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Foreword

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction that I present the 2007 IGAD Secretariat’s Annual Report. IGAD made significant strides in 2007, to position itself as a credible organisation with increasing capacity to promote regional integration and accelerate development. Working closely with our member states and development partners, we concluded the institutional restructuring and assessments initiated in 2006. Based on the various recommendations, the ‘IGAD institutional strengthening Action Plan’ has been commended by the stakeholders. The action plan, seen as a major milestone in the development of the organisation, will act as a road map to improve the Secretariat’s efficiency, effectiveness and productivity. This will enhance the confidence of our partners to do business with IGAD.

The Heads of State and Government held an Extraordinary Summit on the sidelines of the Africa Union (AU) meeting in January 2007, to deliberate on the insecurity in Somalia and endorse the deployment of the AU Peace Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). IGAD convened the 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers preceded by a meeting of the Committee of Experts in March 2007 in Nairobi. In addition, we organised two meetings of the Committee of Ambassadors in February and October 2007. The 12th Ordinary Summit of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government did not take place due to unavoidable circumstances and other important events taking place in the member states.

Indeed, it was a year of landmark events and celebrations, when the eyes of the world were focused on the IGAD region, in general. The year that closed with Kenya holding its democratic elections on 27th December also saw the biennial meeting of the 53-member Commonwealth Heads of Governments Summit in November in Uganda, with President Yoweri Museveni assuming the chair for the next two years. Djibouti played host to the first conference of intellectuals from the Horn of Africa that debated the region’s economic, political and social problems. It also commended IGAD for its role in regional integration. In September, the whole world joined Africa to celebrate the Second Ethiopian Millennium, according to the Julian calendar. On its part, Kenya hosted the World Social Forum that brought 80,000 people to Nairobi to address a wide spectrum of social problems facing the world, with emphasis on African issues. All these events, in one way or another, impacted on IGAD, presenting new challenges.

However, the region grappled with the unexpected turn of events in Somalia, where the reconciliation effort faced enormous challenges due to escalating insecurity. Following shuttle diplomacy and the combined efforts of IGAD, AU and the development partners, AMISOM was deployed to Mogadishu. Uganda provided the first two battalions to protect the Transitional Federal Government, and in July, the national reconciliation conference was launched with representatives of the international community present. In Sudan, too, peace remained elusive, as the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) did not proceed according to the agreed time frame and resulted in SPLM withdrawing from the unity government in October. IGAD dispatched high-level shuttle diplomacy missions, led by retired Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi to Khartoum and other capitals in a desperate effort to
defuse the tension. Finally, the issues of disagreement were amicably resolved by the two parties and by end of the year; the CPA was back on track.

We were concerned when the member countries received more than normal rainfall. Some of them suffered flooding, particularly Sudan and Uganda, as drought affected parts of Kenya and Djibouti. However, we stood in solidarity with the countries and appealed for international assistance. On the other hand, the increasing number of internally displaced persons in the Darfur region of Sudan and northern Uganda continued to pose challenges to us.

I am gratified to note that 2007 was a remarkable year in the forging of cooperation with donors and other partners. IGAD signed several important new financing agreements for priority programmes in HIV and AIDS, and health, food security, environment and natural resources. Others were peace and security and institutional capacity building. The pacts, for more than US Dollars 40 million, were reached with the World Bank, European Union, African Development Bank (AfDB), Denmark, Germany, and the United States. This will ensure successful implementation of regional projects over a period of three to five years. IGAD and the member states also engaged in constructive and fruitful discussions with the European Union on future regional development initiatives and apt allocation of resources. The action plan adopted at the EU-IGAD Ministerial Troika in Lisbon on 12th July 2007, on the European Community’s Horn of Africa Initiative, comprises four clusters: water and energy, regional integration and infrastructure, food security and institutional capacity building and culture.

I wish to mention the highlights and specific achievements made in the implementation of the IGAD strategy, and, in particular, the priority projects included in the 2007 IGAD Operational Plan.

IGAD has put a lot of emphasis on livestock development because it has the potential to contribute to sustainable food security and poverty eradication. In 2007, the implementation of the Livestock Policy initiative helped strengthen the capacity of member states, regional organisations and other stakeholders to improve food security. The Secretariat continued to disseminate information through its Livestock Marketing Information system and quarterly Food Security Outlook alerts to improve the efficiency of agricultural and food marketing and strengthen the food security safety nets. As the lead agency for executing the Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa (REFORM), IGAD complemented member states’ efforts to attain food security within a common regional framework and cooperation, while reducing the risk of the most vulnerable groups.

The natural resources programme has promoted conservation as a core asset for livelihood security in eastern Africa and advocated for community-based natural resources management with particular emphasis on the pastoral areas. In pursuit of rational management of fresh water resources, IGAD received a grant from AfDB and African Water Facility (AWF) and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as an executing agency to assess and map the region’s surface and ground water resources.

Our efforts were equally directed towards development of a “Regional Environment and Natural Resources Strategy”, production of the first ever regional “IGAD Environment Outlook” report, which were adopted by the Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources of member states and endorsed by the 26th session of the Council of Ministers. IGAD is participating in the implementation of the African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) regional programme together with other RECS under the aegis of the African Union (AU), to strengthen the capability of member states to implement regional environment policies and meet their obligations of the multilateral environment
agreements and conventions. The IGAD region component focusing on “Land Degradation, Habitat and Biodiversity loss” is hosted by the Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) in Nairobi. Success was also realised in the community knowledge exchange on sustainable land use management and poverty reduction and in the promotion of low-cost and appropriate water harvesting technologies for the production of drought tolerant high yielding crop varieties.

IGAD has created an enabling environment for infrastructure development, promoting regional trade and industry, reducing the digital divide and safeguarding reproductive health and rights in the region. The IGAD/World Bank Initiative on HIV and AIDS, which is a regional partnership programme to tackle the pandemic among the cross-border mobile populations, progressed well and a Project Facilitation Office has been set up in Kampala, in an effort to decentralise some activities from the Secretariat in Djibouti. For maximum impact, IGAD has partnered not only with national institutions and NGOs to implement this programme, but also with other regional organisations such as UNHCR, UNAIDS and Unicef.

The implementation of the Regional Information and Communication Technologies Support Programme (RICTSP) is underway in the five member states of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia. It will assist these countries to put in place conducive policies for the development and use of information and communication technologies both at the national and regional level.

For a long time now, IGAD has been known for its activities in conflict resolution. The resolution of the conflicts in South Sudan and Somalia through all-inclusive IGAD brokered peace processes gave the institution the confidence and impetus to deal with both intra and inter-state conflicts that continue to undermine regional peace and development. Lessons learned from these peace processes have been concretised into studies that can be used in resolving conflicts elsewhere in the world. The hard and electronic copies of the Somalia peace process have been archived at IGAD Secretariat. The Sudan Peace Process documents and other materials are also being transferred from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nairobi - Kenya to the IGAD Secretariat.

To build on past successes, we are developing a regional peace and security strategy to provide proactive instruments to prevent, resolve and manage conflicts. I signed with the European Commission a pact for 10 million Euros in November 2007 for the implementation of a Regional Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) Program for Eastern and Southern Africa. The programme will enhance the capacity of EAC, Comesa and IGAD in the CPMR sector, and, in particular, will build the capacity of the Secretariat to implement the Peace and Security strategy.

IGAD’s Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) based in Addis Ababa, continued to carry out fundamental field data collection that provide early warning services to member states on impending and possible conflicts, especially in pastoral areas. It has also enhanced the capacities of member states through training national experts in different skills. In addition, IGAD has started to implement its second five-year strategic plan (2008–2012) and has developed the “CEWARN Rapid Response Fund” with several partners pledging support. IGAD adopted a regional approach to control movement of illicit small arms and light weapons. It is coordinated by CEWARN and involves the Small Arms Secretariat, GTZ and USAID.

We have been able to boost member states’ capacities in disaster risk management through training. IGAD published the “Disaster Risk Management Training Manual” and distributed the kits to the member states’ relevant institutions. The IGAD Capacity Building Program Against Terrorism (ICPAT), one of
our successful programmes, focused its activities on the enhancement of cross border cooperation, strengthening the capacity of member states in the judicial and legislative areas of terrorism and training of personnel.

Inter-Parliamentary Union is one of the institutions created by IGAD in 2004 to accelerate regional integration. In 2007, two meetings of legal experts were held to finalise the union’s legal framework and rules. The protocol establishing the union came into force after being ratified by four of the seven member states.

IGAD’s Gender Affairs Programme continued to work closely with member states and partners to mainstream gender into budgeting systems of the member states and to prevent violence against women. The adoption of the IGAD Regional Gender Policy facilitated fostering of gender perspectives into all the priority areas to promote women’s empowerment and ensure their equal participation. Some of the outstanding achievements made in 2007, include the establishment of a gender peer review mechanism. Another notable accomplishment is the convening of the regional strategic seminar on violence against women that identified concrete avenues to address the problem.

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 2004 – 2008 IGAD strategy was conducted. The MTR Report showing progress made so far in its implementation and incorporating feedback from the Secretariat was discussed at the third ISIC meeting in Addis Ababa on 20th February 2007 and circulated the member states and member of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) before being presented to the 26th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers in Nairobi on 13th April 2007.

In 2007, IGAD also refined the performance evaluation tool of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and adopted it as an integral part of the Secretariat to continually assess the progress made in the implementation of our long-term strategic plan and annual operational plan. In this regard, 2007 was a remarkably successful one as we accomplished more than 60 per cent of the planned activities, and with increased resources and better coordination of partners, we are determined to improve on this next year.

By the end of 2007, the Secretariat had managed to collect a record of US Dollars 2.3 million from the member states, mostly in arrears on contributions. The close cooperation and regular interaction with IGAD Focal Points in the year played a major role in raising awareness about the organisation and improving the financial commitment of member states. IGAD has expanded avenues for the dissemination of information through electronic and regular newsletters, workshop proceedings and policy organs meeting reports, brochures and posters. This keeps our stakeholders well informed about what we do. Our main and subsidiary websites have been greatly improved to enable fast access to information. We have enhanced the capacity of our website (www.igad.org) so that it plays a crucial role in our communications.

However, as much as we have achieved a lot in many areas, we have also fallen short in a number of spheres. Therefore, we will need to redouble our efforts to address the numerous challenges that lie ahead of us.

These challenges include formulating the new five-year strategic framework (2009 – 2013), which will spell out the new direction for priority programmes taking into account emerging issues and the sector strategies recently compiled in Food Security, Environment and in Peace and Security. Efforts will continue in policy harmonisation for trade, tourism and industry as well as on transport and
communication. Still, more needs to be done to boost agricultural, livestock and fish production and marketing in the region. There is need to further pursue regional programmes to ensure sustainable use and conservation of our vast renewable energy, fresh water, marine and coastal resources.

Mobilisation for the implementation of the regional environment and natural resources strategy is important and work still needs to be done to put in place mechanisms to implement the regional peace and security strategy to provide us with a broad framework to manage conflicts and build the capacities of the member states to fight terrorism and control movement of illicit small arms and light weapons. Bringing civil society in the region into our folds for a truly participatory development and safeguarding our region from disaster risks are crucial.

Of course, more needs to be done to reduce the accumulated arrears, expedite timely payment of contributions and raise the confidence of our development partners in order to improve the effectiveness of the Secretariat to meet its objectives.

As we continue to tackle these and other challenges, I am confident that our close cooperation with an ever-increasing forum of development partners will enable us to meet regional development and integration challenges in a more holistic manner. I most sincerely thank the member states for their unswerving commitment to the ideals and objectives of IGAD and to the donors for their immense contributions, advice and participation in our projects and programmes in 2007 and before.

I would like to thank my senior colleagues and all other IGAD Secretariat staff for supporting me and making 2007 a resounding success.

Dr Attalla Hamad Bashir
Executive Secretary, IGAD
31st January 2008
An Overview

This section summarizes IGAD’s core objectives, strategic direction and priority areas. In addition, it points out the main deliverables of 2007 and gives a progress report on the implementation of the IGAD Strategy.
IGAD Strategic Plan for 2004 – 2008

IGAD developed a strategy and an implementation plan for 2004 – 2008 addressing policy harmonization, capacity building, development information systems and research and technology development.

The objectives of the strategy that emanate from the three IGAD priority areas of food security and environment protection, peace and security, and economic cooperation and integration were therefore to:

- Assist the member states ensure the people of the region have access to sufficient and nutritious food at all times while protecting the natural resource base and the environment;
- Promote peace and stability in the region and address humanitarian needs of the people; and
- Advance regional economic cooperation and integration.

Accomplishments and Achievements

While there remains a lot more to be done, IGAD has accomplished much in the first half of the new decade. Some of these achievements include:

- Formulation of programmes and production of project profiles;
- Organization of many regional workshops, meetings and forums;
- Publication and distribution of reports and news bulletins;
- Organization of training sessions and policy seminars under different projects;
- Provision of equipment to member states; and
- Creation of websites.

IGAD has also collaborated with partner agencies in various regional initiatives and produced thematic studies, assessments and strategic documents, such as the Regional Food Security Strategy, Disaster Risk Management Training Manuals, the Regional Gender Policy, to mention but a few. It has also identified policy harmonization priority areas and undertook appropriate sector studies. Several pre-feasibility and feasibility studies were completed on various projects, including the Regional HIV and AIDS Partnership Programme, the Regional ICT Support Programme, and several other infrastructure projects.

