



Five Years of Progress:
Consolidating Achievements,
Advancing a Shared Future

ANNUAL REPORT 2025





PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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CONTACT

Dr. Anthony Awira

Director – Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Division

Intergovernmental Authority on Development

Avenue Georges Clemenceau

P.O. Box 2653 Djibouti

Email: anthony.awira@igad.int

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List of Abbreviations

AA	Anticipatory Action	CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
AA TWG	Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group	CMU	Consortium Management Unit
ACS	Africa Climate Summit	COA	Committee of Ambassadors
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	COM	Council of Ministers
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank	CoP	Community of Practice
AfHA	African Humanitarian Agency	COP	Conference of the Parties
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services	CPMR	Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
AI	Artificial Intelligence	CPPs	Country Programming Papers
AICCRA	Accelerated Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa	CSIS	Climate Services Information System
AIDA	Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa	CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa	CTSAMVM	Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism
AU	African Union	DACAS	Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development	DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
BE	Blue Economy	DOC	Disaster Operations Centre
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International	EAC	East African Community
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa	EADP	East Africa Dialogue Platform
CDMS	Climate Data Management Software	EARDIP	Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism	ECG	Evaluation Cooperation Group
CHWs	Community Health Workers	ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
		ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States

EIDFR	Entrepreneurship and Innovation Development for Fragility Reduction
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FSRP	Food Systems Resilience Programme
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GHACOF	Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPDRR	Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction
GRFC	Global Report on Food Crises
GW4R	Groundwater for Resilience
GWIS	Groundwater Information System
HDI	Human Development Index
HDMI	Horn of Africa Digital Market Integration
HEPRR	Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICEPCVE	Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IFSI	IGAD Foreign Service Institute
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOM-DTM	International Organization for Migration – Displacement Tracking Matrix
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
I-PGWC	IGAD Platform for Groundwater Cooperation
IPRM	IGAD Protocol for Resilience Measurement
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IRI	IGAD Resilience Index
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
JRS	Joint Regional Study
LCCs	Local Coordination Committees
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LSSIP	Land Sector Strategic Investment Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoDiaC	Mobility, Disasters and Climate Change Initiative
MOUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MRH	Medicines Regulation and Harmonization
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NCAC	National Constitution Amendment Committee
NEC	National Election Commission
NFCS	National Framework for Climate Services
NCOFs	National Climate Outlook Forums

NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NRA	National Regulatory Agencies
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAP	Political Affairs Programme
PBMS	Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring System
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRM	Participatory Rangeland Management
PRMN	Protection and Return Monitoring Network
RAIP	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
RASIP	Regional Agri-Food Systems Investment Plan
RBM	Results-Based Management
RCC	Regional Climate Centre
RCC-IGAD	Regional Climate Centre – IGAD
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFCS	Regional Framework for Climate Services
RIMS	Regulatory Information Management System
RMTC	Regional Meteorological Training Centre
RSMC	Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SMHI	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute

SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
TPMA	Third-Party Monitoring Agent
TRACS	Travel Request, Authorization and Clearance System
TWG	Technical Working Group
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WCIS	Weather and Climate Information Services
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security

Message from the Executive Secretary



It is my distinct honour to present to you the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Annual Report for 2025, a year that marked both the culmination of our Regional Strategy 2021–2025 and the transition to a new and transformative strategic horizon.

In a context marked by climate shocks, persistent food insecurity, geopolitical complexities, and evolving development demands, IGAD demonstrated resilience, adaptability, and an unwavering commitment to its mandate. Across our region, we strengthened early warning systems, advanced mediation and peace processes, deepened regional cooperation, and supported Member States through evidence-

based policies and coordinated interventions that improved livelihoods and strengthened institutional systems.

In 2025, IGAD consolidated its role as a trusted regional convener and catalyst for collective action. We expanded efforts in climate resilience, natural resource governance, and food systems transformation, while accelerating digital integration and cross-border economic cooperation to unlock new opportunities for growth and connectivity. Our work in health, migration, and social protection continued to place people at the centre of development, ensuring that vulnerable populations, including refugees, women, and youth, were not left behind. At the same time, our peace and security interventions, from preventive diplomacy to support for peace processes, reaffirmed IGAD's central role in fostering stability in an increasingly complex regional landscape.

Equally important, 2025 was a year of institutional transformation. IGAD enhanced its governance systems, deepened results-based management, and advanced digitalization, positioning the Secretariat as a more agile, transparent, and performance-driven organization. The successful development of the IGAD Regional Strategy 2026–2030 reflects our collective ambition to move beyond incremental progress towards transformative impact, anchored in peace, resilience, and inclusive regional integration.

As we turn the page to a new strategic cycle, IGAD stands at a pivotal moment. The lessons and achievements of the past five years provide a strong foundation for the future, but they also underscore the urgency of addressing structural challenges, including financing gaps, climate vulnerability and evolving security threats. The 2026–2030 Strategy sets a bold course: to build a region that is not only resilient to shocks, but also competitive, digitally connected, and sustainably prosperous. This will require strengthened Member State ownership, deeper partnerships, and continued innovation in how we design and deliver regional solutions.

As we enter the 2026–2030 strategic cycle, IGAD will build on its progress by enhancing the ONE IGAD approach to align priorities, programmes, resources, and results. This will strengthen strategic foresight, anticipatory action, integrated delivery, institutional learning, and regional public goods, enabling IGAD to deliver lasting value for the people of our region.

I express my sincere appreciation to our Member States, development partners, regional institutions, other stakeholders, and the dedicated staff of the IGAD Secretariat for their unwavering commitment and collaboration throughout this journey. Together, we have laid the groundwork for a future in which the IGAD region emerges stronger, more united, and better prepared to translate its immense potential into shared prosperity.



H.E. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu (PhD)

Executive Secretary

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Acknowledgement

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) expresses its sincere appreciation to all stakeholders whose commitment, collaboration, and support were instrumental in the successful preparation of the Annual Report 2025.

IGAD expresses its profound gratitude to its Member States: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, for their continued cooperation, strategic guidance, and commitment to regional integration and development. Special appreciation is also extended to the IGAD Policy Organs, namely the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (Summit), the Council of Ministers (COM), and the Committee of Ambassadors (CoA), for their leadership and oversight in advancing IGAD's regional mandate.

The Secretariat further acknowledges the leadership of H.E. Dr. Workneh Gebeyehu, Executive Secretary of IGAD, and the senior management team, including Directors, Special Envoys, Permanent Representatives, and Heads of Mission, for their strategic stewardship and dedication throughout the reporting period.

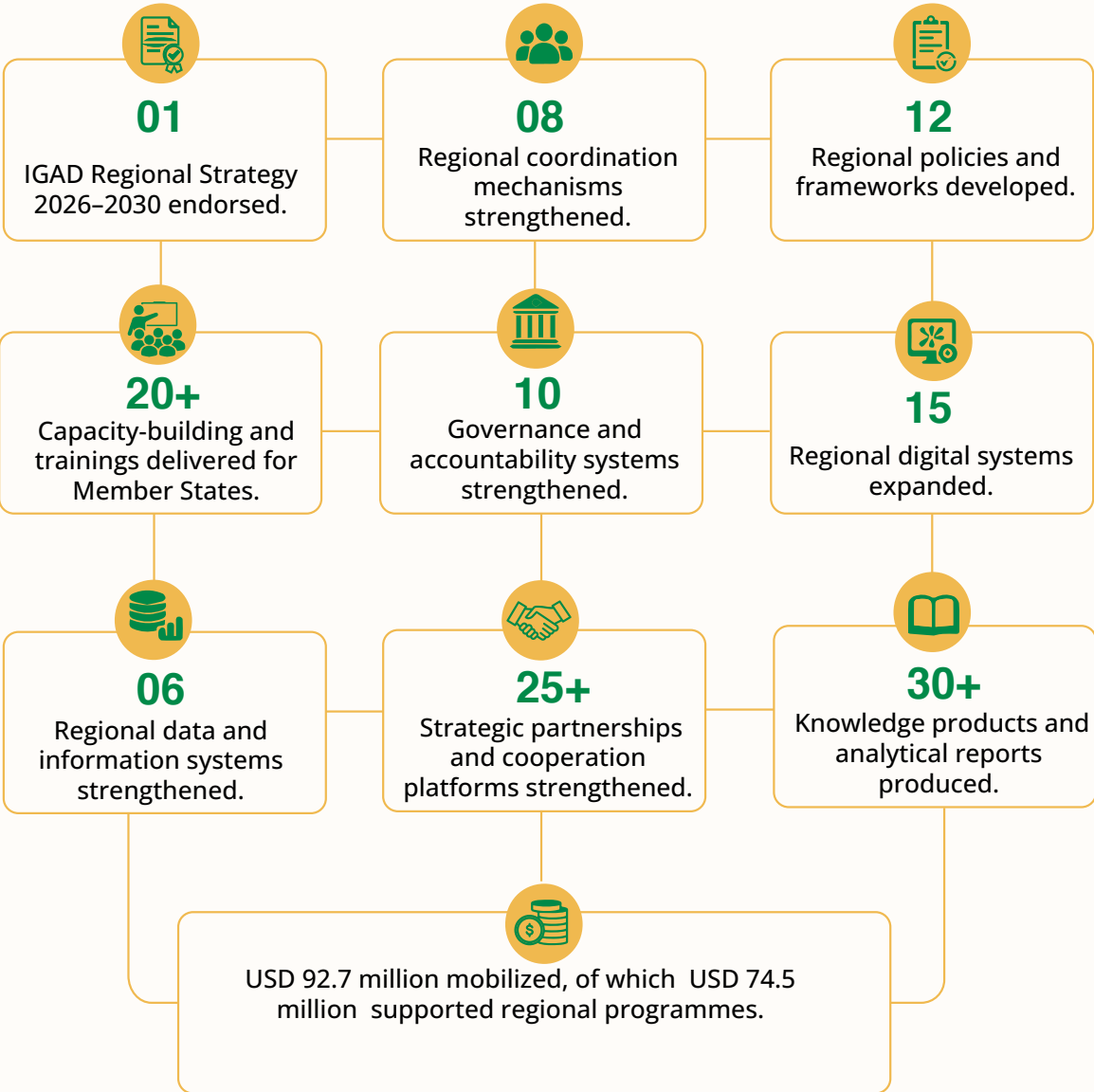
IGAD Secretariat is equally grateful to its Development Partners, regional and international organizations, civil society, private-sector actors, academia, and collaborating institutions for their continued financial, technical, and programme support for the implementation of regional programmes and initiatives.

Special recognition goes to the IGAD Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Working Group, the Drafting and Editorial Team, and all technical staff from IGAD Divisions and Specialized Institutions whose coordination, data collection, analysis, validation, and contributions were instrumental in the compilation of this report.

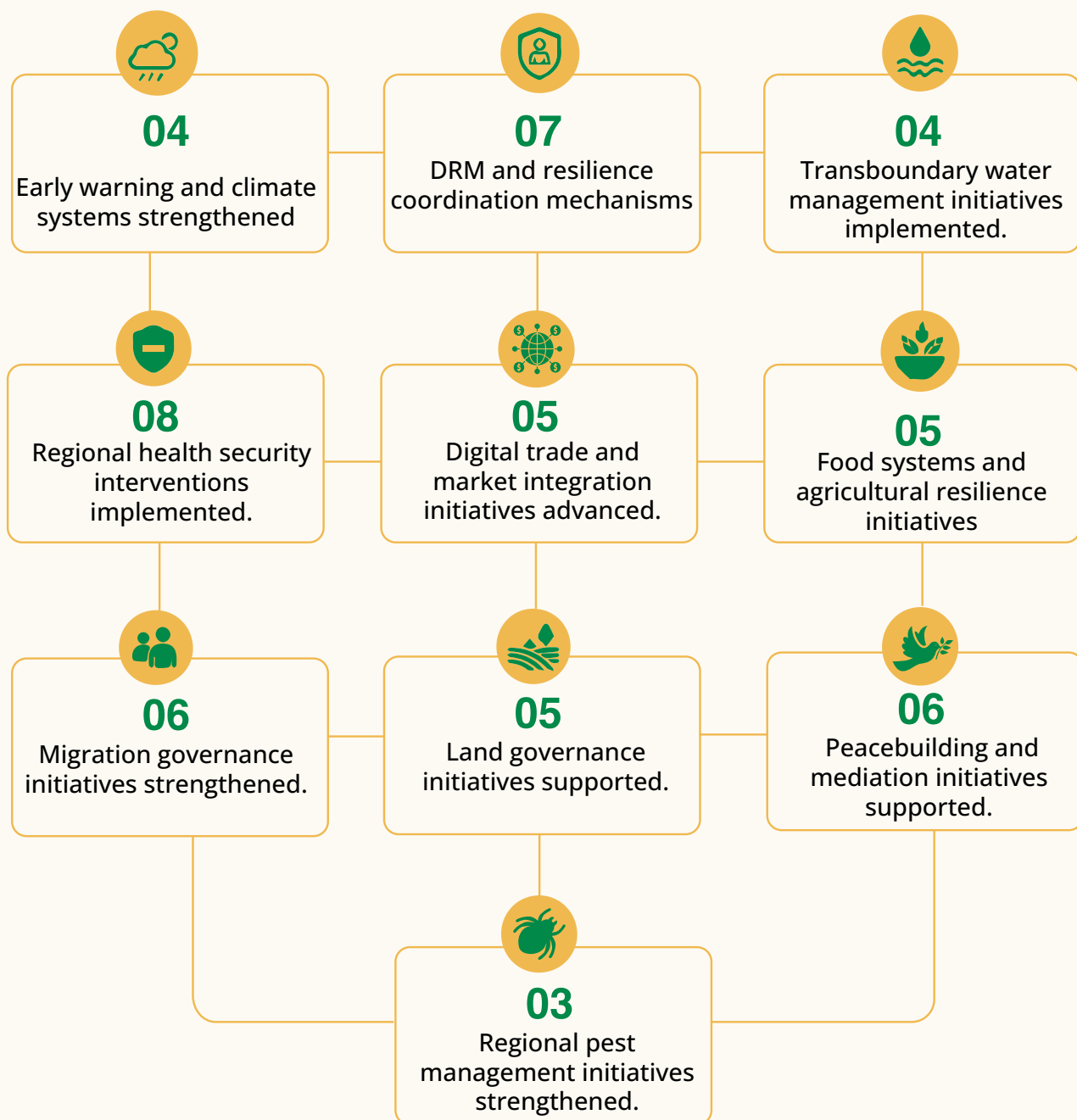
Finally, IGAD appreciates all other stakeholders whose collective efforts have continued to advance the shared vision of a resilient, peaceful, integrated, and prosperous IGAD region.

IGAD Results at a Glance 2025

Corporate Performance



Programmatic Performance



A close-up photograph of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. The hands are dark-skinned and wearing a green long-sleeved shirt. The laptop is open, and the keyboard is visible. In the foreground, there is an open notebook with a white cover and a pen resting on it. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

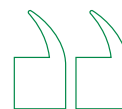
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents IGAD's 2025 performance, highlighting key achievements, emerging challenges, and strategic priorities across the organization's mandate areas.

Despite operating in a complex geopolitical and socio-economic environment marked by climate shocks, conflict, food insecurity, displacement, and fiscal pressures, IGAD continued to strengthen regional cooperation, institutional resilience, and the delivery of transformative regional programmes. The year also marked an important transition, as IGAD concluded implementation of the Regional Strategy 2021–2025 while laying the foundations for the new IGAD Regional Strategy 2026–2030. In strategic terms, 2025 demonstrated IGAD's growing capacity to combine regional convening, technical delivery, evidence-based decision-making, and institutional transformation as a foundation for the 2026–2030 Strategy.

In strategic terms, 2025 demonstrated IGAD's growing capacity to combine its regional convening mandate, technical delivery of regional programmes and initiatives, evidence-based decision-making, and institutional transformation as a foundation for its new Strategy for the period 2026–2030



This report draws on inputs from IGAD Divisions, Specialized Institutions, Member States, regional platforms, and partner-supported reporting systems. Quantitative data are complemented by qualitative evidence from programme implementation, policy processes, coordination platforms, and institutional reporting.

Regional Context and Development Challenges

The IGAD region continued to face multiple, interconnected challenges in 2025, including climate variability, protracted conflicts, macroeconomic instability, and weak human development indicators, all of which undermined livelihoods and development gains across Member States. Approximately 42 million people faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), driven by drought, flooding, conflict, and economic shocks, particularly in Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and parts of Ethiopia.

The region also faced mounting displacement pressures, with refugee populations reaching approximately 4.7 million in 2024, alongside persistent disparities in access to healthcare, nutrition, and universal health coverage. Geopolitically, increasing political transitions, maritime insecurity, transnational threats, and geostrategic competition further underscored the importance of IGAD's role in regional dialogue, coordination, and collective action.

IGAD Performance and Results in 2025

In 2025, IGAD continued to implement strategic interventions to advance regional cooperation, resilience, and sustainable development across its priority areas.

Headline Results in 2025:

- Strengthened regional resilience and food systems in response to climate shocks, conflict, and food insecurity.
- Expanded early warning, climate services, anticipatory action, and disaster-preparedness systems.
- Advanced peace and security dialogue, mediation support, and regional coordination within a complex geopolitical environment.
- Accelerated digital integration, data systems, executive dashboards, and institutional transformation.
- Improved financial governance and accountability, while emphasising the importance of sustainable financing and Member State ownership.

Food Security, Resilience, and Sustainable Food Systems

IGAD strengthened regional and national capacities to respond to food crises through interventions focused on climate-smart agriculture, food systems resilience, anticipatory action, and sustainable livelihoods. Key achievements included advancing the Regional Agri-Food Systems Investment Plan (RASIP), establishing the IGAD Fertilizer and Soil Health Hub, strengthening Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services (DACAS), and supporting the implementation of the CAADP Kampala Declaration.

The organization also promoted sustainable fisheries and Blue Economy development through strengthened governance, enhanced regional coordination, and support for aquatic livelihoods. In parallel, IGAD strengthened drought resilience, anticipatory action systems, and disaster preparedness through hazard-monitoring platforms, early-warning systems, and national anticipatory-action roadmaps. Regional cooperation on desert locusts and transboundary pests was further enhanced through harmonized surveillance systems, joint response planning, and technical capacity building.

