



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION AT A GLANCE

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Published by:
The Intergovernmental Authority on Development
© IGAD 2020

Design & Layout: Kichimbi Brand Solution
Editor: Humphrey Sipalla

This publication was made possible through the support of the African Development Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

REQUIRED CITATION

The IGAD Agriculture and Environment Division. 2020. The Agriculture and Environment Division Brochure. Nairobi. pp. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

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1. INTRODUCTION TO IGAD

Credit: IGAD/AED

1. INTRODUCTION TO IGAD

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of the regional economic communities (RECs) of the African Union. It stretches over an area of 5.2 million square kilometres that comprises Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The region has 6,960 kilometres of coastline with the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Tadjoura and the Red Sea.



MAP OF IGAD

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Some 70 to 75 percent of the IGAD region is made up of arid and semi-arid lands, which receive less than 600 mm of rainfall annually. The rest of the region has a great variety of climates and landscapes including cool highlands, swamp areas, tropical rainforests and other features typical of an equatorial region. 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).



1.1. 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 argued strongly for a regional approach.

A number of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions also recommended that a regional body be established in the Horn of Africa.

In 1986, the countries in the Horn of Africa formed the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) with a mandate to coordinate and complement national efforts in combatting drought and desertification.

In April 1995, Member States decided to revitalise IGADD and expand cooperation among Member States. 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 Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

IGAD was launched on Nov. 25, 1996, with expanded areas of regional cooperation and integration and social development, peace and security and humanitarian affairs and agriculture and environment protection.



In 1986, the countries in the Horn of Africa formed the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) with a mandate to coordinate and complement national efforts in combatting drought and desertification



1.2. THE POLICY ORGANS OF IGAD

IGAD IS COMPRISED OF FOUR HIERARCHICAL POLICY ORGANS:

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government

The supreme policy making organ of the Authority. It provides policy directives, supervises the performance of the Authority and meets once a year. A chairperson is elected from among the Member States in rotation.

The Council of Ministers

Composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other Focal Minister designated by each Member State. The Council supervises the implementation of the Summit directives by the Secretariat, approves policies and the work programme, and the annual budget of the Secretariat during its biannual sessions.

The Committee of Ambassadors

Comprised of IGAD Member States' Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country hosting the IGAD Headquarters. It convenes as often as the need arises to advise and guide the Executive Secretary.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat, domiciled in Djibouti, is the executive body of the Authority. It is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years, which can be renewed once. The Secretariat supplements Member States' development efforts through regional projects and programmes in the IGAD priority areas. This is done by coordination and harmonisation of development policies, mobilising resources and reinforcing national structures. The Secretariat is made up of six divisions: Agriculture and Environment; Economic Cooperation and Integration; Health and Social Development; Peace and Security; Planning, Coordination and Partnerships; and Administration and finance.

In addition to the six Divisions IGAD has specialised institutions and programmes resident in Member States: IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi, Kenya; IGAD Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (ISTVS) in the Sahil Region, Sheikh District, Somaliland, Somalia; IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) in Nairobi, Kenya; IGAD Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE) in Djibouti; IGAD Foreign Service Institute (FSI) in Djibouti; and IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



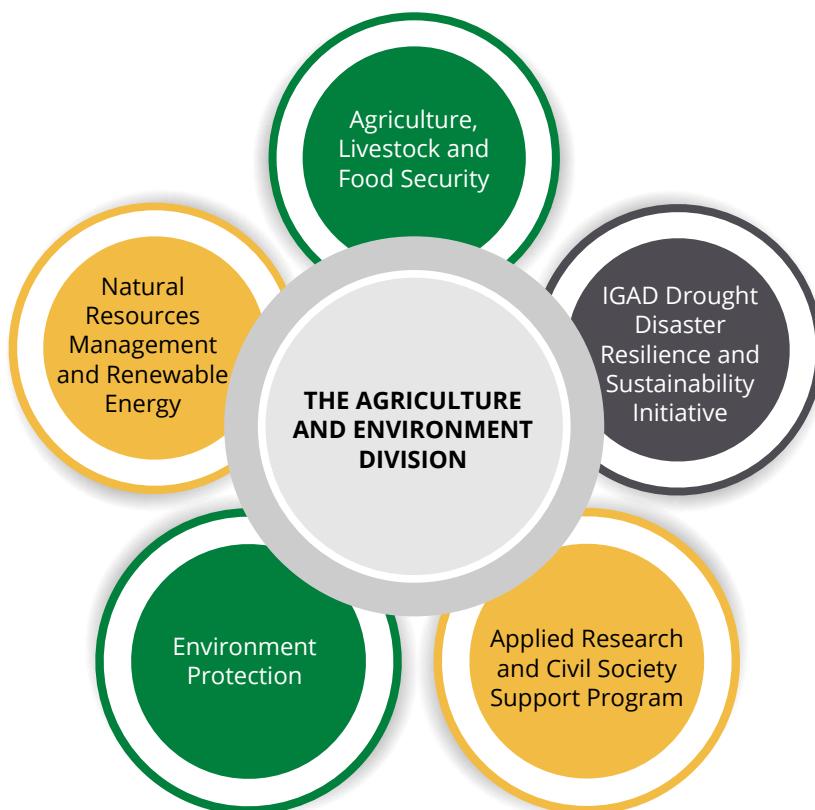
2. THE AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

