

**PROFILE:  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT  
(IGAD)**



**1. CONTACT DETAILS:**

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**2. MEMBER STATES:**

Djibouti  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Kenya

Somalia  
Sudan  
Uganda

**3. HISTORY AND BACKGROUND:**

The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was formed in 1986 with a very narrow mandate around the issues of drought and desertification. Since then, and especially in the 1990s, IGADD became the accepted vehicle for regional security and political dialogue.

The founding members of IGADD decided in the mid-1990s to revitalise the organisation into a fully-fledged regional political, economic, development, trade and security entity similar to SADC and ECOWAS. It was envisaged that the new IGADD would form the northern sector of COMESA with SADC representing the southern sector.

One of the principal motivations for the revitalisation of IGADD was the existence of many organisational and structural problems that made the implementation of its goals and principles ineffective. The IGADD Heads of State and Government met on 18 April 1995 at an Extraordinary Summit in Addis Ababa and resolved to revitalise the Authority and expand its areas of regional co-operation. On 21 March 1996, the Heads of State and Government at the Second Extraordinary Summit in Nairobi approved and adopted an Agreement Establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In April 1996 on the recommendation of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government, the IGAD Council of Ministers identified three priority areas of co-operation:

- Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution and Humanitarian Affairs;
- Infrastructure Development (Transport and Communications);
- Food Security and Environment Protection.

IGAD has been designated one of the pillars of the African Economic Community in terms of the AEC Treaty. IGAD signed the Protocol on Relations between the AEC and Regional Economic Communities on 25 February 1998. IGAD has collaborated with COMESA and the East African Community to divide projects among themselves so that there is no duplication and to avoid approaching the same donors with the same projects.

#### **4. OBJECTIVES:**

IGAD aims to expand the areas of regional co-operation, increase the members' dependency on one another and promote policies of peace and stability in the region in order to attain food security, sustainable environment management and sustainable development.

The IGAD strategy is to attain sustainable economic development for its member countries. Regional economic co-operation and integration are given special impetus and high priority to promote long-term collective self-sustaining and integrated socio-economic development. The leading principles of the IGAD strategy are stipulated in the agreement establishing IGAD, but are also mindful of the UN Charter and AU Constitutive Act.

IGAD's aims and objectives are to:

- Promote joint development strategies and gradually harmonise macro-economic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields;
- Harmonise policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture and natural resources, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the sub-region;

- Create an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic trade and investment;
- Initiate and promote programmes and projects to achieve regional food security and sustainable development of natural resources and environmental protection, and encourage and assist efforts of member states to collectively combat drought and other natural and man-made disasters and their consequences;
- Develop a co-ordinated and complementary infrastructure in the areas of transport, telecommunications and energy in the sub-region;
- Promote peace and stability in the sub-region and create mechanisms within the sub-region for the prevention, management and resolution of interstate and intrastate conflicts through dialogue;
- Mobilise resources for the implementation of emergency, short-term, medium-term and long-term programmes within the framework of sub-regional co-operation;
- Facilitate, promote and strengthen co-operation in research development and application in science and technology.

## **5. STRUCTURE:**

### **5.1 *Assembly of Heads of State and Government***

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government, which meets at least once a year, is the supreme organ of the Authority.

### **5.2 *Council of Ministers***

The Council of Ministers is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other focal minister designated by each member state meets at least twice a year.

### **5.3 *Committee of Ambassadors***

The Committee of Ambassadors, comprising the Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries of IGAD member states accredited to the country of IGAD's headquarters, advises and guides the Executive Secretary on the promotion of his efforts in realising the work plan approved by the Council of Ministers and on the interpretation of policies and guidelines which may require further elaboration.

### **5.4 *Secretariat***

The Secretariat is the executive arm of the Authority and is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years renewable once. The Secretariat, in addition to the Office of the Executive Secretary, has three divisions, namely Economic Co-operation, Agriculture and Environment and Political and Humanitarian Affairs.

The Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of projects in food security and environmental protection, infrastructure development, transport and communications, conflict prevention, management and resolution and humanitarian affairs.