Natural Resource Management and Climate Resilience

IGAD made significant progress in strengthening the sustainable management of natural resources and climate resilience. Under the Groundwater for Resilience (GW4R) programme, transboundary aquifer studies and enhancements to the Groundwater Information System (GWIS) improved regional groundwater knowledge, data sharing, and water governance. Regional dialogue on groundwater management and climate resilience was further strengthened by the 3rd IGAD Water Forum and by partnerships with regional and international institutions.

The organization also advanced land governance reforms by supporting national land policies, institutional coordination mechanisms, participatory land-use planning, and gender-responsive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) systems to enhance tenure security and reduce land-related conflicts. Climate resilience efforts were strengthened through improved climate services, forecasting technologies, regional climate outlook forums, and expanded access to climate information platforms to support climate-informed planning and adaptation.

Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration

IGAD accelerated regional integration through digital transformation and digital trade initiatives to strengthen connectivity, interoperability, and regional market integration. Through the Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EARDIP) and the Horn of Africa Digital Market Integration (HDMI) programme, IGAD advanced harmonised digital policy and regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity collaboration, digital infrastructure planning, and cross-border digital systems.

These efforts are expected to reduce regulatory fragmentation, lower connectivity costs, strengthen trust in digital services, and accelerate the development of an integrated regional digital economy. IGAD also strengthened collaboration with the African Union Commission, the AfCFTA Secretariat, AUDA-NEPAD, and regional partners to promote trade facilitation, regional connectivity, and the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Social Inclusion, Human Development, and Migration Governance

Significant progress was made in strengthening health systems, migration governance, education, and social protection systems across the region. IGAD advanced regional health security by implementing the Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience (HEPRR) programme and strengthening collaborative surveillance systems, laboratory networks, emergency operations centres, and cross-border preparedness mechanisms.

The organization also advanced regulatory harmonization, local manufacturing of medical products, and climate-resilient health systems, while supporting sustainable health financing and adolescent health interventions.

In the area of migration and displacement, IGAD strengthened governance systems, migration data platforms, and durable solutions frameworks for displaced populations. Progress was made in advancing the free movement of persons, labour mobility, interoperable ID systems, and the implementation of the Djibouti Declaration and related regional mobility frameworks.

IGAD further strengthened the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, migrants, and host communities through area-based development approaches, livelihood programmes, educational support, technical training, and community infrastructure investments. These interventions contributed to improved self-reliance, social cohesion, and access to services among vulnerable populations.

Peace, Security, and Stability

IGAD reinforced its leadership in regional peace and security through strengthened early warning systems, preventive diplomacy, mediation, and post-conflict recovery interventions. CEWARN enhanced conflict monitoring, predictive analysis, and evidence-based response mechanisms, while regional diplomatic efforts supported peace processes in Sudan and South Sudan.

The organization also strengthened efforts to address maritime insecurity, transnational organized crime, terrorism, cyber threats, and violent extremism through regional cooperation frameworks, intelligence coordination, and capacity-building initiatives.

Inclusive peacebuilding remained a key priority through advancement of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, strengthening women's participation in peace processes and youth engagement in governance and peacebuilding initiatives.

These interventions collectively strengthened regional coordination, conflict-prevention capacities, and institutional mechanisms for sustainable peace and stability throughout the region.

Institutional Strengthening and Organizational Performance

Through the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP IV), IGAD continued to strengthen institutional effectiveness, governance, accountability, and service delivery systems. Major achievements included the

consolidation of Results-Based Management (RBM) systems, the operationalisation of integrated planning and reporting platforms, the advancement of digital transformation initiatives, and the strengthening of risk management and compliance systems.

The organization also recorded significant progress in implementation of the IGAD Digitalization Roadmap, deployment of integrated digital platforms, and enhancement of executive dashboards and reporting systems. Financial governance and accountability systems were further strengthened through clean audit opinions, improved compliance frameworks, and progress toward EU Pillar Assessment standards.

The successful formulation and endorsement of the IGAD Regional Strategy 2026–2030 marked a major milestone, providing a forward-looking strategic framework anchored on peace and governance, resilient food systems and natural capital, and regional integration for inclusive growth.

Financial Performance in 2025

IGAD's financial performance in 2025 reflected continued growth in resource mobilization and strengthened financial governance systems. Total income reached USD 92.7 million, of which USD 17.2 million (18.5 per cent) was contributed by Member States and USD 75.5 million (81.5 per cent) was mobilised from development partners. Total expenditure for the year stood at USD 74.5 million, supporting the implementation of regional programmes across peace and security, climate resilience, food security, regional integration, and institutional development.

The 2024 institutional audit resulted in a clean audit opinion, confirming strengthened financial management systems, compliance with international standards, and improved fiduciary oversight. However, outstanding Member State arrears of USD 50.9 million continued to constrain long-term financial sustainability and underscored the need to strengthen institutional ownership and domestic financing.

Lessons Learned in 2025

- Regional coordination is most effective when linked to Member State priorities and to implementation follow-up.
- Early warning and anticipatory action systems are most valuable when integrated with financing and decision-making.
- Digital platforms improve visibility and efficiency when supported by clear governance and user adoption.
- Regional public goods require sustained investment, ownership, and maintenance beyond project cycles.
- Integrated programming across peace, resilience, migration, climate, and economic integration is essential to addressing complex regional challenges.

Conclusion

In 2025, IGAD made measurable progress in advancing regional cooperation, resilience, peace, and institutional transformation, despite a challenging operating environment. The organization strengthened its role as a regional convener and development partner through impactful interventions across food systems resilience, climate adaptation, digital integration, migration governance, peacebuilding, and institutional strengthening.

A key value of IGAD's work in 2025 was the conversion of evidence into decision support: transforming data, forecasts, risk analysis, and regional assessments into policy dialogue, planning tools, preparedness actions, and implementation follow-up.

Looking ahead, implementing the IGAD Regional Strategy 2026–2030 offers an opportunity to deepen regional integration, strengthen resilience, advance peace and governance, and accelerate inclusive socio-economic transformation. Achieving these ambitions will require stronger Member State ownership, increased domestic resource mobilisation, strengthened partnerships, and continued institutional reforms to position IGAD as a more resilient, responsive, and results-driven Regional Economic Community.



INTRODUCTION

Photo Credit: IGAD

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



1. INTRODUCTION

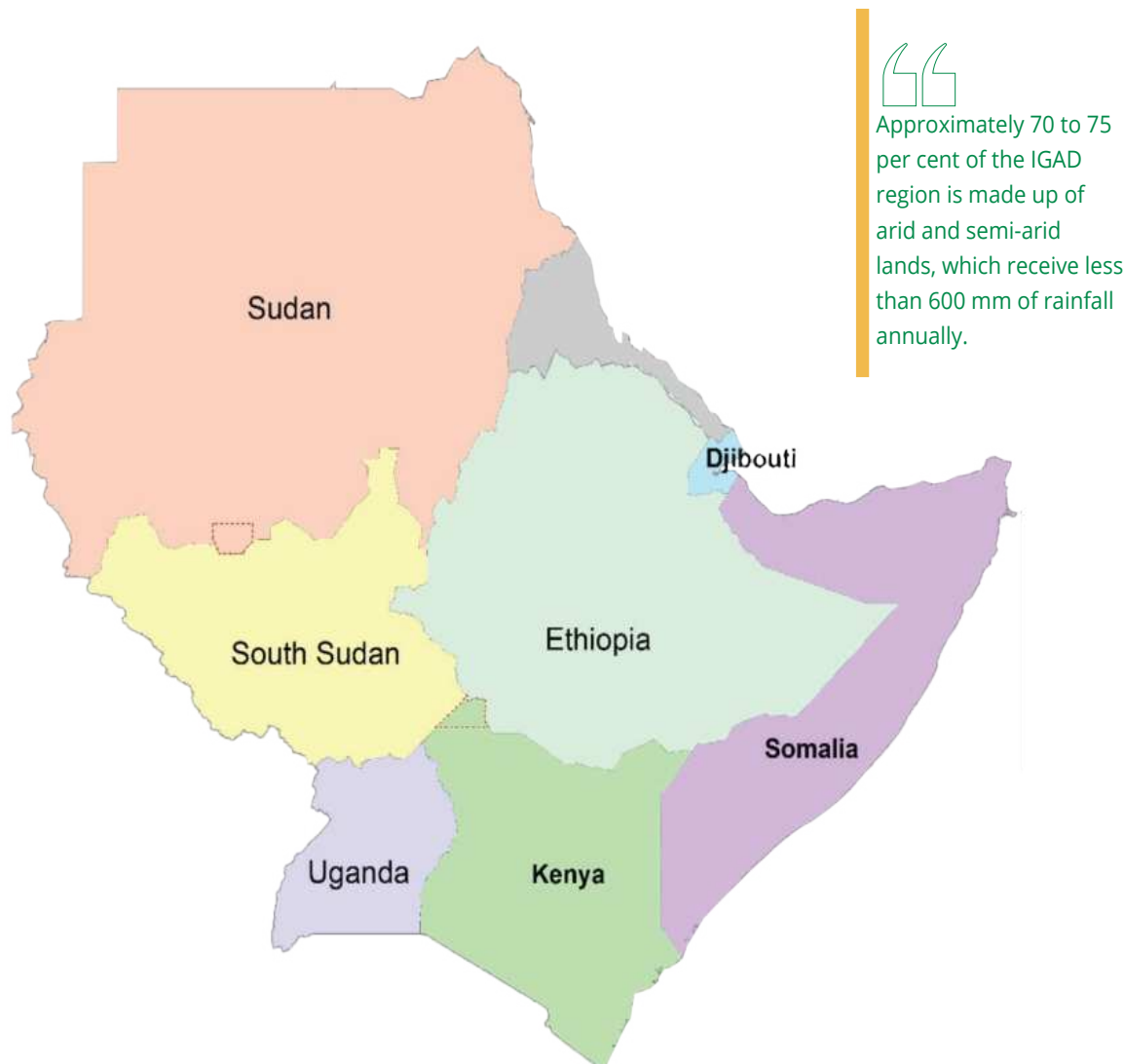
The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a Regional Economic Community (REC) comprising eight Member States: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. The region has 6,960 kilometres of coastline along the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Tadjoura, and the Red Sea. The organization was established to promote regional cooperation and integration in key priority areas, including peace and security, economic cooperation, food security, and environmental sustainability.

IGAD operates through its policy organs, namely the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors, and the Secretariat. The Assembly provides overall policy direction and strategic guidance, while the Council of Ministers oversees the implementation of decisions and approves programmes and budgets. The Committee of Ambassadors supports policy interpretation and coordination, and the Secretariat serves as the executive body responsible for implementing programmes and coordinating regional initiatives.

Over the years, IGAD has evolved into a key regional platform for addressing complex, interrelated challenges facing the Horn of Africa, including climate change, food insecurity, conflict, and economic vulnerabilities. The organization continues to play a central role in fostering regional dialogue, promoting policy harmonization, and supporting Member States in achieving sustainable development and resilience. IGAD creates regional value by convening Member States, generating evidence, harmonizing policies, strengthening capacities, coordinating cross-border action, mobilizing partnerships, and supporting regional public goods. These functions contribute to stronger regional cooperation, improved preparedness, more coherent implementation, and better outcomes for communities across the region.

This report draws on inputs from IGAD Divisions, Specialized Institutions, Member States' data sources, regional platforms, and partner-supported reporting systems. Quantitative data are presented where available and complemented by qualitative evidence from programme implementation, policy processes, coordination platforms, and institutional reporting. Where data coverage varies across Member States, indicators, or reporting periods, this is indicated in the relevant sections.

Figure 1 MAP OF IGAD



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.

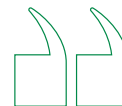
Approximately 70 to 75 per cent of the IGAD region consists of arid and semi-arid lands, which receive less than 600 mm of rainfall annually. The rest of the region showcases a wide variety of climates and landscapes, including cool highlands, swamps, tropical rainforests, and other features typical 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).

Historical Background

Recurrent and severe droughts, together with other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984, caused widespread famine, ecological degradation, and economic hardship across the Horn of Africa. Despite substantial efforts by individual countries and international support, the scale of the problems necessitated a regional approach.

In 1986, the drought-affected countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (all located in the Horn of Africa) formed the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) with a mandate to coordinate and complement national efforts to combat drought and desertification. Although IGADD was originally conceived to coordinate member states' efforts against drought and desertification, it became increasingly apparent that the Authority provided a regular forum where leaders from these countries could address other political and socio-economic challenges in a regional context.

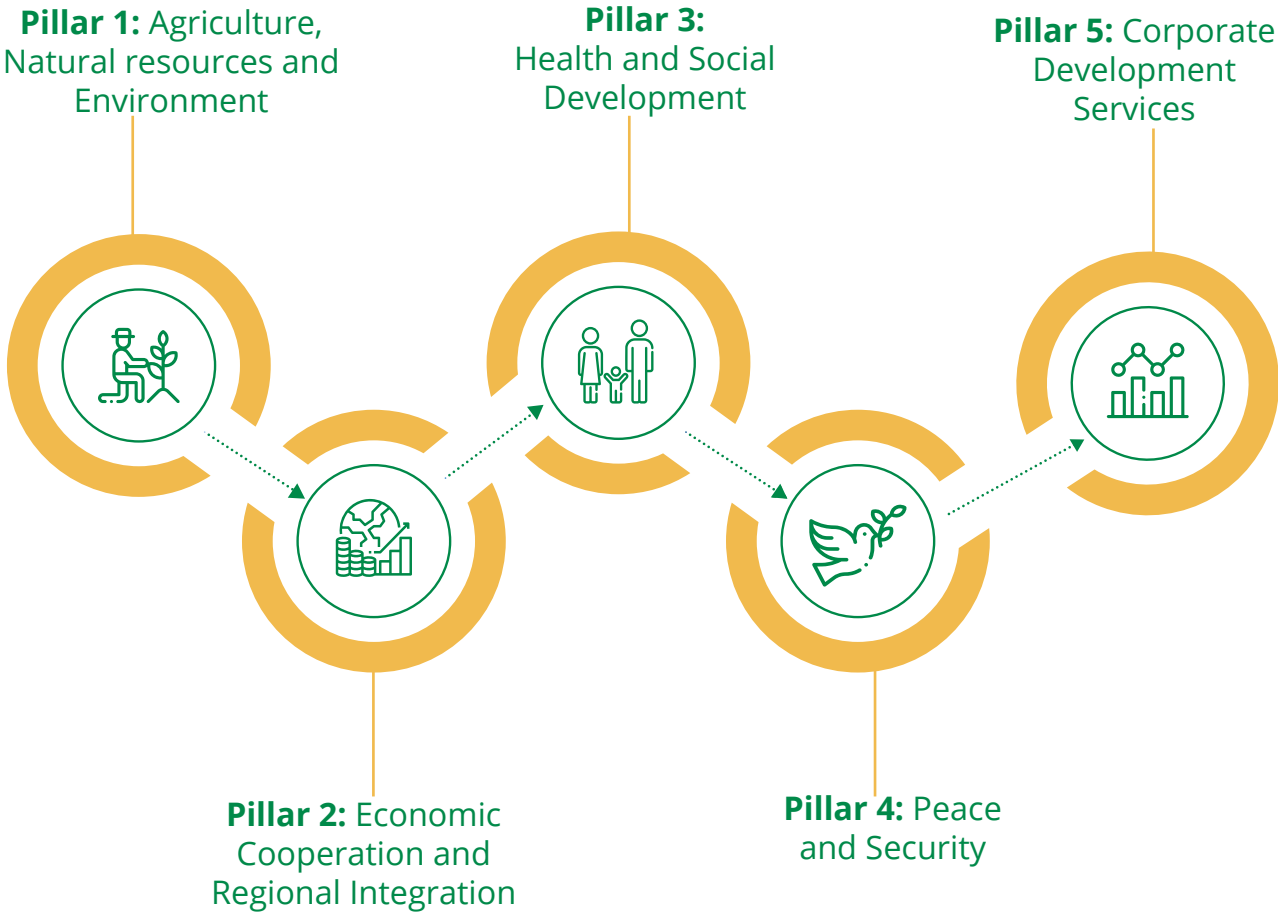
In 1986, the drought-affected countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (all located in the Horn of Africa) formed the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) with a mandate to coordinate and complement national efforts to combat drought and desertification.



Recognising this, the Member States, at an ordinary summit in April 1995, resolved to expand IGADD's mandate and issued a declaration to revitalise IGADD with expanded areas of cooperation. On Mar. 21, 1996, in Nairobi, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government signed the 'Letter of Instrument to amend the IGADD Charter', establishing the revitalized regional body, with a new name, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). IGAD was then launched on Nov. 25, 1996, with its expanded mandate covering regional cooperation and integration, social development, peace and security, humanitarian affairs, agriculture and environmental protection.

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

FIVE (5) PILLARS OF THE IGAD REGIONAL STRATEGY



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

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

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 IGAD Council of Ministers (COM)

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 IGAD 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.

The IGAD Committee of Ambassadors (COA)

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.



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS OF THE IGAD REGION

Photo Credit Unsplash.com

2. SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS OF THE IGAD REGION

Population

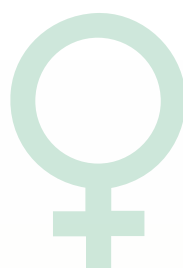
The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) comprises eight Member States, namely Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda, each with distinct economic structures and agro-ecological zones.

The population profile of the IGAD region continues to show marked disparities in size and distribution across Member States, with significant implications for regional integration and development planning. In 2024, the region's total population is estimated at approximately 297.1 million, of which Ethiopia accounts for the largest share (109.5 million), representing over one-third of the regional total, while Djibouti accounts for the smallest share.

At the aggregate level, the population is characterized by near gender parity, with females (148.84 million) slightly exceeding males (148.26 million), although variations persist at the country level. These demographic patterns have direct implications for the design and targeting of social and economic policies, particularly regarding service delivery, labour markets, and human capital development.

The IGAD region is largely composed of a young population with significant potential to drive economic growth and innovation. However, realizing this demographic advantage depends on the region's capacity to adopt inclusive development approaches, strengthen governance systems, and ensure food security. If these key areas are not adequately addressed, the region may face socio-economic pressures and heightened vulnerabilities.

