of goods, services, and people across borders. More South Sudanese refugees have continued to voluntarily return to the country, while about 2.3 million are still being hosted in neighbouring countries.

Supporting the Peace Process in Sudan:

IGAD's engagement in the Sudan peace process started decades ago after its establishment of the Standing Committee on Peace to assist in leading the negotiations to end the conflict in Sudan. Since then, several initiatives have been executed through political and diplomatic avenues. During the review period, IGAD executed a series of interventions which resulted in the following:

- supported the ongoing peace process through the secondment of a Chief Moderator and Senior Political Advisor to the peace process in Sudan.
- b. IGAD led resource mobilisation efforts to acquire the requisite financial resources and technical assistance required during the peace negotiations in Sudan.
- c. Through the Trilateral Mechanism, the Office of the IGAD Special Envoy to Sudan has been engaged in many negotiation meetings, shuttle diplomacy and bilateral consultations.
- d. In addition, **IGAD** supported independent study to provide options and recommendations for the Trilateral Mechanism to facilitate its activities in a wellinformed environment.

Supporting the Peace Process in Somalia

Over the years, IGAD has played a critical role in supporting the peace building, reconciliation, reconstruction and resolving of the conflict in Somalia. During the review period, IGAD, through its Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Somalia (RESGAS) programme, executed several interventions that resulted in the following:

- a. IGAD supported the consensus-building process for the government's security reform agenda and priorities. Subsequently, IGAD supported the rollout of the transition plan between the Federal Member States and the Federal Government. In addition, IGAD supports Rapid Response Facility and Coordination for emerging needs in the process.
- b. IGAD also engaged in diplomatic support to Somalia through shuttle diplomacies for the establishment of the cabinet, which heavily facilitated the successful conclusion of the election and peaceful transition of power in the country. For instance, IGAD working with the African Union (AU) supported by the European Union, conducted a diplomatic mission to Puntland to mediate between the FGS and the Jubaland authorities, which resulted in an agreement between the Puntland Government.
- c. IGAD supported several capacity building initiatives for relevant institutions in the thematic areas of peace building, inclusive and gender-responsive processes, and genuine political settlements. Specifically, the training workshops aimed at enhancing the representation and participation of Somali women in public spaces and promoting inclusive and gender-responsive processes.

In addition, IGAD also supported other regional capacity building initiatives on post-conflict peace building, including but not limited to:

- a. conflict management and peace building training for Ethiopia;
- b. Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) training for Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan; and
- c. training on conflict prevention, management, and resolutions for the Council of the IGAD Youth Forum for Peace.

3.6.4 Strengthening Mechanisms to Address Transnational Security Threats

IGAD's Security Sector Programme (ISSP) complements Member States' efforts to address the region's common transnational, regional and national security threats in the region. Specifically, the ISSP contributes prediction, anticipation, prevention, and management of emerging, evolving, and exiting security threats. During the review period, IGAD continued to strengthen regional coordination and cooperation among Member States to combat security sector threats through several interventions that resulted in the following:

- a. IGAD supported the finalisation and publication of the Regional Strategy to Prevent, Counter, and Respond to the Threat of Improvised Explosives Devices (IED) in the region.
- b. IGAD developed and finalised the Regional Strategy to Prevent, Counter, and Respond to the Threat of Improvised Explosives Devices (IED). This process included extensive consultative processes that included the formation of a technical

- committee from all IGAD Member States and the further conducting of four technical committee meetings in the region. The Strategy is yet to be approved by the IGAD Committee of Ambassadors.
- c. Several knowledge products on transnational security were produced and disseminated to enhance Member States and stakeholders' knowledge and efforts against security threats. Among the knowledge products are:
 - A comprehensive assessment of transnational security threats (TSTs) and vulnerability in the IGAD region;
 - An assessment of trends and dynamics of international terrorist networks in the IGAD region; c) an impact assessment of ISSP interventions in IGAD Member States and; d) a capacity needs assessment of IGAD Member States' Criminal Justice Sector (CJS).
- d. IGAD delivered several capacity building interventions to build and enhance the capacity of law enforcement, including the criminal justice sector, in the IGAD Member States, to prevent and counter transnational security threats better. The capacity building was provided in the form of training exercises, consultative workshops and seminars at national and regional levels in the following themespecific based areas, among others:
 - Security threats of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) (drones) and other emerging technologies
 - Security, Intelligence, and Risk Analysis against Transnational Security Threats

