

CBC HISTORY S.4

Chapter 2, topic 2:4

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

The origin of Inter-Governmental Authority on Development(IGAD)

Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was a multi-national body founded in 1984 by Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya through the United Nations with a focus on development and drought control in their regions.

It was formed following the occurrence of severe drought and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 which caused wide spread famine, environmental degradation and economic hardships in eastern African region.

IGADD headquarters were later moved to Djibouti following an agreement signed in January 1986 by member states. Eritrea joined the organization in 1993 upon achieving independence.

In April 1995, the assembly of heads of state and government met in Addis Ababa where they agreed to strengthen the cooperation through the organization. This was followed with the signing of a letter of instrument to amend the IGADD charter on 21st March, 1996, in Nairobi, Kenya.

Therefore, the new organization which is the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was eventually launched on 25th November, 1996 in Djibouti comprising of eight-country regional organization in Africa that aims to promote peace, security, and economic integration in the Eastern Africa region.

The **vision** of IGAD is to achieve sustainable development, regional integration, and peace and security in the Eastern Africa region.

The **mission** of IGAD is to promote regional cooperation and integration among its member states.

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It aims to address common challenges, such as conflict, drought, poverty, and food insecurity, through dialogue, cooperation, and joint action.

IGAD seeks to foster collaboration in various sectors, including agriculture, trade, infrastructure, health, and education, to enhance the overall development and well-being of the region.

Here are 12 aims and objectives of IGAD

- IGAD aims to promote peace, security, and stability in the region by addressing conflicts, facilitating peace negotiations, and supporting peacekeeping efforts.
- IGAD aims to work towards resolving conflicts and disputes among member states through mediation, dialogue, and reconciliation processes.
- IGAD seeks to enhance political cooperation among member states, promoting democratic governance, respect for human rights, and the rule of law.
- IGAD aims to promote economic integration among member states, facilitating trade, investment, and cross-border economic cooperation to foster regional economic growth and development.
- IGAD focuses on developing regional infrastructure, including transportation, energy, and communication networks, to improve connectivity and facilitate economic integration.
- IGAD aims to enhance food security and agricultural productivity in the region through joint efforts, knowledge sharing, and coordinated approaches to address challenges such as drought, desertification, and pests.
- IGAD aims to work towards sustainable management and utilization of natural resources in the region, including water resources, forests, and biodiversity conservation.
- IGAD promotes environmental protection and sustainable development by addressing environmental challenges, such as climate change, pollution, and deforestation, through regional cooperation and joint action.
- IGAD focuses on strengthening health systems, capacity-building, and cooperation in the region to address common health challenges, including infectious diseases, pandemics, and access to healthcare services.
- IGAD aims to enhance disaster preparedness, response, and resilience in the face of natural and man-made disasters, including droughts, floods, and conflicts.
- IGAD aims to work towards promoting social development in the region, including education, gender equality, youth empowerment, and addressing social inequalities.

- IGAD aims to deepen regional integration among member states through harmonizing policies, facilitating the free movement of people, goods, and services, and promoting cultural exchanges and cooperation.

State membership of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Qn. Identify the current member states of IGAD.

IGAD is a body of eight member states found in the eastern part of Africa. It's a regional economic community and one of the eight building blocks of the African Union that implements the activities of Pan Africanism. These states include;

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| > Djibouti | > Kenya |
| > Eritrea | > Somalia |
| > Ethiopia | > Uganda |
| > South Sudan | > Sudan |

The structure / components of IGAD

The IGAD is comprised of a number of policy organs through which it conducts its activities among members' states. These include;

1. Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

The Assembly of the heads of state and government is the highest decision-making body of IGAD.

It consists of the Heads of State and Government of member states or their representatives. Its major functions are determination of the objectives, guidelines and programs of IGAD and the admission of new members

The Assembly meets once a year and the chairman elected from the members in a rotational basis.

2. Council of Ministers:

The Council of Ministers is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or relevant ministers from member states.