At the aggregate level, the population is characterized by near gender parity



**Females
(148.84
million)**



**Males
(148.26
million)**

Table 1: Total Population for the IGAD Region 2024, in millions

Country	Male	Female	Total
Djibouti	0.53	0.54	1.07
Eritrea*	1.89	1.93	3.82
Ethiopia	54.87	54.62	109.49
Kenya	25.99	26.43	52.43
Somalia*	9.87	9.8	19.67
South Sudan	7.78	7.48	15.25
Sudan	25.02	24.45	49.47
Uganda	22.31	23.59	45.91
IGAD	148.26	148.84	297.11

Source: IGAD MS NSOs, * AfDB,

Poverty and the Economic Situation

Most IGAD Member States are among the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and share similar economic growth rates. Despite vast natural and human resources, the region remains one of the world's poorest. Growth has been slow but has recently shown reasonable progress in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. As of 2024, Ethiopia was ranked first, with the largest economy in the IGAD region, ahead of Kenya. Ethiopia recorded the highest GDP in current prices, estimated at 210 (Billions of U.S. dollars), while Eritrea recorded the lowest GDP in current prices, estimated at 2.3 (Billions of U.S. dollars). The Human Development Index in most IGAD Member States is low, apart from Kenya, which is currently at a medium level. This low level may be attributed to widespread poverty and inadequate access to healthcare and other amenities.

Table 2: Comparative GDP, GDP per Capita and Human Development Indicators in IGAD Member States

Country	Annual GDP 2024 (GDP, current prices (Billion of U.S. dollars)	GDP per capita (2024)	Human Development Index (HDI) ¹
Djibouti	\$4.09	\$3,822	0.515
Eritrea	\$2.28	\$656	0.493
Ethiopia*	\$210	\$1,937	0.492
Kenya*	\$120.3	\$2,295	0.601
Somalia	\$12.11	\$616	0.38
South Sudan	\$12	\$625	0.381
Sudan	\$51.7	\$787	0.516
Uganda	\$56.4	\$1,228	0.55

Source: *NSOs, World Bank and IMF

Food Security

The region continued to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, driven by extreme weather events, conflict and insecurity, and macroeconomic challenges, all compounded by structural vulnerabilities that constrained food availability and access.

As a result, an estimated 42 million people at the peak faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 2025 across six IGAD member states, namely Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Of these, about 0.7 million people faced Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in South Sudan and Sudan. In the five countries with comparable data available each year – Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda – the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity tripled from approximately 13.9 million in 2016 (IGAD Statistics, 2025).

1 Source: <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/groups/intergovernmental-authority-development>

People at the peak faced Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 2025

**42
million**

The June-September (JJAS) season significantly improved soil moisture, replenished water resources and supported pasture regeneration. However, intense rainfall from mid-July in central Ethiopia, Western and Eastern Sudan, and much of South Sudan caused flooding.



Extreme weather events

Consecutive seasons of near- to above-average rainfall in 2024 and early 2025 generally supported crop and livestock production across parts of the region. In some other parts, however, flooding and erratic rainfall distribution compromised food security.

In Belg-receiving areas of Ethiopia, below-average rainfall during the March-May (MAM) season in parts of the Afar and Somali regions constrained crop and livestock production. In central and northern Somalia, prolonged dry spells escalated into drought conditions by July.

The June-September (JJAS) season significantly improved soil moisture, replenished water resources and supported pasture regeneration. However, intense rainfall from mid-July in central Ethiopia, Western and Eastern Sudan, and much of South Sudan caused flooding. In Meket Woreda in Ethiopia's Amhara region, for instance, floods, hail and landslides damaged around 6,000 hectares of farmland, destroying crops that were already mature. In Sudan, despite favourable climatic conditions for production, conflict and insecurity disrupted planting and harvesting, undermining production prospects.

Meanwhile, the October-December (OND) rainfall season largely failed across parts of South-Eastern Ethiopia, Eastern Kenya and much of Somalia. In several areas, this marked the second or third consecutive poor rainfall season, leading to persistent drought impacts. This resulted in crop failures and significantly below-average yields for cropping households, limiting not only their access to food but also their incomes from crop sales. Reduced local supply amid high demand pushed prices up and increased market dependence. Among pastoral households, severe pasture and water shortages undermined livestock body condition and productivity, reducing access to milk and income from livestock sales (FSNWG forthcoming). In Somalia, where a national drought emergency was declared on 10 November 2025, the number of people facing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) levels of acute food insecurity had nearly doubled to 6.5 million by February 2026, compared with the same period in 2025 (IPC).

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Conflict and insecurity

Conflict and insecurity continued to severely constrain food availability and access in Sudan. Fighting disrupted supply chains and increased production and transport costs, driving up food prices and forcing many households to abandon their fields and food stocks. As a result, several areas, including parts of North Darfur, continued to face a Risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) or worse (IPC). The convergence of conflict, economic disruption, and restricted access to assistance continues to heighten the risk of a broader humanitarian catastrophe if conditions persist.

In South Sudan, escalating hostilities in Upper Nile since February 2025 have worsened acute food insecurity, with a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) under a plausible worst-case scenario projected in Luakpiny| Nasir in December 2025 (IPC). Since late December 2025, renewed conflict in Jonglei state has caused displacement, disrupted markets and agriculture, and limited access to basic services, further threatening food security.

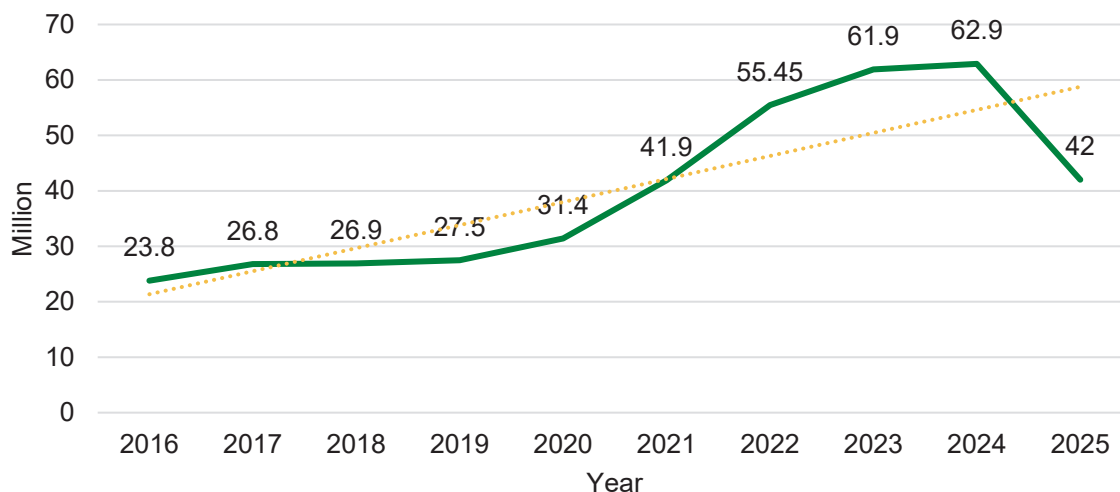
In Somalia, insecurity linked to non-state armed actors continued to drive fatalities, displacement and the loss of livelihoods. Meanwhile, political tensions in parts of the Amhara, Oromia and Tigray regions of Ethiopia remained a concern. Resource-based disputes also persisted in pastoral areas of Kenya and in Karamoja in Uganda. In some cases, these disputes have escalated across the IGAD region, resulting in livestock losses and disruption of livelihoods due to the proliferation of illicit small arms and increasing competition over scarce natural resources.

Macroeconomic challenges

Poor macroeconomic conditions continued to undermine food access, particularly in South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia, through elevated food prices. South Sudan and Sudan experienced particularly sharp price increases, driven by local currency depreciation, high production and transport costs, and the effects of conflict. In Ethiopia, although some stabilisation was observed, prices of most staple cereals remained above the recent five-year average, reflecting continued currency depreciation.

Funding for food security and related sectors in the region remains far below the level of need. The evolving funding landscape, marked by substantial funding reductions and shifting priorities among resource partners, is widening this gap. This underscores the urgent need for stakeholders to reassess operational approaches and identify more sustainable and efficient ways to respond to rising food security needs.

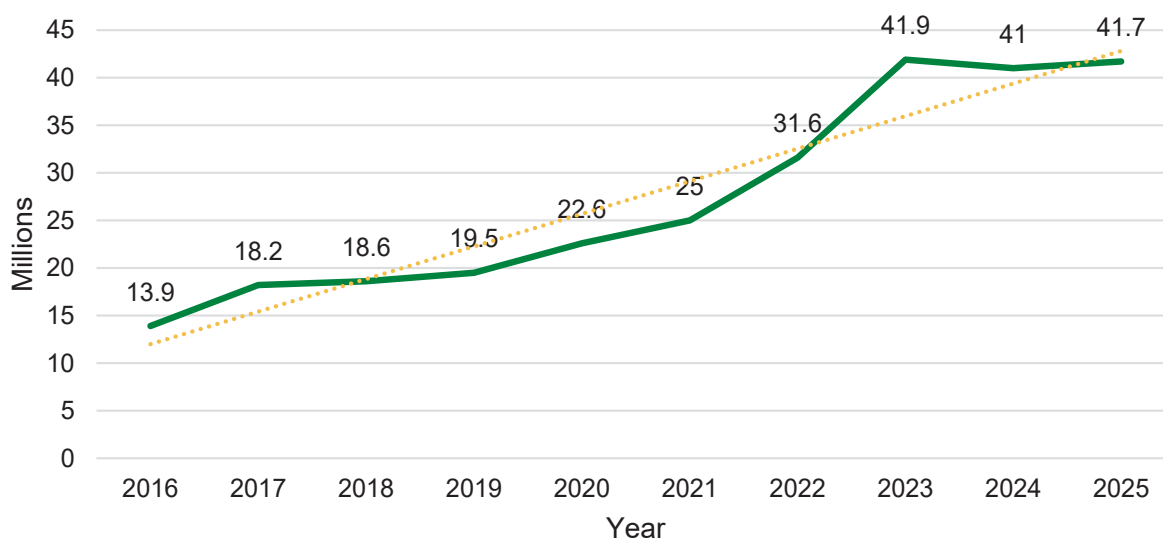
Number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above, or equivalent), 2016-2025



Source: IGAD Regional Focus of the GRFC

***2019 figure does not include Djibouti, and 2025 figure does not include Ethiopia**

Number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above, or equivalent), in five countries with comparable data available each year (Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda), 2016-2025



Source: IGAD Regional Focus of the GRFC

Health

Health indicators across the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Member States reveal significant disparities in service coverage, disease burden, and maternal healthcare. South Sudan, one of the IGAD countries, recorded the highest maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 692 in 2023. Djibouti and South Sudan reported the highest TB incidence, at 495 and 320 per 100,000 population, respectively. Uganda and South Sudan had the highest malaria incidence, at 264 and 254 per 1,000 population at risk, respectively.

Ensuring that a high proportion of births are attended by skilled health personnel is essential to improving maternal and newborn health outcomes. At the IGAD level, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ranges from 32% to 89%, with some countries exceeding the global threshold of 84%.

the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel range **32% to 89%**

Critical initiatives by Member States continue to include expanding Universal Healthcare Service Coverage (UHC). For example, Kenya and Uganda have attained UHC indices of 57 and 54, respectively, while Somalia recorded the lowest index of 30. The disparities in UHC reflect differences in healthcare investment, infrastructure, and policy implementation.

Table 4: Health Indicators across IGAD Member States, 2023–2024

Country	Maternal Mortality ratio, 2023 (Per 1,00000 live births)	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2024	Universal Health Service Coverage Index, 2023 (0-100)	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%),2014-2024	Malaria incidence (per 1000 population at risk,2024) ²
Djibouti	162	495	47	-	45
Eritrea	291	115	40	-	102
Ethiopia	195	141	33	50	139
Kenya	379	207	57	89	74
Somalia	563	151	30	32	53
South Sudan	692	320	41	40	254
Sudan	256	47	48	78	98
Uganda	170	197	54	88	264

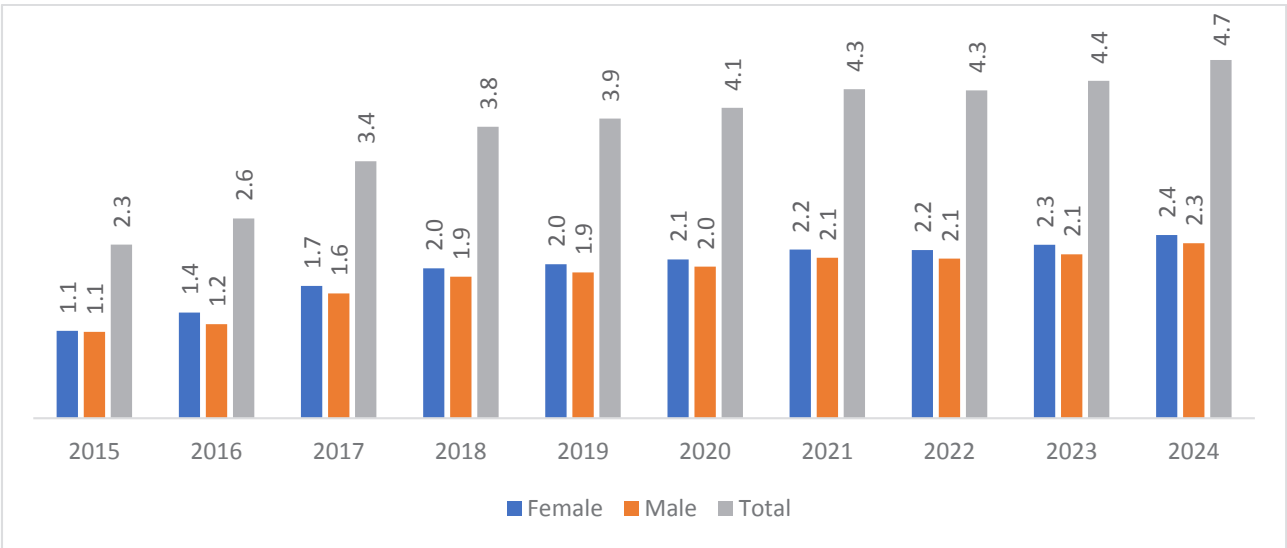
Source: WHO, 2026

2 Source: <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators>

Forced Displacement: Refugees stock in the IGAD region

The total number of refugees hosted in the IGAD region rose steadily from 2.3 million in 2015 to 4.7 million in 2024, a 104 per cent increase over the decade. This trend highlights the ongoing challenges and conflicts that drive forced displacement and the need for continued attention and support for refugee populations.

Chart 1 : Refugees Stock in the IGAD Region by sex, 2015-2024 (millions)

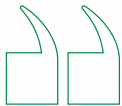


Source: IGAD Member States

Geopolitical Dynamics

The IGAD region continued to operate within a complex and evolving geopolitical environment marked by political transitions, protracted peace processes, climate and food-security shocks, maritime insecurity, transnational threats, and intensifying geostrategic competition. These dynamics placed significant pressure on regional institutions and underscored IGAD's critical role as a convening platform for dialogue, cooperation, and collective action. At the same time, unpredictable financing and the growing presence of uncoordinated external diplomatic engagements posed challenges to regional coherence, institutional autonomy, and locally driven solutions.

The IGAD region continued to operate within a complex and evolving geopolitical environment marked by political transitions, protracted peace processes, climate and food-security shocks, maritime insecurity, transnational threats, and intensifying geostrategic competition.



In response, IGAD strengthened its strategic and diplomatic engagement by implementing the One-IGAD approach, which promotes greater policy coherence, coordinated decision-making, and unified regional action. The organisation enhanced preventive diplomacy, convened regular policy organ meetings, and strengthened collaboration frameworks with the African Union and the United Nations to reinforce its leadership role in regional peace, security, and development. Efforts were also made to improve political analysis, evidence-based monitoring, and timely follow-up on regional commitments, while upholding the principles of Member State ownership and sovereignty.

Despite these efforts, several complex regional challenges, including the situation in Sudan, terrorism-related governance pressures, and tensions over shared natural resources, continued to require sustained regional and international engagement. In this context, IGAD continued to promote a multilateral, inclusive approach that combines locally driven conflict-resolution mechanisms with regional and international mediation. Through the One-IGAD framework and strengthened institutional coordination, the organization remained committed to safeguarding regional stability, advancing cooperation, and reinforcing its strategic relevance in an increasingly dynamic geopolitical landscape.

Photo Credit: Magnific

A row of solar panels is installed in a dry, hilly landscape. The panels are tilted and arranged in a line, receding into the distance. The ground is covered with dry grass and low-lying shrubs. In the background, there are bare trees and distant mountains under a clear blue sky.