- Nexus between illegal immigration and terrorism
- Investigation and Prosecution of Drug and Psychotropic Substances
- Application of mutual legal assistance and extradition frameworks
- Role of technology and social media platforms in countering terrorism;
- Integrated border security management;
- Security Sector Reform (SSR) and Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration (DDR);
- IED management and inter and intra-

agency cooperation and collaboration.

The customised training exercises have since improved the capacity of relevant security sector institutions among IGAD Member States, including Border Control Agencies, Counter Terrorism Units, National Police Service, External Security Agencies, Offices of Public Prosecution, Judiciary, Intelligence Units and Internal Security Agencies, to name but a few. Moreover, the capacity building interventions have also contributed to enhancing the inter-agency and multi-agency cooperation among the practitioners by creating informal networks, exchange of information, experience sharing, as well as their collaboration with non-state actors.



▶ Enhancing regional capacities to address transnational security threats

3.6.5 Efforts on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

IGAD, through its Centre for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE), supports Member States by implementing non-coercive measures to address the drivers of violent extremism in the region. IGAD's interventions are guided by a human security approach that combines state security with the larger imperative of non-state actors in addressing security concerns.

During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions towards addressing the drivers of violent extremism in the region, the results of which include but are not limited to:

- a. The IGAD Regional Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism was reviewed and validated. Specifically, the CVE Strategy defines practical strategies to be delivered by IGAD towards preventing and countering VE in the region in the medium term.
- IGAD also delivered several capacity building workshops aimed at building the capacity of Member States (Djibouti,

Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) and non-state actors in countering violent extremism. The workshops focused on different thematic areas, including:

- Enhancing the capacity of the Regional Criminal Justice System;
- Enhancing awareness of media practitioners in countering violent extremism;
- Strengthening cooperation and collaboration between state and nonstate actors in PCVE;
- Strategic communications skills for producing counter and alternative video narratives to detect and interrupt violent extremists' narratives; and
- Enhancing the capacity of CSOs to respond better in a crisis, such as in the aftermath of a terrorist or violent extremist attack.

The workshops have since provided a platform for state and non-state actors to discuss and share experiences and lessons on countering violent extremism in the region



Enhancing regional capacities to prevent and counter violent extremism

3.6.6 Support to the Red Sea and **Gulf of Aden Security Efforts**

IGAD's Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden programme supports Member States' efforts, especially Somalia and Djibouti, to address the maritime crime and security threats on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. IGAD's success has been derived from the pursuance of diplomatic arrangements to address security crime and threats and deliver capacity building support to law enforcement agencies. During the review period, IGAD delivered the following results:

a. The IGAD Special Taskforce concluded a capacity building training on maritime governance and threats on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in December 2022. In addition, the IGAD Special Taskforce led the finalisation and later facilitated the adoption of the IGAD Convention, Common Position and the Regional Plan of Action was finalised and adopted.

- b. IGAD also supported the development of the Engagement Strategy between the eastern and western shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and other national. regional, inter-regional and international institutions. Once finalised, the strategy will guide coordination, partnership, and cooperation aspects between both littoral and nonliteral countries and those on the eastern and western shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.
- c. IGAD, through the Office of the Special Envoy on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, conducted several diplomatic missions and engagements to solicit support in addressing the everyday

challenges of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. The Special Envoy met with the US Special Envoy to the Horn of Africa, the US State Department office, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other multilateral institutions and diplomatic communities with related mandates.

This engagement has since improved understanding of and collaboration with the ongoing work of the IGAD Taskforce on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

3.6.7. Enhancing Good Governance and **Democratisation in the Region**

IGAD's Political Affairs programme aims to complement the efforts of IGAD Member States to promote and deepen democracy, good governance, holding of credible and regular elections, and respect and protection of human rights. During the review period, IGAD implemented several interventions towards enhancing good governance and democratisation in the region, the results of which include:

 IGAD successfully supported an Election Observation Mission for Kenya's General Election in 2022. The Mission's objective was to observe Kenya's efforts towards independently and impartially holding

free, fair and credible elections in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya. As a result, the observation mission confirmed that Kenyans conducted free, fair and credible election.

