



1ST
YEAR IN
OFFICE

For the
People

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"We remain ready to do our part in putting our world, our continent and our region on the path to recovery, sustainable growth and transformative development."

DR WORKNEH GEBEYEHU
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IGAD



FOREWORD

The world has drastically changed from what it was just two years ago. Life, as we have known it, has been turned. These changes have been experienced by all of us at a personal level. The past one year has been particularly hard for many.

We have successfully confronted the triple threat to our health, food security and peace and stability in the region. We have also successfully dealt with the two-pronged danger posed by the cyclic desert invasion and flooding. Lastly, we have also been faced with an unprecedented wave of refugees and a near migration crisis in the region.

All these things pose a threat to the physical wellbeing of our people not just in the continent but around the world as well. Because of these, it is paramount that as an organisation we stand tall and help our people solve these problems. It is important that we redefine ourselves and reinvent ourselves in a manner that will help us serve the people better.

Although the task at hand seems daunting, I am confident that we are up to the challenge. As an organisation we have been entrusted by the millions of people we represent to help chart a path towards success. To help chart a path towards peace, prosperity and regional integration not just for us but for those who will come after us as well.

The people look to us to provide lasting solutions to the peace and security challenges that face our member states every day. As the world fights the coronavirus pandemic, our people too trust us to give solutions that will see them go back to some normalcy in their day to day lives.

We have had an unprecedented wave of locusts and flooding, which continue to destabilise our populations.

However, these threats also provide us with opportunities. The opportunity to refocus, revitalise and re-strategise IGAD's outlook on the people it represents and strive to achieve tangible results in the lives of the citizens of the member countries.

Over the last one year, the entire IGAD body, not just the members of the Secretariat but everyone who wears the IGAD badge proudly has contributed in making sure we are doing much more for the member states.

In the last twelve months we have all pulled together to try and make life for the people of our member states even as we revitalize the organization. I watched proudly as IGAD staff sacrificed to donate to the Covid-19 response kitty. I was equally proud when through the hard work of staff, we managed to hold a one-of-a-kind virtual heads of states summit that brought together presidents and heads of government to formulate a coordinated response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

As we move into the second year, I remain confident that we will start seeing the results of the work we put in during the first year in office. I have no doubt that going forward, we as IGAD will stay true to our purpose of having the people at the core of our service and as the centrepiece of all our interventions.

Above all, let us avoid the mistakes of other organisations and indeed our own that have many talented people working alone to do ordinary things. It is better for IGAD to have many ordinary people, working together to do extraordinary things.

Let us all bear in mind that talent alone may win one or two games, but Teamwork makes the dream work. Let us bring to life the dreams of those who have entrusted us with their futures.

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu
Executive Secretary, IGAD



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At the forefront of the **climate war**

The increasing temperatures and sea levels as well as changing precipitation patterns and more extreme weather are threatening human health and safety. In Africa, these changes signify something much more deadly. They have a direct impact on food and water security as well as the socio-economic development for the continent's 1.2 billion people.

Annual rainfall totals have exhibited sharp geographical contrasts in the subsequent years, with figures remarkably below long-term means in most parts of the continent. Other parts have however been receiving significantly above average rainfalls, resulting in flooding and loss of lives, livelihoods and property.

The changes in weather patterns have caused significant

environmental damage as well. In 2020, almost all Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) member states were affected by swarms of locusts that moved across borders, decimating pasture and farmland, further worsening the situation in the food insecure region. The locust swarms did not just come once, but in two devastating waves.

"A second invasion of locusts

20 times bigger than the first loomed over our region in the second half of the year, threatening the food security and nutrition status of 50 million people or one out of every five of our brothers and sisters," IGAD Executive Secretary Dr Workneh Gebeyehu says.

And the locust invasion was not the worst natural disaster to have happened in the course of the

year. There was more.

"They say that when it rains, it pours," Dr Workneh says. "To compound this set of challenges that we were already grappling with, our region was subjected to widespread flooding from March to September 2020. Over 2.4 million of our people were affected, including 700,000 who were displaced and over 1,000 who lost their lives."

The floods destroyed crops in the field and damaged critical infrastructure that supports agricultural production, further worsening the already precarious food security status of the region and signifying the wider ecological challenges facing IGAD member states.

And these challenges will be made worse because of the following reasons. First, African so-

ciety is very closely coupled with the climate system; hundreds of millions of people depend on rainfall to grow their food.

Secondly, the African climate system is controlled by an extremely complex mix of large-scale weather systems, many from distant parts of the planet and, in comparison with almost all other inhabited regions, is vastly understudied. It is therefore capable of all sorts of surprises.