Under the wings of the regional organization, the IGAD Business Forum, CEWARN and ICPAT were established. In addition, it adopted the DMC-N and transformed it into ICPAC. IGAD also established an NGO-CSOs Forum, and coordinated the Eastern Africa Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) of the Africa Standby Force under the auspices of AU. Furthermore, IGAD facilitated the Somalia and South Sudan peace processes and continue to monitor the implementation of the agreements reached.

Despite many difficulties in the region, various meetings of technical, professional, sectoral, ambassadorial and ministerial committees were held.

Whilst the stakeholders appreciate the significant growth of IGAD projects and programmes, the member states and the development partners alike recognize the inability of the Secretariat to articulate a comprehensive development programme for the region due to limited human and financial resources. IGAD has also been unable to generate resources for most of its infrastructure development projects.

Institutional Assessments

In 2007, a mid-term review (MTR) of the strategy and the plan was carried out to assess the status of implementation with a view of identifying the accomplishments and constraints experienced in the implementation in order to propose appropriate adjustments.
The review was conducted using participatory, affordable and functional techniques that consulted a wide range of stakeholders to tap on their views, experiences and inputs. Inaccessibility of some stakeholders, mainly due to logistics of a few IGAD programme areas, mostly located at the periphery was a challenge. It however concluded that in spite of serious impediments of IGAD’s operating environment in a region haunted by conflicts, famine and pandemics, the institution was coming closer to achieve its vision as a premier organization for human development and security in the Horn of Africa.

Over the years, IGAD entered into strategic partnerships and alliances with stakeholders to advance its development objectives. The European Commission (EC), Germany, Netherlands, Denmark, USAID, Norway, Finland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Ireland and Canada are among the partners who have been supporting IGAD for a long time. During the last three years, three different IGAD institutional assessments were carried out. One of them was the MTR initiated by the Secretariat itself. The other two were initiated by the EC and CIDA respectively. Although all the three initiatives sought to assist the Secretariat to identify and address its weaknesses and challenges, they inevitably had different focus.

While the MTR mainly reflected the views of the member states, development partners, and other stakeholders regarding the performance and image of the IGAD Secretariat, the EC assessment concentrated more on administrative, managerial and financial issues as a means of assisting IGAD to qualify for direct management of EC funds. The EC assisted the IGAD Secretariat in the elaboration of a “road map” with four pillars, each describing in detail what needed to be done to overcome the problems identified by the assessment. Lastly, the CIDA report dwelt more into programme performance; impact assessment; as well as other general issues of performance to assist Canada make decisions on potential for further cooperation with IGAD.

**Recommendations and the Way Forward**

The MTR recommends that all new projects should be incorporated into the strategy and plan; IGAD’s image and member states relations should be improved and resources for peace and development should aggressively be mobilized.

It further calls for improvement of IGAD’s effectiveness and efficiency in:
- Enhancing corporate governance,
- Developing Knowledge Management Systems,
- Gender equality,
- HIV and AIDS,
- Peace and security,
- Environment, natural resources management and food security,
- Humanitarian initiative, and
- Research and technology transfer.

After evaluating the effectiveness and the efficiency of the IGAD Secretariat in fulfilling its operational responsibilities and assessing the capacity of the IGAD to apply its own procedures in assuming responsibility for the implementation of two additional EU-financed projects under the Regional Indicative Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa, the EC assessment makes two broad conclusions.

These are that IGAD should improve on supervision, policy and programme elaboration; and internal organisation, systems and procedures.
More specifically,
- Organisational structure and human resources;
- Budgeting, accounting, finance, internal controls;
- IT systems;
- Public procurement;
- Program management; and
- Governance.

On its part, the CIDA assessment points out that IGAD is at a critical stage in its development, still enjoying residual stakeholder confidence but having lost momentum in areas where it was historically strongest, such as food security and environment, precisely at a time when donor interest in Africa is at an all time high, with a growing interest in partnering with African organizations.

Given the growing competition for scarce development resources in its region, IGAD leadership must therefore take the necessary steps to regain its position as the regional development organization in the Horn.

The assessment further recommends that:
- IGAD needs to clearly define its role as a regional organisation and develop strategic management and program management capabilities;
- The Secretariat needs to become more professional in how it operates/administers resources and more open and transparent in its communications to the member states, donors and the general public;
- The IGAD Secretariat needs to acquire professional staff with the skills appropriate for a regional institution rather than a research unit;
- IGAD Member States must be willing to invest resources in actively monitoring the Secretariat’s operational and development activities;
- There must be space created for civil society participation in IGAD decision making, and the energies of the private sector sought and harnessed by IGAD for regional development; and
- IGAD should share and discuss the findings and recommendations of this review with its key stakeholders and define its priorities for future development.
IGAD Activities and Highlights

This section focuses on the main outcomes, impacts and results of each division and its programs. Several identified flagships in each division are highlighted.
Agriculture and Environment Division (AED)

One of the strategic mandates of IGAD is to support national agricultural policies and promote cooperation among the member states for mutual benefit, while ensuring that these are based on rational use of natural resources and also encompass sound environmental management for sustainable development.

To fulfil this broad and challenging mandate, the Agriculture and Environment Division has organised itself in four distinct, yet complementary sections. These are:

- Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security;
- Natural Resources and Energy;
- Environment Protection, and;
- Dryland Agricultural Research and Technology.

The division raised nearly one million US Dollars to formulate and implement its projects and programmes in close collaboration with the development partners. These included AfDB, AU, CIDA, EU, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Global Mechanism (GM), New Partnership for African Development (Nepad), Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), Alive (World Bank) and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

Based on a four-year strategy (2005-2008), several activities in agriculture, livestock and food security programmes were undertaken. The strategy drawn up for the period envisages regional actions to boost food production, improve marketing and provide safety nets for vulnerable populations.

Currently, the IGAD region has a 15 per cent cereal food deficit of about 4 million metric tonnes. This notwithstanding, the region has an enormous potential to increase food production for self-sufficiency with a sizeable surplus for export. IGAD has embarked on a number of projects and other regional efforts to boost food production, particularly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, home to the most chronically food insecure persons in the region.

Improving Efficiency in Agricultural and Food Marketing

It’s increasingly acknowledged that the biggest challenge to agricultural and food production in the region is marketing. Lack of markets and poor marketing infrastructure make agriculture unprofitable. IGAD is determined to tackle this challenge by promoting intra-regional marketing through provision of marketing information to facilitate entry by traders and increase market transparency and efficiency.

The regional organisation is implementing the Livestock Marketing Information System (LMIS) project funded by CIDA, which had originally been scheduled to end in December 2005, but was extended to March 2007. This extension enabled IGAD to hold the final regional LMIS workshop in Nairobi in January 2007. The workshop provided an opportunity to train national LMIS staff and motivate them to continue working with the regional project. The final progress report on this component covering the period between October 2006 and March 2007 was submitted to CIDA in June 2007.
IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative Project

Livestock contributes nearly 60 per cent of the combined agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the IGAD member states. It ranges from 20 per cent in Uganda to nearly 90 per cent in Somalia, accounting for an important component of the livelihoods of nearly 40 million poor people.

However, member states do not have policies to optimise the contribution of the livestock sector. IGAD secured funding from the European Union under the Ninth EDF to finance a regional livestock policy project. In September 2005, IGAD signed a Financing Agreement for this project worth Euros 5.7 million for five years. The project is executed by FAO under a Standard Contribution Agreement with IGAD.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to sustainable food security and poverty reduction. Its purpose is to strengthen the capacity in IGAD, its member states, regional organisations, and other stakeholders to formulate and implement livestock sector and related policies to reduce food insecurity and poverty.

Project implementation started in January 2006 and its Steering Committee established a Technical Committee to spearhead implementation at the national level through identified National Technical Focal Points (NTFPs).

To develop an understanding of the role of livestock sector in the region, Political Economy studies were undertaken. A report of the trade legislation study for the IGAD region was also submitted and reviewed.

A comprehensive inventory of existing livestock policies in the selected member states was also compiled. A regional workshop of chief veterinary officers and other experts in animal health policies was then held last October in conjunction with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). It identified critical interventions to be included in a concept note for consideration by the African Development Bank for possible funding of a regional programme on demand-led animal health services.

An analysis of policy options was done and guidelines for trypanosomiasis policy analysis developed. The results are to be published in collaboration with AU’s Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT).

In addition, information and data management systems have been established through the creation of an IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative project website prototype. The website will be used to raise awareness and disseminate project news, events and documents. The registration of the domain [www.igad-lpi.org] and another one [www.igad-data.org] for the web-based database are underway. The latter will serve as a spatial data archive for sharing and disseminating project data over the Internet.

In an effort to identify training needs and build capacities of stakeholders, members of the NTFPs and Steering Committee for Kenya and Sudan (two from each country) will participate in a training programme on “Policies and Strategies for Agriculture and Rural Development” organised by FAO’s Policy Assistance Division.
The national LMIS units have continued to use the regional database and website to regularly post livestock prices and volumes of sales data from key markets. The LMIS website has continued to be hosted in Canada by the firm that developed it. Once the upgrading of the Internet facilities at the IGAD Secretariat is completed, the transfer of the website to IGAD servers could start in the first quarter of 2008. The IGAD Secretariat will continue to mobilise resources for backstopping the national LMIS units to ensure continued feeding of market data into the regional database.

Strengthening the Food Security Safety Nets

Food security safety nets are usually local-level interventions that hedge vulnerable populations against hunger and malnutrition. Regional interventions are mostly in terms of exchanging information about impending famines and sharing knowledge on appropriate responses to such crises.

**Fertiliser and Inputs Programme**

Fertilisers are a critical technological input needed to accelerate and sustain agricultural production. Current levels of fertiliser use are low and most fertilisers are imported from outside the region. There is also limited information on markets and constraints to intra-regional trade in fertilisers.

As a first step towards addressing the fertiliser issue, IGAD seeks to formulate a regional policy in line with the Declaration of the Nepad/AU Fertiliser Summit held in Abuja, Nigeria, in June 2006. IGAD is conducting background studies to inform the regional fertiliser policymaking process. FAO has provided two short-term consultants to undertake country studies of fertiliser value chains in the IGAD member states.

Working with the IGAD Programme Manager responsible for agriculture, the studies were started in Uganda in May 2007. FAO is also willing to provide additional resources to conduct similar background studies in Kenya and Sudan in early 2008, with the possibility of holding a regional fertiliser workshop in June.
Regional Food Security Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa

Under the provisions of the EU/ACP Cotonou Agreement, the regional programming of 9th EDF for the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) region has been undertaken as a joint effort of the four Regional Integration Organisations (RIOs) namely, IGAD, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the East African Community (EAC).

IGAD was chosen to be the lead regional organisation in the sector of food security for the 9th EDF Regional Indicative Programme for the Eastern and Southern Africa. IGAD recruited a consultant to formulate the Regional Food Security and Risk Management (REFORM) programme.

In May 2007, the Financing Agreement for the REFORM project was signed and Euros 10 million granted to the project consisting of three components, namely: Cross-border Traders’ Associations, Social Protection, and Disaster Risk Management.

GOPA Consultants firm based in Germany was selected in November to provide experts to assist IGAD in the implementation of the REFORM programme until June 2011. Full implementation of the five-year programme is expected to start in January 2008.

Resource mobilisation will also be initiated during the first quarter of 2008 for a support project to establish an IGAD Regional Early Warning and Food Information System (EWFIS).

Natural Resources and Energy

Natural resources conservation, particularly the management of trans-boundary ecosystems, means advancement towards integrated sustainable utilisation and development of the available natural resources that might not be confined within national borders.

Natural resources management endeavours to centralise human interest and economic utilisation of resources and is based on integrating production systems through promoting and popularising alternative systems of subsistence, to ensure sustainable agriculture, food security, household energy needs and improvement of the quality of life of the people. Various approaches, techniques and knowledge for conservation of the productive base (forest, soil, water, pasture etc.) exist and are confined within national boundaries.

Such opportunities have been identified, exchanged among member states and utilised to ensure the enjoyment of the present and future generation.
Conservation as Core Asset for Livelihood Security in Eastern Africa

As a follow-up to the Community-Based Natural Resources Management Programme, IGAD and IUCN reformulated three capacity building activities under the umbrella of ‘Conservation as core asset for Livelihood Security in Eastern Africa’.

IGAD reviewed the project document and made its comments to be included in the final report before forwarding it to potential donors. At the beginning of last year, the final project proposals were submitted to the World Bank, Ford Foundation, IDRC and UNDP (Poverty Environment Initiative) for their consideration and funding for its implementation was later received by IUCN.

Country papers and a final synthesis document for the proposed workshop were prepared. In addition, the consultative meeting of the Directors of Conservation and Directors of Finance and Planning took place from 22nd to 25th October 2007 report is available and recommendations will be sent to the ministers for endorsement.

The issues regarding water, energy and natural resources as identified by the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) were consolidated and a quick analysis prepared for consideration by the EU to avoid preparation of a programme with similar projects. This issue was also reported and discussed extensively at the Inter-Regional Coordination Committee (IRCC) of the 9th EDF.

Under the EU Initiative for the Horn of Africa, the JAM programme on water and natural resources will now be harmonised with sub-regional activities through a joint IGAD-EC consultation.
Using Renewable Energy Resources

Energy represents a complex system within the even more complex socio-economic system, where human activities related to production; transformation, conversion and consumption of energy interact.

It is evident that the conventional power delivery systems in form of grid will not reach all the rural poor of the region. The only solution will be provision of stand-alone decentralised renewable energy systems that are affordable, sustainable and dependable.