Many capacity building interventions were conducted for targeted Member States and stakeholders in the areas of human rights as well as investigative and reporting skills. During the workshops, participants from Member States and other stakeholders shared lessons and experiences on the challenges and good practices in preventing human rights abuses and how to educate the public and other stakeholders on human rights.

The workshops culminated in establishing of an IGAD-led regional platform for coordinating human rights issues.

In conclusion, IGAD's Peace and Security interventions significantly contributed to the peace and security situation in the region in 2022. Through IGAD's P&S Strategy, IGAD mobilised the necessary resources to implement the above interventions, including the digitisation of P&S operations and the establishment of the IGAD Media Network on Peace and Security.

Impact Story On Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace.

As we celebrate the International Day for Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace, we hereby highlight the undeniable added value of multilateral diplomacy in reconciliation and peace building processes. While bilateral diplomacy for peace is the cornerstone for maintaining and nurturing peaceful co-existence and mutually beneficial cooperation between countries, multilateralism is critical in times of crisis where bilateral negotiations have reached choking points.

Moreover, history has taught us that multilateral diplomacy for peace plays a crucial role in peace processes inside the a country's borders. The example of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) bringing together stakeholders in Somalia and coordinating efforts by neighbouring countries and the larger world community towards peace building in the country is a good illustration of multilateralism at work for peace.

The IGAD Special Mission to Somalia Office aims to support State building, capacity building, peace building and reconciliation in Somalia. IGAD Mission works collectively at horizontal and vertical levels of government, notably, Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS).

Towards this objective, IGAD undertook several virtual and physical multilateral, diplomatic and technical engagements to working towards cohesion and harmony at both levels of Government. These included: firstly, contribution to the FGS-FMS agenda of inclusive political processes, including FGS-FMS' elections.

Through bilateral engagements as well as collective engagements with the International Partners (C6+, including the UK, UN, US, EU and AU Group of Ambassadors and Envoys from AU), UN and IGAD contributed to the peace process that initiated dispute resolution on the recent federal election modalities and timelines. To this end, the IGAD Executive Secretary, Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu, on 9th April 2021 chaired a high-level quartet meeting of AU, EU and UN with the aim of pacifying electoral disputes. The collegiality of these multilateral institutions was unprecedented and has opened opportunities for close networking and delivering as one.

These efforts resulted in the commencement of dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States, allowing parties to agree on the modalities and timelines for the election via the Somali-led, Somali-owned process.

To ensure the success of an inclusive and participatory electoral process, IGAD has embarked on supporting and facilitating peace building, cohesion and community integration in Beledweyn town in Hirshabelle State in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) of Somalia on 10th December 2021.

This engagement in Beledweyn town was in addition to rounds of peace building efforts conducted by IGAD in Mogadishu between 11th – 19th December 2021. The workshop in Beledweyn town mainly focused on the role of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in addressing ongoing disputes and those emerging during the then-upcoming election process and beyond in Southwest, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Galmudug. IGAD was also involved in the resolution of the disputes between Puntland and Somaliland.

The dynamic nature of the situation in Somalia, coupled with an increasingly complex geopolitical landscape, including the Ukraine-Russia conflict, has the potential to affect the IGAD's ability to maintain peace and security in the wider region.

Multilateral diplomacy is crucial in addressing challenges, including prolonged drought caused by climate change, migration, election disputes and the fight against Al-Shabaab and other terrorist groups in Somalia. The IGAD will continue to advocate at national, regional and international levels for the importance of multilateralism in conflict prevention and resolution.



3.7 BUILDING A STRONGER IGAD FOR BETTER SERVICE DELIVERY

IGAD aspires to continually improve its critical internal systems and processes and to harmonise its policies and procedures to facilitate the effective and efficient delivery of its mandate. These systems and processes include information and communication technologies, human resources development systems, financial and accounting systems, budget and reporting systems, risk management and auditing systems. Others are legal systems, quality assurance and standard procedures, procurement systems, communication and knowledge management systems, planning, monitoring and evaluation systems.