Credit: IGAD/DRSLP II Sudan

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

Since 1986, IGAD's Agriculture and Environment Division (AED) has worked to boost agricultural production and enhance sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. AED aims to ensure resilient livelihoods and sustained economic growth in the region.

The division works through the following programme areas:





THE AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

PROGRAMME AREA	PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS
Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land Governance Programme.• Improving Land Governance in the IGAD Region.• Realising Transnational Land Governance in the IGAD Region through Capacity Development on Innovations in Land Administration, Strengthening Gender Equality and Land Monitoring.• Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Programme.• Assessing the Value of the Blue Economy at National and Regional Level.• Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP).• Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project.• Reducing Post-harvest Losses (PHL-R).• Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Institutional Framework and Food Safety and Control Capacity in the IGAD Region.• Improving Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities through Regional Value Chains Development.
Natural Resources Management and Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sio-Malaba-Malakisi Transboundary Governance and Cooperation Project.• Horn of Africa Regional Groundwater Initiative (HoA GWI) project.• Groundwater Development Project.• Strengthening Transboundary Water Governance and Cooperation Project.• Building River Dialogue and Governance (BRIDGE) Project.• IGAD Regional Forest Policy and Strategy Project.• Capacity Building in International Water Law at Makerere University jointly with GWP-EA and University of Northumbria, UK.
Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme.• Regional Biodiversity Database.• Restoration of Degraded Areas/Ecosystems.• The Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN).
Applied Research and Civil Society Support Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applied Research in Drylands.• The IGAD Regional Civil Society Drylands Governance Facility (CSO Facility).
IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project II (DRSLP II).



Credit: IGAD/AED

AED'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGs



AED'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE AU 2063 GOALS

01 A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens

02 Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation

03 Healthy and well-nourished citizens

04 Transformed economies

05 Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production

06 Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

07 Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched

12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place

13 Peace Security and stability is preserved

17 Full gender equality in all spheres of life

18 Engaged and empowered youth and children

2.1. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME AREA



People at Lake Abbe

Under the agriculture, livestock and food security programme area, IGAD is implementing the following programmes and projects:

- Land Governance Programme which led to the creation of the IGAD Land Governance Unit
- Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Programme which led to the creation of the Blue Economy Unit
- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP)
- Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project, which implements the Say No to Famine Framework
- Reducing Post-harvest Losses (PHL-R)
- Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Institutional Framework and Food Safety and Control Capacity in the IGAD Region
- Improving Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities through Regional Value Chains Development.

Legal Instruments, Policies and Strategy Documents

- IGAD Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food Security Strategy 2016-2020
- IGAD Fisheries Strategy (2017)
- IGAD Land Governance Strategy (2018)
- IGAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (2015)
- IGAD Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017)
- IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy (2013)



2.1.1. Land Governance Programme

Member States identified weak land governance as one of the main obstacles to achieving objectives related to socio-economic development, sustainable natural resources management, disaster risk reduction, climate change, and infrastructure development. The IGAD Land Governance Unit was established to increase Member States' capacity to address land-related challenges.

These challenges include tenure and access insecurity especially for women, youth, pastoralists and other vulnerable groups, land and natural resources degradation, land management in conflict and post-conflict situations, outdated and inefficient land administration systems and difficulty to attract sustainable land-based investment.

The Land Governance Unit aspires to the following outcomes in its activities:

Land rights administration. Region-specific land administration models inform policy development and increase capacity for inclusive land administration, leading to more efficient, harmonised, conflict-sensitive and gender-inclusive systems. Land rights administration includes customary/informal land rights; collective/communal land rights; statutory rights; succession/inheritance rights; and land justice systems.