Such renewable power systems are solar, biomass, pico-hydro, geothermal and wind energy systems. Decentralisation, involvement of private sector, capacity building, aggressive marketing and publicity should become a major instrument if the sub-region aspires to be a leader in new and renewable energy sources in the 21st century.

Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan will participate in the EU-funded regional programme on Marine and Coastal Resources being coordinated by IOC. This decision was reached during the 13th Meeting of the IRCC in Mauritius.

At the meeting of Directors of Environment in Mombasa in December 2007, the concerned countries were requested to designate Programme Focal Points and inform the IGAD Secretariat. Though Somalia will not participate in the programme, it will be represented on the Steering Committee because of its strategic position on this matter.

IGAD also plans to organise two training sessions in marine and coastal resources in 2008.
Rationalising Fresh Water Resources to avert a Looming Catastrophe

By 2015, all IGAD countries will fall below the threshold of 1720 cubic metres per person per year of renewable fresh water resources and experience severe water shortages. However, it is estimated that 40 per cent to 50 per cent of water is wasted or used for non-essential activities.

The seasonal and spatial distribution of rainfall further complicates the problem by causing flash floods with devastating economic damage and loss of lives. This is aggravated by the lack information on water and water sources and, therefore, inability for member states to protect populations and resources at risk.

Management of shared watersheds, rivers and wadis to maximise economic development and avoid conflict calls for information, knowledge and strategies in the co-operative and equitable development of shared water resources.

Assessment and Mapping of Surface and Ground Waters

The Africa Water Facility of AfDB (AWF/AfDB) and IGAD signed a Project Financing Contract amounting to Euros 1.86 million in July 2007. The latter further signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as the project-implementing agency on behalf of IGAD and requested the bank to release the first tranche of the project funds to OSS.

Due to delays in the recruitment of a project manager from the IGAD region, a temporary officer from OSS has been engaged to jumpstart the project as the search for a suitable candidate continues. The OSS/IGAD consultations, including presentation of the programme to the staff of IGAD and finalising the arrangements for initiation workshop, were held in November and thereafter, a regional workshop to launch the project.

It was expected that by January 2008, the OSS and IGAD would finalise the Activity Plan and budget support for the national coordinators. The project manager and coordinators were to be in place by February.

IGAD Regional Renewable Energy Programme

Following IGAD's participation in the 2004 renewable energy conference held in Bonn, the German Government expressed interest in co-operation on its renewable energy programme in the region. A concept paper for the follow-up of this meeting preceded by the Conference of Directors of Energy was prepared and sent to IRCC for possible funding.

The IRCC has accepted the proposal under the natural resources management, and the same concept has also been well received by the ECA Office in Kigali and they have proposed to co-finance it.

IGAD plans to hold several preparatory meetings for the Directors of Energy from the region before the ministerial conference.
Strategy to Combat Water Wastage in Urban and Peri-urban Towns

A proposal to develop a regional strategy to combat water wastage in urban areas been finalised and submitted to IRCC for possible funding. IRCC views this undertaking as water and sanitation, which does not automatically fall under natural resources, but could only qualify if it is considered as a capacity building endeavour. Meanwhile, the Global Water Partnership has shown interest and the concept is being repackaged for their consideration in 2008.

Environment Protection

A key component of the IGAD mandate is the protection and sustainable management of its natural and physical environment, on which the economic development of the region depends.

Poverty, rapid population growth, inappropriate land use and land tenure systems (policies) and poor exploitation of energy resources are some of the major problems that are the root causes for the deterioration of the environment. This, exacerbated by recurrent drought and other natural and man-made disasters, results in intensified poverty and under-development, thus accelerating the degradation of the environmental resources.

The IGAD Secretariat is undertaking measures to assist the member states tackle environment degradation and ensure environmental sustainability for a sustained growth.
Environment Assessment for Sustainable Environment Management is one of the programmes that resulted from the Forum on Environmental Protection held in Nairobi in 1990 and the Regional Strategy to Combat Desertification. Analysis and understanding of the processes of environmental changes, and their impact on ecosystems and development is of vital importance to prevent environmental degradation and to reach the goal of wise use of the natural resources.

Revising the Environment Strategy to meet Emerging Regional Challenges
The first IGAD Strategy for Environment Protection was developed during the Nairobi Forum of regional environment experts in 1990. Since then, the economic, social and political situations have changed with profound impacts on the environmental situation.

In addition to the changes, there are a number of other emerging issues at global, regional and national levels that impact on the environment and equally need to be addressed. The Secretariat has embarked on the revision of the IGAD Environment Strategy to take into account all the changes, alongside ongoing national, regional and international initiatives and agreements.

After reviewing the draft Strategy at the Secretariat and sending it to member states for comments, a regional meeting of selected experts was held on 28th and 29th March 2007. The Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources of the IGAD region endorsed the reviewed strategy on March 30th. The Secretariat has now mobilised resources from the GTZ for the development of the implementation plan and has also identified a consultant to undertake the task.

Printed copies of the strategy will be distributed to relevant institutions in the member states in 2008. In addition, the Secretariat will mobilise more resources for the development of project proposals identified as critical areas.

IGAD Environment Outlook Process

The IGAD Environment Outlook (IEO) is part of the African Environment Outlook (AEO), which is an initiative of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).

The objective of the IEO is to ensure an integrated environment management approach. It is expected to produce the state of environment report for the IGAD region, focusing mainly on environmental resources, which are assets for sustainable development.

On 28th and 29th March 2007, experts from the member states reviewed the IGAD Environment Outlook (IEO) Report, which was later endorsed by the Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources.

The IGAD Secretariat plans to distribute the IEO Report to stakeholders in the region in addition to initiating the process for the development of the second one with the technical and financial support of Unep.
African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)

The AMESD was initiated as a follow-up of the PUMA project. Its objective is to help African Regional Economic Groupings implement their regional policies in the fields of Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) and meet their international obligations, particularly the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Conventions.

The EC has earmarked some Euros 21 million under the 9th EDF for the programme in five regions of Africa. In addition, Euros 5 million from the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) has been committed for IGAD and IOC activities.

Between 25th and 27th April 2007, a meeting of the RECs, RIOs, AU, EU and EUMESAT was held to discuss modalities on the kick-off the project. The discussions revolved around the role of AMESD and the AU Commission, ACP Secretariat, WMO and the RECs and RIOs. Participants also looked at the project’s implementation components, the EDF rules and regional application projects. IGAD is one of the RECs and, therefore, fully engaged in this initiative.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) is based at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa and implementation started in October 2007. A Technical Assitances Programme to support the RIOs in the implementation of the different thematic areas was also put in place.

Facing Environmental Challenges Together to reap Maximum Benefits

The Agreement Establishing IGAD stipulates that member states strengthen their cooperation to address trans-boundary challenges, concerns and issues that otherwise would be difficult for a single country to handle for financial, technical and skilled manpower shortage reasons.

IGAD focuses on harmonisation and development of policies, cooperation on development and transfer of technologies, capacity building, and addressing new emerging issues in the environmental fields.

A number of activities are being carried out to fulfil this endeavour.
Promoting Environmental Education and Training

One of the basic problems facing the IGAD region is the degradation of its environmental resources. These resources include, soil, vegetation, water, biodiversity and atmosphere. It is, therefore, imperative to educate, create awareness and involve every individual in the search for solutions to the various environmental problems such as loss of biodiversity, land degradation and desertification.

A regional project was formulated to support member states in their public education efforts - formal and informal, emphasizing application of simple practical approaches in sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

In its effort to develop a regional component to complement the national programmes, IGAD distributed the project document to a number of potential donors in 2007. It also followed up previous requests made to Unep, Nepad and the Nile Basin Initiative.

Strengthening Environmental Pollution Control

IGAD countries are applying substantial amount of fertilisers and pesticides to boost agricultural production to boost food security in the region.

In addition, the region is faced with environmental pollution threats arising from production, storage and transportation of hazardous and toxic wastes. The biggest challenge, however, comes from the long coastline bordering the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Due to its magnitude and absence of monitoring mechanism, the coastline is prone to unscrupulous dumping of toxic wastes. The hinterlands, too, are intensely cultivated and are prone to soil erosion that transports agro-chemicals to marine and fresh water bodies. However, the member states lack the capacity to keep surveillance and provide early warning of major calamities arising from such environmental pollution.

IGAD is currently mobilising resources for a project proposal whose objectives include:

- Promoting information exchange on management and transportation of hazardous materials, chemicals, toxic wastes and other pollutants,
- Promoting the management of wastes produced within the national and sub-regional territory,
- Promoting preventive environment protection policy for avoiding wastes, and
- Establishing an environmental pollution monitoring and control mechanism both at sub-regional level.

A request has been made to GEF and Nepad Secretariat, and the project profile submitted to a number of other development partners.

Tapping on the Environmental Component of Nepad

Nepad emphasizes the importance of natural resources and the environment for sustained economic growth in Africa. As a result, Nepad included the Environment Initiative as a major component of its overall strategy to sustainably manage the environmental resources of the continent.

A group of experts from eastern Africa reviewed the Sub-Regional Environmental Action Plan (SREAP) of the Nepad’s Environment Component in a consultative meeting held in Nairobi on 28th and 29th March 2007. This was immediately followed by a ministerial meeting that endorsed the SREAP-EA. The ministers also resolved to enhance its implementation. The meeting requested IGAD to take the lead in the coordination of the implementation of the SREAP-EA in collaboration with other RECs in the region, AMCEN and Nepad secretariats.
Supporting Member States to meet International Obligations and Commitments

Multilateral environmental agreements and conventions are instruments through which global, regional and national environmental concerns are tackled.

For instance, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is an international instrument that is legally binding to those who have ratified it and are thereby referred to as parties. It is governed by the rules of International Law. The parties to the convention are both from developed and developing countries with differentiated responsibilities.

The convention recognises this and provides that affected country parties, in collaboration with other parties and the international community, should cooperate to ensure the promotion of an enabling international environment in the implementation of the convention. Such cooperation should cover fields of technology transfer, information collection and dissemination, scientific research and development as well as financial resources.

IGAD has undertaken several activities to support the member states in the region to play their part and meet the obligations.

IGAD, with the support of the Global Mechanism (GM) established a Sub-regional Support Facility. Through the facility, IGAD was able to support UNCCD activities in the sub-region by facilitating the identification and formulation of concepts for projects and programmes development under SRAP, and under the National Action Plans (NAPs) of the member states.

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda continue to benefit from the facility at the moment. IGAD Secretariat intends to compile project proposals for the first three countries and submit them to potential donors.

Implementation of the Community Exchange and Training Project (CETP)

The Community Exchange and Training Project (CETP) was carried out in six member states with the objective of enhancing the resilience and ability of rural populations living in affected areas to cope with drought and land degradation through exchange of experiences, information and technology.

At least 240 community representatives were trained in various aspects of sustainable land use; capacity to disseminate their technologies, local knowledge and know-how was increased, a programme to upscale the CETP for sustainable land management and poverty reduction was initiated; partnerships at various levels for exchange of knowledge fostered; and processes leading to environmental conservation and food security initiated.

Based on case experiences gathered from the member states, a synthesised report was published towards the end of year. Copies of the report will be distributed to relevant stakeholders in 2008 and discussions have already been initiated with GM on how to upscale the results achieved in the Project throughout the region.
Dryland Agricultural Research and Technology

More than half of IGAD’s total area of 5.2 million km² can be classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), also referred to as Drylands. Recurrent drought continues to hamper agricultural production, particularly in the ASALs. These areas characterised by limited income generation opportunities and the majority of the people are chronically food insecure.

The technologies developed for high rainfall lands are not the most suitable to be used in the ASALs, so their impact on productivity is limited and are not able to close the food gap of these perennially deficit zones. Based on this scenario, IGAD established the Dryland Agricultural Research and Technology Programme to address these challenges.

The overall objective of the programme is to enhance food security in the dryer parts of the region through cooperation, integration and exchange of technologies and information concerning promotion of production in the ASALs.

Promoting Sustainable Production of Drought Tolerant High Yielding Crop Varieties through Research and Extension

Through five projects in this initiative, the IGAD Secretariat, in partnership with member states and donors, expects to enhance food security in the dryer areas through sustainable crop production in the ASALs.

The initiative has identified and continues to document technological, economic and social constraints to improved food security, while promoting drought tolerant crops.
Water Harvesting Pilot Project in the IGAD Region

Rainfall in most parts of the IGAD region classified as arid or semi-arid lands is irregular and when it comes, much of it tends to be lost as surface runoff.

While irrigation may be the most obvious solution to improve agriculture production and increase the productivity in these drylands, it has proved to be expensive. For this reason, there is now increasing interest in low-cost and appropriate alternatives. One of these alternatives is water harvesting.

This technology involves collection and storage of runoff water for productive purposes, such as agriculture, livestock or domestic use.

A US Dollar 1.7 million AfDB-funded IGAD Water Harvesting Pilot Project began in March 2004. The main objective of the pilot project has been to develop a feasible, viable and sustainable community-based water-harvesting programme in the conflict-prone, arid and semi-arid areas of Karamoja Triangle. The triangle consists of the agro-pastoral semi-arid and arid areas of southwestern Ethiopia, northwestern Kenya, southeastern Sudan and northeastern Uganda.

Currently, production and yield levels for crops in these areas are estimated at over 25 per cent below national averages for maize, millets and fodder crops because of low technology adoption and poor moisture management. Using water-harvesting techniques, this will improve water management and improve the moisture content of the soil. If successful, the project will be replicated in the whole IGAD region.