In 2022, IGAD implemented several interventions to achieve the above objective and the results of which are highlighted below:

3.7.1 Strengthening programme development and management

With a broad and growing portfolio covering various sectors and thematic areas, IGAD continued developing systems and measures for strengthened programme and project planning, and performance management.

Guided by the IGAD Regional Strategy 2021 – 2025 and revised Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines, an IGAD Corporate Accountability Framework (ICAF) was introduced as a tool for periodic (quarterly, bi-annual, and annual) tracking of performance by all organisational units. The ICAF consists of resultsbased indicators aligned with the different work units' functions, which form the basis for performance assessments and identifying required remedial actions by IGAD's Senior Management Team where necessary. The framework greatly improved results monitoring and reporting requirements by divisions, programmes and specialised offices in 2022.

Moreover, the year under review also witnessed an upgrade from a manual planning and budgeting system to a digitalised Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring System (PBMS). The BPMS has transformed the preparation and aggregation of corporate-wide plans and budgets, including integration with the accounting system for more efficient and effective physical and financial performance monitoring and reporting. Twenty (20) technical staff were trained in use of PBMS, which led to the full operationalisation of the system by the end of the year.

3.7.2 Deepening International Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Promoting peace, prosperity and regional integration in the IGAD region calls for cooperation among countries in Eastern and the Horn of Africa and nurturing and sustaining collaborative and mutually beneficial partnerships with various donors and development partners. These include countries, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), multilateral organisations, civil society, the private sector, and other actors.

Through strategic engagements and partnerships, IGAD was able to implement various programmes and projects as reported in the preceding chapters, thereby reinforcing Member States' efforts to respond to multiple crises not only experienced during the year, such as drought and floods in different parts of the region, but also recurring challenges in the areas of peace and security, economy, health, environment and natural resources management among others.

The IGAD Resource Mobilisation and Partnership Strategies respectively were revised to support adaptation to the changing landscape in international cooperation and development aid on the one hand, and improving efficiency, synergy and effectiveness in addressing shared challenges and priorities in the region on the other hand. Partnership engagements during the year included highlevel policy dialogues and operational level coordination platforms between IGAD and the different partners. The high-level partnership engagements included among other things the UN General Assembly held in New York, the European Union (EU) – African Union (AU) Summit held in Brussels, the USA-Africa Summit held in Washington DC, the World Bank Spring Meeting held in Washington DC, Horn of Africa Initiative Ministerial Meetings, AU Summits as well as various high-level bilateral meetings held with specific countries with missions accredited to IGAD.

At the operational level, IGAD held regular coordination and cooperation engagements with various donors and partners in development aimed to strengthen coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and value maximisation from existing and future development initiatives. These included regular meetings and dialogues with the EU Delegation in Djibouti, EU International Partnerships (EU INTPA) on the new Global Europe Framework for 2021-2027 (Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Programming), German Technical Services (GIZ), USAID, AFDB and various UN agencies, including the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Office for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNSEHOA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women (UNWomen).

Additionally, various Thematic Coordination Groups (TCGs) were maintained as a platform for joint oversight and governance of cooperation programmes. These included the Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP) Coordination Group, the Migration Coordination Group, the Peace and Security Coordination Group, and bilateral cooperation periodic review meetings such as IGAD/ Sweden Annual Meeting.

Efforts were also made to strengthen coordination and coherence with initiatives of other regional bodies, including regular policy and programme dialogues with AU, such as through African Union Development Agency (AUDA)-New Partnership for Development (NEPAD) and Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP); and with RECs through the Inter-REC Coordination Platform.



Deepening cooperation and partnerships in the region

3.7.3 Boosting Evidence-based Decision making

IGAD's political convergence stewardship and technical leadership role in formulating and implementing regional policies and normative frameworks in different priority areas of intervention demands the availability of essential information and knowledge products. For this purpose, Platforms such as the IGAD Statistics Committee, IGAD Knowledge Management Working Group and IGAD M&E Working Group respectively carried out various analytical exercises on topics such as COVID-19, drought and other disasters, conflict, food security, climate change and violent extremism among others.