## **6. PEACE AND SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES:**

Much of IGAD's attention is directed at peace efforts in Somalia and the Sudan. Parallel to such initiatives, the main focus is on capacity-building and awareness creation, and on the early warning of conflicts. Other issues of importance include food security and developing appropriate modalities for regional peacekeeping. Terrorism is also high on the agenda of the IGAD member states, and the IGAD Heads of State and Government meeting at the 9<sup>th</sup> Summit in Khartoum in January 2002 passed a Resolution on Regional Cooperation to Combat Terrorism.

## **6.1 Sudan:**

During 1994, IGADD started to undertake conflict management tasks when the Authority hosted and facilitated negotiating sessions between the Sudanese government in Khartoum and the rebel forces from southern Sudan in an attempt to end the civil war. The Sudan peace process, chaired by Kenyan President Moi, brought IGADD into the limelight and revitalised the organisation. This led to the change in name in April 1996 and the creation, within the new Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), of a department for conflict management. Article 18 of the agreement establishing IGAD states that member states shall act collectively to preserve peace, security and stability which are essential prerequisites for economic development.

The original Ministerial Subcommittee has since been replaced by a permanent secretariat on the Sudan Peace Process, based in Nairobi, to mount a sustained effort to resolve the conflict. President Moi appointed Lieutenant-General Lazarus Sumbeiywo as special envoy to Sudan. The first round of talks held under this arrangement began in February, 2000. In July 2002, talks in Machakos, Kenya resulted in the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) signing the Machakos Protocol. The protocol provides for a six-month "pre-interim period" during which hostilities should cease and a formal ceasefire should be established as soon as possible. During a subsequent six year "interim period", the ceasefire should be maintained and Sharia law should not be applied in the south during that period. After six years, a referendum on southern self-determination should be held.

A second round of talks were held in Machakos during August-September 2002, which attempted to negotiate a ceasefire. However, the talks broke down on 3 September when the Khartoum government recalled its delegation for "consultation" over the SPLA capture of the strategic town of Torit. Talks resumed in Machakos in October 2002. On 15 October, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed which agreed to a cessation of hostilities for the duration of talks. On 26 October the Khartoum Government and the SPLM/A agreed to grant unimpeded access to civilians for humanitarian agencies.

## **6.2 Somalia:**

With regard to Somalia, both IGAD and the OAU mandated Prime Minister Melese Zenawi of Ethiopia to co-ordinate the peace dialogue and mediation process. IGAD member states and partners held a two-day conference in Rome on 19-20 January 1998. The meeting reached consensus to establish a committee to assist the peace and reconciliation effort of Ethiopia regarding the crisis in Somalia. The IGAD member states also confirmed support for the peace process plan on the Sudanese crisis. Representatives from Italy, USA, Canada, France, Britain and the United Nations also attended the meeting.

The 6<sup>th</sup> IGAD Summit and Ministerial Session took place in Djibouti from 14-16 March 1998 and was dominated by the issue of Somalia. A declaration expressing concern at