Last year, sites surveying and identification of the water harvesting technologies was done; and the designs completed. Training of the local communities to participate in the construction and the maintenance was also conducted.

The projects formulation study undertaken by INTSORMIL (the International Sorghum and Millet Collaborative Research Support Program) between 1999 and 2001 resulted in five project proposals.

These are:

1. Water Harvesting and Soil Fertility Management: Demonstration and Adaptation Trials;
2. Marketing for the Drylands: Moderating or Avoiding Price Declines for the Traditional Drylands Crops and introducing New Crops;
3. Developing Seed Production Companies to Service the Drylands;
5. IGAD Human Resources and Gender Equity Development (IHRGED) for Semi-Arid Agricultural Research.

The five-project initiative is also strengthening both public and private research centres and extension services that can promote the production of the desired crop varieties; and further promoting linkages with international research institutions that work on drylands crops.
IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)

The mission of ICPAC is to foster sub-regional and national capacity for climate information, prediction products and services, early warning, and related applications for environmental management and climate risk management for sustainable development in the IGAD Sub-Region.

Most of the ICPAC operational activities during 2007 were supported through financial resources provided by the United States Agency for International Development/ East Africa (USAID/ESA). The project funded by the United States Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) on Climate Prediction and Applications for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) commenced in August 2007. The Protocol establishing ICPAC as a specialised institution of IGAD was signed on 13th April 2007 during the meeting of the Council of Ministers held in Nairobi, Kenya.

Operational and Application Activities

Issuing Ten-day, Monthly and Other Periodical Climate Products

These were produced regularly and disseminated to the users on time for early warning and sector specific climate risk management.

A climate watch was also released to provide some warning of La Nina event that was developing with severe consequences on regional climate. In addition, a report of the annual state of regional climate was provided for the 2006/07 period. This was part of the contribution to Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) assessment that won the Nobel Peace Prize.
**Updating and Expanding Regional Geophysical Databank and Advisories**  
Climate databank comprising of dekadal rainfall and temperature were updated regularly. These were later used to develop regional rainfall and temperature risk maps.

Rainfall severity indices and climate outlooks were provided on 10-day, monthly and seasonal time scales to the member countries, international aid and donor agencies, regional institutions and research centres and NGOs among others.

**Building Capacity through Training Workshops for Climate Experts and Users**  
Two capacity building workshops for climate scientists were held at ICPAC before the Climate Outlook Forums (COF). The Pre COF 19 capacity building workshop was organized in collaboration with National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) from 19th February to 3rd March 2007 to develop national climate outlooks for use in the formulation of the COF 19 regional consensus climate outlook. Pre COF 20 capacity building workshop was also held from 20th to 31st August 2007.

In addition, ICPAC and CEWARN organised a meeting for conflict early warning experts on 4th September 2007. The objective of the meeting was to bring experts together to brain storm on the best way CEWARN activities could be enhanced through integration of products from ICPAC and other relevant institutions. ICPAC also held the first Regional PRECIS Workshop for Eastern Africa at the Institute for Meteorological Training and Research (IMTR) situated Nairobi, Kenya between 10th and 14th September 2007.

This very first workshop of its kind for the region was organized in collaboration with the UK Met Office and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The training was based on the PC version of the Hadley Centre's PRECIS that allows developing countries to generate their own national scenarios of climate change for use in impact studies. This will lead to technology transfer and capacity building within developing countries. The overall goal of the workshop was to train participants on steps required to generate high-resolution climate change scenarios from detailed climate change projections and assessment of the impacts arising from a range of projected climates using PRECIS model.

**Organizing the Climate Outlook Forums**  
Two climate outlook forums were organized during the year to develop regional consensus climate outlooks. The nineteenth climate outlook forum (COF 19) for the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 5th to 7th March 2007. It was organised jointly by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), GHA National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the International Research Institute for climate and society (IRI).

The first Malaria Seasonal Outlook for the GHA sub-region was also integrated into COF19 in collaboration with WHO, WMO, IRI and health sectors of the ICPAC member countries. The forum was co-sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development /East Africa, World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / Climate Program Office (NOAA/CPO) and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR).

The Twentieth Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa (GHACOF 20) was held in Nairobi,
Kenya from 5th to 7th September 2007. The forum was held within the framework of ICPAC’s regional strategy on climate risk management for enhanced reduction of climate risks in all society livelihoods for sustainable development.

The climate outlook forums provide regional training forums for regional climate scientists on seasonal climate prediction with support of experts from international climate centres and universities from within and outside the region. This was followed by a meeting of the regional and international scientists to develop a single consensus for the regional climate outlook.

The actual forum however involved the interactions between climate scientists and the users for the formulation of mitigation strategies. These forums also provide a platform for the review of impediments in the use climate information, experiences and successful lessons regarding applications of the past products, and development of new strategies for sector specific applications of the new consensus climate outlooks for the season based on lessons learnt from the previous forums.

**Using Indigenous Knowledge for Conservation and Disaster Management**

ICPAC in collaboration with Unep organised a regional workshop on the application and use of indigenous knowledge in nature conservation and natural disaster management in Kisumu, Kenya from 6th to 8th December 2007. The main objective of the workshop was to bring together various categories of people namely: policy/decision makers and development planners in governments, environment managers, disaster managers, local community leaders, custodians of indigenous knowledge including traditional medicine practitioners, journalists and academia to raise awareness and exchange information based on the national reports and training manuals prepared by the indigenous knowledge project coordinators in Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Swaziland.

**Meetings of the Project Regional Coordination Committee (RCC)**

Two RCC comprising of the Directors of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services were held.

**Publications**

In 2007, a number of publications were produced by ICPAC staff in various journals. ICPAC and some partners also released several training and research documents. CDs of these documents are available in ICPAC library. These include:

- Climate and Sustainable Development with UNDP;
- Role of Indigenous Knowledge Disaster Management with Unep;
- Climate Change Adaptation Training Manual with CC/IDRC;
- Regional Climate Outlooks with WMO;
- PRECIS Regional Climate Change Scenarios with UK Met Office and WMO; and
- Communicating Climate Information to Rural Community with ISDR.
**Economic Cooperation and Social Development (ECSD)**

The ECSD division is responsible for the overall co-ordination of regional integration and co-operation in trade, industry, tourism, transport infrastructure and communication. It also deals with social development, focusing on, among other issues, education, health, labour, migration, and youth affairs. The division also collaborates with other organisations and agencies on regional, continental, and international matters.

In accordance with the agreement establishing IGAD, the Secretariat promotes programmes aimed at realising the objectives of Comesa and the African Union. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations were carried out under this framework during the year. The division also continued to play its liaison role in all the regional economic co-operation and integration endeavours within IGAD, and at the continental level, under the auspices of the AU/AEC/RECs.

**Being a Regional Economic Community for the Horn of Africa: A United Front**

The division represented the region in many of the specialised continental sectoral meetings, seminars and workshops, under the AU/AEC/RECs and the UN/ECA framework, aimed at promoting regional economic integration as stipulated under the Abuja Treaty and the Constitutive Act of the African Union Commission (AUC). The division was also involved in the 10th EDF (RSP/RIP) negotiations for the Eastern and Southern African region for the 2008/2013-plan period with the cooperating partners, that is, IOC, EAC and Comesa.

The IGAD Secretariat also played a pro-active role in the follow-up activities of the major international development initiatives for Africa, with the G8/OECD and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). At the same time, the Secretariat also did follow-ups on the G8 Gleneagles Summit on Africa’s development in collaboration with the Nepad Secretariat and the AU. IGAD, together with the other RECs, is a member of the African Partnership Forum (APF) mandated to follow up on the implementation of the G8 recommendations on continent’s development.

The division has also been involved in the EU/ACP consultations and the development of the EU Strategy for Africa, in the preparation of the African position. This led to the establishment of a number of technical cooperation agreements and the conclusion of several Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) that will go a long way in strengthening regional economic cooperation and integration in the IGAD Region.

Consultations are going on regarding the EU Africa Strategy. Other programmes include coordination of EPA negotiations in addition to implementing AU/RECs activities.

At the same time, the division continued its collaboration with the ECA. In this light, further consultations on the need to establish a technical agreement with the ECA with a view to enhancing partnership and economic cooperation and integration were made. Consultations to carry out sectoral studies have been made and follow-ups will continue during the 2008 plan period.
Linking the Region through Harmonised Policies

The Study on Harmonisation of Investment Code, which was finalised in 2007, seeks to identify and promote similarities in the investment codes of member states to attract foreign investments. The member states reviewed the findings and made some recommendations for improvements.

On the physical infrastructure development projects, there was progress on the Mombasa/Nairobi/Addis-Ababa Road Corridor (Isiolo-Moyale Road), in partnership with the Kenyan and Ethiopian governments and the AfDB. Equally, the Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway project is going on well and its implementation period has been extended.

Implementation of the Regional ICT Support Project in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan is assisting these countries to come up with policies that are conducive for the development and use of information and communication technologies at the national and regional levels.

IRHAPP, a four-year programme funded by the World Bank, presents another forum for IGAD to focus on defining and implementing regional policies for the control of HIV and AIDS among cross border populations. IGAD has partnered not only with member states institutions, but also with other regional organisations to ensure maximum impact.

The division is developing sector specific strategies for industry and tourism as well as transport and communication. It is envisaged that efforts will be made to mobilise resources to develop these sectoral strategies in 2008 and embark on macro-economic initiatives to boost regional integration programmes.

Trade, Industry and Tourism

Consultations were held with the Nepad Secretariat regarding the development of the IGAD Tourism Master-plan. As a follow-up, the Terms of Reference for the Master plan were discussed and agreed upon. In developing a strategy for this high potential yet vulnerable sector, the member states have been requested to provide information for analytical purposes.

It is anticipated that financial resource mobilisation will be enhanced with various donors and development partners in Europe, particularly under the forthcoming 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) within the context of regional economic integration initiatives.
Although the activities of the IGAD Business Forum based in Asmara were held up following Eritrea’s suspension, concerted efforts have been undertaken to re-activate this important forum within the new partnership with ECA.

**Negotiating with the WTO and ACP/EU as a Formidable Economic Bloc**

Consultations have been initiated with the WTO headquarters in Geneva with a view to holding an IGAD Trade Policy Development conference in 2008.

The division continued to hold consultations with other stakeholders, including the AU, Nepad and Comesa, as well as the ACP in the ongoing EPA negotiations with the EU and on the ACP-EU working relations. Follow-ups are going on at the regional and EU-ESA levels. Moreover, negotiations and preparations for the Regional Strategy Paper and the Regional Indicative Paper (RSP/RIP) for ESA region are underway between Comesa, IGAD, IOC and EAC.

**Cooperating with Regional and International Development Partners**

The division continued to promote collaboration with other regional and international organisations, and specialised agencies, such as the AU, EU, EAC, Comesa, ECA, and the Nepad Secretariat, as well as specialised UN agencies, such as WHO, UNFPA, UNDP and UNHCR. Consultations with the World Bank and IOM are also going well.

A Memorandum of Understanding with IOM has been signed. The two organizations then formulated a joint project on migration management in the IGAD member states. The project, whose objective is to improve inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management issues, in general, and stop illegal immigration, in particular, was endorsed for EU-AENEAS funding. Separately, consultations with the World Bank are in top gear for the bank’s intervention in the priority areas of IGAD, especially economic cooperation and regional integration.

Equally, concerted efforts were made with the ECA-SRO in Kigali to secure technical support to promote regional economic integration initiatives and programmes, in addition to signing an MoU for technical cooperation.

**Transport and Communications**

Following the AfDB approval of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa road corridor development project appraisal report and the Government of Kenya meeting all the conditions stipulated in the agreement, the loan for the project was declared effective from 24th of January 2006.

However, the project that links the highland capital city of Ethiopia to the seaport city of Kenya was divided into two lots for implementation. The upgrading of the section between Isiolo and Merille River to a bitumen standard is the first, whereas the design of the section between Merille and Moyale will be the second. The recruitment of a consultant for each of the lots is going. Consultancy services for the first lot are for the design review and construction supervision, while those for the second are for detailed engineering design. The proposals from consultants were submitted in mid May 2007.

It is expected that once the consultancy has been secured for the first lot, the design review and procurement of the civil works will take six months with a further 24 months for construction supervision. The services for lot two will take 18 months. A green light has been given to start the pre-qualification for the civil works.

The Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway project funding has been increased by 10 million Euros. The project
linking the two Horn of Africa nations will now receive 50 million Euros, and the implementation period has been extended to 30th September 2011.

The IGAD Executive Secretary will no longer serve as the Regional Authorising Officer for the project as it has been transferred to the two countries. However, the venture remains one of IGAD’s priority projects.

Sub-Saharan African Transport Policy Program

Under SSATPP, some of IGAD road corridors will receive funds to establish an observatory committee. The committee will identify problems and collect baseline data to be submitted to the corridor team for corrective action.

The Terms of Reference to hire a consultant to carry out the baseline study has already been prepared. During 2008, contacts will be made with the SSATP Secretariat for the funds to engage the consultant.

In reviewing its annual work plan, the REC Committee held its 2007 annual meetings in Addis Ababa and focused on the necessary funds for establishing the observatory committee.
Regional ICT Support Programme (RICTSP)

The RICTSP is contributing to the overall objectives of the region’s integration by providing an effective and efficiently functioning ICT environment whose impact is to reduce the cost of doing business, provide new opportunities for economic activities, especially in the services sectors, and improve the prospects for economic growth and poverty reduction.