In 2022, various Knowledge Products were produced and disseminated among various audiences and stakeholders throughout seven IGAD Member States. The products included the IGAD Statistics Report, Newsletters, Research Reports, Digital Health Baseline Assessment Report, and the post-marketing surveillance of three life-saving drugs. In addition, these products inform the design, implementation and review of policies, programmes and other initiatives executed at regional and country levels.

3.7.4 Taking IGAD to the People

Improving the interaction between IGAD and its Member States and enhancing the organisation's visibility in the in Member States and beyond required, establishing appropriate institutional mechanisms at the country level. Against this backdrop, Mission Offices were established in IGAD Member States in 2021. In addition, among the institutional and administrative reforms, IGAD established Offices of Special Envoys to Brussels, African Union, South Sudan and the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and Somalia (RESGAS) to strengthen its diplomatic relations in targeted strategic locations and institutions.

During the year under review, the IGAD Heads of Mission provided key government Ministries, Departments and Agencies with regular updates on IGAD programmes and initiatives. They supported the coordination of various IGAD events, including high-level ministerial meetings held in the Member States.

The Heads of Mission spearheaded the revision of IGAD Host Agreements in Ethiopia and Kenya and built wider cooperation networks with donors and development partners in areas of mutual interest.

3.7.5 Increasing Traction towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Gender inequalities cut across the entire IGAD portfolio, and it is a policy imperative for all work units to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through programmes and projects. To reinforce accountability for gender equality results, IGAD, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), initiated the implementation of the Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions (GES-PI) Certification Programme. A core staff team was trained in the GES-PI approach, and internal capacity for rollout was built.

In addition, technical support and backstopping on mainstreaming gender in various IGAD programmes was provided. This included interventions addressing drought resilience, blue economy, migration management, peace and security.

A knowledge share fair on gender and resilience involving all IGAD Member States was held. The share fair showcased good practices through drought resilience projects in different IGAD Member States on how gender inequalities were addressed. Furthermore, IGAD staff and the IGAD Roster of Mediators from Member States were trained in Women, Peace and Security agendas.

IGAD, in partnership with UNDP and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), launched an online entrepreneurship training platform for women entrepreneurs in the IGAD region. The training was conducted virtually for five weeks, and the physical training will be held in 2023

The review and revision of the IGAD Gender Strategy and IGAD Regional Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 were initiated in 2022, and consultations with key stakeholders, including Member States, concluded. The two plans will be finalised in 2023 to provide a comprehensive framework and priorities for the medium term on IGAD's gender equality and women's empowerment agenda.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

// Institution

112,000

255,000

32,062

3.7.6 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

a. Income and Expenditure by sources of funding for FY 2022 are subject to an external audit to be conducted in FY 2023.

In the year 2022, the IGAD Secretariat recognised total income of USD 47,125,123 (11,274,192 = MSs and 35,850,931=Partners Funding).

IGAD member countries contributed a total of USD 11,274,192 while the arrears stood at USD 30,244,477 as at 31st December 2022. Funds received through the IGAD Secretariat towards implementation of IGAD programmes in the period 1 January to 31st December 2022 (in USD) and trend analysis.

Source of Funding	Funds received			
	2022	2021	2020	
MS Contributions	11,274,192	13,166,383	9,320,238	
Partner Funding	35,850,931	48,101,572	47,758,133	
Others income	0	422,748	289,305	
Total Funding	47,125,123	61,690,703	57,367,676	

The total expenditure as at 31st December 2022 was US\$ 60,502,429.