Third, the degree of expected climate change is large. The two most extensive land-based end-of-century projected decreases in rainfall anywhere on the planet occur over Africa; one over North Africa and the other over southern Africa.

Finally, the capacity for adaptation to climate change is low; poverty equates to reduced choice at the individual level while governance generally fails to prioritise and act on climate change.

"This is a clear indication that climate change is real and it is here with us," Dr Workneh says.

Despite the fact that dangers posed by climate change are real and clear, IGAD remains at the forefront of combatting its effects.

The IGAD Climate Change Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) is a world renowned centre at the forefront of fighting climate change. Through its advanced technology, the centre has been an asset to member states



These dark clouds have come with a silver lining. They have tested our mettle, kindled greater clarity in our thoughts and brought our priorities sharply into focus."

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu

with regard to predicting the ever changing climate models and helping states plan for the future by building resilience.

Data from ICPAC shows that over the last 30 years, the IGAD region is getting hotter. Parts of it are also getting drier and undergoing prolonged droughts.

"This is a paradox considering we are also experiencing increased rainfall and flooding," Dr Workneh says.

The data shows that average temperatures in the IGAD region have gone up by as much as three degrees Celsius.

"This is significant, considering that global temperatures are rising only by half of this amount. In other words, the IGAD region is getting hotter twice as fast when compared to the rest of the world," the executive secretary says.

Rainfall patterns are also increasingly unpredictable, undergoing extreme variations.

"On the one hand, we have selected areas experiencing persistent flooding. This directly impacts our food production capabilities and also affects the stock of habitable land available to our still-growing population," he says.

ICPAC's findings also show that these drastic changes in climate patterns have aggravated individual countries' pre-existing vulnerabilities.

"In addition to food insecurity and ecological fragility, the peace and security sit-

uation in IGAD has remained fluid. We have seen peace dividends in selected parts of the region become offset by emerging challenges to security and stability in other parts of our region," Dr Workneh says.

But amidst all this, lessons have been learnt by ICPAC. Lessons that are transmitted to IGAD member states by ICPAC's technical staff. With these interven-

tions, the future of IGAD member states can only be bright.

"These dark clouds have come with a silver lining. They have tested our mettle, kindled greater clarity in our thoughts and brought our priorities sharply into focus," Dr Workneh says. "2020 triggered a fresh perspective and a new way of thinking."

And the IGAD family says it is ready to face these challenges head-on with a reformed and revitalised office ready to respond to the needs of an ambitious continent.



Support for Desert Locust Response:

USD 500million

Commitment from World Bank

USD 57million

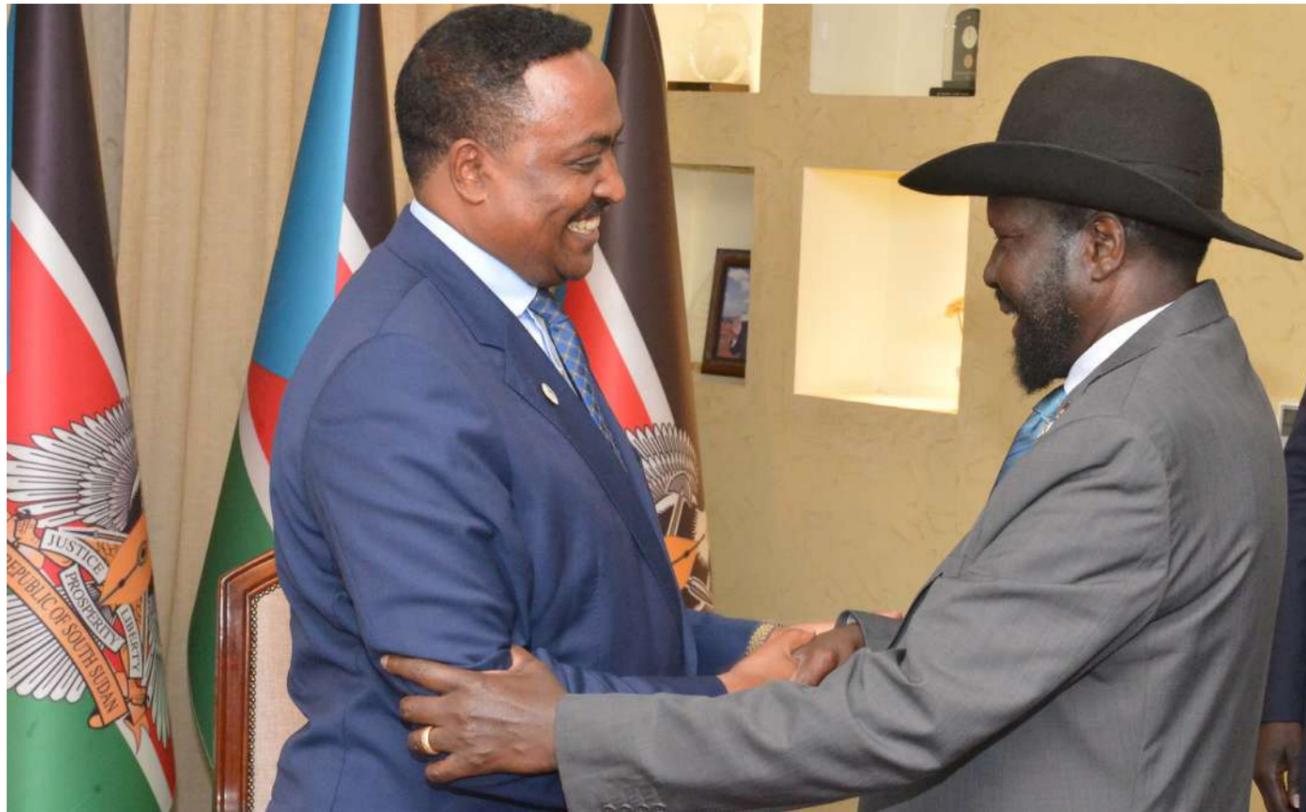
Commitment from European Union

USD 24million

Commitment by USAID



At the beginning, we only had 7 aircraft to available to spray and repel the 1st wave of locusts. With the support of our partners, operational capacity doubled to 13 aircraft including 2 helicopters designated to Somalia.



Building regional stability one country at a time

"Africa must unite not as a continent but as a nation and therein lies our collective survival as a people," Dr John Garang De Mabior once said.

Few things illustrate the importance and role of IGAD on matters around member states, including the persistence and consistency the organisation has shown over the years in encouraging and eventually building the world's youngest state, South Sudan.

For years, dialogue midwifed by IGAD has been the only hope

for millions of citizens caught up in South Sudan's quest towards nationhood. The successes registered in the South Sudan peace process, the continued pacification of Somalia as well as mediation during political impasses such as the 2007 Kenyan post-election violence speak to one of IGAD's core mandates.

"IGAD's priority area of response remains peace and security," Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, IGAD's Executive Secretary, says.

Over the last one year, IGAD has witnessed significant progress in

the region's peace and security landscape, key to this being the peace process in the Republic of South Sudan.

In February 2020, IGAD played an instrumental role in the mediations preceding the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) in South Sudan.

Throughout this period, IGAD engaged in shuttle-diplomacy to get the different parties involved in the process to agree on responsibility-sharing at State and local government levels, a major

step towards the peace process and towards ensuring the people of South Sudan returned to a normalcy taken away by instability.

"We remain engaged in the monitoring and verification of permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements in South Sudan through CTSAMVM and the Revitalised Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (R-JMEC)," Dr Workneh says.

Other countries too have benefited from IGAD's all-inclusive-dialogue mode of conflict resolution and well thought out interventions. Somalia has been one of the beneficiaries over the past year. In June of 2020, IGAD presided over historic talks between Somalia and Somaliland, engaging both the federal government and federal member states in fruitful negotiations and setting the tone for future dialogue.

Consultations between IGAD and other international bodies have also accorded member states significant debt waivers that help them focus on national development.

"Early successes have been recorded on this, with the irrevocable reduction by 89% of the debt owed by Somalia in March this year by the International Monetary Fund," Dr Workneh says.

Similarly, Sudan benefited from an international effort, which IGAD was part of, led by the European Union, Germany and the United Nations to mobilise strong political and material support for the ongoing transition, which raised 1.8 billion US dollars in June 2020.

After years of being ostracised by the Western World, IGAD was also part of efforts that saw Sudan removed from the list of countries that are State sponsors of terrorism, an act that put them

on the fast track for debt relief.

"IGAD will continue to advocate for the cancellation of debt payments that handicap effective crisis response by our Member States," said the executive secretary.

For Dr Workneh this renewed involvement in the wellbeing of member states underlines a new way of doing things.

“

Africa must unite not as a continent but as a nation and therein lies our collective survival as a people,”

Dr John Garang De Mabior

"IGAD is all about its member states. If the member states are very strong, IGAD is very strong. Our target is the people. If the people are happy then we will have done our best," he says. "We need to have IGAD for the people, and by the people."