IGAD PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS IN 2025

Photo Credit: IGAD

3. IGAD PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS IN 2025

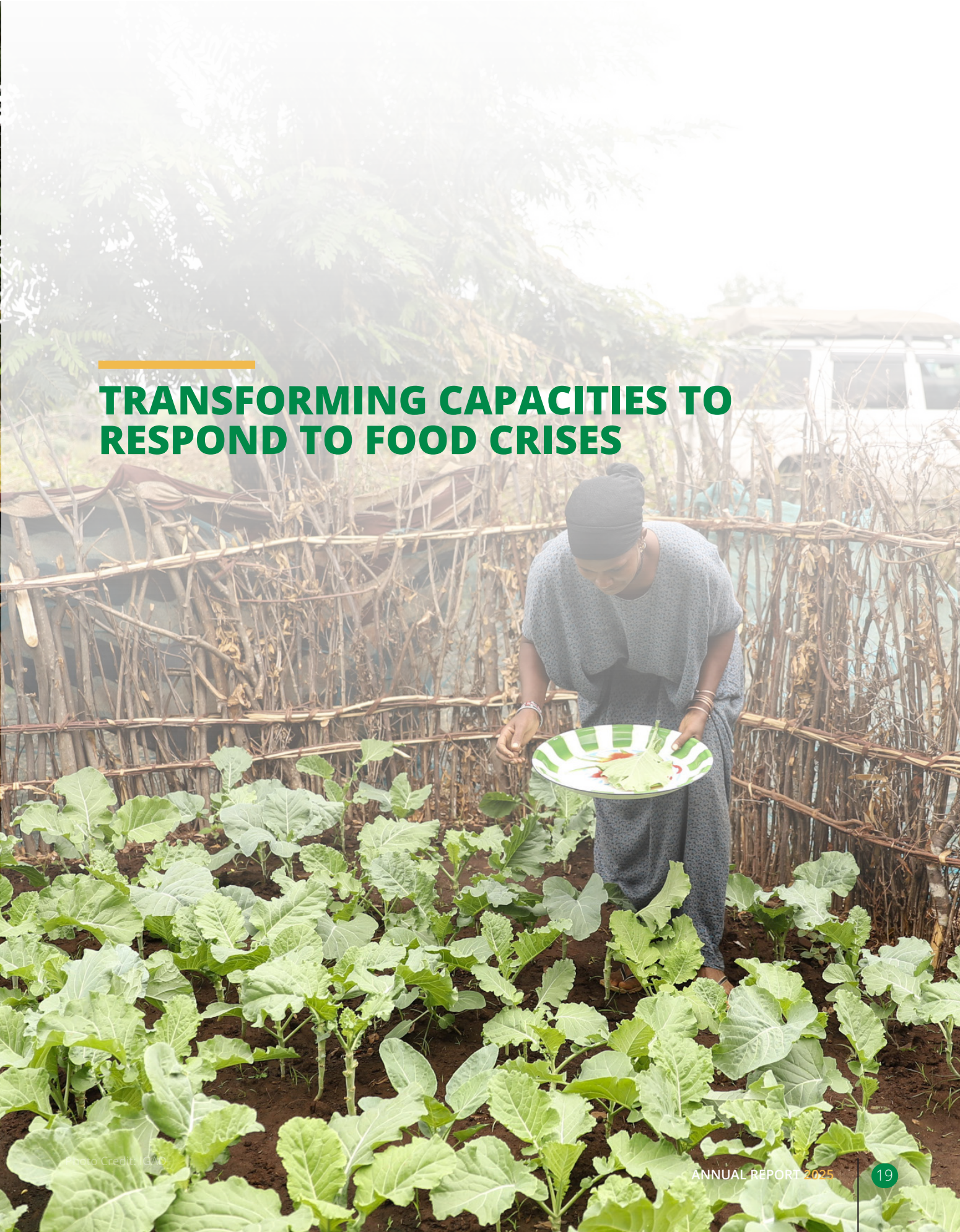
In 2025, IGAD made notable progress across its strategic priority areas, focusing on strengthening resilience, enhancing regional cooperation, and promoting sustainable development.

The organization continued to support Member States through evidence-based policy frameworks, capacity development, and regional coordination mechanisms. Key interventions addressed food security, climate resilience, natural resource management, and disaster preparedness. IGAD also strengthened partnerships and leveraged innovative tools and platforms to enhance decision-making and service delivery. These efforts collectively contributed to improved livelihoods, increased resilience among communities across the region, and strengthened institutional systems.

The results are presented along a clear contribution pathway: activities and outputs are linked to institutional capacities, regional coordination, policy uptake, evidence systems, and practical value for Member States and communities.



Photo Credit: Magnific



TRANSFORMING CAPACITIES TO RESPOND TO FOOD CRISES

3.1 TRANSFORMING CAPACITIES TO RESPOND TO FOOD CRISES

In 2025, IGAD strengthened regional capacities to respond to food crises through coordinated interventions that improved agricultural productivity, enhanced food system resilience, promoted sustainable fisheries and aquatic livelihoods, and strengthened regional policy and institutional frameworks. These interventions prioritised support for Member States to address the drivers of food insecurity, enhance climate resilience, and strengthen regional cooperation across agriculture, fisheries, and nutrition systems.

The interventions implemented under this priority area contributed to improved regional coordination, increased knowledge sharing, and the advancement of sustainable and inclusive food systems, which in turn strengthened regional food systems resilience, enhanced preparedness and response capacities, and improved Member States' and communities' ability to withstand and recover from food security shocks and climate-related risks.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened agricultural productivity and resilience through regional investment planning, climate-smart agriculture initiatives, and the establishment of the IGAD Fertiliser and Soil Health Hub.
- Regional trade integration and market resilience were enhanced through studies of cross-border value chains and agricultural markets, and through the implementation of digital agro-climate advisory systems.
- IGAD advanced sustainable fisheries and Blue Economy development by strengthening regional fisheries governance, generating knowledge, and promoting aquatic livelihoods.
- Regional coordination and institutional frameworks for food and nutrition systems were strengthened through the implementation of CAADP processes, policy dialogue, and the development of the Regional Agri-Food Systems Investment Plan (RASIP).
- Digital innovation, evidence generation, and multi-stakeholder learning platforms enhanced climate-informed food systems, early warning systems, and resilience-building across Member States.

3.1.1 Increasing the Production and Productivity of Agriculture and Livestock

In 2025, IGAD continued to strengthen agricultural productivity and resilience through regional policy coordination, investment planning, climate-smart agriculture initiatives, and enhanced knowledge sharing under the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP). These efforts focused on helping Member States build more resilient agri-food systems to address climate variability, food insecurity, and cross-border trade challenges.

A major milestone during the year was the advancement of regional agricultural policy and investment frameworks aligned with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). IGAD facilitated regional consultations, validation meetings, and technical engagements that contributed to the development and validation of the Regional Agricultural and Agri-Food Systems Investment Plan (RAIP/RASIP). These frameworks are expected to guide coordinated agricultural investments, strengthen food systems resilience, and improve agricultural transformation across the region.

IGAD also supported the establishment and operationalisation of the IGAD Fertilizer and Soil Health Hub, which was validated and endorsed by Member States and Agriculture Ministers at the Second Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa. The Hub is expected to strengthen regional coordination on soil health, fertiliser systems, and sustainable agricultural productivity, while promoting knowledge exchange and resource mobilisation.

To strengthen resilience and market integration, IGAD conducted studies on agricultural trade, market policies, and connectivity infrastructure in cross-border areas. These assessments identified priority value chains, including livestock, maize, and sesame, and scalable business models in border regions such as Karamoja, Moyale, and Fer Fer. The studies provided evidence to support regional trade integration, the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and the development of coordinated agricultural market systems.

IGAD further promoted climate-smart agriculture and digital innovation by establishing the Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services (DACAS) Knowledge Network. The platform brought

together experts from ministries, meteorological agencies, research institutions, and technical partners to strengthen climate information services, agricultural advisory services, and digital learning systems for farmers and pastoralists across the region. Strategic partnerships with organisations such as AICCRA, FAO, ASARECA, FARA, GIZ, and the World Bank strengthened technical cooperation and knowledge sharing on resilience-based agricultural technologies and services.

Additional interventions included support to regional centres of leadership on climate-smart agriculture, capacity building on environmental and social safeguards, and engagement with Member States during CAADP Biennial Review processes to strengthen agricultural data systems, policy monitoring, and evidence-based planning. IGAD also mobilized additional financing of USD 3.8 million from the World Bank to scale up food systems resilience interventions and support implementation of revised program priorities and workplans.

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Collectively, these interventions contributed to strengthening agricultural productivity, enhancing the resilience of farming systems, promoting regional trade and policy harmonisation, and improving Member States' capacity to respond to emerging food security challenges.

3.1.2 Enhancing the Productivity of Fisheries and Aquatic Sectors in the Region

In 2025, IGAD strengthened efforts to improve the productivity and sustainability of fisheries and aquatic sectors through Blue Economy interventions focused on regional coordination, institutional development, knowledge generation, and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. These efforts contributed to improved governance of aquatic resources while supporting food security, employment creation, and economic diversification in coastal and inland communities.

A major achievement during the year was progress towards establishing the IGAD Fisheries Forum Agency (IGAD FFA) and the Marine Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCS-CC). Through high-level consultations with Member States, regional organizations, development partners, private-sector actors, and academia, IGAD advanced consensus on governance structures, operational modalities, and implementation roadmaps to strengthen regional fisheries management and combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

IGAD also strengthened national Blue Economy coordination mechanisms through consultative workshops held in several Member States. These platforms enhanced institutional coordination across the fisheries, environment, transport, and trade sectors and supported resource mobilization and the implementation of national Blue Economy strategies.

Knowledge generation and dissemination remained central to IGAD's Blue Economy agenda. During the year, IGAD undertook field studies on seaweed farming along the Kenyan coast and on fisheries value chains in Uganda to document emerging opportunities for livelihood diversification, job creation, and sustainable economic development. The studies generated lessons and best practices on fisheries production, fish trade, aquaculture, and community-driven innovations, which are expected to inform the scaling up of sustainable Blue Economy interventions across the region.

IGAD further organised regional knowledge-sharing and experience-exchange workshops involving researchers, academia, technical experts, and national focal points from Member States. These engagements strengthened regional collaboration, promoted the dissemination of innovations and technologies, and enhanced institutional capacity for Blue Economy development.

At the continental and global levels, IGAD participated in the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference and the Second Africa Climate Summit, where it showcased regional experiences and promoted partnerships in sustainable marine resource management, climate resilience, and aquatic ecosystem conservation. These engagements increased IGAD's visibility, strengthened collaboration with continental and international partners, and advanced regional dialogue on sustainable fisheries and aquatic sector development.

Overall, these interventions strengthened regional governance frameworks, improved institutional coordination, promoted sustainable fisheries and aquatic livelihoods, and enhanced the Blue Economy sector's contribution to food security and economic resilience in the IGAD region.

3.1.3 Strengthening Food and Nutrition Systems in the Region

In 2025, IGAD intensified efforts to strengthen food and nutrition systems through enhanced regional coordination, policy dialogue, evidence generation, and multi-stakeholder engagement to address food insecurity and improve resilience across Member States. Through the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP), IGAD supported the implementation of continental and regional commitments to resilient and sustainable agrifood systems while strengthening institutional capacities, digital innovation, and knowledge-sharing mechanisms across the region.

A major milestone during the year was IGAD's active contribution to the African Union Extraordinary Summit, which culminated in the adoption of the CAADP Kampala Declaration and the CAADP Strategy and Action Plan (2026–2035) on “Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa.” Using FSRP resources, IGAD provided technical and financial support for the summit process, including facilitating participation by Ministers and Ambassadors from Member States. The Kampala Declaration now provides the overarching continental policy direction for implementing food systems resilience interventions related to agricultural productivity, sustainable natural resource management, market access, and policy harmonization across the region.

To strengthen Member States' implementation of CAADP commitments, IGAD facilitated national dialogues and technical engagements for the 4th and 5th CAADP Biennial Review (BR) reporting processes. National and regional validation meetings held in Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia strengthened the quality, integrity, and harmonization of agricultural and

food security data, while improving stakeholder coordination and awareness of CAADP targets and performance gaps. IGAD also organized a regional Training of Trainers on CAADP data collection tools, involving all Member States, with technical support from the African Union Commission, Akademiya2063, and FAO. These interventions contributed to strengthening institutional capacity for evidence-based planning, monitoring, and accountability within national agrifood systems.

IGAD further strengthened regional governance and policy coordination through engagement with key decision-making organs. In collaboration with the IGAD Foreign Service Institute (IFSI), IGAD organized a regional training for the Committee of Ambassadors and parliamentarians from Member States on agrifood systems governance and CAADP implementation. The initiative also led to the establishment of an IGAD Parliamentarians Working Group on Agri-food Systems to strengthen advocacy, oversight, and political support for increased agricultural investment and the transformation of food systems across the region.

During the year, IGAD advanced strategic regional investment and policy frameworks to support long-term food systems transformation. Following a comprehensive review of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP), IGAD initiated the development of the Regional Agri-Food Systems Investment Plan (RASIP), aligned with the CAADP Kampala Declaration. The RASIP process brought together Member States, technical experts, and development partners to define strategic investment priorities aimed at enhancing agrifood systems transformation, reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, strengthening trade and market systems, building resilience, and supporting inclusive growth. The process resulted in a zero-draft framework organized around seven strategic investment pillars and flagship programmes.

IGAD also strengthened food and nutrition systems through improved regional coordination and evidence generation. The launch of the IGAD Focus Report on Food Crises, implemented in collaboration with ICPAC and regional partners, provided a critical analysis of food insecurity trends and drivers across the region. Additional high-level engagements included regional food security and nutrition coordination meetings, ministerial forums, and technical consultations, all of which promoted dialogue on climate risks, resilience, innovation, and the transformation of sustainable food systems.

Digital transformation and climate-informed food systems remained a major focus throughout the year. IGAD launched the Digital Agro-Climate Advisory Services (DACAS) Knowledge Network to improve access to climate information, agricultural advisories, market information, and other digital services for farmers and pastoralists. Implemented in partnership with AICCRA, ASARECA, CABI, AFAAS, and Member States, the initiative aims to standardize and scale digital agro-climate services across the region while strengthening resilience to climate variability and food system disruptions. The DACAS platform also supports early warning, agronomic decision-making, and the dissemination of market and value chain information.

In addition, IGAD organised a High-Level FSRP Learning Event in Addis Ababa that convened 141 participants, including Ministers, policymakers, technical experts, and development partners from Eastern and Southern Africa. The event promoted institutional learning, cross-country experience sharing, digital transformation, trade integration, and strengthening of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) systems. The meeting generated strategic

recommendations on embedding learning within monitoring and evaluation systems, strengthening regional knowledge management, and institutionalising continuous learning mechanisms within the FSRP framework.

Recognizing the importance of integrated approaches to resilience building, IGAD also strengthened collaboration between regional food systems and water management initiatives. As part of this collaboration, IGAD initiated expansion works on the Groundwater Information System (GWIS) to incorporate agro-climatic and agricultural information to support climate-smart agriculture, precision farming, and early warning systems in cross-border areas. This initiative is expected to improve access to integrated groundwater and agricultural data for enhanced food systems planning and resilience.

To support the scale-up of resilience interventions, IGAD secured additional financing from the World Bank through the Food Systems 2030 Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The financing will strengthen regional early warning systems, DACAS implementation, data harmonization, institutional capacity building, and cross-border coordination mechanisms to support proactive, evidence-based food security management across the IGAD region.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened regional coordination, enhanced policy harmonization, improved access to data and digital services, and reinforced IGAD's role in supporting Member States in building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food and nutrition systems capable of responding to current and future food crises.

An aerial photograph of a mangrove forest. A winding waterway, likely a tidal creek, flows through the dense green mangrove trees. Several small boats are visible in the water. The surrounding land is a mix of green vegetation and sandy, light-colored soil. The text "ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT" is overlaid in white, bold, uppercase letters, preceded by a short orange horizontal line.

ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.2 ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

In 2025, IGAD advanced efforts to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and environmental resilience across the region. The focus remained on strengthening transboundary resource governance, enhancing land and water management systems, and supporting climate adaptation at policy and community levels. Through integrated and participatory approaches, IGAD supported Member States in addressing environmental degradation, improving resource-use efficiency, and building long-term resilience to climate variability.

The interventions implemented under this priority area contributed to strengthening sustainable and inclusive natural resource governance, enhancing climate resilience, and improving regional capacity for the equitable and sustainable management of land, water, and environmental resources.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened regional groundwater knowledge and information systems through transboundary aquifer studies, climate risk assessments, and enhancement of the IGAD Groundwater Information System (GWIS).
- Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management were enhanced through the 3rd IGAD Water Forum, and partnerships on transboundary groundwater governance were strengthened.
- IGAD supported the development and validation of national land policies in Djibouti and South Sudan to promote equitable, inclusive, and sustainable land governance.
- Institutional frameworks for land governance were strengthened through the establishment of coordination platforms, multi-stakeholder engagement mechanisms, and strategic land-sector investment planning.
- Capacity of formal and informal land administration institutions was strengthened through regional learning exchanges, technical training, and participatory land-use planning initiatives.
- IGAD promoted gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to improve access to justice, strengthen women's land rights, and reduce land-related conflicts in the vulnerable communities.

3.2.1 Improving Management and Use of Transboundary Water Resources

In 2025, IGAD continued to strengthen the management and sustainable use of transboundary groundwater resources by implementing regional studies, enhancing digital groundwater information systems, and promoting regional dialogue and cooperation. These interventions focused on improving scientific understanding of shared aquifer systems, strengthening groundwater governance, improving access to data and information, and promoting coordinated regional approaches to water security and climate resilience.

3.2.1.1 Strengthening Regional Groundwater Knowledge and Information Systems

Under the Groundwater for Resilience (GW4R) programme, IGAD continued implementing the Dawa Aquifer Feasibility Study initiated in 2024 and commenced implementation of the Shabelle and Northern Basement Aquifer (NBA) Studies. The Dawa Feasibility Study made substantial progress during the year, including the completion of interim assessments and the convening of a regional validation workshop in Nairobi in December 2025, attended by representatives from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, IGAD, and the World Bank. In parallel, implementation of the Shabelle and Northern Basement Aquifer Studies advanced following approval of the inception reports and the commencement of technical assessments to improve understanding of shared groundwater systems across the Ethiopia–Somalia and Ethiopia–Kenya border areas.



IGAD also continued implementation of the Joint Regional Study (JRS) on the “Appraisal of Climate Risk on Groundwater Resources in the Horn of Africa,” which was initiated in 2024. The study aims to strengthen scientific evidence on groundwater recharge, climate vulnerability, and sustainable groundwater management while harmonizing groundwater assessment methodologies across Member States. National-level assessments and technical consultations conducted during the year improved regional understanding of the impacts of climate variability on groundwater systems and informed future resilience planning.

Progress was also made in strengthening digital groundwater information and knowledge management systems through the IGAD Groundwater Information System (GWIS), which has remained operational since its launch in October 2024. In 2025, IGAD achieved several improvements to the system, including the full operationalisation of the GWIS mobile application, the publication of Somalia’s geological map on the GWIS server, and upgrades to search and display functionalities. Additional enhancements included the development of a training video library, a supplier directory, and a strengthened back-end infrastructure to support field data collection and real-time information management. These improvements enhanced the accessibility and usability of groundwater information while strengthening evidence-based decision-making and regional data sharing.

IGAD also strengthened implementation oversight and monitoring mechanisms during the year through regular engagement with the Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA), implementation support missions with the World Bank, and routine National Focal Group meetings involving Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the GW4R programme was completed in 2025, providing strategic lessons and recommendations to improve implementation effectiveness, strengthen regional coordination, and enhance the long-term sustainability of groundwater resilience interventions across the region.