b. Audited Financial Statements for 2021

The IGAD institutional 2021 audit report was clean. Compared with previous audit findings, there was neither significant deficiency nor control deficiency were reported in FY2021 Audit. This improvement could be due to implementation of financial rules and regulations, internal controls and international standards. IGAD Secretariat received a total USD 66,085,204 and total expenditure was USD 72,084,129.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue from non-exchange transactions		31 Dec	ember 2021		31 Dece	ember 2020
	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Contribution from member states	14,836,573		14,836,573	11,869,244	-	11,869,244
Income from donors		50,825,883	50,825,883	-	40,757,699	40,757,699
Decrease in provision of contribution from member states				-	-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Interest income	78	236,915	78	-	-	-
Other income	185,755	-	422,275	289,305	-	289,305
Total revenue	15,022,406	51,062,798	65,966,216	12,158,549	40,757,699	52,916,248
Expenditure						
Staff costs	11,829,856		11,829,856	9,354,820	-	9,354,820
Other operating expenses	1,782,897		1,782,897	4,105,118	-	4,105,118
Depreciation	222,116	654,836	876,952	161,655	790,054	951,709
Amortization of Intangible assets	-	13,665	13,665	-	13,665	13,665
Increase in provision from Member states	5,379,741		5,379,741	6,788,373	-	6,788,373
Project expenditure		52,170,971	52,170,971	-	40,409,790	40,409,790
Finance costs		30,047	30,047		252,787	252,787
Total expenditure	19,214,610	52,869,519	72,084,129	20,409,966	41,466,296	61,876,262
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(4,192,204)	(1,806,721)	(5,998,925)	(8,251,417)	(708,597)	(8,960,014)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

		31 Dec	ember 2021		31 Dec	ember 2020
Non-current assets	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Property plant and equipment	1,398,916	3,172,727	4,571,643	1,411,499	4,013,031	5,425,530
Intangible assets		23,126	23,126	-	50,457	50,457
Total non-current assets	1,398,916	3,195,853	4,594,769	1,411,499	4,063,488	5,475,987
Current assets						
Contribution from members	2,846,266	-	2,846,266	10,795,184	-	10,795,184
Debtors and prepayments	2,241,271	8,638,435	10,879,706	3,426,239	7,291,701	10,717,940
Grant receivable	-	2,024,374	2,024,374	-	1,740,754	1,740,754
Cash and cash equivalents	1,517,388	29,358,382	30,875,770	3,797,649	20,926,208	24,723,857
Total current assets	6,604,925	40,021,191	46,626,116	18,019,072	29,958,663	47,977,735
Total assets	8,003,841	43,217,044	51,220,885	19,430,571	34,022,151	53,452,722
Fund balances						
General fund	5,262,418		5,262,418	17,706,039	-	17,706,039
Special fund		789,482	789,482	-	3,304,800	3,304,800

		31 Dec	ember 2021		31 Dec	ember 2020
Non-current assets	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Total fund balances	F 262 440	700 402	C 054 000	47 706 020	2 204 000	24 040 020
	5,262,418	789,482	6,051,900	17,706,039	3,304,800	21,010,839
Fund balances						
General fund	5,262,418		5,262,418	17,706,039	-	17,706,039
Special fund		789,482	789,482	-	3,304,800	3,304,800
Total fund balances	5,262,418	789,482	6,051,900	17,706,039	3,304,800	21,010,839
Current liabilities						
Creditors and accruals	705,604	5,873,805	6,579,409	462,260	6,655,256	7,117,516
Unexpended grant liability	-	36,553,757	36,553,757	-	24,062,095	24,062,095
Provision for staff benefits	2,035,819		2,035,819	1,262,272	-	1,262,272
Total current liabilities	2,741,423	42,430,542	45,168,985	1,724,532	30,717,351	32,441,883
Total fund balances and current liabilities	8,003,841	42,994,692	51,220,885	19,430,571	34,022,151	53,452,722

Statement of changes in fund balances

	General fund	Special fund	Total
	USD	USD	USD
At 1 January 2020	17,706,039	3,304,800	21,010,839
Prior period adjustments	-	315,563	315,563
Surplus for the year	(8,251,417)	(708,597)	(8,960,014)
At 31 December 2020	9,454,622	2,596,203	12,050,825
At 1 January 2021	9,454,622	2,596,203	12,050,825
Deficit for the year	(4,192,204)	(1,806,721)	(5,998,925)
Adjustments			
At end of the year 2021	5,262,418	789,482	6,051,900

IGAD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS





AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP





















Food and Agriculture Organization of the **United Nations**











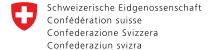












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