One of the biggest threats to

IGAD member states remains the danger posed by terrorism. Almost all IGAD member countries have been affected by this. From devastating attacks in Nairobi and Kampala to the equally disturbing occurrences in Addis Ababa, terrorism continues to rear its ugly head within member states.

Unlawful groups across these countries continue to lure young men and women to join their ranks through different pretexts, further alienating an already vulnerable group disadvantaged by poverty and unemployment.

"We must remain vigilant that they do not build the momentum to recruit young people and expand their ranks. These groups pose a grave threat to the security of the internationally recommended transit corridor," Dr Workneh says.

In July 2016, IGAD embarked on developing a regional strategy for preventing and countering violent extremism through a highly comprehensive and inclusive consultative process that included all IGAD member states, and Tanzania.

This inclusive process led to the formulation of a PVE/CVE Strategy that remains a critical tool for a regional approach to preventing and countering violent extremism by ensuring there is sound coherence, cooperation, coordination and collaboration in approaching the threat posed by extremist groups in the region.

"We are working to counter the recruitment of young people into violent extremism at the grass-roots level and at the policy levels. We are working tirelessly through the Red Sea Taskforce to arrive at a mutually agreed upon IGAD-GCC position on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden," Dr Workneh says.

Responding to a pandemic: The IGAD way

When the first case of the novel coronavirus was reported in the Chinese Province of Wuhan, few in Africa, thousands of kilometres away, thought that their lives would be adversely affected by the virus.

Months later, the virus moved from affecting just a province in Central China and grew into a pandemic, shutting down governments and forever altering humanity's way of life globally.

Africa, like the rest of the world, was not spared. Economic slowdowns, job losses, border closures and death became synonymous with the virus. By February 2021, more than a year after the first case was reported, Africa had lost some 87,000 people. Another 3.5 million had been infected by the highly contagious virus.

The after-effects of the virus have meant that the world has struggled to get back to its feet. And now, more than ever, humanity has seen the need to extend a helping hand to those unable to cope with the vagaries of what has now mutated into a pandemic. A pandemic that forced individuals, families, nations, continents and indeed the entire world to readjust themselves and go back to the drawing board.

"We were poised to undertake major institutional reforms that

would revitalise our organisation to better serve the citizens of our region. We rolled up our sleeves and geared up to tackle the challenges of yesteryear," Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, the IGAD Executive Secretary says.

"But it was not to be. We watched with mounting concern as it tore its way from China to Europe, the Americas and indeed the rest of the world, sweeping away the most vulnerable of us in its path."

The first case of the virus was recorded at the IGAD headquarters in Djibouti towards the end of February 2020.

"By closely observing what we saw happening in the rest of the world, we knew that things would never be the same again," Dr Workneh says.

But in light of the devastation around the world, IGAD took a stand and decided to play a leading role in combating the spread of the virus among its member states.

"Instead of surrendering, we joined hands to support our brothers and sisters on the frontlines," Dr Workneh says.

Through the visionary leadership of IGAD Chair and Sudanese Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, IGAD was among the first international institutions to respond to the threat that continues to face humanity. Within 14 days of the first report-



We were poised to undertake major institutional reforms that would revitalise our organisation to better serve the citizens of our region.

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu

ed case within member countries, IGAD quickly convened a virtual emergency summit of heads of state and government on March 30, 2020.

The meeting was the first of its kind worldwide to address the crisis that was slowly unfolding. The virtual summit was an IGAD innovation that capitalised on the power of technology to overcome not only the obstacles that Covid-19 had placed on mobility; but the restrictions it placed on states' power to make decisions and take action.

At the time many other blocs were still dithering on how best to approach the pandemic, IGAD led the way in formulating the first Regional Emergency Response Strategy to Covid-19 in support of the member states.

"At the time we recognised that the virus posed the biggest existential threat to us as mankind

since the end of the Second World War," Dr Workneh says.

The response to the virus was personal for IGAD. Identifying with the great needs around the continent, IGAD also looked internally, among its staff, for solutions that would meet the needs of their brothers and sisters spread across different countries in the continent.

"Our coronavirus response strategy is built on empathy, prioritising the most vulnerable members of our society in seven cross-border areas, 14 refugee camps and IDP settlements and 11 migrant reception centres," IGAD Director of Administration and Finance Josephat Onyari says.

The response too was founded on sympathy. Sympathy by IGAD staff members on what the most vulnerable in the society was going through.

"Members of staff raised some US\$700,000 of their own money," Onyari says. "This support went directly to our member states to purchase personal protective equipment for our brothers and sisters who do not have ready access to national health systems."