3.2.1.2 Promotion of Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management

To further strengthen regional cooperation and policy harmonization, IGAD hosted the 3rd IGAD Water Forum in Addis Ababa from 19th–21st May 2025. The Forum contributed to the development and harmonization of regional policies, standards, and guidelines for groundwater use and protection, while strengthening collaboration under the IGAD Platform for Groundwater Cooperation (I-PGWC). The event brought together 115 participants (95 male and 20 female) from IGAD Member States, Regional Economic Communities, Lake and River Basin Organizations, UNESCO, UNECE, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, and other technical partners.

The Forum provided a platform for stakeholders to exchange experiences, discuss ongoing and emerging groundwater initiatives, and strengthen collaborative approaches to transboundary groundwater governance. Discussions focused on shared groundwater management, data harmonisation, aquifer assessment, groundwater-food systems linkages, and the integration of agro-climatic information into groundwater management systems to support resilience and food security.



IGAD further strengthened regional cooperation through ongoing collaboration with regional and international partners, including the World Bank, UNESCO, AUDA-NEPAD, AMCOW, UNECE, UNDP, and UNICEF. These partnerships provided technical and implementation support, policy dialogue, and knowledge exchange to promote sustainable groundwater management and strengthen regional resilience to climate variability and water insecurity.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened regional capacity for assessing, monitoring, and sustainably managing transboundary groundwater resources, thereby improving water security, climate resilience, knowledge sharing, and regional cooperation across the IGAD region.

3.2.2 Improving Land Governance for Sustainable Development

In 2025, IGAD advanced its Land Governance Programme to ensure that land becomes a key driver of sustainable development across the region by improving equitable access, tenure security, and inclusive governance systems. The programme focused on strengthening national policy frameworks, enhancing institutional coordination, building technical capacity, and promoting gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive approaches to land management. These efforts provided Member States with the tools and platforms needed to implement people-centred land governance systems while addressing structural challenges, including fragmentation, weak coordination, and limited access to justice in land administration.

3.2.2.1 Improving National Land Policies and Governance

IGAD made significant progress in supporting the development and strengthening of national land policy frameworks, while reinforcing institutional coordination mechanisms to improve policy implementation and governance outcomes. National Land Policies (NLPs) remain central instruments for guiding land management, administration, and equitable access to land resources, particularly in addressing historical injustices and promoting social equity.

During this period, IGAD supported multi-stakeholder consultations and validation processes for national land policy development in Djibouti and South Sudan. In Djibouti, the draft National Land Policy was finalised and validated through an inclusive consultative process involving stakeholders across the land sector. This process strengthened national ownership, built consensus, and laid a solid foundation for short-term implementation. In South Sudan, IGAD collaborated with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and the Land Reform Unit to engage the Standing Specialised Committees and parliamentarians. These engagements enhanced awareness and understanding of the draft policy and supported efforts towards its approval and adoption by the National Legislative Assembly.

3.2.2.2 Strengthening Institutional Frameworks for Land Governance

Central to expediting institutional reform in the land sector is the need to establish national coordination mechanisms to drive policy development and implementation. This is particularly important in Member States with fragmented land institutions and overlapping mandates. In 2025, IGAD held national land actors' coordination meetings in South Sudan and Somalia to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration in land governance at all levels. These consultative workshops improved policy alignment across sectors, facilitated knowledge sharing and management, strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems, and enhanced accountability in land governance processes.

In Somalia, the establishment of the National Land Actors Coordination Platform, which brings together relevant land stakeholders, marked a significant milestone towards operationalising coordinated approaches to land sector reform. The platform is expected to strengthen cross-sector coordination, support the implementation of priority land reform initiatives, and address persistent policy and institutional challenges affecting land administration and governance.

IGAD also supported the development of the Land Sector Strategic Investment Plan (LSSIP) for South Sudan, which is expected to play a major role in enhancing land's contribution to economic development and improving land sector service delivery. The LSSIP provides a long-term framework for guiding strategic land sector investments and reform initiatives over the period 2026–2036, while ensuring the mainstreaming of gender and other cross-cutting issues across land policy, institutional reforms, and governance practices.

3.2.2.3 Enhancing Capacity of Formal and Informal Land Administration Institutions

IGAD strengthened the capacity of formal and informal land administration institutions through targeted technical support, regional learning, and knowledge exchange. Leveraging its convening role, IGAD facilitated dialogue among Member States and provided platforms for sharing practical experiences and best practices in land governance.

During the year, IGAD organised regional learning and exchange visits in Kenya and Ghana for National Land Commissions and land-related ministries. These exchanges provided Member States with hands-on experience in key areas, including the digitisation of land records and services, community land registration, and the application of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. The programme also strengthened local institutional capacities through training in gender-responsive, climate-resilient, and conflict-sensitive land use planning and management, reaching hundreds of stakeholders across the region.

Participatory land use planning activities were expanded across the Karamoja Cluster in Kenya and Uganda. In Turkana County, IGAD facilitated land use planning and stakeholder engagement across more than 4,600 km², while additional mapping and planning in Kotido District informed the preparation of Physical Development Plans for Kacheri Sub-County and Kacheri Town Council. These interventions promoted sustainable land use, strengthened conflict-sensitive natural resource management, and enhanced community participation in land governance.

These cross-country exchanges and capacity development interventions strengthened institutional capacity, fostered peer learning, and promoted the adoption of innovative and harmonised approaches to land governance. They also facilitated the establishment of functional learning platforms and enhanced collaboration among Member States, supporting the development of context-specific solutions informed by regional and international best practices.



3.2.2.4 Promoting Gender-Responsive and Conflict-Sensitive Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms

IGAD continued to promote the institutionalisation of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms as an effective and accessible approach to land dispute management, particularly in conflict-prone and cross-border areas such as the Karamoja Cluster. These efforts sought to improve access to justice, especially for women and vulnerable groups, while addressing the limitations of formal judicial systems.

In 2025, IGAD finalized the development of the Practitioners' Guidelines on Alternative Dispute Resolution, which provide a comprehensive framework for implementing gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive ADR systems. The guidelines are designed to bridge the gap between formal and informal dispute-resolution mechanisms, recognizing that many communities rely on traditional and community-based systems to resolve land disputes.

IGAD also strengthened advocacy for women's land rights and climate resilience through

national and regional dialogues with parliamentarians, women leaders, CSOs, and government institutions across Member States. These engagements raised awareness of the interconnections among land, gender, and climate resilience and produced policy briefs and recommendations to strengthen women's participation in land governance and policy reform. In addition, community-led climate adaptation interventions, including tree planting, promotion of improved forage technologies, and provision of productive assets, enhanced environmental sustainability and local resilience in vulnerable communities.

By integrating customary practices with formal judicial structures, the ADR framework promotes a more inclusive, accessible, and effective land governance system. Collectively, these interventions are expected to strengthen land governance across the IGAD region by enhancing policy coherence, improving institutional coordination, and expanding access to equitable, conflict-sensitive land administration services. Over time, these efforts will contribute to greater tenure security, fewer land-related conflicts, and more inclusive, sustainable land use, ultimately supporting economic development, social stability, and resilience in Member States.

In Somalia, the establishment of the National Land Actors Coordination Platform, which brings together relevant land stakeholders, marked a significant milestone towards operationalising coordinated approaches to land sector reform.



Impact Story 1: Advancing Inclusive Land Use Planning in the Karamoja Cluster

In the Karamoja Cluster, long-standing challenges stemming from weak land use planning and management have led to persistent issues, including limited infrastructure development, insecure land tenure, recurrent land-related conflicts, and environmental degradation. Recognising these challenges, IGAD intensified its efforts in 2025 to support Member States in unlocking land's development potential through inclusive, participatory, and conflict-sensitive land use planning approaches.

Working in close collaboration with national and local authorities in Uganda, IGAD supported the development of a Physical Development Framework for Kotido District, together with detailed Land Use and Physical Development Plans for Kacheri Sub-County and the Kacheri Town Council. These planning instruments provide structured guidance on land allocation, infrastructure development, natural resource management, and settlement planning, laying the foundation for more orderly and sustainable land use.

A key strength of the intervention was its strong emphasis on community participation and inclusivity. The planning process actively engaged more than 1,500 local community members (850 men, 512 women, and 106 youth), as well as local Physical Planning Committees and land management institutions. Through a series of consultations, validation meetings, and capacity-building sessions, stakeholders were empowered to contribute to decision-making, ensuring that the plans reflect local priorities, reduce potential conflicts, and promote social cohesion.

In total, approximately 40,596 hectares of land were mapped and planned under this initiative. This comprehensive approach improved spatial planning and land governance at the local level and strengthened institutional capacity for sustainable land management.

This intervention demonstrates that participatory land use planning can serve as a practical entry point for addressing complex land governance challenges in fragile and conflict-prone settings. By aligning technical planning processes with community needs and institutional strengthening, IGAD's approach is expected to improve land tenure security, reduce conflicts, enhance environmental management, and deliver more inclusive local development outcomes in the Karamoja Cluster and beyond.





STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

3.3 STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

In 2025, IGAD, through its Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, continued to strengthen regional resilience to climate change impacts by enhancing climate services, improving disaster risk management systems, supporting anticipatory action and drought resilience, and strengthening regional coordination on transboundary pests and locust management. These interventions focused on improving access to climate information, strengthening early warning systems, supporting evidence-based decision-making, and enhancing regional cooperation to address climate-related risks to livelihoods, food security, mobility, and sustainable development across the IGAD region.

The interventions implemented under this priority area strengthened regional preparedness, climate resilience, and risk-informed decision-making through enhanced climate services, early warning systems, anticipatory action, and coordinated disaster risk management mechanisms.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened climate services and early warning systems by enhancing forecasting technologies, regional climate outlook forums, and digital climate information platforms.
- Disaster risk management capacities were strengthened through hazard monitoring systems, anticipatory action mechanisms, and improved access to disaster risk data and information.
- Regional coordination and institutional frameworks for drought resilience and anticipatory action were strengthened through multi-stakeholder platforms, policy engagement, and early warning systems.
- Regional cooperation on sustainable management of desert locusts and other transboundary pests was strengthened through harmonized surveillance, coordinated response mechanisms, and capacity building initiatives.

3.3.1 Increased Availability, Access and Use of Climate Services

In 2025, IGAD improved the availability, access, and use of climate services by implementing regional climate information and early warning initiatives to enhance resilience and support evidence-based decision-making across socio-economic sectors. Accordingly, IGAD strengthened the climate information services value chain by improving infrastructure, technical capacities, and user engagement platforms.

These interventions supported the co-production, downscaling, and dissemination of climate information for use across the agriculture, food security, livestock, water, energy, health, security,

and disaster risk management sectors. Regional and national user interface platforms, including the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF), National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs), Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP), the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), and the Network of Climate Journalists for the Greater Horn of Africa (NECJOGHA), strengthened interaction among climate information producers, researchers, policymakers, and end users.

During the year, climate-informed decision-making was strengthened by disseminating climate outlook summaries to decision-makers after each GHACOF. Three high-level meetings on mainstreaming climate services into policies, development planning, and programming culminated in a communiqué issued by Ministers of Finance and Planning. In addition, 10 policy-focused webinars were organised to improve understanding of the impact of climate change across socio-economic sectors. A study on the socio-economic benefits of climate services and climate change impacts in the agriculture and water sectors in Kenya and Uganda was also completed and disseminated to support evidence-based planning and investment.

The East Africa Hazards Watch System was upgraded to improve visualization, accessibility, and dissemination of climate products and their applications. IGAD also expanded outreach and visibility through exhibitions and side events held during GHACOFs, UNFCCC Conferences of Parties (COPs), and Africa and global ClimSA forums.

Access to climate services and early warning information continued to increase significantly across the region. More than 2,757 users of climate information from the agriculture and water sectors in the region, including 1,572 men and 1,183 women, received climate services through GHACOFs, NCOFs, user interface platforms, and PSP engagements. In addition, digital engagement with ICPAC's climate information platforms increased substantially during the reporting period. ICPAC's social media content reached approximately 9.1 million people, while interactions across Meta platforms rose by 103.5 percent, page visits by 89.1 percent, and followers by 327.9 percent. ICPAC's X (Twitter) and LinkedIn platforms also recorded significant engagement, reinforcing ICPAC's position as a trusted regional source of climate information and early warning services.

IGAD further strengthened regional and national capacities for climate services delivery by supporting the Regional Climate Centre (RCC-IGAD), the Regional Meteorological Training Centre (RMTTC), and the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre (RSMC) hosted by the Kenya Meteorological Department. Capacities of six National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) across the region were enhanced through training and secondment programmes.

To strengthen innovation and forecasting capabilities, IGAD promoted the use of machine learning technologies for climate forecasting and early warning systems. Four Member States — Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Rwanda — received training in machine learning-based forecast production and in post-processing climate model outputs, with Ethiopia progressing towards operationalising the system. More than 20 forecasters were trained during the year.

IGAD also promoted climate resilience and adaptation by implementing the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, which strengthened farmers' ability to interpret climate information and integrate scientific forecasts with indigenous knowledge for informed agricultural decision-making. In parallel, the Climate Services Information System (CSIS) Working Group and four specialised sub-groups were established to strengthen feedback mechanisms and improve the tailoring of RCC-IGAD climate products and services to user needs across different climatic zones.

Significant progress was also made in strengthening climate policy and institutional frameworks. Kenya's National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) was endorsed and launched, while Uganda's NFCS was finalized and validated, pending official endorsement. In addition, the Regional Framework for Climate Services (RFCS) for IGAD and the East African Community (EAC) was developed, validated, endorsed, and launched by the Executive Secretaries of IGAD and EAC. These efforts were complemented by the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) project, which supported climate-smart agriculture and climate information services across the region.

At continental and global levels, IGAD actively participated in major climate policy and advocacy platforms, including UNFCCC Climate Week and the Second Africa Climate Summit (ACS-2). These engagements strengthened IGAD's role as a regional convener and advocate for climate resilience, adaptation, climate finance, and sustainable development priorities for Eastern Africa. IGAD also provided technical and strategic contributions to the Addis Ababa Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action, ensuring that regional priorities on climate resilience, food and water systems, climate security, and adaptation financing were reflected in continental climate processes.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened the generation, dissemination, accessibility, and application of climate services across the IGAD region, thereby improving preparedness, climate-informed planning, resilience building, and adaptation to climate variability and change.

3.3.2 Enhanced Disaster Risk Management through Timely Access to Data and Early Warning Information

In 2025, IGAD strengthened disaster risk management systems by improving access to hazard information, enhancing early warning systems, and strengthening disaster risk analytics to support anticipatory action, preparedness, and risk-informed decision-making across Member States.

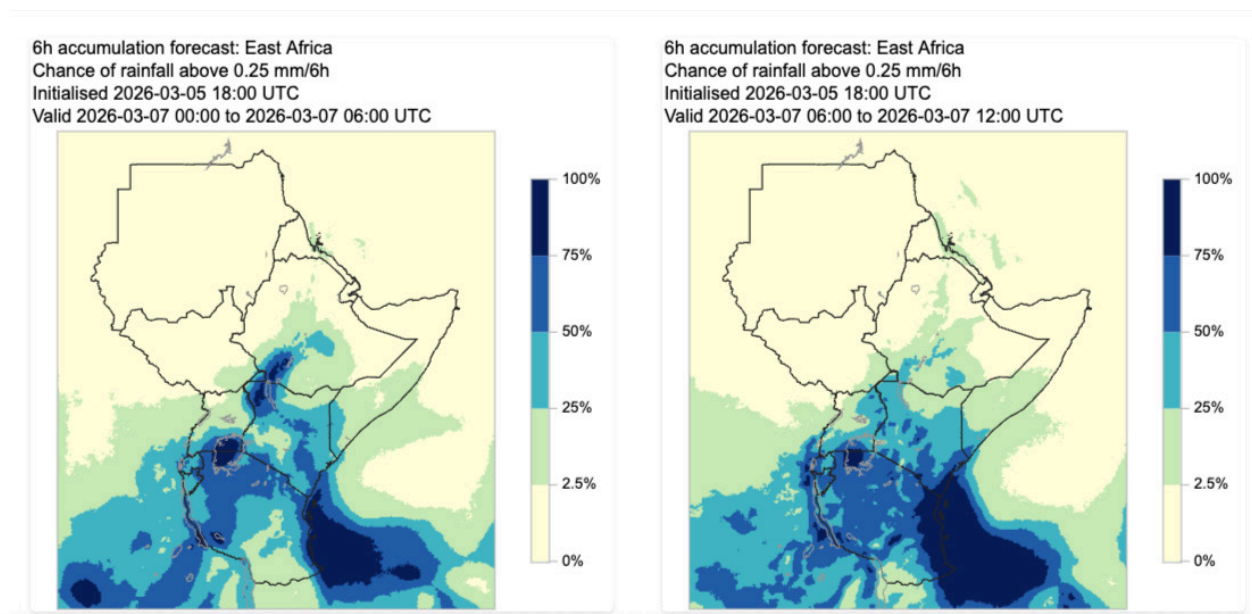
(a) Enhancing Access and Use of Early Warning Information

IGAD strengthened regional disaster preparedness by producing and disseminating timely early warning information on floods, landslides, mudslides, droughts, and other climate-related hazards. During the year, eight disaster situation report bulletins and 26 flood bulletins were produced and disseminated via ICPAC's digital platforms. These bulletins provided critical information to governments, humanitarian agencies, and communities, improving preparedness and response to climate-related hazards.

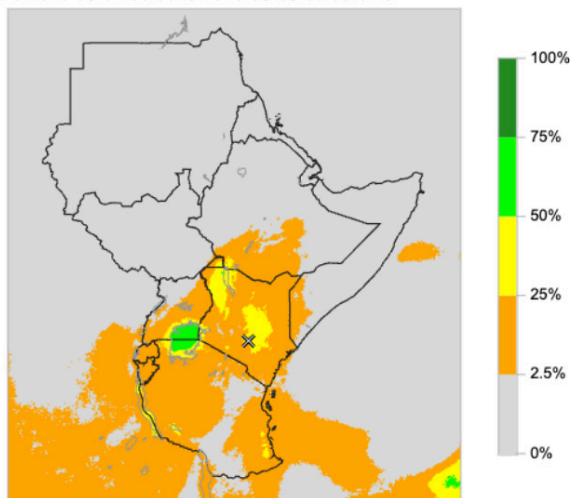
To strengthen regional flood monitoring and forecasting, IGAD initiated the development of the East Africa Flood Watch System in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and national meteorological and hydrological agencies. A blueprint for the system was completed during the year and is expected to significantly enhance regional flood preparedness and response.