Land use and management. This covers land degradation, pastoral movement, climate change, transboundary resources management, migration/forced displacement/returnees, land and development, and the urban land agenda. It also includes a strategic gender-sensitive approach to land use and management, contributing to the achievement of development objectives.

Land economy. The IGAD region increases its capacity to design, finance and implement land sector reforms, establish and manage efficient and transparent land administration services, and increase accessibility and transparency in the land sector. Land economy includes investments, loans land sector budgets, valuation and compensation, taxation, and linkages between tenure governance systems and national development strategies.

Equal land rights. This covers gender justice in land governance, reforming succession and inheritance laws, gender architecture for land administration and dispute resolution, generation of gendered data on land administration, advocacy on women's participation in land governance, and financial inclusion through unpacking mortgaging and lending policies, laws, strategies and practices.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (M&E) and land information and technology are cross-cutting issues mainstreamed across the three priority areas. Activities under each area include policy-level support and support to operations and systems development.

IGAD LAND GOVERNANCE UNIT THEORY OF CHANGE

VISION

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

MISSION

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

THE CHALLENGE

Land governance and management in the IGAD Region are not contributing to the achievement of peace and security, socio-economic environmental developmen objectives.

THE GOAL

increase IGAD Region capacity for sustainable land governance.

The vision:
Land becomes a driver for development and IGAD citizens have improved access to land and tenure security.

The mission:
To provide Member States with the tools and resources necessary to improve land governance.

LAND UNIT OBJECTIVES

Adapt and adopt region-specific land administration models to inform policy and increase capacity for inclusive land administration.

Enable sustainable development through a strategic gender sensitive approach to land use and management.

Increase IGAD capacity to plan and manage land econmy.

Reduce barriers and enhance protection of women's right to land in the public and private sphere.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES

land administration in the region is more efficient, harmonized and gender inclusive.

land becomes an enabler for development objectives.

Governments generate and manage revenue and provide land services to women and men.

Women have increased decision-making capacity on land as an economic asset.



Credit: IGAD/BMP

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

Improving Land Governance in the IGAD Region. IGAD through this project with Swiss Development Cooperation, seeks to improve governance and security over pastoralist lands in the Karamoja cluster; enhance security of tenure for women and marginalised groups; and strengthen the capacity of IGAD and its Member States to implement the 'African Union (AU) Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges' in accordance with the 'Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa'.

Realising Transnational Land Governance in the IGAD Region through Capacity Development on Innovations in Land Administration, Strengthening Gender Equality and Land Monitoring. Through the support of Sweden, IGAD is implementing this project in order to enhance capacity development of IGAD region on gender responsive land administration; strengthen gender mainstreaming in land administration for the IGAD region; strengthen the capacity of the IGAD region to implement land monitoring; and to strengthen the coordination and implementation capacity of the unit.

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2.1.2. Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy Development Programme

Despite being largely arid and semi-arid, the IGAD region hosts some of the world's richest internal water systems. The world's second longest river, the Nile flows almost entirely through IGAD countries. The Great Lakes of the Great Rift Valley are also internal waters of IGAD countries. These great water systems and the vast network of tributaries, swamps, highland forests and other water systems hold great potential for the development of fisheries and aquaculture in the IGAD region. In addition, the region is endowed with huge ocean resources. In fact, five of the eight IGAD countries are coastal states, and Somalia has the longest coastline of any country in the whole of Africa and the Middle East.

The IGAD Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme started in 2014. Since then the programme has concluded a review on the status of fisheries and aquaculture in the Horn of Africa, and developed a regional fisheries and aquaculture strategy (2016-2020). The programme has also finalised an assessment of cross-border fish trade in the IGAD region, and fisheries resources in transboundary river basins. IGAD is implementing a project titled **'Sustainable Development and Use of Two Transboundary river Basin Fisheries in IGAD Region'**.

The project will be implemented in the Omo-Turkana (Ethiopia and Kenya) and Baro-Akobo (Ethiopia and South Sudan). The overall objective is to develop gender responsive and climate smart sustainable utilisation of transboundary fisheries resources in arid and semi-arid lands for increased resilience and bolstering of food and nutrition security and local economies of the river associated communities of Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan.