The program whose implementation phase ends on 30th June 2009 is meant to achieve a reduction in the digital divide by removing some of the constraints to the use of information and communications technologies, including those to do with the regulatory environment, poor communication infrastructure, and poor access to information useful to entrepreneurs, and low skills levels.

The stakeholders and beneficiary countries are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. The three-year programme funded by the 9th EDF has three result areas, namely:
- Development and implementation of ICT policy guidelines and strategies;
- Provision of high-speed Internet connectivity to certain key regional stakeholders to further reduce costs of doing business in the region; and
- Improved and more efficient access to economic, commercial and policy information of practical use.

To attain some results in these broad areas, the following are some of the achievements in 2007:
- Four of the five beneficiary countries established their National Working Groups, except Somalia.
- An e-readiness metric being developed and training conducted to enable member states to collect data and report on their e-readiness status.
- Short-term expertise used to spectrum and frequency planning for the broadcasting sector in Ethiopia using ITU software.
- Whilst the NWG in Djibouti held a major national workshop building ICT awareness and informing national stakeholders on the e-strategy, the Sudanese one concentrated on capacity building in various ICT sub-sectors.

Remarkable strides have been made in the development of a regional web portal to facilitate exchange and mirroring of vital social and economic information. A full-time Webmaster was recruited and the IGAD website improved in content and appearance.

In addition, two workshops were held to gain consensus on the kind of information that should be hosted on the regional web portal and also to define a structure to oversee its development.

Following a three-month call for proposals that closed on 31st May 2007, IGAD awarded four grants of 10,000 euros each to the successful applicants in Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti to establish incubator projects through which skills transfer to SMEs and other entrepreneurs in the region will be done.

National consultants engaged to provide local support to the projects are monitoring the implementation and reporting on progress. Most of the projects started last November and plans are underway to launch the second call for proposals.
Health and Social Development

Social issues cover a broader spectrum, including health, education, employment, housing, migration, culture, population and sports.

The IGAD Health and Social Development Agenda led to the establishment of a section within its ECSD Division to facilitate common social policies among the member states in the areas of health, education and employment. Other objectives are to:

- Promote the development of common strategies to combat major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
- Promote cooperation and exchange of best practices and coordination with a view to harmonising and integrating the educational policy and systems at the regional level; and
- Strengthen the capacities of member states to manage migration flow for greater policy coherence at the national and intra-regional levels.

The World Bank and other development partners have indicated possibilities of supporting bilateral cooperation, more particularly with regard to development of a broad-based strategy to address some of these challenges, especially those relating to health.

Safeguarding Reproductive Health and Rights of the Region for Better Lives

With the support of the African Union and UNFPA, IGAD has formulated a Sub-Regional Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Strategic Policy Framework. This framework, which is in harmony with the Maputo Plan of Action, will address the key Sexual and Reproductive Health challenges in member states and accelerate achievement of health development goals.

HEALTH:
Ministerial meeting on HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health
IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Programme (IRAPP)

The four-year programme operating on an initial $15 million grant from the Africa Catalytic Growth Fund through the World Bank took effect from 24th September 2007.

In preparation of the regional programme that targets cross-border mobile populations, mapping was conducted to appreciate the prevalence levels and determine the mobile population behavioural patterns in relations to HIV and AIDS.

Direct beneficiaries of the programme that has three components, include refugees, IDPs, returnees, and surrounding host communities; and vulnerable cross-border and mobile populations, such as long distance truck drivers, commercial sex workers, fishing communities and traders.

The main objective of the first component is to scale up HIV interventions in size and geographical areas for refugees, IDPs, returnees and surrounding host communities, as well as for vulnerable cross-border and mobile populations. UNHCR is the principal implementer of activities for refugees, IDPs and returnees. National AIDS authorities in the member states will implement activities in the selected hot spot areas as points for delivery of specific services and support to cross-border mobile populations (CBMPs).

The second component addresses the challenges of the health sector responses to HIV and AIDS with regard to migrant populations across the borders of IGAD member states and the learning and exchange of experience among health sector partners.

Specifically, the objectives of this component are to:

- Develop mechanisms for continuity of services across borders, including referral systems for CBMPs in the selected treatment sites; and
- Develop and adopt a regional strategy for improved HIV, STI prevention, treatment and care services directed to cross-border and mobile populations.

Lastly, the third component focuses on management and coordination, capacity building, and Monitoring and Evaluation.

Given the specialised nature of HIV and AIDS pandemic and plans to scale up the regional response, a Ministerial Committee consisting of Health Ministers (or Ministers in charge of HIV/AIDS) from all member states was established in March 2007.

There is also a Steering Committee that the ministers established as a subcommittee composed of the Directors of National HIV/Aids programmes and representatives of the IGAD Secretariat to ease implementation. This subcommittee may invite key development partners (such as UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR, Unicef, and the World Bank) to participate in its meetings.

A Programme Facilitation Office (PFO) responsible for the day-to-day management of IRAPP is located at the Uganda AIDS Commission in Kampala.

Among many other development partners, the African Development Fund has expressed interest in supporting the programme in mid 2008, with a grant of US Dollars 14.5 million.
Promoting Regional Collaboration through Migration Policy Dialogue

With a grant of 1 million Euros from the European Union, IGAD has developed a programme to help improve inter-state and intra-regional cooperation on migration management, in general, and in the fight against illegal immigration, in particular.

The activities to be undertaken include the establishment of a migration resource centre at the IGAD Secretariat, creation of a joint analysis unit, organisation of technical consultative and training workshops, conducting information campaigns and feasibility studies.

Besides, IGAD and EU, other partners in this programme are the Africa Union (AU) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Another Regional Social Challenges: Education

IGAD, in collaboration with Unesco, has signed an agreement that provides a framework of collaboration to promote regional cooperation in education (basic education, HIV and AIDS, preventive education, etc.) and the strengthening of the networking of different academic institutions in the sub-region.

Already, a concept note is being developed for resource mobilisation.
Peace and Security Division (PSD)

The IGAD region has experienced more than its fair share of intra and inter-state conflicts coupled with both man-made and natural disasters, which brought about immense human suffering, loss of lives, destruction of property, and displacement of persons with all its social and economic consequences.

The IGAD Secretariat has utilised all opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate consultation and consensus building to mitigate any situation that threatens the peace and security and avert violent conflicts.

The division that used to handle specific political and humanitarian affairs has expanded its mandate to address broad peace and security matters, including conflict prevention, management and resolution.

Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

Resolving Conflicts in South Sudan and Somalia for Peace and Development

Following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) on 19th January 2005, in Nairobi, several institutions and mechanisms were put in place to monitor its implementation. They include the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC), where the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya represent IGAD.

During the 26th Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers held in Nairobi from 10th to 13th April 2007, AEC chairman Tom Vrlassen briefed the meeting on the implementation of the CPA. The council underscored the need for IGAD to continue monitoring the CPA and giving support to the parties as they tackle the implementation challenges.

PSD has also distilled the lessons learned in the Sudan Peace process. This task was undertaken in connection with the development of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy.

A workshop organized in Mombasa from 9th and 11th July 2007, where a panel of resource persons and government officials of IGAD member states, who were directly involved in the Sudan peace process, made presentations. The recommendations and conclusions drawn from the workshop have not only been useful in the development of the strategy, but also provided good insights for any future peace mediation efforts within the region.

On 3rd May 2007, IGAD Secretariat took custody of the documents of the peace negotiations between Khartoum and SPLM from Kenya’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the case of Somalia, an Extraordinary IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government held on 28th January 2007 in Addis Ababa, welcomed the decision of the 69th Meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council held on 19th January 2007 to deploy AMISOM.

The assembly urged the countries that had pledged troops to AMISOM to expedite the deployment and called upon the international community to contribute the funds without delay and without political preconditions.

The Transitional Federal Government (TFG) installed at the end of a protracted all-inclusive IGAD brokered peace process in Nairobi has also been called upon by the international community to undertake measures aimed at creating inclusive governance, deliver security to the government and
people of Somalia and advance political reconciliation. During the London Meeting of the International Contact Group (ICG), members pledged financial and political support to the reconciliation conference held in Mogadishu between 15th July and 30th August 2007.

The regular meetings of the ICG, attended by both the chairman of the IGAD Council of Ministers and PSD Director, helped to keep the Somalia issue under active consideration by the international community; provided a forum to coordinate international political support to the TFG; and assisted in mobilising funds for AMISOM, as well as the reconciliation conference. It also and provided a venue for exchange of views on how to stabilise Somalia, including urging the TFG to undertake an all inclusive intra-Somali political dialogue.

Like in the case of South Sudan, the lessons learned on the Somalia Peace Process and the archiving of the documents has been finalised. The scanning and microfilming of the peace process documents was completed and together with the hard copies shipped to the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti for safekeeping.

At the last session of the IGAD Council of Ministers in Nairobi 13th April 2007, a decision was reached that an IGAD liaison office be established in Mogadishu. The IGAD Secretariat has developed terms of reference for the office, and is now mobilising resources as well as identifying candidates to run the office. When established, the liaison office will also be engaged in capacity building programmes for Somalia.
Developing the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy

The development of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy was launched in Khartoum on 1st and 2nd March 2007, with financial support from Denmark and GTZ. A consultant to coordinate the project was also recruited for a period of one year.

The IGAD Secretariat decided to develop the strategy in a process-oriented manner in which thematic issues are identified and papers commissioned along thematic lines. Thereafter, inputs of the stakeholders are incorporated and get validated, while ensuring buy-in of the member states throughout the process.

Consultants have been recruited to analyse the lessons learned from the two IGAD brokered peace processes. These have also been enriched by additional consultants who conducted supplementary studies on lessons learned from other African mediations and the role of civil society organisations in mediations.

The papers were submitted at a workshop held in Mombasa, in July 2007, and attended by more than 40 participants representing the member states, civil society organisations, researchers and some eminent personalities involved in IGAD peace processes. The recommendations from the workshop will form part of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy.

In addition, papers presented and discussed at an earlier Khartoum conference in October 2005 were published in one volume and circulated widely to member state focal points, scholars and practitioners in the region. Several consultants have been engaged to conduct research on the thematic issues identified at the Mombasa workshop. They include:

- Border demarcation of IGAD member states and its implications,
- Cross-border economic cooperation in the region,
- The issue of the access to the sea of land locked countries,
- Trans boundary water resource management, and
- Cross border cooperation on countering terrorism.

It is planned that the first drafts will be presented to a roundtable discussion of authors and experts followed by a workshop to validate them and conclude the recommendations for the peace and security strategy.

PSD also plans to set up a panel of experts to support the drafting of the strategy document that will later be discussed at a roundtable where the experts and representatives of IGAD member states will be invited. The final step will be to present the draft to the IGAD Council of Ministers for adoption.
Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)

Operationalizing CEWERUs in Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan
The CEWARN Mechanism has been fully operational in only three of the IGAD member states, namely Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. In 2006, steps were taken to lay adequate institutional grounds to achieve the engagement and operationalization of national Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Units (CEWERUs) of Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan.

Consequently, CEWARN supported the aforementioned CEWERUs in the identification and engagement of National Research Institutes (NRIs) as well as facilitating the recruitment and deployment of Country Coordinators.

Hence, new Areas of Reporting - Dhikil for Djibouti; Oumhadjer for Eritrea; and Eastern Equatorial for the Sudan - were proposed and approved in accordance to the Criteria of Selection that was developed at the 4th TCEW Meeting and approved at the 6th CPS Meeting held in November 2006 in Djibouti. In 2007, the three CEWERUs were fully operationalized.

Developing Response Framework and Enhancing its Implementation
It is difficult for one to connote that the collection of early warning information alone will curve and prevent violent conflicts that affect the lives of significant pastoralist communities, in the absence of its linkages with a well thought and engineered early response mechanism.

Beginning of 2007, a concept note for the consultancy to develop a Response Framework for CEWARN mechanism was drafted, discussed and presented to IGAD member states for comments. Following its approval, CEWARN recruited a Response Coordinator, and further developed the terms of reference that enhanced the placement of a consultant that will soon come up with sets of recommendations and the required response framework taking into account the unique organizational positions and capacities of the IGAD member states to curve and resolve incidences of violent conflicts locally, nationally and regionally.

Coordinating mechanisms that are critical to generating response, like the national level steering and Local committees continued to be created and the required training in CPMR provided in collaboration with Centre for Conflict Resolutions (CCR) in each of the fully functioning CEWERUs of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Concept papers on the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) including the criteria for the selection and development of viable and responsive projects were developed, shared and discussed in the initial and series of follow-up meetings held with Embassies of donor countries and the EU. A number of them have expressed their tangible and financial commitment to support the RRF.

Institutional Building Capacity
There have been several trainings undertaken to enhance and meet the institutional capacity building strategic objective of CEWARN, thereby providing appropriate training to key actors with in the mechanism that include the CEWERUs, members of the Steering and Local Committees, Country Coordinators and CEWARN staff.

So far, training programs have been provided by CEWARN in collaboration with external partner like
CCR, UN Staff Colleges, Swiss Peace and Frederick Ebert Stiftung.

CEWARN also initiated and undertook institutional self-evaluation using Partner Institution Viability Assessment (PIVA) tool assisted by an expert from USAID. The expert provided two days training to CEWARN staff on how to use the tool to institutionally self assess the CEWARN mechanism as a whole and the unit in particular.

In view of the institutional and functional development strategic objective, CEWARN has continued to develop and operationalize its Resource Centre. It has already establishing formal linkages with like-minded organizations such OSSREA, ECA, ISS and friends of CEWARN to further enrich its documentation system.