Further innovation in disaster risk communication was achieved through the Husika multi-layered communication platform, which delivers real-time hazard alerts via SMS, mobile applications, and web-based systems. The platform improved access to early warning information and strengthened communication among communities, technical agencies, and decision-makers.

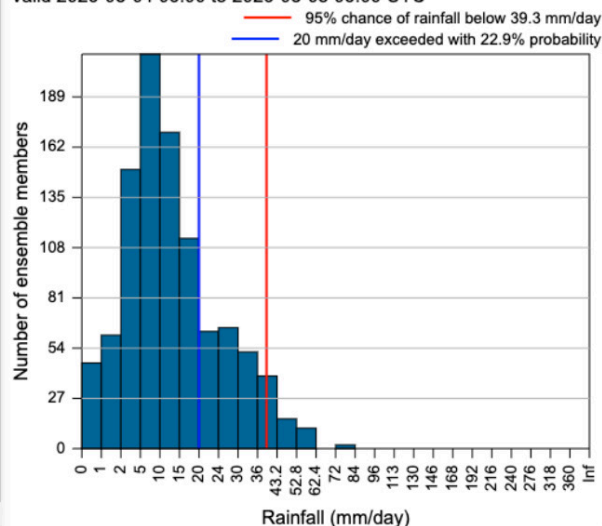
Cross-border disaster risk reduction and resilience initiatives were also strengthened through technical training on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) and DRM in the Karamoja and Moyale clusters. In addition, drought risk profiles for cross-border areas were developed to support evidence-based planning and the prioritisation of resilience interventions.



24h accumulation forecast: East Africa
 Chance of rainfall above 20 mm/day
 Initialised 2026-03-04 00:00 UTC
 Valid 2026-03-04 06:00 to 2026-03-05 06:00 UTC



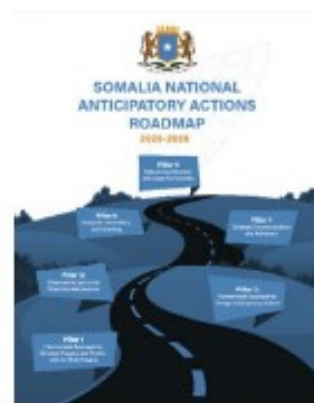
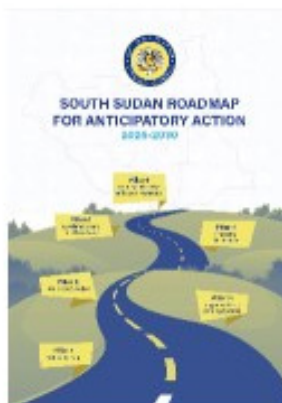
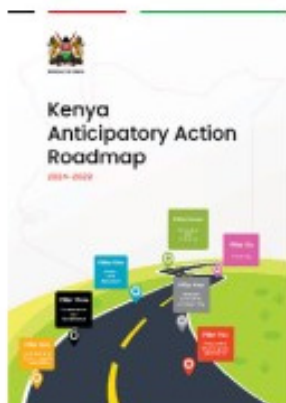
24h accumulation forecast at latitude -1.05, longitude 37.85
 Initialised 2026-03-04 00:00 UTC
 Valid 2026-03-04 06:00 to 2026-03-05 06:00 UTC



(b) Strengthening Coordination of Anticipatory Action Efforts

IGAD developed a beta version of the Trigger and Threshold System for Anticipatory Action to support proactive management of drought, heat stress, and other climate-related risks. The system integrates weather and climate forecasts with predefined triggers and thresholds to enable timely anticipatory action and protect vulnerable populations and livelihoods.

The DRM programme also strengthened coordination of anticipatory action through the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA TWG), which convened three regional meetings with representatives from nine countries and more than 25 institutions. IGAD supported the development and launch of national Anticipatory Action Roadmaps in South Sudan and Somalia, further institutionalizing proactive disaster preparedness and risk management approaches in Member States.



(c) Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Financing

Further progress was made in strengthening regional disaster risk governance by updating the IGAD Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2025–2030), developing country risk profiles, enhancing hazard monitoring tools integrated into the East Africa Hazards Watch platform, and delivering targeted capacity-building on anticipatory action, inclusive DRM, incident command systems, and community-based risk communication.

These interventions collectively strengthened institutional capacities, improved coordination, and enhanced the region's ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to disasters in a timely and risk-informed manner.

Key Outcomes Included:

- Strengthened regional disaster risk management frameworks: The IGAD Regional Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2025–2030) was updated and aligned with Member State priorities, providing a strategic roadmap for coordinated investment and action across multiple hazard sectors.
- Improved emergency preparedness and response capacities: Diagnostic assessments informed actionable investment planning, strengthened coordination mechanisms, and enhanced country-level readiness for emergency preparedness and response.
- Enhanced risk analytics and early warning systems: Country-specific risk profiles and hazard monitoring tools, integrated into the East Africa Hazard Watch platform, improved hazard detection, forecasting accuracy, and operational early warning capabilities.
- Strengthened institutional and technical capacities across Member States: Training needs assessments informed the design of targeted capacity-building programmes on anticipatory action, inclusive disaster risk management, incident command systems, and community-based risk communication.
- Enhanced regional collaboration and knowledge sharing: Engagement of stakeholders from nine countries and more than 25 institutions strengthened the co-production of DRM strategies, promoted the exchange of best practices, and reinforced mechanisms for sustained regional coordination and cooperation.

These results collectively improved Member States capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to disasters; enhanced regional resilience and established robust foundations for ongoing capacity building, data-driven decision making and operational early warning.

(d) Enhancing Regional Policy and Coordination Mechanisms for Climate-Induced Mobility and Displacement

IGAD strengthened regional policy coordination and institutional capacities to address the growing nexus between climate change, disasters, and human mobility through the Mobility, Disasters and Climate Change (MoDiaC) initiative. The programme promoted proactive, risk-informed, and resilience-oriented approaches to integrate climate-induced mobility considerations into disaster risk management, preparedness, and regional planning frameworks.

Regional consultations and technical engagements strengthened policy dialogue and coordination among Member States on climate- and disaster-induced mobility. The December 2025 Technical Workshop on the Climate–Mobility–DRM Nexus enabled countries to exchange experiences and integrate mobility dimensions into national and regional DRM frameworks. Collaboration and policy alignment were further strengthened through engagements with COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, and SADC on climate resilience, early warning systems, and mobility governance. Operational planning workshops also supported the harmonisation of cross-border mobility considerations within DRM strategies and preparedness plans.

The initiative also enhanced regional data, forecasting, and early warning capacities for climate-induced displacement and mobility risks. Integrating displacement datasets from IDMC, IOM-DTM, and UNHCR PRMN into the East Africa Human Mobility Watch platform, which is linked to the East Africa Hazards Watch system, strengthened monitoring, analysis, and forecasting of climate-related population movements. These improvements enhanced early warning capabilities and supported more timely anticipatory action and evidence-based decision-making.

At the local level, MoDiaC strengthened anticipatory action and resilience-building efforts in climate-affected cross-border areas, including Moyale and the Karamoja–Turkana cluster. Cross-border consultations and technical training improved coordination on early warning, disaster displacement preparedness, and community-based response mechanisms. Enhancements to the Husika early warning application further improved accessibility and community engagement through local-language integration and two-way communication features that enabled community reporting and feedback.

Strategic partnerships with regional and international organisations, including UNHCR, IOM, and academic institutions such as the University of Sussex, further strengthened data interoperability, predictive analytics, and research into climate-induced mobility dynamics. Collectively, these interventions advanced regional coordination, strengthened institutional preparedness, and promoted a more integrated and resilient regional approach to managing climate- and disaster-induced mobility and displacement.

These interventions are expected to strengthen regional capacity to anticipate, manage, and respond to climate- and disaster-induced mobility in a more coordinated and proactive manner. Enhanced integration of mobility data, early warning systems, and cross-border policy frameworks will support

more resilient communities, informed decision-making, and improved protection for vulnerable populations across the IGAD region.

3.3.3 Coordinating Drought Resilience Initiatives

In 2025, IGAD strengthened regional coordination and institutional frameworks for drought resilience through enhanced collaboration, anticipatory action mechanisms, policy harmonisation, and strengthened disaster preparedness systems to reduce vulnerability to recurrent droughts and climate shocks.

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) programme continued to support coordination of regional anticipatory action and drought-resilience interventions through multi-stakeholder engagement platforms and technical working groups. The Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA TWG), comprising representatives from Member States, humanitarian agencies, development partners, and technical institutions, strengthened regional collaboration on preparedness and anticipatory action.

Plans for the Second Eastern Africa Dialogue Platform (EADP-2) were initiated during the year, with the establishment of an organising committee jointly led by WFP, IFRC, and IGAD. The platform is expected to strengthen regional coordination, strategic dialogue, and knowledge sharing on drought resilience and disaster preparedness.

IGAD also supported Member States in operationalizing national anticipatory action frameworks. South Sudan launched its Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2025–2030), while Somalia inaugurated its National Anticipatory Action Roadmap, becoming the third IGAD Member State, after Kenya and South Sudan, to establish a formal national anticipatory action framework. These roadmaps marked an important transition from reactive emergency response approaches to proactive, risk-informed resilience planning.

Regional coordination on drought resilience was further strengthened through the development of the IGAD Humanitarian Strategic Framework, which aims to guide regional disaster response, recovery, and resilience interventions. In parallel, IGAD initiated collaboration with KfW to establish an IGAD Climate and Disaster Financing Facility to support climate risk financing and resilience investments across the region.

IGAD also strengthened humanitarian coordination mechanisms by supporting the operationalization of the African Humanitarian Agency (AfHA) and enhancing collaboration among the African Union, Regional Economic Communities, and Member States. Through ICPAC's Situation Room, East Africa Hazards Watch, and GHACOF platforms, IGAD strengthened real-time monitoring of drought risks, climate hazards, and humanitarian conditions, thereby improving preparedness and enabling coordinated early action.

Additional regional and global engagements, including participation in the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR-2025), strengthened regional learning, cross-country collaboration, and the sharing of best practices in drought resilience, anticipatory action, and disaster preparedness.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened regional coordination mechanisms, enhanced anticipatory action systems, improved preparedness for drought-related risks, and reinforced regional resilience-building efforts throughout the IGAD region.

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

In 2025, IGAD, through the IGAD Food Security and Resilience Hub, strengthened regional capacities for sustainable management of desert locusts and other transboundary pests through improved surveillance systems, harmonized coordination mechanisms, enhanced information sharing, and targeted capacity building initiatives.

A major achievement during the year was the establishment of a multi-pest data collection and reporting system aimed at strengthening transboundary pest surveillance and creating a centralized regional pest data repository. The system is expected to enhance data sharing, pest monitoring, and early warning capabilities across Member States. IGAD also facilitated development of a Joint Response Plan among frontline countries, resulting in a collaborative proposal by Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia for establishment of a comprehensive regional framework for coordinated transboundary pest management.

To strengthen research, evidence generation, and technical capacities, IGAD convened researchers under the IGAD Dryland Resilience Research Network to examine linkages between climate change, transboundary pests, food security, and livelihoods, leading to development of a regional research proposal on climate-pest interactions and resilience-building interventions. Capacity-building



Photo Credit: Google.

programmes further strengthened technical skills of plant protection experts from Member States on pest monitoring, safe pesticide management, environmental and health assessments, and use of biological organisms as environmental health indicators. Benchmarking and experience-sharing engagements with Morocco also enhanced knowledge on advanced technologies for management of obsolete pesticides and pesticide waste.

IGAD further strengthened communication, awareness, and regional coordination by convening a working group of journalists on food security and transboundary pest management to support timely reporting and information dissemination for early warning and response systems. In May 2025, the Ministerial Meeting on the Inter-Regional Platform for Sustainable Management of Desert Locusts and Other Transboundary Pests adopted a Ministerial Communiqué that emphasized information exchange, harmonized surveillance systems, policy alignment, and strengthened regional cooperation for effective pest management.

Collectively, these interventions strengthened regional preparedness, harmonized surveillance and response systems, and enhanced technical and institutional capacities for sustainable transboundary pest management. Looking ahead, the initiatives are expected to contribute to more resilient food systems, improved regional early-warning and response mechanisms, and stronger cross-border collaboration in managing emerging pest threats across the IGAD region.



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PROMOTING REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION



3.4 PROMOTING REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

In 2025, IGAD strengthened its efforts to create an enabling environment for regional trade and integration, with a strategic focus on harnessing digital transformation as a driver of economic growth and connectivity. Recognizing the growing importance of digital trade in facilitating cross-border commerce, IGAD supported Member States in addressing infrastructure gaps, harmonizing regulatory frameworks, and promoting secure and interoperable digital systems. These interventions aim to lower the cost of connectivity, enhance trust in digital transactions, and expand opportunities for businesses and citizens across the region, thereby accelerating the realisation of an integrated and inclusive regional digital economy.

The interventions implemented under this priority area strengthened regional connectivity, trade integration, digital transformation, and policy harmonization, thereby enhancing opportunities for inclusive economic growth, market integration, and cross-border cooperation across the region.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened regional digital market integration through harmonized policy and regulatory frameworks.
- Enhanced stakeholder engagement and consensus-building across Member States.
- Advanced regional studies to support secure, interoperable, and inclusive digital systems.
- Promoted investment in digital infrastructure and cross-border platforms.
- Accelerated progress towards an integrated regional digital economy.

3.4.1 Harnessing Digital Trade in the Region

IGAD has made significant progress in advancing digital trade and regional digital market integration through coordinated stakeholder engagement, the development of strategic frameworks, and the implementation of key studies and infrastructure initiatives. These efforts are laying the foundations for a more connected, secure, and inclusive digital economy across Member States.

A central component of this progress was extensive stakeholder engagement through the Eastern Africa Regional Digital Integration Project (EARDIP) and the Horn of Africa Digital Market Integration (HDMI) programme. In 2025, IGAD conducted wide-ranging national consultations across Member States, engaging more than

450 participants from regulatory authorities, government ministries, private sector operators, and cybersecurity institutions. These consultations were instrumental in gathering technical inputs, assessing national regulatory and institutional frameworks, identifying country-specific challenges, and ensuring that emerging regional strategies are grounded in national realities and priorities.

At the regional level, IGAD convened validation workshops to review and refine key frameworks, including the Regional Spectrum Management Strategy and the Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC) Establishment Plan. These engagements facilitated the harmonization of

national perspectives, strengthened regional coherence, and built consensus and ownership among Member States. By transforming technical drafts into collectively validated and regionally owned instruments, IGAD increased the likelihood of their adoption and effective implementation.

IGAD also made substantial progress in advancing regional digital market integration studies, which are critical to addressing fragmentation and unlocking the potential of digital trade. Key outputs included the development of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Policy and Regulatory Framework, a Regional Spectrum Management Strategy, a feasibility study for a Regional Regulatory ICT Forum, an ISAC Establishment Plan, and the harmonization of cybersecurity legal frameworks. Together, these initiatives provide a comprehensive foundation for coordinated, secure, and efficient digital connectivity across the region.

These studies are expected to play a transformative role in the region's digital economy. By promoting private sector investment in broadband infrastructure, improving the efficiency of spectrum utilization, strengthening cybersecurity collaboration, and harmonizing regulatory frameworks, they will help reduce the cost of connectivity, enhance trust in digital services, and facilitate seamless cross-border digital transactions.

Complementing these policy and analytical efforts, IGAD advanced the development of digital infrastructure and systems under the HDMI programme. Several feasibility studies and master plans were initiated or progressed, including those related to national digital payment systems, cross-border interoperability platforms (Horn of Africa Switch), national data centres,

cybersecurity and electronic certification centres, e-waste management systems, and national digital transformation strategies. In addition, IGAD commissioned a consultancy to examine the link between digital trade and climate change, reflecting IGAD's commitment to integrating sustainability considerations into digital development.

Progress was also made in the procurement and deployment of digital infrastructure and services. This included the supply of specialized vehicles to support postal services in Djibouti and the establishment of a regional computing centre serving a network of universities in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia. These investments help strengthen the digital ecosystem and expand access to digital services across the region.

On regional and continental collaboration, IGAD worked closely with the African Union Commission, the AfCFTA Secretariat, Sister RECs, and other relevant partners through frameworks such as the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) and regional tourism cooperation initiatives to enhance regional integration, strengthen air connectivity, facilitate trade and mobility, and promote sustainable tourism development across the continent.

Collectively, these interventions are expected to reduce regulatory fragmentation, attract greater investment in digital infrastructure, strengthen cybersecurity resilience, and enhance the interoperability of digital systems across borders. Over time, these efforts will accelerate the development of an integrated, secure, and inclusive regional digital market, thereby supporting trade expansion, economic diversification, and sustainable growth across IGAD Member States.



Photo Credit: Jambo Kilimanjaro



ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Photo Credit : REUTERS

3.5 ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

In 2025, IGAD strengthened and deepened its interventions to enhance social inclusion and empower vulnerable populations across the region. Efforts focused on strengthening health systems, expanding economic opportunities, improving access to education and essential services, and reinforcing governance systems for migration and displacement. Particular attention was given to refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, and host communities, with integrated and area-based approaches supporting the transition from humanitarian responses to sustainable, development-oriented solutions.

The interventions implemented under this priority area contributed to strengthening inclusive service delivery systems, enhancing human development outcomes, and improving the resilience, protection, and socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable populations across the region.

3.5.1 Advancing Regional Health Security and Operational Readiness

IGAD and its Member States made significant progress in strengthening regional health security by moving from planning to operational delivery under the Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Resilience (HEPRR-MPA) framework. Approximately 65 percent of planned activities entered active implementation, reflecting improved functionality of Project Implementation Units, strengthened governance oversight, and greater institutional ownership of preparedness systems.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened regional health security systems and emergency preparedness capabilities.
- Advanced regulatory harmonisation and local manufacturing for health resilience.
- Expanded opportunities for livelihoods, education, and skills development for vulnerable populations.
- Strengthened governance systems and policy frameworks for migration and displacement.
- Advanced regional cooperation on the free movement of persons and labour mobility.
- Improved migration data systems and promoted evidence-based decision-making.
- Enhanced community resilience through integrated, area-based development.
- Advanced regional cooperation on the free movement of persons and labour mobility by leveraging digital interoperability as a practical driver for implementing the protocol ahead of ratification.