Further, a five-year programme to enhance policy and institutional frameworks and strengthen monitoring control and surveillance capacity to fight illegal unregulated and unreported fishing in the IGAD region is in the pipeline. In 2018, the IGAD Blue Economy Unit was started, to promote the use of IGAD's ocean resources to improve livelihoods and food security of the region.

Through a project called **Assessing the Value of the Blue Economy at National and Regional Level**, which runs from January 2019 to May 2020, IGAD aims to show the value of the Blue Economy for the national economy and its role in regional economic integration. The expected outputs of the above interventions is to develop a five-year Regional Blue Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan that will guide the sector and used as a resource mobilisation tool. The Unit will increase awareness and mobilise resources to implement the Regional Blue Economy Strategy through various activities, starting with a regional conference on the contribution of the Blue Economy, scheduled for 2020.

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2.1.3. Agricultural Production and Food Security



Credit: IGAD/DRSLP II Sudan

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the AU framework for agriculture transformation, wealth creation, food and nutrition security, economic growth and prosperity for all.

Adopted in 2003 in Maputo, the CAADP Maputo Declaration was the AU flagship programme for agriculture and food security. From 2003 to 2013, CAADP implementation demonstrated that Africa had well-crafted, home-grown framework guiding policies, strategies and actions for agricultural development and transformation. It raised the profile of agriculture to the centre of the development agenda at national and regional levels.

The RECs, including IGAD, contribute to the CAADP process by teaming with AU Commission and other partners in the biennial review process and producing the regional reports that contribute to the continental

The 2014-2025 implementation phase started with the adoption of the CAADP Malabo Declaration on Africa Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation [3AGT], which prescribes the seven commitments below:

CAADP Malabo Declaration Pillars

1. Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process;
2. Commitment to enhancing investment finance in agriculture;
3. Commitment to ending hunger in Africa by 2025;



Agricultural Production and Food Security

biennial review report. IGAD produced the RAIP and is a member of the AU Expert Team and Taskforce on the CAADP continental biennial review. This team facilitates training, contributes to write-up exercise for the continental biennial review report. Under this programme, IGAD is also implementing the following projects:

Reducing Post-harvest Losses (PHL-R). Reducing post-harvest losses by 50% by the year 2025 is one of the Malabo Declaration commitments and is a key pathway to food and nutrition security in the region. This project that is supported by FAO focuses on addressing post-harvest losses and complementary areas of agribusiness and agro-industry.

Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Institutional Framework and Food Safety and Control Capacity in the IGAD Region. Food safety is a CAADP commitment towards attaining food security. This project strives to improve food safety and control as an important aspect of food and nutrition security as well as promoting food trade and ensuring improved public health by addressing food-related health risks.

Improving Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities through Regional Value Chains Development. This project is supported by FAO and aims to validate regional selection criteria and prioritise agricultural commodity value chains for regional ownership and domestication. The specific activities include: collation of information on Member States' priority value chains selection criteria and commodities; review and agreement on selection criteria for prioritising regional value chains against the proposed ones; validation of the prioritised regional value chains for regional ownership and domestication; initiation of the process to agree on the modalities for constituting regional and continental commodity committees

4. Commitment to halving poverty by the year 2025, through inclusive agricultural growth and transformation;
5. Commitment to boosting intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services;
6. Commitment to enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks;
7. Commitment to mutual accountability to actions and results.
8. Reducing Post-harvest Losses (PHL-R).
9. Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Institutional Framework and Food Safety and Control Capacity in the IGAD Region.
10. Improving Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodities through Regional Value Chains Development.

And the following salient agendas:

- African ownership and leadership,
- Transparency and mutual accountability,
- Inclusiveness and evidence-based planning and decision making, and
- Harnessing regional complementarities
- People centeredness,
- Private sector driven process, systemic capacity, and subsidiarity, peer learning and multi-sectorial actions.

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2.1.4. Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project

The Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) is IGAD's immediate action project to reduce food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition as well as associated diseases during drought and emerging famine in South Sudan and Somalia and promote long-term resilience and regional integration in the Horn of Africa region, It is supported by the African Development Bank.

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

The project, which was launched in 2017, seeks first to respond to the humanitarian emergency and food insecurity, and secondly, to mitigate communities against future shocks by enabling communities to start to build resilience against near term possible shocks. It is the first step towards implementing the Bank's recently approved Say No to Famine Framework. The framework sets out short, medium and long term interventions needed to tackle drought and build long-term resilience. It is aligned to the Bank's Long Term Strategy for 2013-2022 and Feed Africa Strategy, as well as the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability (IDDRSI) Strategy.