Internship Guidelines were developed and already interns from Bradford and Hamburg Universities, and student researchers from Addis Ababa University have benefited from the data and information available or gotten from CEWARN and the Resource Centre.

In view of a Cooperative Agreement signed with InWent of Germany to build the capacity of CEWARN, comprehensive training manual and related modules are being developed.

CEWARN has now attained its optimal staffing pattern by recruiting and filling the posts of Communications and Public Relations Officer, Response Coordinator and Conflict Analyst.

Providing Timely Early Warning Reports

The January – April and May - August 2007 Country Updates that were prepared by the country teams were reviewed, edited by the CEWARN staff and the final Reports sent to the CEWERU Heads of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Regional Reports for September - December 2006, and January - April 2007 as well as May - August 2007 were produced and presented at the 5th TCEW and 7th CPS meetings that took place in Khartoum between 29th and 31st October 2007. The standard task of sustaining the quality control on the CEWARN Reporter has also been carried out.

Mission reports on the institutionalization of the new Areas of Reporting on Dhikil-Djibouti and Eastern Equatorial of the Sudan side of the Karamoja Cluster were prepared and circulated.

Enhancing Public Relations and Awareness

CEWARN started identifying and capturing its target audiences in an effort to broadening its channels of communication and diversifying its information dissemination outlets. Use of the website, monthly news bulletin, outreach activities, and organization and participation of international, regional and national conferences has been intensified. Furthermore, the mailing list and database for information dissemination have been revamped.

Strengthening Finance

CEWARN opened a new US Dollar account for contributions of member states to the administrative cost and the IGAD Secretariat is in the process of transferring the contributions into the account.

At the same time, the Government of Denmark, Sweden, Australia, the UK and Germany have committed themselves to support the five-year CEWARN Strategy and the newly established Rapid Response Fund.
IGAD Capacity-Building Program Against Terrorism (ICPAT)

ICPAT is an initiative of IGAD with the technical assistance of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) launched on 14th June 2006 as a four-year programme. It has five components, namely:

- Enhancement of judicial measures;
- Optimisation of interdepartmental cooperation;
- Enhancement of border control;
- Training and sharing of information and best practices; and
- Promotion of strategic cooperation.

Enhancing Judicial Measures

**Counter Terrorism Legislation**

Comprehensive studies were commissioned in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda to look at existing laws and legislation and identify the gaps that need to be addressed in order to tighten legislation against terrorism.

The studies were followed by workshops in the three countries, which were attended by between 20 and 30 participants from government institutions, legislatures, and some non-governmental institutions. The meetings were carried out with the support of the United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Following presentations on the state of national legislation, and the international legal regime against terrorism, and other related issues, participants made recommendations for government action.

Compendia of national legislation, including studies by ICPAT and recommendation for changes, were distributed to the relevant authorities in the three countries. ICPAT, with the support of the UNODC, also organised a two-day meeting in Khartoum to find out how counter terrorism legislation was being implemented.

**Judicial Capacity**

ICPAT also commissioned studies in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda on the capacity of the Judiciary to handle terrorism cases. The research was carried out by national experts and was brought before a two-day meeting in each country of experts and officials from all three branches of government (Executive, Legislature and Judiciary).
The deliberations resulted in the drafting of possible actions that governments could take to deal with the lack of capacity in the judicial/legal field, and this was submitted to national authorities for action and follow-ups.

**Meeting of IGAD Ministers of Justice**

A meeting of IGAD Ministers of Justice was convened in Kampala last to encourage member states to adopt and implement comprehensive counter terrorism legislation and promote cooperation between states.

The UNODC, which supported the meeting, was represented by a delegation led by the Head of its Terrorism Prevention Branch. Participants adopted a statement in which, among other things, they resolved to set up an IGAD-wide forum of counter terrorism, including legal experts that would map out the steps that the region would follow to enhance co-operation.

**Crimes Related to Terrorism**

To support member states to strengthen the legal regime against crimes that can also be linked to terrorism, ICPAT began conducting studies on laws relating to money laundering, organised crime and corruption, as well as drugs and arms trafficking.

**Optimising Interdepartmental Cooperation**

**Evaluation of the State of Coordination**

One central objective of ICPAT is to support member states to establish effective coordination to deal with the threat of terrorism. This requires a thorough assessment of the current state of interdepartmental cooperation, emphasis on the shortcomings to be addressed.

In Sudan, a study of institutions dealing with terrorism and coordination was completed and discussed at a national meeting of some 20 experts from six governmental institutions. The report was further developed and discussed at an interdepartmental meeting in Khartoum last June.

A study on the state of national coordination was prepared in Kenya and a meeting of national experts
held in Nairobi at the beginning of last December to review this. Based on the work already done in Sudan and Kenya, similar studies on the structure, mandate, status and capacity of national agencies engaged in countering terrorism in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda, have been earmarked.

**Experience of India and Others**

ICPAT has sought to gather the experience of other countries in developing integrated counter terrorism programmes, as well as to learn from other regional and international institutions on how best to assist countries in this regard.

A study visit was carried out in India, which has demonstrated that there is much to be learnt from their experiences. India has shown readiness to support IGAD countries, particularly in training, and has listed some 32 courses this region could benefit from.

The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and ASEAN from East Asia are other sources of expertise and technology that the IGAD region could draw from in countering terrorism. ICPAT is already communicating with experts and officials from a number of countries and institutions in order that they, too, can contribute to capacity building in this region.

**Enhancing Border Control**

**Border Control Assessment and Field Research**

Despite the formidable challenge posed by long and porous borders between the IGAD member states, it is clear that without better border control and management, resisting terrorism will be even more difficult. ICPAT is helping in assessing border management and how to strengthen border control.

The border of Ethiopia and Kenya, and Kenya and Sudan were the subjects of studies in the three countries. Their results were brought to national workshops attended by experts and officials from various state institutions, and in some cases, regional and district officials. The workshops were also used to develop terms of reference for field research along both sides of the borders. The research highlighted in Ethiopia and Sudan in early June 2007, the realities and the measures needed to make border control more effective.

A similar meeting to discuss the field research along Kenya’s borders with Ethiopia and Sudan was held in Nairobi in July. Consolidated reports – containing studies made along the Ethiopia-Kenya and Kenya-Sudan borders – were also submitted to the concerned ministries in the three countries.

**Joint Border Control Initiatives**

For the first time, the planned joint border control initiatives were implemented taking advantage of the good relations between Djibouti and Ethiopia, and Kenya and Uganda. A meeting was first held between facilitators from the four countries to agree on the modalities of implementing joint border research, followed by the initial studies, which were carried out and completed in time.

While the Kenya-Uganda meeting to assess the results of the study was held in Kisumu in October 2007, the one for the Djibouti-Ethiopia border was held in Addis Ababa in November. Both meetings were attended by 20 officials and experts from the capitals and representatives of bordering provincial administrations. The meetings also heard from former immigration officials and regional representatives of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).
Training and Sharing Information and Best Practices

Four-week Counter Terrorism Course
ICPAT has developed material for a four-week counter terrorism course for law enforcement officers and officials in IGAD member states. A 300-page manual has been prepared under the guidance of a Training Task Force (TTF) made up of police trainers from IGAD countries.

The counter terrorism course was designed as a joint initiative between ICPAT and the East African Police Chiefs Coordination Organisation (EAPCCO) through a process started in Addis Ababa in October 2006 and which ended in Nairobi in March 2007, when the TTF members evaluated the material and suggested the inclusion of subjects such as narco-terrorism, and cyber-terrorism. The first pilot training course using the manual was held in Uganda. Others will be organised in the other IGAD member states based on the lessons learned from Uganda.

A number of experts from UNODC, Interpol and the Commonwealth Secretariat as well as from the Pretoria and the Cape Town offices of the ISS are serving as resource persons for the courses.

Following the success in Uganda, a similar four-week course for police officers and officials from Somalia was organised in Addis Ababa from mid-October to mid-November 2007.

Training in Russia
ICPAT made contact with the Russian Federation and gathered vital information regarding security related courses that can be made available to IGAD member states and other African countries. A list of the courses available, including a 26-day English language counter terrorism course in the Moscow area, was distributed in the member states. The Russian Federation will consider requests directly from member states to participate in the courses.

Management, Collaboration and Coordination

Administration
Programme management and administration has been functioning in accordance with the agreement between IGAD and the ISS. The staffing is complete and the Office in Addis Ababa is satisfactorily equipped.

Vulnerability Study
A Report on the Terrorism Vulnerability Assessment of the IGAD region was prepared and presented to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of IGAD member states. The assessment included a new attempt to evaluate the impact of terrorism in the region, and an effort to gauge public perceptions and counter terrorism measures adopted by the governments.

Engagement with Member States
The interaction between ICPAT and institutions in IGAD member states has been intensified. Valuable contacts have been made with the ministries of foreign affairs, internal affairs, justice and defence, when carrying out studies and organising workshops in the member states. Staff has also had opportunities to interact with national policy makers and professionals such as MPs, diplomats, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, bankers, security officials, law enforcement, immigration and Customs personnel, human rights bodies, law advocacy groups, and academicians.
However, engagement with member states needs to be strengthened to build capacity against terrorism.

**Mid-Term Review and New Thinking**

Terms of reference for a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Programme were prepared in accordance with the decision of the last meeting of the Steering Committee held in June. The assessment of achievements of the programme at its halfway mark and recommend adjustments will be undertaken early 2008.

In the continued endeavour to add value to national counter terrorism actions of member states, ICPAT plans to develop new elements and directions, making them more responsive to national needs. It is hoped that the MTR will contribute to the effort of making the programme more effective.

**Relations with Current and Potential Partners**

Partner members of the Steering Committee continue to support ICPAT both in budgetary and political terms. Norway decided to support ICPAT over the year and is now a member of the committee.

The Programme Office is in contact with all partners regarding the development of its activities and has always benefited from their encouragement. Besides their financial support, defence experts and professionals in the area of peace and security from Sweden, Italy and Canada have met with ICPAT staff, as has the Board of the Danish development agency, Danida.

Beyond the IGAD region, ICPAT maintained its engagement with the AU-linked African Centre for the Study and Research of Terrorism (CAERT) in Algiers. The AU Commission has accepted invitation to join the ICPAT Steering Committee by nominating the Director of the Centre to represent it in meetings. Another AU linked body, the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA), has also taken the initiative to meet with ICPAT.

Initial contacts have also been made with the League of Arab States as three members of IGAD are also members of the League.

ICPAT has also benefited significantly and continued to work with the UNODC. In addition, contacts with the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee were also revitalised through the participation of the programme at the UNCTC sponsored regional meeting on border control in Nairobi at the end of last October. The programme is further cooperating with the Centre for Global Counter Terrorism Cooperation - a body that focuses on promoting the implementation of the UN Counter Terrorism Strategy.

Links established with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe and Interpol for the realisation of the programme’s components continue to benefit the implementation of its activities, mainly through provision of experts to contribute to workshops.

At the global level, ICPAT is getting more involved in UN-related initiatives and attended a conference on the implementation of the UN General Assembly Global Strategy against Terrorism in Vienna in May 2007.

ICPAT has always endeavoured to interest more potential partners to support its work. The UK has provided trainers to support ICPAT’s four-week courses. The United States has also shown interest in participating in the training programme, and there has been stronger collaboration with the US-based African Centre for Strategic Studies.

Finland and Germany have also been encouraged to join the growing family of ICPAT partners.
Political Affairs

Under this programme, IGAD undertook several activities focusing on the IGAD Inter-Parliamentary Union and civil society organisations in the region.

Creating an Inter-Parliamentary Union of IGAD Member States

The Inter-Parliamentary Union of IGAD member states was formally constituted with the signing of the Protocol in Addis Ababa in February 2004, but has not been functional.

Speakers of Parliament of IGAD member states met in April 2007 on the sidelines of the 116th International Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference in Bali, Indonesia. However, upon invitation by the Speaker of the Sudan National Assembly, the Executive Secretary of IGAD participated at a consultative meeting of the IGAD Speakers of Parliament held on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Committee of African Parliamentary Union in Khartoum on 26th May 2007. This was followed by a series of meetings by legal experts who deliberated on the draft Rules of the IGAD Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The IGAD Speakers met on 29th November in Addis Ababa and adopted the rules. The meeting also enforced the establishment of IGAD Inter-Parliamentary Union after the protocol received a fourth ratification from Somalia as required.

Pending the establishment of the Secretariat of the Union, the Speakers requested the IGAD Secretariat to prepare a draft budget for the IGAD/IPU Secretariat and the TORs for the Executive Secretary of the Union. The IGAD Secretariat was also asked to seek nominations from member states for the Executive Committee and the Executive Secretary.

Embracing the Civil Society in the Region

The 2nd Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the IGAD NGO-CSOs Forum was held in Nairobi on 1st and 2nd March 2007.

During the meeting, the Steering Committee agreed to carry out a mapping of all CSOs and NGOs in the region, and participate in the development of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy among other activities.

It would be remember that the forum was established following one of the declarations of the 8th Ordinary Summit of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Khartoum in November 2000. The summit encouraged the establishment of regional associations of professional unions, Chambers of Industries and Commerce, parliamentarian unions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil societies of member states with the aim of promoting popular participation of civil society as important players in issues related to fundamental freedoms and the well-being of the region’s peoples.

The IGAD Secretariat was further directed to coordinate activities of national NGOs of the member states and involve them in action as and when the need arises.

Humanitarian Affairs

Under this programme, IGAD undertook several activities focusing on Disaster Risk Management and Forced Population Displacement in the region.