Operational gains were achieved through the expansion of collaborative surveillance systems, digital early warning platforms, and strengthened Public Health Emergency Operations Centres and laboratory networks. Cross-border risk assessments, harmonized reporting systems, and improved screening at points of entry enhanced early detection and coordinated responses to transboundary health threats.

The regional preparedness for pandemic response initiative further strengthened technical capacity by establishing a harmonised Public Health Emergency Management competency framework. This contributed to improved national and cross-border response capacities and supported coordinated containment of priority outbreaks, including Mpox and Marburg, through a multisectoral One Health approach. These interventions have significantly strengthened institutional capacity and laid the foundation for sustainable, climate-informed health security systems across the region.

3.5.2 Strengthening regulatory Harmonization and Local Manufacturing for Health Sovereignty

IGAD advanced regulatory strengthening and regional self-reliance in medical products, a key pillar of health system resilience. Member States made progress in aligning regulatory systems with international standards, enhancing pharmacovigilance, and strengthening national regulatory authorities.

Collaborative regulatory initiatives, including joint inspections, alignment with Good Manufacturing Practice, and strengthened post-market surveillance systems, improved product safety oversight and reduced the risks associated with substandard and falsified medical products. These efforts contribute to harmonized regulatory pathways, reduce duplication, and facilitate cross-border trade in health commodities.



Photo Credit: PEXELS

In parallel, IGAD promoted local manufacturing as a strategic priority to strengthen health sovereignty and reduce reliance on external supply chains. Policy dialogue emphasised the importance of pooled procurement, workforce development, and technology transfer partnerships to ensure sustainable production systems. By linking regulatory reforms to industrial development strategies, these interventions support long-term resilience and equitable access to essential health products.

3.5.3 Integrating Climate Resilience and Nutrition Security into Health Systems

IGAD strengthened the integration of climate resilience into health and social systems, recognizing the growing impact of climate variability on public health outcomes. Member States advanced climate-health risk profiling, incorporated seasonal hazard analysis into preparedness planning, and strengthened surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases.

Regional coordination mechanisms enhanced cross-border preparedness, particularly in high-mobility and drought-prone areas, by linking surveillance systems to emergency response frameworks. Nutrition resilience initiatives focused on preventing child wasting and improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations, promoting multisectoral collaboration across the health, agriculture, and humanitarian sectors.

These integrated approaches help reduce vulnerability, strengthen anticipatory action, and enhance the resilience of communities to climate-related shocks. While challenges remain in fully mainstreaming climate and gender considerations, the progress achieved in 2025 lays a strong foundation for sustainable and adaptive health and social systems.

3.5.4 Advancing Sustainable Health Financing and Adolescent Health Outcomes

IGAD supported Member States in advancing sustainable health financing and improving adolescent health outcomes, with a focus on strengthening equity and long-term system sustainability. Regional dialogue and the validation of health financing frameworks reinforced commitments to increased domestic resource mobilisation and reduced reliance on external funding.

Research on adolescent health across Member States has generated critical evidence on disparities in access to services and teenage pregnancy rates, informing targeted interventions for vulnerable populations. By linking financing reforms to adolescent health priorities, these efforts help address demographic challenges and strengthen human capital development.

Progress made during the year has laid the groundwork for scaling implementation in subsequent years, with structured roadmaps guiding investment in health financing systems, service delivery, and monitoring frameworks. These interventions support more inclusive and sustainable health systems across the region.

3.5.5 Integrating Health, Nutrition, Governance and Social Protection Systems

IGAD reinforced governance and coordination mechanisms to support the effective delivery of regional health and social development interventions. The 3rd Regional Advisory Committee provided strategic oversight, strengthened accountability, and improved alignment between Member States and development partners.

Multisectoral engagement expanded to include key stakeholders across government institutions, regulatory bodies, and international partners, strengthening the implementation of a coordinated One Health approach. Partnerships with organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, and Africa CDC enhanced technical support, knowledge exchange, and harmonization of implementation frameworks.

Through structured peer learning, joint missions, and cross-border collaboration, IGAD strengthened regional solidarity and collective capacity to address shared health challenges. These governance mechanisms ensure that investments translate into sustainable outcomes and reinforce IGAD's role as a regional platform for coordinated action.

Collectively, these interventions are expected to strengthen social inclusion and human development across the IGAD region by improving access to quality health services, enhancing resilience to health and climate-related shocks, and expanding economic opportunities for vulnerable populations. Over time, they will help build more equitable and sustainable health systems, strengthen regional cooperation, and improve human capital.

By advancing regulatory harmonisation, strengthening governance, and promoting integrated approaches to health, nutrition, and social protection, IGAD is positioning the region for greater resilience, self-reliance, and inclusive growth.



3.5.6 Creating Economic Opportunities for Refugees, Migrants and Host Communities through Cross-Border Investment

IGAD supported Member States in expanding livelihood opportunities and economic inclusion for refugees, returnees, and host communities through policy reforms, infrastructure investments, and area-based development planning. Progress included expanding rights to work, financial inclusion, and access to national services, while persistent challenges such as limited private-sector engagement and climate shocks were addressed.

Through regional learning exchanges and the implementation of the Kampala Declaration, IGAD facilitated collaboration among more than 100 stakeholders to translate policy commitments into practical, scalable solutions. Key interventions focused on digital ID systems, skills development aligned with market demand, financial inclusion, and green livelihoods.

Tangible results were achieved through the Regional Migration Fund, including the establishment of inclusive market centres in Djibouti that benefited more than 580 individuals, with strong gender representation. Infrastructure investments, such as technical schools and community development centres, expanded access to services and livelihoods, while more than 800 students benefited from improved educational facilities. Across cross-border corridors such as Moyale and Tog-Wajale, feasibility studies, infrastructure planning, and capacity-building initiatives strengthened economic integration and service delivery.

These interventions are expected to stimulate local economic activity, enhance self-reliance, and create replicable models for inclusive, area-based development throughout the IGAD region.



Photo Credit: UNCTAD

3.5.7 Strengthened Governance for Migration and Displacement, with Durable Solutions in Place for Affected Populations

IGAD advanced policy, legal, and institutional frameworks to support durable solutions for displaced populations by strengthening governance and coordination mechanisms. In South Sudan, the operationalization of the National Durable Solutions Strategy was reinforced by establishing national and sub-national coordination structures, thereby enhancing multi-level implementation and policy coherence.

Legislative advocacy efforts supported the development and adoption of key legal instruments, including policies on internally displaced persons, housing, and climate risk management. Capacity-building initiatives strengthened the ability of government institutions to implement protection frameworks, manage refugee status determination processes, and deliver services aligned with international standards.

At the regional level, IGAD supported inclusive policy reforms in countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia to integrate refugees into national systems and socio-economic structures. These efforts improved access to rights, strengthened institutional coordination, and aligned humanitarian and development approaches.

Collectively, these interventions are expected to strengthen legal protection frameworks, enhance institutional capacity, and promote sustainable, development-oriented responses to displacement across the region.

3.5.8 Establishment of a Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance Regime

IGAD made significant progress in advancing regional labour mobility and free movement frameworks at the 3rd IGAD Ministerial Conference on Labour, Employment and Labour Migration. Member States reaffirmed their commitment to implementing the Djibouti Declaration and to accelerating the ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons.

Key outcomes included agreement to develop a unified regional negotiating position for bilateral labour agreements, to enhance social protection portability, and to strengthen labour market information systems. The conference also addressed critical challenges, including irregular migration along the Red Sea route, and emphasised the need for coordinated, whole-of-route approaches and expanded safe migration pathways.

Progress was also made towards regional integration initiatives, including the development of interoperable ID systems and further consultations on the IGAD Single Visa. The launch of Phase II of the Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance Programme marked a major milestone in strengthening the implementation of regional mobility frameworks.

These efforts are expected to improve labour mobility governance, facilitate safer and more regular migration pathways, and strengthen regional integration and economic cooperation.

3.5.9 Strengthening Capacities for Migration Data Systems

IGAD strengthened migration and displacement data systems through enhanced regional coordination, technical collaboration, and capacity-building initiatives. The Regional Migration and Displacement Data Technical Working Group convened multiple sessions to review progress, harmonize methodologies, and advance regional statistical initiatives, including the Migration Statistics Report and data harmonization guidelines.

At the national level, coordination mechanisms were strengthened in Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Djibouti, improving inter-agency collaboration, data collection systems, and alignment with regional standards. Capacity-building initiatives supported the development of national migration data tools, data-sharing frameworks, and digital data platforms.

Investments in analytical tools, including the provision of STATA software to National Statistics Offices, enhanced data analysis capabilities and supported the production of high-quality, comparable statistics. Participation in international statistical forums further strengthened technical expertise and alignment with global standards.

These efforts are expected to improve the availability, quality, and comparability of migration data, thereby supporting evidence-based policymaking and strengthening regional coordination in migration governance.

3.5.10 Enhancing Evidence-based Decision-making Discourses on Migration and Displacement

IGAD advanced evidence-based policy dialogue by producing and disseminating knowledge products and by facilitating regional and global engagement platforms. The launch of the second edition of the IGAD Migration Statistics Report provided updated, comparable data on migration and displacement trends, strengthening the evidence base for policymaking.

Regional knowledge exchange initiatives, including the Kenya–Somalia learning exchange, promoted peer learning and strengthened national statistical systems. These engagements addressed challenges such as data fragmentation, limited digitisation, and institutional coordination, while highlighting best practices in data governance and harmonization.

IGAD also strengthened inclusive and gender-responsive policy development by publishing a regional gender analysis on displacement. The report provided critical insights into the differentiated impacts of displacement and supported more targeted programming for vulnerable populations, particularly women and young people.

These initiatives are expected to enhance evidence-based decision-making, strengthen policy coherence, and improve the effectiveness of migration and displacement interventions across the region.

3.5.11 Enhancing Access to Education Services in the Region

IGAD expanded access to education and skills development for refugees and host community youth, a key pathway to long-term resilience and self-reliance. Through the Regional Scholarship Scheme, more than 85 students were enrolled at higher education institutions, including refugee students in Djibouti and Sudanese students displaced by conflict.

Infrastructure investments further strengthened access to education, including the rehabilitation of technical schools and the establishment of community development centres that support youth engagement and skills development. These interventions improved both access to and the quality of education services in refugee-hosting areas.

These efforts are expected to strengthen human capital development, improve employability, and support the socio-economic integration of vulnerable populations across the region.

3.5.12 Fostering Social Inclusion and Equity for Children and Youth

IGAD strengthened social inclusion and equity through targeted interventions to promote social cohesion, youth engagement, and the protection of vulnerable groups. Community-level initiatives, including dialogue platforms, cultural events, and cross-border cooperation mechanisms, fostered trust and collaboration between refugee and host communities.



Photo Credit: PEXELS

Youth engagement was further strengthened through regional platforms such as the IGAD Youth Peace and Security Conference, which amplified youth voices and promoted their participation in peacebuilding and development. Institutional mechanisms, including Refugee Engagement Forums and community councils, enhanced inclusive governance and ensured that the perspectives of displaced populations were reflected in decision-making.

These interventions are expected to strengthen social cohesion, reduce tensions, and promote inclusive and participatory development processes that empower youth and vulnerable populations across the IGAD region.

Collectively, the above interventions are expected to transform the IGAD region into a more integrated, resilient, and inclusive socio-economic space in which mobility drives development rather than vulnerability. By strengthening economic opportunities, governance systems, and regional mobility frameworks, IGAD is laying the foundations for the full socio-economic integration of refugees, migrants, and host communities. These efforts will unlock cross-border value chains, enhance labour mobility, and expand opportunities for youth and women. Improved data systems will support more responsive, evidence-based policymaking. Over time, this will accelerate the transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable, development-oriented solutions, fostering self-reliance, social cohesion, and shared prosperity across the region.



A young child in a green shirt and shorts is running across a vast, green field. The child is in the lower center of the frame, moving towards the right. The field is lush and green, stretching to the horizon. In the background, there are some trees and a few small buildings. The sky is a clear, light blue. On the left side of the field, there is a stack of grey concrete blocks.

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND STABILITY

Photo Credit: IGAD

3.6 STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PEACE, SECURITY, AND STABILITY

In 2025, IGAD reinforced its central role in advancing peace, security, and stability across the region through coordinated interventions in conflict prevention, mediation, post-conflict recovery, and transnational security. The organisation adopted a multidimensional approach that integrated early warning systems, preventive diplomacy, governance strengthening, and community-level peacebuilding initiatives. These efforts were complemented by a strong emphasis on inclusive peacebuilding, particularly through the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, as well as strengthened partnerships with Member States, regional bodies, and international actors.

The interventions implemented under this priority area strengthened regional cooperation, preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention mechanisms, and inclusive peacebuilding processes, thereby enhancing regional stability, resilience, and collective security.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened conflict early-warning systems and evidence-based response mechanisms through peace dividends initiatives to improve conflict management and prevention.
- Enhanced mediation, preventive diplomacy, and support for peace processes in Sudan and South Sudan.
- Advanced regional cooperation on maritime security and on stability in the Red Sea–Gulf of Aden.
- Strengthened post-conflict reconstruction, governance, and inclusive peacebuilding.
- Enhanced regional capacity to address transnational security threats and to counter violent extremism.
- Advanced Women, Peace and Security and Youth inclusion in peace processes.
- Strengthened partnerships, coordination, and frameworks for regional collaboration.

3.6.1 Conflict Early Warning for Early Response

IGAD strengthened its Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) to improve timely risk identification and proactive responses across Member States. Through systematic data collection and analysis across governance, security, economic, social, and environmental dimensions, CEWARN produced a wide range of analytical outputs, including daily briefs, weekly summaries, and monthly situation reports. These outputs significantly improved situational awareness and supported evidence-based decision-making at national and regional levels.

Capacity-building initiatives further strengthened early warning systems, including training for field monitors and Situation Room Officers to improve data accuracy and reporting efficiency. The development and piloting of a climate data monitoring and predictive analysis tool

integrated environmental and behavioural indicators to better anticipate conflict risks in vulnerable regions.

Additional initiatives, including cross-border benchmarking and conflict-management training for refugees and host communities, strengthened local-level resilience and cooperation. These efforts collectively enhanced early-response mechanisms, strengthened cross-border coordination, and improved Member States' ability to prevent and mitigate emerging conflicts.

3.6.2 Mediation and Preventive Diplomacy Efforts

IGAD continued to play a critical role in mediation and preventive diplomacy through sustained high-level engagement, shuttle diplomacy, and coordinated regional dialogue. Through its Special Envoys and leadership structures, IGAD facilitated consultations with national authorities, regional organisations, and international partners to de-escalate tensions and promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

These engagements strengthened political dialogue, reinforced ceasefire commitments, and improved coordination among regional and international actors. By promoting inclusive, nationally owned dialogue processes, IGAD helped build trust among stakeholders and create pathways for sustainable peace agreements.

These efforts are expected to strengthen preventive diplomacy mechanisms, reduce the risk of escalation, and support long-term political stability across the region.

3.6.3 Supporting the Peace Process in South Sudan

IGAD intensified its support for the peace process in South Sudan through sustained diplomatic engagement and technical assistance. Following renewed tensions and clashes in 2025, IGAD launched high-level mediation efforts, including shuttle diplomacy and an Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government.

Through its Special Envoy, IGAD facilitated dialogue among stakeholders, advocated adherence to the ceasefire, and supported the implementation of transitional security arrangements. Engagement with the African Union and other partners strengthened coordination and reinforced commitments to the peace agreement.

These interventions contributed to de-escalation efforts, strengthened political dialogue, and reinforced the implementation of peace agreements, thereby supporting stability and confidence-building in South Sudan.

3.6.4 Supporting the Peace Process in Sudan

IGAD continued to play a key role in addressing the crisis in Sudan through coordinated diplomatic engagement and advocacy for a peaceful resolution. In collaboration with the African Union, the United Nations, and international partners, IGAD promoted Sudanese-led political dialogue, ceasefire arrangements, and humanitarian access.

High-level consultations with Sudanese stakeholders and international actors facilitated alignment of mediation efforts and contributed to the development of a shared framework for resolving the conflict. The formulation of a consensus vision document further strengthened coordination and provided a unified approach to peacebuilding efforts.

These initiatives are expected to contribute to de-escalation, strengthen civilian protection, and support the transition to a stable and democratic Sudan.

3.6.5 Support to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Security Efforts

IGAD strengthened its engagement on Red Sea and Gulf of Aden security through the Office of the Special Envoy (RESGAS), focusing on maritime security, regional dialogue, and Somalia's stabilisation. Through policy dialogue, high-level consultations, and coordination with partners, IGAD addressed critical security challenges, including maritime threats, terrorism, and regional geopolitical dynamics.

The Office conducted multidisciplinary research and stakeholder consultations to inform policy recommendations and deepen understanding of the region's geopolitical and economic dynamics. Engagements with partners, including the EU and Troop Contributing Countries, enhanced coordination and alignment of stabilization efforts.

These interventions are expected to strengthen maritime security governance, enhance regional cooperation, and contribute to long-term stability across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

3.6.6 Enhancing Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development

IGAD advanced post-conflict reconstruction and development through capacity building, policy dialogue, and inclusive peacebuilding initiatives. The establishment of the IGAD Civil Society Forum for Peace strengthened coordination among civil society actors and enhanced their role in peacebuilding.

Training programmes on post-conflict transition, DDR/SSR, and transitional justice enhanced the technical capacity of government institutions, civil society, and community leaders. Youth engagement initiatives, including regional peace and security conferences, strengthened youth participation in governance and peace processes.

Efforts to integrate indigenous and formal peacebuilding mechanisms enhanced local ownership and the legitimacy of peace processes. Collectively, these interventions strengthened institutional capacity, community resilience, and inclusive governance, thereby supporting sustainable peace and recovery in post-conflict settings.

3.6.7 Strengthening Mechanisms to Address Transnational Security Threats

IGAD strengthened regional capacity to address transnational security threats, including terrorism, organized crime, and cyber threats, through the Security Sector Program. Regional consultations on artificial intelligence and cybersecurity enhanced cooperation and produced policy frameworks and roadmaps to address emerging digital security risks.