Africans believe that to go far, one has to walk in the company of others. To effectively respond to the pandemic, IGAD partnered with other institutions to make its coronavirus response as effective as possible.

"The European Union has remained our most steadfast friend and was the first to commit 60 million Euros in support of our regional response strategy," Dr Workneh says.

Another US\$9.5 million was donated by the African Development Bank to support IGAD and the East African Community. Other countries that also contributed to the IGAD kitty include Sweden and Turkey.

"This support has made it possible for us to procure 3.5 million surgical masks, gloves and test kits, as well as 8 mobile labs and 24 ambulances," Dr Workneh says. "So far, we have ramped up our testing capacity with over 3.2 million tests carried out and more continuing every day."

With the promise of the vaccine in the horizon, IGAD too remains on the table, looking out for the best possible outcome for its 270 million citizens.

"Our concerted rebellion against the coronavirus is evidence that the state of IGAD is strong and now, our technical leads in health should ensure that IGAD is positioned and prepared to vaccinate its people."

Digitalisation and modernisation: Getting ready for the future



The world is fast moving towards a digital age and with every passing day, advances in technology are being made. With this in mind, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development is also claiming its space as an organisation embracing technology.

For IGAD this new chapter in the organisation will be driven by

an aggressive digitisation strategy that is already improving how the organisation communicates, collaborates and coordinates the work it carries out on behalf of its member states.

Technology played a major role in the middle of the coronavirus pandemic for IGAD. Amid the despair and government lockdowns, IGAD, through the office of the or-

ganisation's chairperson His Excellence Abdalla Hamdook, took advantage of emerging trends to organize a one of a kind virtual summit between heads of state.

"Within 14 days of the first reported case to quickly convene the virtual emergency summit of Heads of State and Government on 30th March 2020. This meeting was the first of its

kind anywhere in the world to address the crisis that was upon us," IGAD Executive Secretary Dr Workneh Gebeyehu says.

The virtual summit was an IGAD innovation that capitalised on the power of technology to overcome not only the obstacles that the coronavirus had placed on mobility and possibilities of key decision makers convening, but also lifted the restrictions the virus placed on the powers of heads of state and governments to make decisions.

"This helped us put our collective ideas together and offer a proper, coordinated response to our member states," Dr Gebeyehu says.

The digital transformation however transcends the ground breaking summit that was held barely weeks into the virus when countries were shutting down their business and instituting internal lockdowns within their countries.

For IGAD, digitization means much more than this.

"Our intention is to become a paperless organization that operates with the same international standards that are used by our sister agencies in the global arena," Dr Gebeyehu says.

When he took over leadership from the former Executive Secretary Ambassador Mahboub Maalim, Dr Workneh set out on an ambitious 12 point agenda to digitize the organization. By February 2021, just over a year's since he took office, 11 out of 12 of the tasks set for the digitization dream in the first phase of internally driven reforms have been completed.

The digitization plan also taps into other opportunities for modernization that aim at positioning IGAD as a modern institution carrying the hopes of an ambitious

population with eyes firmly set on an exciting future.

In anticipation of this, IGAD broke ground on a New Headquarters building in February 2020. The New IGAD Headquarters is a 4-year project with an estimated budget of 50 Million US Dollars.

"The new headquarters is a representation of our ambitions and our enthusiasm to revitalise IGAD," Dr Workneh says.

The new project remains central to the hearts of the leaders of IGAD Member States.

Once completed the new headquarters will take the organisation a step closer to the vision of IGAD under one roof.

"IGAD is now achieving a new state of maturity with the support of its partners, member states

and the international community," IGAD Chairman and Sudan Prime Minister Abdallah Hamdook said at the ground breaking ceremony.

Djiboutian President Ismail Omar Guelleh termed the ambitious project as a 'dynamique and necessary one.'

The new building will be a tangible symbol of IGAD's efforts towards the shared aspiration of regional integration and an emblem of the people that represents the member states' rich heritage. When completed, this new centre will be the focal point for global interactions in the greater Horn of Africa.

"And the signals from all quarters have been very positive," Dr Workneh says, sparking conversations from different quarters.

Such conversations around the modernization and revitalization of the institutions have opened conversation between IGAD and previously non-traditional partners such as Qatar, UAE, Turkey, China

In his first 100 days in office, Dr Workneh not only met heads of states of member states, but he was also the first sitting IGAD Executive Secretary to have met Sergey Lavrov, the minister for foreign affairs to Russia and agreed to cooperation and strategic relations.

This too falling within Dr Workneh's ambition of moving IGAD from the boardroom and to the citizens of the member states.