Mobilising Resources for the IGAD Regional DRM Programme

Tagging on the prospects of the EU/ACP Secretariat intentions to finance establishment of Natural
Disaster Facilities in the six regions of the world and IGAD region being considered one of the potential beneficiaries of this initiative, a project proposal was developed.

The proposed project that fits in the IGAD Regional Disaster Management Strategy that envisages the setting up of a Regional Disaster Facility. It will lead to the establishment of a Regional Disaster Fund and reinforce the capacity of DRM institutions in the member states by linking DRM and environment and land use planning.

The facility will further build capacity of DRM institutions by conducting in-country training courses, reinforce procedures for knowledge management and information sharing, and assist in the design of national and regional legal framework, sectoral policies and action plans.

**Enhancing DRM Capacity through Training**

The IGAD Secretariat, in partnership with UN-ISDR, developed a Training Manual on DRM for the member states. The manual equips officials with necessary skills to improve disaster risk management and enhance social and economic development planning.

Published in a form of a Training Kit that includes a manual handbook, an assessment workbook, slide presentations and a CD containing all the aforementioned material, it was presented to representatives of the member states at a launching seminar in December in Djibouti.

During the seminar, the participants, who are technical experts, were introduced the DRM Training Kit and showed how to use it. Ten sets of the kit have been given to each of the English-speaking member states and a French version done for Djibouti.

**DRM as Component of the REFORM Programme**

Disaster Risk Management is one of the three components under the REFORM programme. Among other objectives, it will endeavour to improve regional and national capacities to analyse current disaster management policies and programmes, and policy alternatives.

**Alleviating and Mitigating the Humanitarian Crises in the Region**

Following the first Regional Ministerial Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the IGAD Region, a resource mobilisation strategy was developed.
Gender Affairs Programme

Over the past decade, international commitments to gender equality, equity and women’s empowerment have been reaffirmed in different regional and international conferences. However, the decade review on the Dakar and Beijing Platforms for Action and the regional analysis undertaken by IGAD confirm that despite the great steps made in gender equality and women empowerment campaigns, much still remains to be done.

Men dominate all spheres of life despite the many commitments to gender equality and equity through international instruments. A region like IGAD can never be fully developed when more than 50 per cent of its population does not fully participate in decision-making.

IGAD Secretariat is putting in place a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for gender mainstreaming to complement the efforts of the member states. The IGAD regional gender policy will foster gender perspectives into the priority areas to promote women empowerment and ensure their equal and effective participation and benefits from all development activities in the sub-region.

Activities in 2007, therefore, included following up on the decisions of the 4th Regular Meeting of Ministers in Charge of Gender/Women Affairs, implementation of the Sudanese Women in Peace Building and Development pilot projects, mobilising resources for a regional workshop on New Aid Modalities for gender equality, convening of the 5th Ministerial Meeting and elaborating the Gender Peer Review Mechanism.

Developing the Manual on Engendering CEWARN

With the support from the Danish Peace Funds, an initial Consultative Meeting for Developing Training Manual for CEWARN was held between 7th and 10th May 2007 in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia.

Strategic partners, heads of CEWERUs and staff of CEWARN were later invited to validate the resource material developed by consultants. Subsequently, it was agreed the consultants work further on the Training Manual and submit a final version in a couple of months.

Regional Strategic Seminar on Violence Against Women

This first kind seminar of its kind was held in Addis-Ababa between 14th and 16th May last to discuss and identify concrete avenues for addressing the prevailing challenges of Violence Against Women in the region.

Participants, who included IGAD member state ministers and representatives of international organisations and civil society resolved to push their countries to ratify, domesticate and implement regional and international instruments on VAW.

The seminar, attended by officials of regional and international bodies such as, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNECA, Africa Union as well as the civil society, condemned the continued abuse and violation of women and girls in armed conflicts, and reiterated the importance of women’s participation and representation at all stages of peace processes.
The IGAD Gender Peer Review Framework

The 25th Ordinary Session of IGAD Council of Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the 4th Regular Meeting of IGAD Ministers in charge of Gender/ Women Affairs, held on 23rd February 2006 in Nairobi. It discussed putting in place a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the IGAD Gender Policy and to establish an annual Gender Peer Review Mechanism.

The IGAD Gender Affairs initiated the process and presented a draft gender peer review framework document to the 5th Meeting of Ministers in Charge of Gender/Women’s Affairs Ministers in Djibouti on 23rd November 2006. Furthermore, the Gender Peer Review Framework was elaborated with the technical support from UNIFEM and UN-ECA and Nepad. The Ministers in Charge of Gender/ Women’s Affairs during the Regional Strategic Policy seminar held in Addis Ababa between 14th and 16th May, directed the Secretariat to operationalise the framework and part of the Monitoring and Evaluation of the IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy implementation plan.

The Gender Affairs, in partnership with UNIFEM, organised a consultative meeting of Gender Experts from member states on 24th and 25th September 2007 in Addis Ababa. The objectives of the meeting were to:

- Establish core Gender Expert Groups with a view to coordinate and facilitate the operationalisation of the IGAD Gender Peer Review Framework,
- Contribute to the establishment of IGAD gender and development indicators that will enhance its regional harmonisation and integration and goals, and
- Strengthen and secure institutional framework among and within IGAD member states to uphold equality and equity principles and goals through the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism.
Representing IGAD at the 8th Commonwealth Women Affairs Ministers’ Meeting

At a special session for African Ministers in Kampala, Uganda from 11th to 13th June, hosted by UNIFEM, Ms Alicen Chelaite, Kenya’s Assistant Minister for Gender highlighted the crucial role played by the IGAD Gender Affairs Programme in fostering women’s empowerment and gender equality in the region.

During the meeting, several roundtables were also organised to discuss various topics, including the role of women in promotion of peace and democracy, aid effectiveness, gender responsive budgeting, HIV and AIDS intervention programmes, and gender equality initiatives. Other issues such as maternal morality, education of girls, violence against women and girls, and strategic partnership with men were also tackled.

Two IGAD member states - Kenya and Uganda - are also members of the global Commonwealth.
IGAD Services and Products

This section gives a summary of planning and coordination, and information and documentation functions of the IGAD Secretariat.
Planning and Coordination

The Planning and Coordination Section is responsible for initiating, leading and coordinating Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at the Secretariat. The section also assists the Executive Secretary in promoting closer working relationships with the member states, partners in development, and other organisations.

Planning the 2007 Operations of the Secretariat

A workshop on the preparation of Secretariat’s Annual Operational Plan 2007 was held in February 2007, with the participation of all the professional staff, including the Executive Secretary, the directors and the programme managers.

Important outcomes of the workshop included an improved format of the Excel sheets and a better presentation of contents in the sheets.

An Annual Operational Plan for 2007 was produced as a separate stand-alone document in which the IGAD Secretariat planned to undertake 64 main programmes/projects/activities and realise some 211 milestones during the year.

At the end of each quarter, a performance evaluation of the Operational Plan was conducted to review the progress made.

Reviewing the Mid-Term Progress of the IGAD Strategy and the Implementation Plan

The Secretariat, with financial support from Germany, conducted a Mid-Term Review of the status of implementation of IGAD Strategy.

The final report of the review, incorporating feedback from the Secretariat, was discussed at the 3rd Meeting of the IGAD Strategy Implementation Committee (ISIC) on 20th February. The report was then circulated to IGAD member states and IPF embassies in Addis Ababa.

Moreover, a synopsis of the findings and recommendations was presented to the 26th Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers on 13th April 2007.

Integrating the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)

A second meeting of the legal experts was held in February 2007 at the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti to review and revise the draft Protocol on Establishing ICPAC by incorporating comments and observations made by the member states into the document.

The revised protocol document was adopted and signed by the 26th Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers on 13th April 2007 in Nairobi.

Meetings of IGAD Focal Points

The 5th and 6th Meetings of the IGAD Focal Points were held on 19th February 2007 at the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti and 6th June 2007 in Addis Ababa, respectively. The meetings were used to explore ways and means of improving working relationships between member states and the Secretariat.

During these meetings, useful recommendations were made and they included:
Calling on member states that have accumulated huge arrears to agree on payment plans with the
Secretariat and ensure that IGAD contributions are included in their annual national budgets,
Establish inter-ministerial or institutional coordination committees at national level to facilitate
IGAD activities at the national level,
Improve the image of the organisation and allocate the Focal Points at the IGAD Secretariat
electronic mailing system, and
Mobilise resources for strengthening of Focal Points through provision of hard and software and
capacity building to enhance the communication and information exchange.

Meetings of IGAD Strategy Implementation Committee (ISIC)
The 3rd and 4th Meetings of the ISIC were held on 20th February 2007 and 7th June 2007 at the IGAD
Secretariat in Djibouti and in Addis Ababa.

The meeting attended by representatives of IGAD member states and those from partner countries and
institutions recommended that:

The development partners should seek reactivation of the IGAD Partners Forum (IPF) at the
political level so that the convening of the Ministerial Meetings can be resumed;
The Council of Ministers should address issues of funding with a view to attracting other non-
traditional donors and non-traditional funding mechanisms;
The Focal Points should share all documents distributed during this meeting, particularly the
final official Mid-Term Review report, with relevant ministries to solicit comments to enhance
the implementation of the current IGAD Strategy;
The Focal Points should be strengthened to enhance their capacity of monitoring the
implementation of IGAD programmes at national level;
The activities in the Action Plan should be prioritised by giving specific timeframes and budget;
and
The possibility of setting up a basket funding arrangement, including Technical Assistance for its
administration, for supporting implementation of the Action Plan should be explored.

Following up the IGAD Institutional Assessments

European Commission (EC)
As part of the follow-up actions to recommendations of the assessment, the EC provided a consultant to
assist the Secretariat with the formulation of an Institutional Strengthening Project. To this effect, a financing
proposal of about 1 million Euros was forwarded to the EC Delegation in Addis Ababa for consideration.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
CIDA and IGAD Secretariat conducted a joint evaluation to provide an independent performance
assessment of what was accomplished through the Capacity Building and Project Preparation Fund,
and the key lessons learned from the cooperation.

At the end of the evaluation, recommendations were made on how to improve delivery of future
initiatives; and identify options for the future co-operation for an engagement that responds effectively
to both IGAD and CIDA’s priorities in the region.

Internal Workshops on the Findings of all Previous Assessments
In the last six years, IGAD has undergone many institutional assessments that have generated a large
number of recommendations. The last three of these assessments were of particular importance.
These were:
- Institutional Assessment of IGAD by the EC,
- Joint Evaluation of IGAD with CIDA, and
- Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the IGAD Strategy and Implementation Plan 2004-2008 by the Secretariat.

In order to respond to the findings and recommendations of these the assessments, the Secretariat organised an internal Workshop between 22nd and 24th May 2007 that produced a draft Action Plan for IGAD institutional strengthening with four distinct yet complementary components.

These are:
- Component 1: Enhancement of IGAD Secretariat performance (efficiency, effectiveness, and impact);
- Component 2: Enhancement of interactions between the IGAD Secretariat and the member states;
- Component 3: Enhancement of interactions between the IGAD Secretariat and the development partners; and
- Component 4: Enhancement of interactions between the IGAD Secretariat and other external stakeholders.

The draft Action Plan was discussed at the 4th ISIC meeting and later presented to members of the IPF on 15th June 2007, in Addis Ababa.

From 12th to 14th November 2007, the Secretariat convened another internal workshop to prioritise activities in the Action Plan and revise it for presentation to the meetings of the Focal Points and ISIC to be held in January 2008.

**The IGAD–EU Ministerial Troika**

A meeting of the IGAD member states, the EU Presidency and IGAD Secretariat held on 7th July in Djibouti discussed an action plan and implementation modalities of the EC/Horn of Africa Initiative.

During the meeting, both the IGAD Executive Secretary and delegates from the member states strongly expressed the need for its participation and involvement in all stages of the initiative. This call was further emphasized during the successful Ministerial Troika meeting between the EU and IGAD held in Lisbon on 12th July.

The Troika meeting was co-chaired by Mr Seyoum Mesfin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia and Mr João Cravinho, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal.

Among other things, the ministers welcomed the positive outcome of the 7th July meeting in Djibouti, including the adoption of an action plan comprising four clusters: water and energy, regional integration and infrastructure, food security as well as institutional capacity building and culture.

A follow-up meeting of the Troika was held in Brussels on 3rd September.
Information and Documentation

In 2007, the IGAD Information and Documentation Section focused on coordinating and organising the policy organ meetings for the Committee of Ambassadors, Council of Ministers and the extraordinary Summit of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government.

The section also edited and produced the regular IGAD publications, organised and managed library and documentation services, and ran conference services, besides supervising the translation and interpretation services.

Organising Policy Organ Meetings

Summit of Heads of State and Government

Due to some unavoidable circumstances and some important events in several of IGAD member states, it was not possible to convene the 12th Ordinary Summit of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 2007.

Council of Ministers

The 26th Ordinary Session of IGAD Council of Ministers was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 13th March 2007. The session, as is the tradition, was preceded by a meeting of the Committee of Experts held from 10th to 12th March.

The council reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan and the situation in Somalia and issued a communiqué. The ministers underscored the need for IGAD to keep on monitoring the CPA’s implementation and giving appropriate support to both parties. The council also directed the IGAD Secretariat to participate in the Assessment and Evaluation Commission plenary meetings and submit reports to it.
With regard to Somalia, the ministers reaffirmed their confidence in the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), as the legitimate authority and condemned those undermining and preventing it from carrying out its charter. The ministers welcomed the deployment of AMISOM and expressed their appreciation to Uganda for contributing two battalions to the peace mission. Gratitude was also extended to the other countries that pledged to contribute troops, namely, Burundi, Benin, Ghana and Nigeria, as well as Algeria, and the donors that provided financial and logistical support.