Capacity-building initiatives strengthened the application of international legal frameworks and improved coordination between law enforcement and judicial institutions. Bilateral and regional engagements enhanced intelligence sharing, operational coordination, and joint responses to cross-border crimes, including human trafficking and illicit financial flows.

The advancement of the Regional Criminal Intelligence Cooperation Mechanism (RCCM) further strengthened interoperability and coordination among Member States. These efforts are expected to enhance regional resilience and collective capacity to respond to evolving security threats.

3.6.8 Countering Violent Extremism in the Region

IGAD strengthened efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism through capacity building, knowledge sharing, and multi-stakeholder collaboration led by the IGAD Centre of Excellence (ICEPCVE). Training programmes enhanced the capacity of law enforcement, civil society, and community actors to prevent radicalization and respond to extremist narratives.

Regional knowledge-sharing initiatives and digital platforms strengthened coordination and the dissemination of best practices. Strategic communication campaigns and digital engagement initiatives enhanced community resilience and countered extremist ideologies.

The strategic review of the regional P/CVE framework provided evidence-based insights to inform future programming and strengthen alignment with evolving regional dynamics. These interventions are expected to enhance community resilience, strengthen institutional capacity, and support long-term prevention of violent extremism.

3.6.9 Advancing the Women's Peace and Security Agenda

IGAD strengthened the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda by increasing women's participation in peace processes and promoting gender-responsive peacebuilding. Capacity-building initiatives enhanced women's skills in mediation, negotiation, and monitoring of peace agreements.

Regional workshops strengthened male engagement and promoted inclusive approaches to leadership and decision-making. Digital inclusion initiatives enhanced the protection and participation of women and youth in digital spaces.

Support for National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 has strengthened institutional frameworks for gender inclusion in peace and security. These efforts are expected to enhance inclusive governance, strengthen women's leadership, and contribute to sustainable peace outcomes.

3.6.10 Strengthening Partnerships, Coordination, and Collaboration for Peace and Security

IGAD strengthened partnerships and coordination mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of peace and security interventions. High-level coordination meetings improved alignment among Member States, development partners, and IGAD institutions, ensuring coherent responses to regional challenges.

Strategic planning and review processes strengthened programme implementation, enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems, and informed the development of the 2026–2030 strategy. Emphasis was placed on integrating WPS, YPS, and emerging priorities, including climate-security and digital risks.

These efforts are expected to strengthen institutional resilience, enhance coordination, and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of peace and security interventions across the region.

Collectively, these peace and security interventions are expected to position the IGAD region for a more stable, secure, and resilient future, in which conflicts are increasingly anticipated, prevented, and resolved through coordinated regional mechanisms. Strengthened early warning systems, mediation efforts, and inclusive peace processes will enhance the region's capacity to manage crises proactively and support sustainable political stability.

Over time, improved cooperation on transnational security threats, maritime security, and countering violent extremism, alongside strengthened post-conflict recovery frameworks, will help build a safer, more cohesive region. These efforts are expected to strengthen governance systems, deepen regional collaboration, and create an enabling environment for long-term peace, stability, and sustainable development.



BUILDING A STRONGER IGAD FOR BETTER SERVICE DELIVERY

Photo Credit: Magnific

3.7 BUILDING A STRONGER IGAD FOR BETTER

In 2025, IGAD continued to advance its institutional transformation agenda, strengthening its capacity to deliver coordinated, responsive, and results-oriented services to Member States and regional stakeholders. Through the Institutional Strengthening Action Programme (ISAP IV), the organization deepened reforms across governance, digitalization, accountability, and partnerships.

The interventions implemented under this priority area strengthened institutional effectiveness, accountability, digital transformation, and results-based management systems, thereby enhancing IGAD’s capacity to deliver coordinated, responsive, and sustainable regional services.

3.7.1 Strategic Excellence: From Planning to Transformative Results

IGAD strengthened its institutional performance by consolidating its Results-Based Management (RBM) architecture and aligning planning, monitoring, and reporting systems with measurable development outcomes. RBM frameworks are now operational across all divisions and specialized institutions, enabling a shift from activity-based reporting to performance-driven management and real-time oversight of institutional results.

A major milestone during the reporting period was the successful formulation and endorsement of the IGAD Regional Strategy 2026–2030. The strategy sets out a transformative roadmap anchored in three priority pillars: Peace, Security and Governance for Stability; Natural Capital and Resilient Food Systems; and Regional Integration for Inclusive Growth. Developed through extensive consultations with Member States and technical stakeholders, the strategy aligns more than 80 per cent of programme priorities with national Country Programming Frameworks, strengthening ownership and ensuring responsiveness to national development priorities.

The final evaluation of the IGAD Regional Strategy 2021–2025 further strengthened institutional learning and accountability. Evidence from the evaluation informed the design of the new strategy cycle, enabling IGAD to consolidate achievements and address emerging challenges, including climate change, digital transformation, and governance fragility.

Key Messages

- IGAD strengthened Results-Based Management and strategic planning systems across the institution.
- Advanced digital transformation to enhance efficiency, coordination, and transparency.
- Enhanced governance, compliance, and financial accountability frameworks.
- Expanded strategic partnerships and resource mobilization efforts.
- Strengthened data systems, communication, and gender-responsive institutional practices.

3.7.2 Digital Transformation for Efficiency

Digital transformation remained a central pillar of IGAD's institutional modernisation agenda. Implementation of the IGAD Digitalization Roadmap (2021–2025) advanced significantly, with overall completion exceeding 75 per cent, thereby improving operational efficiency, transparency, and coordination across the Secretariat and its Specialized Institutions.

The deployment of integrated digital systems, including enterprise collaboration platforms, centralized reporting dashboards, and automated monitoring tools, has enhanced internal coordination and reduced administrative bottlenecks. Cloud-based platforms now support real-time programme coordination and engagement with Member States and development partners.

At the governance level, executive dashboards and integrated reporting systems strengthened leadership oversight by providing real-time insights into financial performance and programme implementation. The operationalization of the Electronic Document Management System further improved records management, compliance, and institutional memory, thereby reinforcing accountability and efficiency.

3.7.3 Strengthening Governance and Compliance

IGAD made notable progress in strengthening its governance architecture and in aligning its institutional systems with international standards. Continued ratification of the IGAD Treaty marked a critical step towards establishing a modernized legal framework that enhances accountability, clarifies mandates, and strengthens decision-making processes.

Financial governance was strengthened through improved compliance with international auditing standards and financial regulations. Independent audits produced clean audit opinions across programmes, confirming sound financial management and responsible stewardship of resources.

Progress towards the EU Pillar Assessment further strengthened internal control systems, procurement procedures, and fiduciary safeguards, thereby positioning IGAD to manage development resources more effectively and enhance operational autonomy.

3.7.4 Advancing Accountability and Transparency

Strengthening accountability and transparency remained a central priority of IGAD's institutional reforms. Enhanced financial oversight systems, integrated monitoring frameworks, and strengthened internal controls improved transparency in programme and resource management.

Integrating planning, budgeting, and monitoring systems strengthened alignment between financial

resources and programme outcomes. Real-time reporting tools and executive dashboards enhanced leadership visibility of institutional performance.

In addition, the establishment of a Risk Management Unit and the operationalization of the IGAD Risk Management Policy Framework strengthened institutional capacity to identify, monitor, and mitigate risks, thereby enhancing resilience in a dynamic regional context.

3.7.5 Forging Stronger Alliances: Deepening International Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

IGAD strengthened its role as a regional coordination platform by deepening partnerships with Member States, development partners, and international organizations. Engagements with key partners, including the African Union, United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the AfDB, and bilateral partners, enhanced alignment between regional programmes and global development frameworks.

These partnerships contributed to improved resource mobilization, strengthened policy dialogue, and enhanced coordination of regional responses across priority sectors, including peace and security, climate resilience, and institutional capacity development.

Structured partnership engagement mechanisms further strengthened mutual accountability, strategic alignment, and predictability of support, enabling more effective and coordinated programme implementation.

3.7.6 Delivering Excellence in Communication

IGAD strengthened its strategic communication systems to enhance institutional visibility, transparency, and stakeholder engagement. Communication reforms transitioned the organization toward a more coordinated corporate communication approach aligned with strategic priorities.

Initiatives such as the IGAD Media Awards expanded outreach and public engagement, reaching wide audiences across digital and traditional media platforms. Internally, standardized communication templates and branding guidelines improved the consistency and quality of institutional messaging.

These efforts strengthened IGAD's capacity to communicate results, promote regional cooperation, and reinforce stakeholder trust.

3.7.7 Unlocking Growth: Strengthening Public-Private Sector Collaboration

IGAD continued to position the private sector as a key partner in advancing regional economic integration and sustainable development. Engagement platforms facilitated collaboration among businesses, civil society organizations, and regional economic actors, creating opportunities for innovation, investment, and cross-border cooperation.

Regional initiatives in digital market integration and trade facilitation provided entry points for private-sector participation, strengthened dialogue, and expanded opportunities for entrepreneurship and regional investment.

These efforts contributed to diversifying development financing and strengthening regional value chains, thereby supporting inclusive economic growth across the region.

3.7.8 Driving Impact: Advancing Data-Driven Policy Formulation

IGAD strengthened its regional statistical ecosystem to improve the use of data in policymaking and programme design. Through regional coordination platforms, including the IGAD Statistics Committee and RSDS processes, Member States enhanced collaboration on data production and harmonization.

The establishment of the RSDS Coordinators Working Group strengthened governance and coordination across the regional statistical system, improving the availability, quality, and comparability of data.

These efforts supported evidence-based decision-making and strengthened alignment between national and regional development frameworks.

3.7.9 Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

IGAD strengthened its efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment, making them a core pillar of regional development. Guided by the IGAD Gender Strategy (2023–2030), the organization enhanced inclusive participation, strengthened institutional systems, and expanded regional collaboration.

Initiatives focused on leadership development, capacity building, and gender mainstreaming strengthened women's participation in peacebuilding, governance, and development processes. Capacity-building programmes enhanced gender-responsive planning, budgeting, and monitoring across the institution.

These efforts contributed to more inclusive governance systems and reinforced IGAD's commitment to equitable and sustainable development across the region.

LESSONS LEARNED IN 2025

The implementation experiences and regional engagements in 2025 yielded important institutional and programme lessons that will inform future programming, policy coordination, and delivery approaches. The lessons underscored the importance of strengthening integration, sustainability, ownership, and adaptive systems to respond to the region's evolving development and geopolitical challenges.

Key lessons included the following:

- Regional coordination is most effective when closely aligned with Member State priorities and supported by sustained follow-up on implementation.
- Early warning and anticipatory action systems deliver greater value when integrated with financing mechanisms and decision-making processes.
- Digital platforms improve efficiency, visibility, and service delivery when underpinned by clear governance frameworks and strong user adoption.
- Regional public goods require sustained investment, ownership, and maintenance beyond project cycles to ensure long-term impact and sustainability.
- Integrated programming across peace, resilience, migration, climate, and economic integration remains essential to addressing the region's complex and interconnected challenges.



See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

3.9 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2025

The financial performance of IGAD Secretariat in 2025 reflects steady progress in resource mobilization, financial management, and accountability. The Secretariat recorded increased income and maintained strong partner support, building on the clean audit outcome achieved in 2024 and continued improvements in financial governance systems.

In 2025, the financial performance strengthened institutional credibility, maintained operational continuity, and reinforced partner confidence, while underscoring the importance of sustainable financing and stronger Member State ownership for long-term organizational resilience.

The following sections present a summary of income, expenditure, and funding trends for FY 2025, alongside key highlights from the FY 2024 audited financial statements.

3.9.1 Income and Expenditure from Funding Sources for FY 2025

The financial statements for FY 2025 will be subject to an independent external audit in FY 2026, in accordance with IGAD's financial governance and accountability standards.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2025, the IGAD Secretariat recorded a total income of USD 92,702,357.71. Of this amount, USD 17,178,452.71 (18.5%) was contributed by IGAD Member States, while USD 75,523,905 (81.5%) was mobilized from development partners to support the implementation of regional programmes and institutional strengthening.

Member State contributions remain essential to institutional ownership and financial sustainability. As at 31 December 2025, outstanding contributions totalled USD 50,892,736.21, reflecting accumulated arrears from previous years and underscoring the need to strengthen contribution compliance.

The mobilized resources supported priority regional programmes in peace and security, climate resilience, food security, regional integration, and institutional capacity development. Funding trends indicate continued strong partner confidence in IGAD's regional mandate and underscore the importance of increasing Member State contributions to ensure a more balanced and sustainable financing structure.

A detailed breakdown of income sources and expenditure for FY 2025, including trend analysis, is provided in the following sections.

Source of Funding	Funds received				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
MS Contributions	17,178,452.71	13,492,040	14,400,616	11,580,000	13,166,383
Partner Funding	75,523,905	51,114,054	59,528,983	46,661,823	48,101,572
Others income	0	0	0	0	422,748
Total Funding	92,702,357.71	64,606,094	73,929,599	58,241,823	61,690,703

Total expenditure as at **31 December 2025** stood at **USD 74,529,560.93**.

3.9.2 Audited Financial Statements for FY 2024

The IGAD Institutional Audit for FY 2024 resulted in a clean audit opinion, confirming sound financial management and full compliance with IGAD financial regulations and applicable international accounting standards. Compared with previous audit cycles, the FY 2024 audit identified no significant deficiencies or control weaknesses, reflecting strengthened financial governance and improved institutional oversight.

This progress reflects the continued implementation of financial rules and regulations, strengthened internal control systems, and the use of integrated financial management platforms aligned with international public-sector financial management standards.

During FY 2024, the IGAD Secretariat recorded total income of USD 79,601,816, while total expenditure amounted to USD 80,848,834. This reflects a high level of audit compliance across institutional and programme accounts and supports the implementation of IGAD's regional programmes and operational activities.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

31 December 2024					31 December 2023		
	Note	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Revenue from non-exchange transactions							
Contribution from member states	5 (a)	20,542,711	-	20,542,711	18,768,265	-	18,768,265
Income from donors	15	-	53,729,040	53,729,040	-	62,142,741	62,142,741
Revenue from exchange transactions							
Interest income		837	82,000	82,837	637	108,134	108,771
Other income	5(b)	4,954,380	292,848	5,247,228	2,630,871	-	2,630,871
Total revenue		25,497,928	54,103,888	79,601,816	21,399,773	62,250,875	83,650,648
Expenditure							
Staff costs	6	15,248,463		15,248,463	13,999,333		13,999,333
Other operating expenses	7(a)	2,407,283		2,407,283	3,260,599		3,260,599
Finance costs	7(b)	2,322	12,990	15,312	(52,235)	219,942	167,707
Impairment of Financial Assets	8a	(2,100)		(2,100)			
Depreciation	8	125,966	521,531	647,497	158,904	429,628	588,532
Amortization of intangible assets	9			-	-	9,461	9,461
Increase in provision for member states' contribution	11	8,897,899		8,897,899	8,584,178		8,584,178
Project expenditure	12		53,141,507	53,141,507		61,402,681	61,402,681
Write off of irrecoverable balances	13	492,973		492,973	482,162	400,456	882,618

31 December 2024					31 December 2023		
	Note	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Increase in impairment losses on financial assets	16 (b)				19,575		19,575
Total expenditure		27,172,806	53,676,028	80,848,834	26,452,516	62,462,168	88,914,684
(Deficit) / surplus for the year		(1,674,878)	427,860	(1,247,018)	(5,052,743)	(211,293)	(5,264,036)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2024					31 December 2023		
	Notes	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total
		USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Non-current assets							
Property and equipment	8	1,119,464	3,063,200	4,182,664	1,216,380	3,403,490	4,619,870
Capital Works in Progress	10	13,797,261		13,797,261	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Total non-current assets		14,916,725	3,063,200	17,979,925	4,216,380	3,403,490	7,619,870
Current assets							
Contribution due from members	11	500,000		500,000	2,347,231	-	2,347,231
Debtors and prepayments	14	387,650	5,634,776	6,022,426	714,527	4,151,989	4,866,516
Grant receivable	15	-	2,167,455	2,167,455	-	1,576,829	1,576,829
Cash and bank	16(a)	530,811	22,257,303	22,788,114	648,173	26,409,672	27,057,845
Total current assets		1,418,461	30,059,534	31,477,995	3,709,931	32,138,490	35,848,421

31 December 2024				31 December 2023		
Notes	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Total assets	16,335,186	33,122,734	49,457,920	7,926,311	35,541,980	43,468,291
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Fund balances						
General fund	(2,040,859)	-	(2,040,859)	(365,981)		(365,981)
Special fund	15	-	3,250,791		2,822,931	2,822,931
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total fund balances	(2,040,859)	3,250,791	1,209,932	(365,981)	2,822,931	2,456,950
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Non-current liabilities						
Loan from Bank	19	4,252,747	-	4,252,747	-	-
Current liabilities						
Unexpended grant liability	15	-	25,079,991	25,079,991	-	28,167,260
Bank overdraft	16 (c)	5,001,625	-	5,001,625	-	-
Creditors and accruals	17	6,253,891	4,791,952	11,045,843	3,293,329	4,551,789
Provision for staff benefits	18	2,023,029	-	2,023,029	2,498,963	-
Loan from bank	19	844,753	-	844,753	2,500,000	2,500,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total current liabilities	14,123,298	29,871,943	43,995,241	2,500,000	32,719,049	41,011,341
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total liabilities	18,376,045	29,871,943	48,247,988	8,292,292	32,719,049	41,011,341
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total fund balances and current liabilities	16,335,186	33,122,734	49,457,920	7,926,311	35,541,980	43,468,291
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	General fund USD	Special fund USD	Total USD
At 1 January 2023	4,686,762	3,034,224	7,720,986
(Deficit) for the year	(5,052,743)	(211,293)	(5,264,036)
At end of the year 2023	(365,981)	2,822,931	2,456,950
	=====	=====	=====
At 1 January 2024	(365,981)	2,822,931	2,456,950
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(1,674,878)	427,860	(1,247,018)
At end of the year 2024	(2,040,859)	3,250,791	1,209,932
	=====	=====	=====

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ITALIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION





 **IGAD Secretariat**
Ave. Georges Clemenceau,
 P.O. Box 2653 Djibouti,
Republic of Djibouti
 +253-21354050
+253-21356994
 www.igad.int

 @IGADsecretariat
  IGAD Secretariat