"Our target is the people rather than the plans," Elsadiq Abdala, IGAD's Director of Economic Cooperation Division says. "If the people are living happily within our region then we will say that we have done what is expected of us."



Our intention is to become a paperless organization that operates with the same international standards that are used by our sister agencies in the global arena."

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu



IGAD Executive Secretary Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, second left arrives at the opening of the launch of the Africa Borderlands Centre in Turkana, Northern Kenya.

Sustainable solutions to the region's migration needs

In November of 2020, 17-year-old Iman Ahmad made the treacherous journey from Dawanleh in Ethiopia to Ali Sabieh in Djibouti. In the journey that took him a week, he

and three of his friends completed what he terms as "the most dangerous journey" he had undertaken.

But, he says, he had little choice than to brave it.

"We really go through a lot. Some have died from thirst and others have been arrested. We brave all this for a shot at a better life," Iman says.

Iman and his friends are not

alone. It is estimated that IGAD member States are home to some 8.1 million internally displaced persons and 3.5 million asylum seekers who have left life as they know it in search of a better future.

Often, these journeys end in pain and tears not just for those undertaking them, but for their families and friends who in most cases never see those who leave home in the crack of dawn ever again. In so doing, families are destroyed and entire villages erased.

For the IGAD member States,

8.1m

8.1 million internally displaced persons

3.5m

3.5 million asylum seekers

migration remains a key issue that stands in the way of prosperity for individual countries and because of this, IGAD Executive Secretary, Dr Workneh Gebeyehu, in his first year in office, committed to put in place interventions to migration.

"We are not going to resolve it in a short period of time but the issue of migration is an international challenge that should be resolved in an international process," Dr Workneh says.

For this to happen, IGAD continues to engage a multi-partner trust fund for planned interventions on migration that would help strengthen the capacity of member states to predict, respond and prevent slow and sudden onset of disasters that lead to migration around member States.

"These challenges have aggravated our pre-existing vulnerabilities. In addition to food insecurity and ecological fragility, the peace and security situation in IGAD has remained fluid. We have seen peace dividends in selected parts of the region become offset by emerging challenges to security and stability in other parts of our region," Dr Workneh says.

"Taken together, this basket of threats constitutes the fundamental drivers of involuntary and unregulated migration as our people seek to move in search of safety, security and better economic opportunities."

In December 2019, IGAD member States launched the regional support platform while at the Global Refugee Forum that took place in Geneva, Switzerland.

The support platform is designed to motivate and aggregate support from the international



community, civil society and the private sector on the one hand. On the other hand, the platform will facilitate and coordinate the delivery of this technical and financial support for refugees, returnees and host communities and funnel it to where it is most needed.

"Ultimately, the IGAD support platform will strengthen the implementation of long-term solutions to the refugee situation in the East and Horn of Africa," Dr Workneh says.

The IGAD support platform represents the world's leading comprehensive regional approach to-

wards realising the commitments set out in previous declarations that also sought to formulate durable solutions for refugees and reintegration of returnees.

And on this matter of sustainable solutions to communities hardest hit by migration, IGAD remains a pioneer on the im-

plementation of long-term interventions and comprehensive responses outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees, affirmed by the UN General Assembly in December 2018.

The Global Compact represents the political will and ambition of the international community as a

whole for strengthened cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries.

During the first year of Dr Workneh's term, IGAD's impressive interventions were recognised by other global bodies as timely to the world migration crisis.

"The IGAD Member States of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda were at the forefront of adopting new approaches to dealing with refugees," UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi said. "It may be a region of great displacement but has also become a region of solutions and opportunities."

And there have been tangible results.

For instance, in Ethiopia, the country from which Iman and his friends left on their treacherous journey to Djibouti, constant lobbying by IGAD and other organisations has led to the passing of new laws that have for the first time allowed refugees to open bank accounts and receive work permits.

Similar lobbying and sensitisation in Uganda have now allowed refugees to have access to land, freedom of movement and the right to work and own businesses, as well as inclusion of refugees in national education and healthcare plans.

There have been more gains in Somalia as well, where development in governance and infrastructure are progressively improving the conditions for the return and reintegration of refugees and the displaced.

It is these solutions that make life worthwhile for the millions of



These declarations we make are more than signed documents – they are changing the reality for refugees on the ground."

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu

people staring at displacement from their homes in the IGAD member States. Through IGAD's interventions, Iman now has a chance at life. He and his friends who survived the journey have a shot at chasing their dreams.

"Thanks to IGAD, we were able to give accommodation to 16 children during the lockdown period," says Sarah Ben Rached, a sister at the Caritas centre that houses Iman and his friends.