In Somalia, the Project targets people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in twelve sub-divisions across four states- Somaliland, Puntland, South West State and Jubaland. In South Sudan, STRERP is implemented in seven states, namely, Northern Bhar El Ghazal, Western Bhar el Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes, Jonglei and Upper Nile states.

Two main components are being implemented: (1) Nutrition and Health Support; and (2) Building Blocks for Recovery and Resilience. In addition, the project is expected to strengthen national knowledge on humanitarian responses and disaster management. Specifically, the project should develop good practices and generate knowledge in: (i) promoting food security (ii) disaster risk management; (iii) long-term resilience building; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation. Through its knowledge management interventions, the project builds government institutions and local organizations' knowledge on food security, enabling them strengthen the link between immediate and medium-term responses to food scarcity and drought. STRERP implements the aspirations of the IGAD Gender Strategy (2014-2018) by giving equal opportunity to women to participate in decision-making processes and rebuilding of communities.

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2.2. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMME AREA



Credit: IGAD/AED

Under the natural resources and renewable energy programme area, AED is implementing the following programmes and projects:

- Sio-Malaba-Malakisi Transboundary Governance and Cooperation Project
- Horn of Africa Regional Groundwater Initiative (HoA GWI) Project
- Groundwater Development Project

The IGAD region is water scarce and therefore water insecure. The region's water bodies are mostly transboundary, thus enhancing the need for regional coordination and cooperation. The IGAD Water Unit is currently implementing surface and ground water management projects aimed at addressing these needs.

Sio-Malaba-Malakisi Transboundary Governance and Cooperation Project. The Sio-Malaba-Malakisi basin, whose population is four million, is shared between Kenya and Uganda. The basin faces constraints primarily from deteriorating water quality and water scarcity in parts of the catchments. This project started in 2016 and mainly focuses its activities in Sio-Malaba-Malakisi in addition to handling training on hydro-diplomacy and negotiation skills.

Legal Instruments, Policies and Strategy Documents

- IGAD Water Policy (2015)
- IGAD Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy
- SMM Investment Plan and Financial Strategy
- IGAD Regional Forest Policy and Strategy endorsed in March 2019
- IGAD Natural Resources and Environment Protection Strategy 2016-2020



This project aims to strengthen negotiation and problem solving through facilitating dialogue with governing bodies and stakeholders on opportunities for enhanced benefits, investments and development for sustainable management of shared water resources. A joint Kenya-Uganda working group has been formed as a joint river basin management body.

Horn of Africa Regional Groundwater Initiative (HOA GWI) Project. The project started in September 2019, to assess groundwater potential in the IGAD region. The project will compile regional knowledge on the shallow and deep groundwater resources in the greater Horn of Africa region. This information will be used to strengthen water security, including in situations of fragility and conflict, to promote transboundary management of groundwater resources, provide opportunities for economic development and strengthen drought resilience. A Groundwater Development Project, implemented primarily by the IGAD South Sudan Office, involves drilling of boreholes in Aswa, Kaljak and Moum areas in South Sudan.

The Strengthening Transboundary Water Governance in IGAD Region Project. This project was supported by SDC through the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nation Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the U.S. Department of State to promote transboundary waters cooperation in the Horn of Africa and to assist Member States strengthen regional and basin level frameworks and stakeholder-inclusive governance mechanisms. The Project aimed at enhancing Member States capacities on topics critical to transboundary waters governance and cooperation, such as hydro-diplomacy, international water law, negotiations, and benefit-sharing. In addition, the Project facilitated Member States in the initial stages of negotiating the IGAD Regional Water Protocol. The IGAD Regional Water Protocol and the IGAD Regional Water Policy are critical instruments for managing the shared waters in the numerous transboundary rivers and aquifers in the Horn of Africa.

The Water Unit is contributing to increased knowledge on water resources management in the region. For example, it promotes training in international water law, integrated water resources management and hydro-diplomacy in the IGAD region. This includes five courses mounted at the Makerere University in collaboration with Global Water Partnership East Africa and the University of Northumbria. It also organised the Water Dialogue Forum and Expo in 2015 and has organised exchange visits and peer learning with other RECs on sustainable management of trans-regional water resources.

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2.3. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION PROGRAMME AREA

Under this programme area, AED has implemented the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) and the Regional Biodiversity Database.