It meets twice a year. They take part in discussing and coordinate regional policies, review progress on regional programs and projects, and make recommendations to the Assembly.

3. Committee of Ambassadors:

The Committee of Ambassadors comprises the Ambassadors of member states accredited to IGAD. It holds meetings as often as need arises.

It serves as a bridge between the Council of Ministers and the Secretariat, providing guidance, oversight, and support for the implementation of IGAD programs and activities.

4. Secretariat:

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The Secretariat is the administrative body of IGAD responsible for implementing the decisions and policies of the Assembly, Council of Ministers, and Committee of Ambassadors.

It is headed by an Executive Secretary, who is appointed by the Assembly for a specified term. It's also held for four years, renewable once but subjected to performance.

The Secretariat coordinates and supports the various technical and sectoral committees, and acts as the focal point for communication and cooperation with member states, regional institutions, and international partners.

5. Technical and Sectoral Committees:

IGAD has established various technical and sectoral committees to address specific thematic areas and promote collaboration among member states.

These committees cover fields such as peace and security, agriculture and environment, economic cooperation and integration, social development, and health.

The committees consist of representatives from member states and are responsible for developing regional strategies, coordinating programs, and providing technical expertise and guidance.

6. Specialized Units and Programs:

IGAD has specialized units and programs that focus on specific areas of regional cooperation and development.

These units include the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), and IGAD Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (ICEPCVE), among others.

These units play a crucial role in providing specialized knowledge, technical support, and capacity-building in their respective fields.

Achievements of IGAD to the membership states

- IGAD has played a pivotal role in mediating and facilitating peace processes in the region, particularly in conflict-affected countries such as South Sudan, Sudan, and Somalia.
- IGAD has worked towards promoting regional integration among member states, fostering economic cooperation, and facilitating the free movement of people, goods and services within the region.
- IGAD has focused on promoting sustainable livestock production and pastoralism in the region.
- IGAD has worked towards environmental conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the region.

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- IGAD has been actively engaged in peace building and reconciliation efforts, promoting dialogue, social cohesion, and community-based initiatives to address the root causes of conflicts and promote sustainable peace in the region.
- IGAD has prioritized gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in its programs and policies.
- IGAD has recognized the importance of youth empowerment and development, implementing programs to provide skills training, entrepreneurship opportunities, and platforms for youth engagement in regional processes and decision-making.
- IGAD has supported the development of cross-border infrastructure projects in the region, such as roads, railways, and energy networks.
- IGAD has facilitated regional cooperation in agriculture, aiming to enhance food security, agricultural productivity, and rural development.
- IGAD has facilitated cross-border trade and investment in the region, promoting economic growth and job creation.
- IGAD has prioritized disaster risk reduction and management, particularly in addressing recurrent challenges such as droughts, floods, and food security.
- IGAD has played a crucial role in coordinating regional responses to health emergencies, including outbreaks of diseases such as Ebola, cholera, and COVID-19.

Challenges encountered by IGAD since 1996

- The organization has faced difficulties in establishing robust administrative structures, recruiting qualified personnel, and ensuring efficient coordination among member states.
- Inadequate implementation mechanisms have hindered the effective execution of regional initiatives.
- Lack of political will among member states has hindered the full realization of IGAD's objectives.
- IGAD member states have experienced persistent conflicts and political instability, such as the civil wars in South Sudan and Somalia.
- IGAD has faced financial and resource constraints, which have affected its capacity to implement regional programs and initiatives effectively.
- The Horn of Africa and East Africa regions are characterized by complex and interconnected political, ethnic, and religious dynamics.
- The IGAD region is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including droughts, floods, and desertification. Environmental degradation and resource scarcity have posed significant challenges to sustainable development and food security.
- The region has faced threats from terrorism and violent extremism.

