



- Hay production and marketing can be a resilient technique to cope with drought in ASALs if harnessed with improved management and effective extension. Countries are now working hard on improvement of the extension services.
- Cattle rustling costs Kenya, Sudan and Uganda more than 517.8 million USD, 6 billion USD and 110 million USD respectively annually in terms of deaths, injuries, displacement and losses. Efforts now going on in some countries to help stemming this phenomenon.



Regional Integration Support Programme

## BACKGROUND

The Third Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP3) that covers the period between 2013 and 2017 (extended to 31st January 2018) was a follow-up phase to RISP1 (2005-2010) and RISP2 (2010-2013). It was in line with the European Union (EU) development policies, as stated in the "European Consensus on Development", "Agenda for Change", the EU Aid for Trade Strategy, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and its Action Plans, especially their provisions regarding regional integration, world markets and the link between trade and development.

The RISP3 seeks to support well-selected, high priority and complementary activities to accelerate domestication and implementation of regional commitments. This includes conducting national consultations to build consensus, carrying out background analytical work and reviews to identify gaps between current national laws and regional commitments, drafting new legislations to comply with regional decisions, and strengthening national and regional institutions involved in coordination and implementation of regional integration activities.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development Region (IGAD) is executing the programme in its member states, namely Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda. The coordination office is located at the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti with staff based within the Secretariat and the IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) in Nairobi.

## GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to the economic integration process of the IGAD region through the:

- Reinforcement of the capacities of the member states and their relevant national institutions for negotiation and transposition of regional commitments and multilateral agreements; and
- Strengthening of institutional capacity of regional organization and their relevant public and private institutions.

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- Artisanal mining directly employs more than four million youth in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda.
- 11 staff at IGAD Secretariat and ICPALD supported, human resource capacity enhanced and they went further to develop and support other programmes and projects.
- The IGAD/ICPALD four-year RISP3 received two million EUR.
- Leveraging on the EU funding, ICPALD experts developed several programmes and projects including:
  - \* 6 million EUR funding from EU to the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources for surveillance for trade-sensitive diseases and 7.5 million USD for standard methods and procedures with additional 1.7 million EUR and 1.2 million USD going to IGAD/ICPALD, and further 1.2 million USD for veterinary governance through IGAD/ICPALD.
  - \* The Swiss Development Cooperation allocated ten million USD through IGAD-FAO PP while the Italian government awarded IGAD – FAO three million USD to promote and facilitate the export of quality meat and meat products.
- Leveraging on the EU funding, ICPALD experts participated in the development of other programmes and projects including:
  - \* The World Bank-funded Regional Pastoral and Livestock Resilience Project – five million USD (USD 5.0 Million) to IGAD and 192 million USD loans to IGAD member states;
  - \* African Development Bank-funded pastoral programme -seven million USD (USD 7.0 Million USD) to IGAD and 300 million USD loans to IGAD member states;



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Through the programme, IGAD is supporting member states with capacity development, information gathering and analysis, advocacy and promotion of issues, and development of appropriate policy and intervention. In the long run, the programme is expected to:

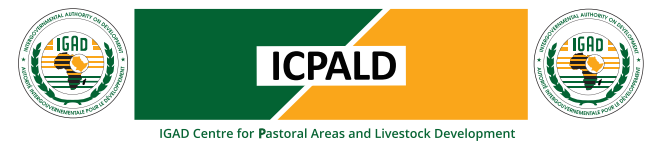
- Accelerate the implementation of regional commitments in agricultural and livestock sectors at national level, and
- Improve service delivery of regional institution, such as ICPALD and IGAD Secretariat.

## ACHIEVEMENTS: FACTS AND FIGURES

- The IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) was established and the Protocol signed in 2015. The institution was staffed and a 5-year strategic plan developed to support the rolling out of programmes in IGAD Member States



Regional Integration Support Programme



## REGIONAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME (RISP)

RISP<sub>1</sub>  
RISP<sub>2</sub>  
RISP<sub>3</sub>



**Contributing to the Economic Integration Process of the Greater Horn of Africa Region**

Good Practice - Policy Advocacy - Capacity Building



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- A policy training tools manual was developed and used to train 32 officers in policy development and analysis who are presently spearheading review and revision or development of national policies.
- Four (4) regional policies were reviewed, best practices documented, one guideline for adoption prepared and shared. These regional policies are now at different stages of domestication by IGAD member states.
- Domestication of one regional policy framework reviewed, gaps and challenges documented.
- Socioeconomic contribution of non-wood forest products and artisanal mining assessed; it is established that about 31% of the local communities in the rural parts of Sudan derive their incomes from forest products, with 19% from forest fruits, 13% from gums. Gum Arabic alone brings 40 million USD annually. Ethiopia has 10 million bee colonies and it earns about 48.7 million USD annually from honey exports. Honey generates an amount of 38.4 for the traded honey in Uganda. In view of these findings IGAD member states have embarked on internalizing the development of NWFPs into their national development programmes.
- Total economic valuation of pastoralism conducted for instance shows that in Kenya direct and indirect value of pastoralism was estimated at KShs 94.92 billion (USD\$ 0.9492 million). Countries requested to do more studies to avail the supportive evidence for policy development and reviewing.
- The private sector in the region has good potential to invest in fodder commercial production if being incentivized by supportive investment policies. Countries agreed to re-look into the incentives package to make it work for the involvement of the private sector.



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