2.3.1. The IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP)

This programme encompasses IGAD's effort to halt the loss of biodiversity and reverse environmental degradation in the region. The programme, which was launched in November 2012, focused on sustainable management of biodiversity resources and harmonising IGAD Member States' policies and activities in sustainable management of biodiversity resources.

Cross-border demonstration sites were selected based on their biodiversity wealth and global importance as well as the severe economic development threats.

The approach is to effect conservation through local communities drawing sustainable livelihoods from the biodiversity resources around them. This includes sustainable production, processing and marketing of biodiversity products and provision of value addition equipment and water harvesting.

The three cross-border demonstration sites targeted by the programme are:

- Boma - Gambella on the South Sudan-Ethiopia border,
- Lac-Abbé Lower Awash Land and Seascape on the Djibouti-Ethiopia border, managed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Tana-Kipini - Lag Badana Bush-Bush Reserve on the Kenya-Somalia border managed by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

In these areas, community members have learnt how to produce and market shea butter and honey, and proposed other forms of livelihoods like eco-tourism and trailing. Community-based marine conservation areas have also been established and potential conservation areas identified, including re-establishing degraded and ruined parks.

Legal Instruments, Policies and Strategy Documents

- IGAD Regional Environment Policy (2012)
- IGAD Natural Resources and Environment Protection Strategy (2016-2020)
- IGAD Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Policy Framework (2012)
- IGAD EIA Guidelines (2012)
- IGAD EIA Protocol (2012)
- IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy (2016)
- IGAD Regional Biodiversity Protocol (2017)
- IGAD Regional Wildlife Management Strategy (2017)
- IGAD Invasive Species Control and Management Strategy (2017)
- IGAD Biodiversity Benefits Sharing Strategy (2017)
- IGAD Strategy for Domestication of Regional, Continental and Global Biodiversity Frameworks (2017)
- Regional Forestry Policy and Strategy



The Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN) was established by IGAD member states in 2012 and integrated into the IGAD structure in 2017 by a regional protocol signed by all IGAD member states. HAWEN functions include mobilisation of political support of Member States for wildlife law enforcement, provision of training and capacity building and an operational wildlife law enforcement platform, as well as policy and programmes implementation in wildlife law enforcement at national and regional levels.

Pilot Project on Restoration of Degraded Areas / Ecosystems. Restoration of ecosystems can create employment opportunities for the unemployed youth while addressing at the same time environmental degradation, climate change, migration, livelihoods, and radicalism. Therefore, with the support of EUD, IGAD is working with a firm called SOGEROM to carry out an assessment of four cross-border demonstration sites namely Karamoja - West Pokot between Kenya and Uganda, Kafta Sheraro - Gash Setit between Eritrea and Ethiopia, Douda Demerjog - Lawacado between Djibouti and Somalia and El Selam - Rend between South Sudan and Sudan that were identified by the Member States. This is part of a process to prepare a regional pilot project document on restoration of degraded areas/ecosystems in the IGAD region. After validation by the Member States, fundraising will commence.

2.3.2. The IGAD Regional Biodiversity Database

The regional database is being created as a culmination of a process of establishing subsidiary databases at the national and local levels. This process included: identifying national institutions with capacity to host the national biodiversity database and information system; providing servers and software to these database host institutions; and training and capacity building on software and use of equipment. As at January 2020, the Sudan National Biodiversity Database and Information system is operational. It is linked to local biodiversity databases and to the regional IGAD database. A Spatial information system for Lamu County is linked to the biodiversity national databases and information system at Kenya National Museum.

In collaboration with BIOPAMA, the Biodiversity management programme established the IGAD Regional Reference Information System. About 15 institutions that have biodiversity data/information were identified and given grants and digitising equipment and software. They were trained by the University of Oxford which is the owner of the software used. The aim is for these institutions to digitise and edit their biodiversity related data and share with the respective national biodiversity databases.

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2.4. APPLIED RESEARCH AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS SUPPORT PROGRAMME AREA

Under the Applied Research and Civil Society Organization (ARCSO) Support component, AED is implementing the following two projects:

- Applied Research in Drylands
- The IGAD Regional Civil Society Drylands Governance Facility (CSO Facility)

Applied Research in Drylands promotes and coordinates dryland resilience knowledge sharing, applied research and natural resources governance. It is part of the IGAD project on Regional Dry Lands Resilience Coordination, Governance and Applied Research. In its first phase (2013-2016), the programme supported five research institutions (two in Ethiopia, two in Kenya and one in Somalia) to implement various dryland applied research projects in the area of integrated farming, natural resource management, seed production and value addition.