The council approved the IGAD Secretariat’s budget for 2007 and activities and the annual report for 2006. The ministers also approved the appointment of six professional staff to fill vacant positions and approved amendments to staff service regulations.

The resolutions of the IGAD Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources and the report and decisions of the Ministers of Gender and Women Affairs were also endorsed for implementation.

**Committee of Ambassadors**

IGAD convened the 18th and 19th meetings of IGAD Committee of Ambassadors in February and October 2007, respectively. All the ambassadors of IGAD member states accredited to Djibouti and IGAD and representatives of the Djibouti Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the two meetings.

While the first meeting focused on the deployment of AMISOM troops and filling of vacant posts at the Secretariat, the second one deliberated at length on the financial situation and arrears in contributions to IGAD.

**IGAD Conference Facilities**

The conference hall at the IGAD Secretariat has a seating capacity of up to 100 delegates and is equipped with simultaneous interpretation and public address systems. Other services linked to the ultra modern hall, include a VIP lounge, a committee room for 15 people, a registration area and documentation room as well as telephone and Internet facilities.

In 2007, the facilities were used for internal secretariat staff meetings and external ones for CEWARN, ICPAT, Unesco, AU, UNFPA, Unicef and UNDP. Many other organisations and institutions have also shown interest in using the venue for their meetings.

In 2008, efforts will be made to establish a delegates’ lounge and a canteen on the terrace so that there is better and more spacious room for refreshments and catering.

**Producing and Distributing IGAD Publications**

As the publishing arm of the IGAD Secretariat, this section is responsible for compiling, editing and producing official documents and publications. The publications include the annual report, proceedings and reports of the IGAD policy organs, the newsletter, information brochures, and other basic documents.

The publications are distributed widely in the member states, among the development partners and other stakeholders worldwide. They are also available at all IGAD meetings and on request.

IGAD News, a bimonthly newsletter, continues to be produced with the assistance of a consultant editor funded by GTZ. Six editions of the newsletter covering a wide range of issues and events were published and distributed in 2007.
In 2008, the focus will be on improving IGAD’s image in the region and internationally. The Secretariat will also implement a comprehensive communications strategy to enhance the capacity of the organisation to widely disseminate information in more user-friendly packages. Depending on availability of funds, there are also plans to recruit a full-time editor and establish a fully-fledged publications unit.

Managing IGAD Library Services

The IGAD Library provides essential documents and reference materials required by staff in the performance of their duties. It also provides information to the Djibouti community, especially high school and university students.

The library’s major functions, therefore, include acquisition, cataloguing and classification of books and journals and loan services. The library also offers reference and current awareness services and owns a collection of CD-ROM bibliographical reference databases on agriculture, rural development and the environment.

Providing Translation and Interpretation Services

According to the Agreement Establishing IGAD, English and French are the authority’s official working languages. All official documents and letters to member states must, therefore, be available in the two languages.

Working documents and reports for all policy organs meetings and major programme conferences must be distributed in both English and French. The bulk of the work is translated from English into French. IGAD realises the constraints in the unit and has approached the French Embassy and the Intergovernmental Francophone Agency for technical assistance.

October and November 2007, Intergovernmental Francophone Agency, through the Djibouti Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised a two-week intensive course to strengthen the capacities of the African Union and diplomats accredited to Djibouti in the use of French language. Alliance Francaise in Djibouti conducted the course.
Upgrading the Internet and Web Applications Equipment

Through the Regional ICT Support Programme, the Internet was upgraded from 128kbps to 512kbps effective from February 2007. The improved capacity ensures higher speeds for information access and dissemination. The increased capacity will also enable IGAD’s specialised institutions to access information in the headquarters.

The Regional ICT Support Programme also financed the procurement of server equipment for hosting in-house mirror websites, firewall system and e-mail services. In addition, a full-time webmaster was recruited to re-design, manage and maintain the main IGAD website as well as other project websites. The web platform is expected to play a crucial role in IGAD’s communications strategy.
IGAD Finances and Administration

This section presents the comprehensive financial accounts of the IGAD Secretariat. It also gives a complete list of IGAD staff and those positions that are yet to be filled.
Finances

Contributions Received from Member States

The Secretariat intensively followed up the collection of unpaid contributions and arrears from the member states through visits, high-level discussions and by writing several reminders. As of 31st December 2007, the Secretariat had received more than US Dollars 2.3 million (see table below) during the year as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>Amount Paid in US Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>304,442.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>821,979.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1,074,059.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,300,481.45</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For this reporting period, only Ethiopia fully paid its contribution for 2007. Payments by the other member states mostly covered arrears for previous years.

Funding from Development Partners

IGAD programme activities were funded by grants and contributions from development partners. As at 31st December 2007, IGAD Secretariat had received more than US Dollars 4.1 million as is shown in the table below. However, the table does not include funds disbursed directly by the donors to fund specific activities, for example the peace processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Contribution in US Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany Agency for technical Cooperation (GTZ) Fund</td>
<td>163,731.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</td>
<td>557,786.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM)</td>
<td>128,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union - RICTSP</td>
<td>216,519.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>1,781,431.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish Peace Fund</td>
<td>756,870.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Counter Terrorism</td>
<td>110,123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Counter Terrorism</td>
<td>159,786.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Counter Terrorism</td>
<td>264,717.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,138,965.51</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### External Auditor’s Report for 2006

#### InterGovernmental Authority on Development

#### Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2006 US$</th>
<th>2005 US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions due from members</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,430,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry debtors and prepayments</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,064,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,867,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,363,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESERVES AND CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,154,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fund - Restricted donor funds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4,813,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,968,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry creditors and accruals</td>
<td></td>
<td>196,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for staff gratuity</td>
<td></td>
<td>767,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for contributions due from members</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,430,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,395,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,363,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Statement of Income and Expenditure

**For the year ended 31 December 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from members</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3,603,347</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,603,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions from contributions due from members</td>
<td></td>
<td>(945,786)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(945,786)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions received during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,657,561</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,657,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from donors</td>
<td>7(i)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,939,434</td>
<td>3,939,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,669</td>
<td>16,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td></td>
<td>83,528</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>83,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,741,089</td>
<td>3,956,290</td>
<td>6,697,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,350,325</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,350,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets purchased</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,647</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating costs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>380,920</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>380,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project expenditure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,522.175</td>
<td>3,522.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,793.892</td>
<td>3,522.175</td>
<td>6,316.067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>(52,803)</td>
<td>434.115</td>
<td>381.312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Personnel

Appointments and Vacancies

Seven vacant posts were advertised in one local newspaper in all member states and were also posted on the official IGAD website. Recruitment and appointment of staff was carried out. Staff members were appointed on the following four posts:

- Legal Advisor,
- Internal Auditor,
- Program Manager - Political Affairs, and
- Project Accountant.

During the year, the six posts were also advertised (some of them were being re advertised) in the member states. The vacant posts are:

1. Director, Economic Cooperation and Social Development
2. Director, Agriculture and Environment
3. Program Manager, Gender Affairs
4. Program Manager, Trade Industry and Tourism
5. Program Manager, Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
6. Translator/Interpreter

IGAD Secretariat Staff as at 31st December 2007

Office of the Executive Secretary

1. Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir Executive Secretary
2. Mr. Ahmed Y. Habbane PM, Planning and Coordination
3. Mrs. Atsede Zerfu* PM, Gender Affairs [until 30th September 2007]
4. Mrs. Fatima Taha Ahmed Internal Auditor
5. Mr. Okubo Yufnalis Legal Advisor
6. Mr. Sizer Kebede Administrative Aide to the Executive Secretary
7. Mrs. Egzharia Tekle Personal Secretary to the Executive Secretary

Division of Agriculture and Environment

1. Prof. Benson Mochoge* Director, Agriculture and Environment [until 30th Sept. 2007]
2. Mr. Maina Karaba PM, Natural Resources and Energy
3. Dr. Debalkew Berhe PM, Environment Protection
4. Dr. Samuel Zziwa PM, Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security
5. Dr. Awad Abdel-Rahim PM, Agriculture Research and Development
6. Ms. Irtzak Askar Farah Secretary to the Division

Division of Economic Co-operation and Social Development

1. Vacant Director, Economic Cooperation and Social Development
2. Vacant PM, Trade, Industry and Tourism
3. Mr. Azhari F. Abdelkarim   PM, Transport and Communication  
4. Ms. Fathia Alwan   PM, Health and Social Development  
5. Ms. Zeinab Mohamoud   Secretary to the Division  

**Division of Peace and Security**  
1. Mr. Daniel Yifru   Director, Peace and Security  
2. Col (Rtd.) Peter Marwa*   PM, Conflict Prevention, Mgt. and Resolution  
   [until May 2007]  
3. Mr. Keflemariam Sebhatu   PM, Humanitarian Affairs  
4. Mrs. Messeret Tilaye   PM, Political Affairs  
5. Mrs. Tegueste Shimelis   Secretary to the Division  

**Division of Administration and Finance**  
1. Mr. Mohamed Said Omar   Director, Administration and Finance  
2. Mrs. Juliet Kamara   PM, Information Documentation  
3. Mrs. Debrework Andarge   Human Resources & Administration Officer  
4. Mr. Ali Daher Had   Finance Officer  
5. Dr. Wilson Were   Translator/Interpreter  
6. Mr. Youssouf Omar Guelleh   Conference and Public Relations Officer  
7. Mr. Simon Mbugua   Systems Administration Officer  
8. Mr. Youssouf Farah   Projects Accountant  
9. Mr. Mohamoud Abdulkarim   Accounts Assistant  
10. Vacant   Library Assistant  
11. Mr. Igueh Ibrahim Daher   Administrative Assistant  
12. Mrs. Aicha Houssein   Secretary to the Division  
13. Mrs. Zeinab Abdi Ahmed   Pool Typist  
14. Ms. Hodan Abdi Mohamed   Pool Typist  
15. Mr. Ahmed Houssein   Receptionist  
16. Mr. Hassan Mohamed   Driver  
17. Mr. Tabet Ahmed Ali   Driver  
18. Mr. Mohamed Osman   Driver  
19. Mrs. Awo Elmi   Cleaner  
20. Mrs. Aicha Omar   Cleaner  
21. Mrs. Mariam Hassan   Cleaner  
22. Mrs. Mariam Farah   Cleaner  
23. Mrs. Amina Farah   Cleaner  
24. Mr. Ahmed Omar Hassan   Technician  
25. Mr. Abdi Omar Rirache   Messenger  
26. Mr. Mohamoud Abdi   Guard  

**Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism – CEWARN, Addis Ababa**  
1. Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil   Director, CEWARN  
2. Mr. Raymond M. Kitevu   CEWERU Liaison Officer  
3. Mr. Peter Otim   Conflict Analysis Officer  
4. Mr. Abdirashid A. Warsame   Response Coordinator  
5. Ms. June Munala   Public Relations and Communications Officer
6. Mrs. Mebrat Woldetensaei Research and Training Officer
7. Ms. Bethlehem Abebe IT and Data Management
8. Mr. Kalayu Bezabh Finance and Administration Officer
9. Ms. Sebene Negussie Office Manager
10. Mr. Yednekachew Sisay Driver/Messenger
11. Mr. Berhanu Sima Gardener/Handy Man
12. Ms. Alemtsehay Seyoum Cleaner

**IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre – ICPAC, Nairobi**

1. Prof. Laban A. Ogallo Director, ICPAC
2. Mr. Bwango Apuuli Deputy Director
3. Mr. Zachary K.K. Atheru Program Officer
4. Ms. Rose Jakoyo Accountant
5. Mrs. Dorothy Rautta Secretary
6. Miss Rosemary Kajuju Cashier/Registry Clerk
7. Mr. J.M Kagema Cleaner/Messenger
8. Mr. Richard Omondi Driver

**IGAD Capacity-Building Program Against Terrorism – ICPAT, Addis Ababa**

1. Amb. Hiruy Amanuel Head, ICPAT
2. Mr. Samuel Sserwanga Senior Legal Analyst
3. Mr. Martin K. Mbugua Senior Counterterrorism Advisor
4. Commander Abebe Muluneh Senior Training Coordinator
5. Mr. Richard Barno Senior Researcher
6. Mr. Seyoum Wubshet Financial Accountant
7. Mrs. Hanna Tilahun Program Administrator
8. Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse Accounts Clerk
9. Mrs. Nejat Abdulrahman Secretary/Receptionist
10. Mr. Demeke Wolde Driver

**Technical Advisors and Other Project Staff**

1. Mr. Niels von Keyserlingk GTZ - IGAD Senior Advisor
3. Mr. Mulugeta Gebrehiwot Coordinator, Peace and Security Strategy Development
4. Mrs. Ute A. Bokah Secretary to the GTZ/IGAD Project
5. Ms. Sara Emahatsion Projects Accountant (EU)
6. Mr. Aemiro Yehayes Projects Accountant (Denmark)
7. Mr. Nadir Ahmed Ali Driver/Clerk for GTZ/IGAD Project
8. Mr. Osman Robleh Doualeh Driver, Regional HIV/AIDS Project (IRAPP)
## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACP</td>
<td>African - Caribbean - Pacific Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEC</td>
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<td>VAW</td>
<td>Violence Against Women</td>
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