- IGAD member states have grappled with significant refugee and migration challenges. The influx of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and irregular migration has strained resources and created social and economic pressures within the region.
- IGAD member states face various transboundary challenges, including cross-border conflicts, transnational crime, and migration issues.
- Inadequate infrastructure, including transportation networks, energy systems, and communication facilities, has impeded regional integration and hindered economic development within the IGAD region.
- The IGAD region is influenced by complex regional and international geopolitical dynamics. Competition for resources, conflicting interests, and power struggles among external actors have occasionally impacted regional cooperation and hindered IGAD's efforts.

Activity for learners in groups

Use ICT or library sources to draw comparisons of the structure and works between;

- i) **IGAD and EAC.**
- ii) **IGAD and COMESA**

Task 1

Comparison between IGAD and EAC

Differences between IGAD and EAC

The differences between IGAD and EAC comprise of the following;

- IGAD's primary objectives revolve around peace, security, and development in the Horn of Africa. The EAC, on the other hand, focuses on economic integration, trade facilitation, and infrastructure development within East Africa.
- The EAC has a more advanced legal and institutional framework compared to IGAD. The EAC has established a binding Treaty, which provides a legal basis for its operations, decision-making process, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
- The EAC is recognized as a regional economic community and a trade bloc, with a focus on creating a single market and promoting intra-regional trade. IGAD is not primarily recognized as a trade bloc but rather as a regional organization for peace, security, and development.
- The EAC has plans to establish a common currency, the East African shilling, as part of its monetary union objectives. IGAD does not have similar plans for a common currency.

- The EAC has a regional court, the East African Court of Justice, which handles legal disputes among member states and ensures adherence to the EAC Treaty. IGAD does not have an equivalent regional court.
- IGAD includes additional countries that are not part of the EAC, such as Djibouti, Eritrea, and Somalia. Conversely, the EAC includes Burundi and Rwanda, which are not IGAD members.
- IGAD emphasizes peace and security, humanitarian assistance, and development in conflict-affected areas. The EAC prioritizes economic sectors such as trade, agriculture, infrastructure, and investment promotion.
- IGAD was established in 1996 with a specific focus on addressing conflicts and promoting development in the Horn of Africa. The EAC has a longer history, first established in 1967, disbanded in 1977, and then revived in 2000 with a broader vision of regional integration.
- The Horn of Africa faces unique challenges, including protracted conflicts, political instability, and a diverse range of ethnic and cultural groups. East Africa, while not devoid of challenges, has experienced relatively more stability and has made significant progress in regional integration.
- The EAC places a strong emphasis on economic cooperation and trade integration. While IGAD recognizes the importance of economic cooperation, its focus is broader, encompassing peace building, humanitarian assistance, and development in conflict-affected areas.
- The EAC has a regional legislative body known as the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), which consists of elected representatives from member states. IGAD does not have a comparable regional parliament.
- IGAD primarily focuses on the Horn of Africa region, encompassing countries such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. In contrast, the EAC is centered on East Africa, consisting of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Similarities between IGAD and EAC

Despite the differences, IGAD and EAC also tend to carry on some similarities in their functions, work and structure as follows;

- Both IGAD and EAC recognize the importance of peace and security in their respective regions.
- Both IGAD and EAC strive to enhance economic cooperation among member states.
- Both IGAD and EAC share the goal of promoting regional integration among member states.
- Both organizations consist of multiple member states from the African continent.

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- Both organizations seek to harmonize policies and regulations among member states to create a conducive environment for regional integration.
- Both organizations have sectoral committees that focus on specific areas of cooperation and development.
- Both IGAD and EAC have been involved in peace mediation efforts within their respective regions such as IGAD's involvement in South Sudan and EAC's engagement in Burundi.
- Both IGAD and EAC have similar institutional structures to facilitate decision-making and implementation.
- Both organizations emphasize capacity building among member states. They provide technical assistance, training programs, and knowledge sharing to enhance the skills and capacities of member states in various sectors.
- Both IGAD and EAC recognize the importance of facilitating the free movement of people within their regions.
- Both organizations also tend to aim to foster a sense of regional identity and solidarity among member states.
- Both IGAD and EAC engage with external partners, such as international organizations, donor agencies, and other regional bodies, to strengthen their work and leverage additional resources.