These projects benefited more than 500 youth (mainly urban and peri-urban) and 150 women. They improved pastoralists' access to drinking water for themselves and their livestock and helped to increase access to rangeland. Improved livestock feed and food for humans resulted into better human and livestock health. In order to maintain long-term capacity to further research, IGAD established the IGAD Dryland Areas Research Forum. The second phase of the drylands project (from 2019) was developed under the theme 'regional cross-border applied research on natural resources management and livelihood support'. The three research thematic areas are: range restoration and rehabilitation, invasive species management and livelihood options. The proposed research project is expected to directly benefit the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities living in the selected cross-border areas who are vulnerable to effects of recurrent and extended droughts, extreme climate events, conflicts and economic shocks. The CSO Facility supports NGOs/CSOs within the IGAD region to implement projects focused on enhancing resilience of pastoralist communities to drought and addressing dryland issues at the grassroots level. The CSO Facility worked with five NGOs (one in Djibouti, two in Kenya and two in Somalia), to implement various dryland resilience projects between 2014 and 2016.

The projects implemented include:

- Mango value addition in Kenya that has improved nutrition uptake and livelihoods for farming communities;
- Cultivation of date palms and vegetable crops in Tadjourah, Djibouti;
- Aquaponics (integrating fish with vegetables) in Ethiopia;
- Value addition for goat/sheep/camel dairy products in Somalia.

IGAD worked with the following local partners:

- Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- Amoud University, Somaliland
- Forum for Social Studies, Ethiopia
- University of Nairobi, Kenya
- NETFUND, Kenya
- Jubba Landese Charity Centre, Somalia
- Regional Centre for Pastoralist and Elderly, Kenya
- Fafi Integrated Development Agency, Kenya
- Adim Djibouti
- Aid Vision, Somalia

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3. IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)



Credit: IGAD/DRSLP II Sudan

Combatting persistent and widespread drought, coupled with food insecurity and a lack of resilience to shocks, is the founding mandate of IGAD. IGAD initiated the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in September 2011. IDDRSI aims to end drought emergencies in the region through increased commitment by affected countries and enhanced regional and international partnerships to support investments in sustainable development, particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands. AED is actively contributing to the objectives of IDDRSI through the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project II and III (DRSLPS II & III). The project aims to enhance drought resilience and to improve sustainable livelihoods of the pastoral and agro-pastoral population through water resources development, sustainable rangeland management, market access and trade, livelihoods support, and capacity building.

DRSLPS II and III are implemented in Sudan and Somalia. In Sudan, DRSLP II & III were launched in November 2015 and will run for five years (2016-2020/2021). It works with governmental and non-governmental institutions to enhance drought resilience and improve sustainable livelihoods of pastoral and agro-pastoral populations in the Border States of Kasala, Qadarif and White Nile. The project targets five million people (45% women) and 15.5 million livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and camels).



IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

In Somalia, the DRSLP II is expected to improve living conditions of rural beneficiaries in Puntland and Somaliland (estimated to be 800,000 people and their 4 million domestic animals). Due to the seasonal migratory nature of pastoralists, more people and livestock from other regions are expected to benefit from the project as many will move to the project area during some seasons.

Water resources development: Through the project, construction and rehabilitation of multi-purpose water infrastructures such as water pans, sand dams, boreholes, water storage tanks, pump-based water supply from permanent rivers was done. Shallow dug wells and underground water tanks were protected.

Sustainable rangeland management: The project supported the construction of hundreds of kilometres of fire line strip, rehabilitated thousands of hectares of rangeland and broadcast pasture seeds over thousands of hectares for the promotion of rangelands. In addition, soil conservation and watershed management structures were implemented to mitigate the environment and improve degraded lands. The project supported afforestation and reforestation activities and established community nurseries to provide the inhabitants with tree seedlings.

Since it started, the project has implemented the following activities:

Market access and trade: Agricultural produce/crop market centres and standard livestock market centres have been established to supply timely market information to support community members to make decisions on when to sell, how to sell, what to sell and whom to sell to. Support was also provided to demarcate and rehabilitate livestock routes and shelter belts. Cattle slaughter slabs with sheds were constructed to improve the provision of hygienic meat to consumers. In Somalia, the project also supported the construction or rehabilitation of rural feeder roads, livestock market enclosures, and certification points (holding grounds, pasture/feed, water, shades, and veterinary services).