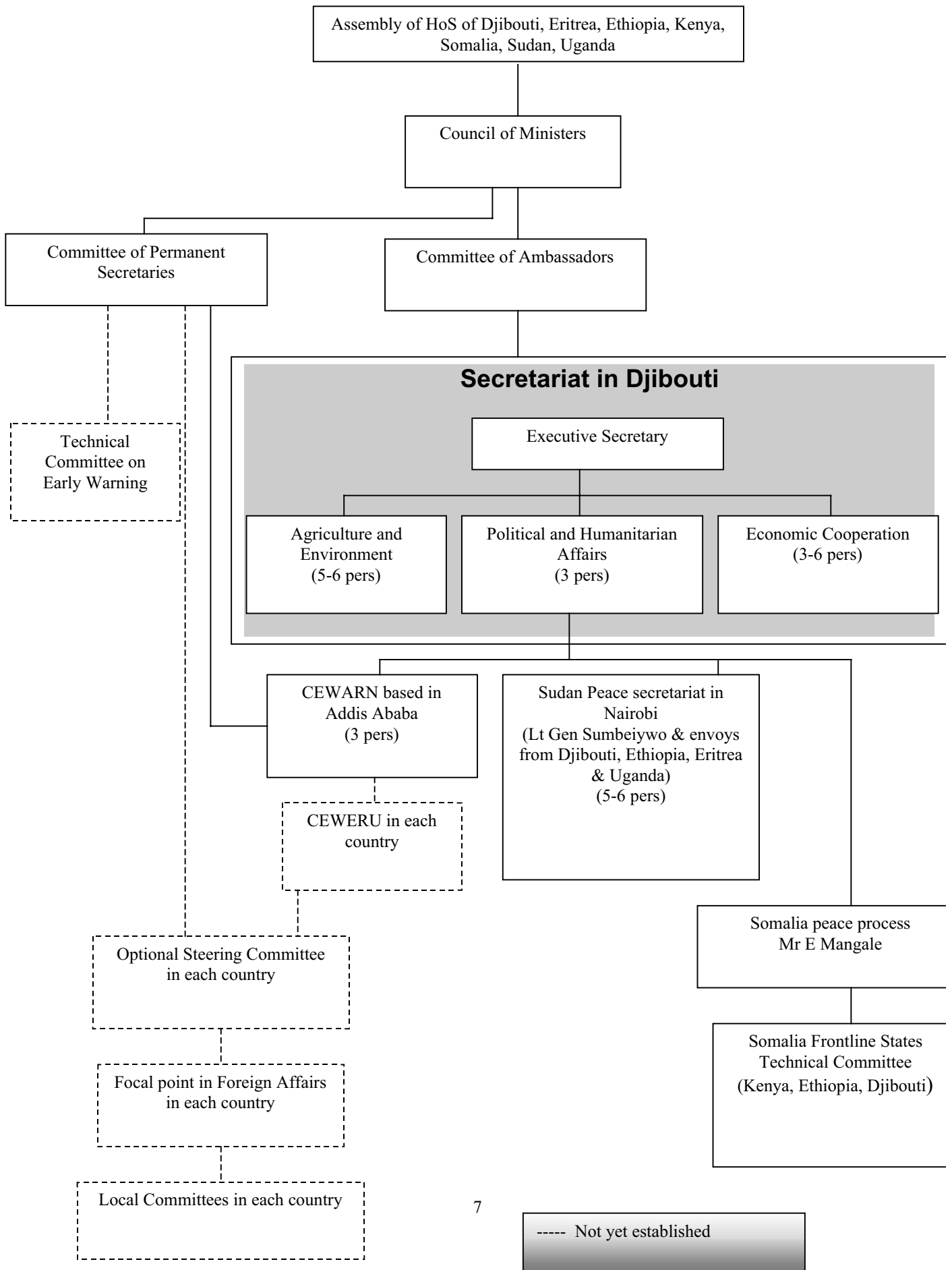
the proliferation of initiatives with regard to Somalia was adopted and all concerned partners were requested to channel all assistance provided to Somalia through the IGAD mechanism. In October 1998, Ethiopia hosted a one-day international conference on Somalia under the auspices of IGAD. The conference decided to establish a 15-member committee to spearhead a new peace and reconciliation effort in Somalia. The committee will be composed of delegates from the seven IGAD member states, the OAU and the Arab League.

Kenya's special envoy on Somalia, Mr Mwangale is currently chairing the Somalia Frontline States Technical Committee. The Committee convened a Somalia National Reconciliation Conference, which commenced on 15 October 2002 at Eldoret, Kenya. On 27 October, almost 800 delegates witnessed the signature of a Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities, Structures and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process. It agreed, inter alia, to the cessation of all hostilities from 27 October and to create federal governance structures for Somalia.

### **6.3 Early Warning Unit:**

The IGAD Secretariat has developed a number of projects to help build the capacity of member states in the area of conflict prevention, management and resolution. As a first step IGAD, with funding from the European Union (EU), is building conflict prevention and mediation capacities in the region. The IGAD Heads of State and Government meeting at the 9<sup>th</sup> Summit in Khartoum in January 2002 signed a Protocol on the

Establishment of a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). CEWARN was launched in the first week of September 2002 in Addis Ababa. The Unit's staff component of three researchers are currently undergoing training in early warning data analysis. It is envisaged that their Unit will work in cooperation with regional early warning units, or CEWARU's, based in each IGAD member state.



## IGAD

Intergovernmental Authority on Development