"These declarations we make are more than signed documents – they are changing the reality for refugees on the ground," says Dr Workneh.

For the People



IGAD TIME LINE:



- 1986:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda form the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) to reduce impacts of droughts and other natural disasters
- 1989:** In response to devastating droughts, 24 countries from southern and Eastern Africa join forces and establish a Drought Monitoring Centre with its headquarters in Nairobi (DMCN) and a Sub-Centre in Harare, the Drought Monitoring Centre-Harare (DMCH)
- 1996:** The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is formed to replace IGADD
- 2003:** Heads of State and Governments IGAD held their 10th Summit in Kampala, Uganda, where the Drought Monitoring Center-Nairobi (DCMN) was adopted as a specialized IGAD institution. The Drought Monitoring Center-Nairobi changes its name to IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)
- 2011:** South Sudan gains independence from Sudan in a process midwifed by IGAD.
- 2014:** ICPAC becomes a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Regional Climate Centre (RCC) of excellence in the provision of climate services to national and regional users of Eastern Africa
- 2019:** Dr Workneh Gebeyehu officially took over responsibility for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- 2020:** January: ICPAC moves its offices to Kenya, to a fully renewable energy powered facility.
- March 30 2020:** First ever virtual meeting for Heads of State.



“IGAD is now achieving a new state of maturity through the support of its member states and friends.”

Abdalla Hamdok
Sudan Prime Minister




“Talent alone may win one or two games, but Teamwork inevitably wins the entire competition. IGAD is strong, and United in our Diversity, we can make it even stronger together.”

Dr Workneh Gebeyehu
Executive Secretary, IGAD

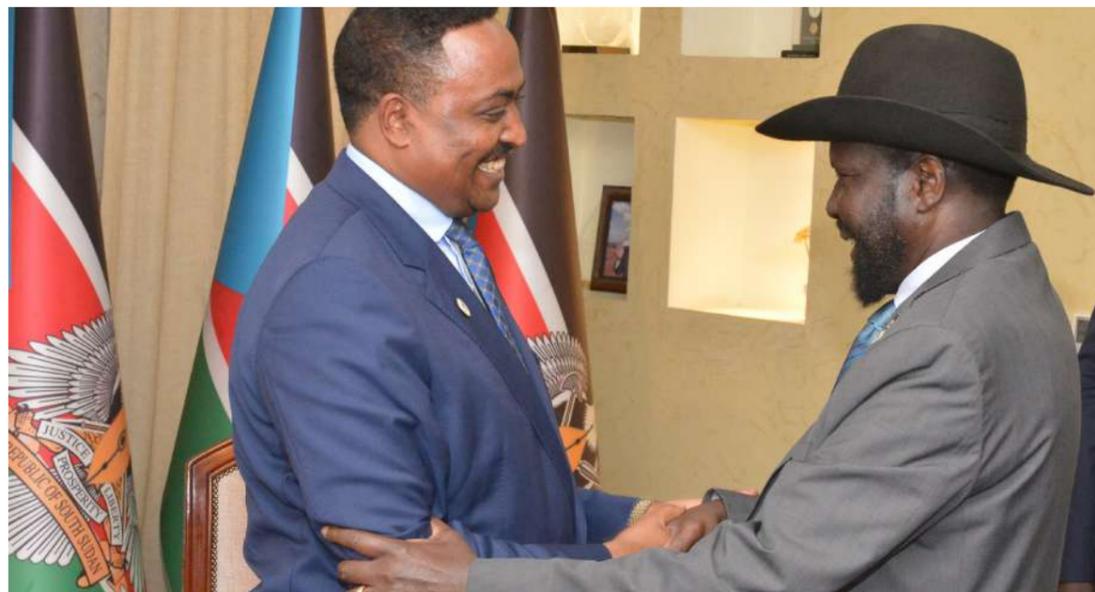



“We would like to congratulate the dynamism, experience and diplomacy of Dr Workneh in leading this institution.”

Ismail Omar Guelleh
President of Djibouti



In his first 100 days in office, Dr Workneh met regional heads of states and government in a bid to foster cooperation between IGAD and the respective countries.



IGAD is a family. Within the first 100 days, outstanding staff were rewarded and retiring long serving employees were recognized for their outstanding service.



THE YEAR IN NUMBERS:

Objectives of Dr Workneh

- Resolution of structural challenges to the efficiency and effectiveness of IGAD
- Capitalize on immediate strategic opportunities available to IGAD
- Realize the necessary conditions for IGAD's next strategic leap forward.