Livelihoods support: Livestock infrastructure interventions to improve livestock production and health include the rehabilitation of permanent veterinary laboratories, construction of animal quarantine centres, livestock holding areas, check points and livestock crushes. These are further supported by mobile veterinary clinical services (equipment and shades), to improve the delivery of veterinary services, particularly animal vaccination against epidemics. Support was also provided to community members to support alternative livelihoods.

Capacity building: Capacity building included training of personnel (at least 30% women) in the ministries of Livestock, Agriculture and Water; rehabilitation, furnishing and equipping of relevant government offices, peacebuilding and conflict resolution for community members and technical assistance to the project management and coordination at national and regional levels.

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4.
**MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO
AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMES**

Credit: IGAD/AED



4. MAINSTREAMING GENDER INTO AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMES



Credit: IGAD/AED

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of countries in the IGAD region. Though the contribution to GDP differs across countries, it is a significant employer of the vast majority of the rural population of these countries. While either livestock or crop production are predominant in IGAD countries, in others, both sectors of agriculture serve as sources of livelihood for the population in the region. In the whole region, the contribution of women to agriculture sector is high, ranging from 70-80% on average. This contribution is seen mainly in terms of labour for production. In Ethiopia for instance, the pre-harvest and post-harvest period constitute the heaviest workload on rural farming women. In Kenya too, women are mostly engaged in food storage as well as the transport of the produce which is mostly done manually.

Women are mostly engaged in small-scale subsistence agriculture, which is characterised by traditional farming techniques, rudimentary farm technology and inadequate farm inputs. They have less access to cash crop production that tends to have much higher returns. In cash crop production, women have little decision-making powers and limited financial benefits even though they provide the bulk of labour, especially during harvesting. Women across IGAD Member States have less access to and control over productive resources like land and other agricultural inputs. Women also have less entitlement both in terms of ownership and use right over land compared to men. The lack of land ownership or use right has consequences in terms



of women's involvement and contribution to agricultural productivity and the benefits that accrue from the sector. With ownership or guaranteed land use rights, consequences like increased decision-making power, increased conservation efforts and eventually better returns that can improve livelihood come about. In fisheries, women's roles and benefits mirror that of the other agricultural sectors. In Kenya, they are generally involved in the lower levels of the fishery value chains (retail selling), having less access to resources and decision-making. The lack of resources and skills imply that they have restricted access to collateral and credit facilities and effective marketing information, especially on the stringent sanitary and phytosanitary standards set by major export destinations. This leaves women more disadvantaged than men. The impacts of climate-related hazards are different among women and men. In the same manner, adaptation capacity is also skewed along gender lines. Over the years, this has reduced women's voices in disaster risk management. Most of this is a result of differences in access to resources, access to information, socially expected behaviour patterns and gender division of labour as well as issues of mobility.

At IGAD level, the IDDRSI strategy presents an opportunity and guidance towards making policies gender-sensitive. The IGAD Gender Strategy was developed with the recognition that gender equality is a fundamental pre-requisite for the region's and indeed Africa's socio-economic and political transformation. Central to this Strategy for IGAD is the emphasis on the need to mobilise all Member States, development partners, civil society organisations, private sector and citizens in our region to promote the shared goal of gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender equality and women's empowerment must be systematically and consistently pursued through administrative, policy and programme measures. In the long-term, IGAD hopes to help build a region where women participate fully in decision-making, where women have easy access to knowledge because it has been brought closer to them, where women's skills are optimised and their capacities tapped to engage in greater economic opportunities. In this vision, IGAD sees a thriving environment in which women, and men, engage equitably in enterprise and public service delivery; a region where no man, woman or child faces institutionalised insecurity and abuse.

AED is committed to achieving this vision, and the division is contributing to the three broad operational strategies identified below:

- a. **Policy development, advocacy and awareness raising:** The use of the available evidence base to develop appropriate policies, undertake advocacy and raise awareness on the need for and value added by gender mainstreaming and empowering women in the different focus sectors of IGAD;
- b. **Brokering and partnerships:** Working with other development actors and agencies including Member States, development partners, private sector and CSOs for enhanced promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in the region;
- c. **Capacity building and knowledge management:** Strengthening capacities and knowledge of relevant institutions and actors for enhanced gender equality and women's empowerment results.



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