Task 2

Comparisons between IGAD and COMESA

Differences between IGAD and COMESA

The differences between IGAD and COMESA comprise of the following;

- IGAD's primary objectives revolve around peace, security, and development in the Horn of Africa. COMESA, on the other hand, primarily focuses on economic integration, trade facilitation, and market development within Eastern and Southern Africa.
- COMESA has made significant progress in economic integration, establishing a common market, a customs union, and plans for a monetary union. IGAD, on the other hand, has a more limited level of economic integration, with a focus on coordination and cooperation in specific sectors rather than a comprehensive economic integration framework.
- COMESA is recognized as a regional economic community and a trade bloc. IGAD is not primarily recognized as a trade bloc but rather as a regional organization for peace, security, and development.
- IGAD primarily focuses on the Horn of Africa region, encompassing countries such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.

COMESA, on the other hand, covers a broader geographical area that includes Eastern and Southern Africa, with member states spanning from Egypt to Eswatini.

- IGAD includes countries that are not part of COMESA, such as Eritrea and Somalia. In contrast, COMESA has a larger membership, including countries like Egypt, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, which are not part of IGAD.
- COMESA has a more advanced legal and institutional framework compared to IGAD. COMESA has established a binding Treaty that provides a legal basis for its operations, decision-making process, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
- IGAD was established in 1996 with a specific focus on addressing conflicts and promoting development in the Horn of Africa. COMESA has a longer history, with its predecessor, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), established in 1981, which eventually evolved into COMESA in 1994.
- IGAD and COMESA have different institutional structures. IGAD has an Assembly of Heads of State and Government, a Council of Ministers, and a Secretariat, while COMESA has similar structures but also includes the COMESA Court of Justice and specialized committees.
- COMESA has established a Free Trade Area (FTA) among its member states, aiming to promote trade liberalization and the removal of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. IGAD does not have a comparable FTA.
- IGAD has a stronger focus on peace and security issues. It has been involved in peace mediation efforts and conflict resolution in the Horn of Africa region, such as in South Sudan and Somalia. While COMESA recognizes the importance of a stable environment, its primary focus is on economic integration and trade facilitation.
- IGAD places a strong emphasis on peace and security, humanitarian assistance, and development in conflict-affected areas. COMESA, on the other hand, prioritizes economic sectors such as trade, agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and investment promotion.
- IGAD places a stronger emphasis on fostering a sense of regional identity and solidarity among its member states. COMESA, while recognizing the importance of regional cooperation, has a more economic and trade-oriented focus.

Similarities between IGAD and COMESA

This include the following;

- Both IGAD and COMESA promote a sense of regional identity and solidarity among member states.
- Both organizations work towards conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and regional stability to create an enabling environment for socio-economic progress.

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- Both organizations prioritize economic cooperation and trade facilitation. They work towards removing barriers to trade, promoting investment, fostering industrial development, and enhancing economic growth and integration among member states.
- Both IGAD and COMESA aim to facilitate cross-border trade among member states.
- Both IGAD and COMESA have member states in common. Countries such as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda are members of both organizations, fostering collaboration and cooperation between them.
- Both IGAD and COMESA share the goal of promoting regional integration among member states. They aim to facilitate increased trade, harmonize policies, and deepen economic cooperation within their respective regions.
- Both organizations have established institutional structures to facilitate decision-making and coordination.
- Both IGAD and COMESA have initiatives to establish free trade areas within their regions. They seek to create a regional market by eliminating tariffs and other trade barriers, thereby promoting intra-regional trade and economic development.
- Both organizations emphasize capacity building among member states.
- IGAD and COMESA engage with external partners, such as international organizations and donor agencies, to strengthen their work and leverage additional resources.
- Both IGAD and COMESA strive to harmonize policies and regulations among member states to create a conducive environment for regional integration.

ACTIVITY OF INTEGRATION

THANK YOU FOR THE FOLLOWS PLEASE

THE NATION IS BECAUSE WE ARE

GOD BLESS ALL OF US

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