81%

Level of achievement of the intentions set out at the beginning of Dr Workneh's term.

46 of 57

reform tasks achieved.

571

staff committed to a culture of consistent reporting.

83%

Percentage of institutional reform structure programme completed.

47

the number of projects currently being implemented by IGAD

4

Number of member states that have fully met their financial obligations.

4

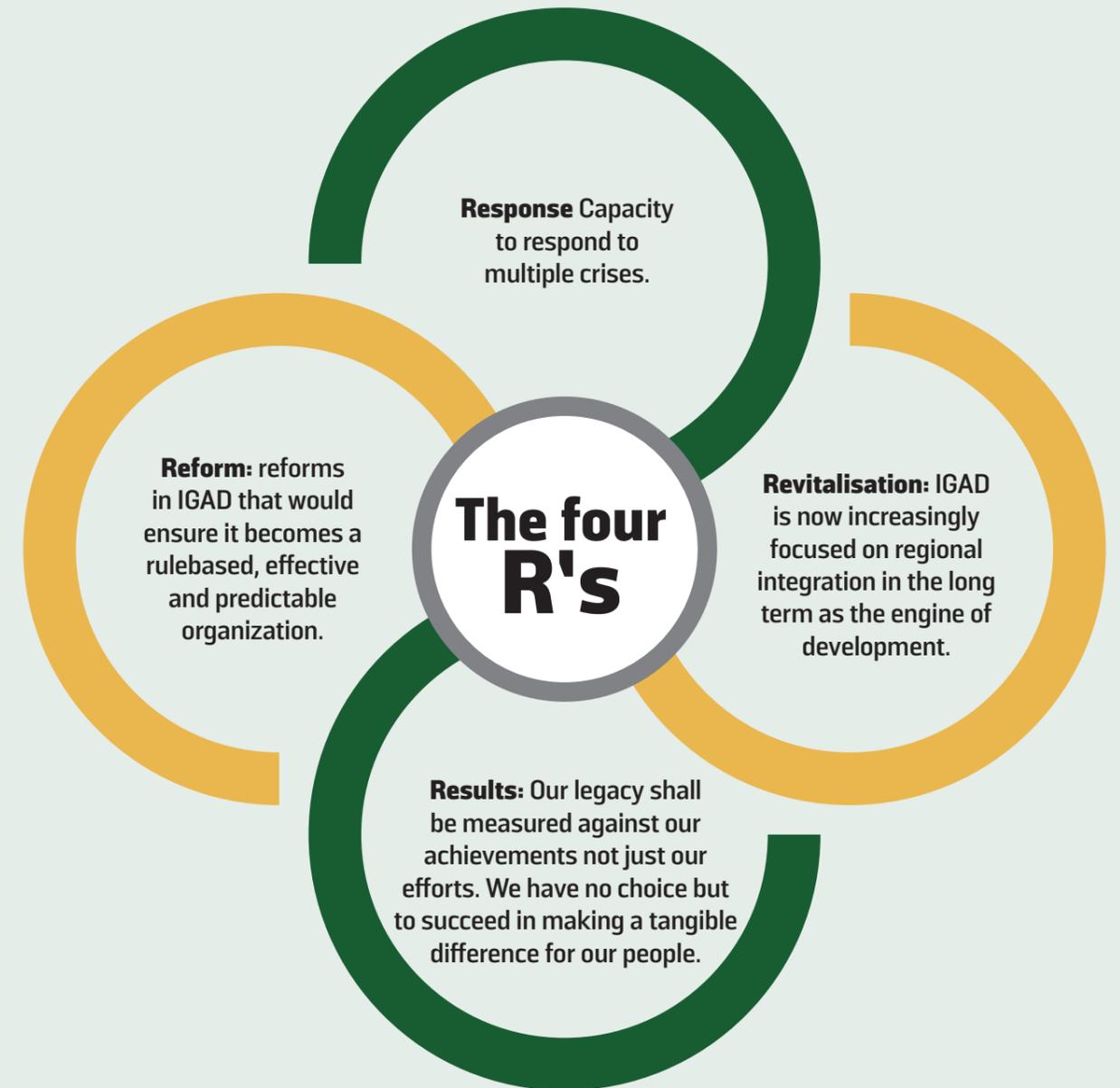
4 of the remaining tasks are ongoing within the IGAD secretariat.

2

2 of the remaining tasks are in the hands of external agencies

5

5 of the remaining tasks are subject to the decision of IGAD's policy organs.



THE FUTURE

An aggressive digitalisation strategy



Become a paperless organisation



2021

Year that a scholarship scheme targeting underprivileged youth will be launched.



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