## Table of Content

### Foreword
by Eng. Mahboub M. Maalim ................................................................. 5

### An Overview
The Beginning of the IGAD Strategic Plan for 2009 - 2013 ................................. 9

### Programme Highlights and Achievements ............................................. 13

**Agriculture and Environment** .............................................................. 15
- Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security .............................................. 15
- Natural Resources Management .......................................................... 19
- Environment Protection .................................................................... 24

**Economic Cooperation and Social Development** .................................. 31
- Trade, Tourism and Industry ............................................................... 31
- Health and Social Development ......................................................... 36
- Gender Affairs .................................................................................. 43

**Peace and Security** .......................................................................... 45
- Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution .............................. 45
- Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) .......... 50
- IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism .................... 57
- Africa Peace Facility Programme ......................................................... 59
- Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in ESA (CPMR-ESA) 60
- Political Affairs ................................................................................ 61
- Humanitarian Affairs ....................................................................... 62

### Support Services
........................................................................................................ 65
- Planning and Coordination ............................................................... 67
- Information and Documentation ....................................................... 71

### Administration and Finance ................................................................. 73

- Human Resources ........................................................................... 75
- Staff Recruitment ............................................................................ 75
- Staff Training .................................................................................. 75
- Financial Matters ............................................................................ 77

### Annexes
......................................................... 81
- Annex 1: IGAD Secretariat Staff as at 31st December 2009 .......... 83
- Annex 2: Abbreviations and Acronyms ............................................. 87

### Contacts
........................................................................................................ 89
Eighteen months into my tenure as the Executive Secretary of IGAD, I am very grateful for the unwavering support I have continued to receive from my staff, the Member States and our development partners to revitalize the organization towards regional integration. I am therefore proud to report that we have been able to achieve remarkable progress and to attain major milestones in the course of 2009.

While we celebrate these achievements, we also acknowledge the challenges ahead of us and remain confident that we will be able to tackle them together. Building on the commitment and support of the Member States and the development partners alike, we look forward to an even brighter future and the desired transformation of IGAD into the envisaged premier regional organization for achieving peace, prosperity and regional integration in the Horn of Africa.

Recognizing that the region continues to receive over 40% of the world’s food aid and that the situation has been exacerbated by severe drought, as well as rising food and fuel prices world-wide; and believing that the region has the potential not only to feed itself, export surplus food and addressing many other challenges it faces, I hereby humbly present the 2009 Annual Report.

Like in the past, IGAD embarked on a number of projects and other actions to boost regional food production, particularly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas this year.

Working with various stakeholders in the Member States, and bolstered by the support of our development partners, the Division of Agriculture and Environment promoted intra-regional marketing through the provision of market information needed to facilitate the entry of traders and to increase market transparency and efficiency.

Realizing that livestock contributes nearly 60% of the combined agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and is an important component of the livelihoods of an estimated 40 million people in the region, the Ministers responsible for livestock in the IGAD Member States agreed on a regional policy framework for animal health in the context of trade and vulnerability. This was done under the auspices of the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative.

Toward the end of the year, IGAD also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union (AU/IBAR) for the implementation of a continental sanitary and phytosanitary standard-setting project within the Horn of Africa.

Furthermore, over the larger part of 2009, we worked jointly with the EC to harmonize infrastructure development...
and interconnectivity programmes in the areas of transport, energy and water resource management under the Horn of Africa Initiative. In addition, IGAD ensured that these programmes were reflected in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement signed on 25 November in Strasbourg.

The formulation of a proposal for a water platform to support sectoral programmes in the Horn of Africa, to be financed from other EU sources, progressed quite well and it was made ready for financing under the 10th EDF.

As part of yet another continental project under the aegis of the AU, one of our specialized institutions, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), took on a thematic responsibility in the African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD). The overall objective of the AMESD programme in the IGAD sub-region is to enhance the assessment and monitoring of land degradation and natural habitats for sustainable resource management.

In addition, IGAD collaborated with the Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS), with the financial support of the GTZ, to launch studies on the nexus between environment, energy, water, peace and security, climate change, pastoralism, pastoral livelihoods and economic integration in the region.

After convening a regional workshop on environmental security and sustainability in May 2009, IGAD also took part in the First Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and African Lead Experts on Climate Change three months later, both held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

With a growing impasse among some of the IGAD Member States in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations with the EC, the Secretariat worked with the other regional organizations in East and Southern Africa, as well as specialized bodies, to sensitize parliamentarians and civil society leaders with a view to expediting the conclusion of the EPAs.

While a stalemate persists due to some thirteen contentious issues that remain unresolved, a concession has been proposed to allow other ACP countries to go ahead and initial the Interim EPAs.

In an effort to promote the IGAD region as an attractive and viable trading destination, information on particular Member States and the region as a whole is being posted on the IGAD web portal: www.igad.int. This is the first stage in a planned campaign to also market the region as a single tourism destination utilizing a regional online directory as part of a media strategy that aims at channelling tourist traffic to the region.

The revamped regional IGAD web portal will further serve as a gateway that reflects all aspects and operations of IGAD including links to information on Member States. Plans are also underway to revive the IGAD Business Forum (IBF) in order to mobilize the private sector to play a more visible role in the regional integration agenda.

The Division of Economic Cooperation and Social Development at the IGAD Secretariat convened a meeting of experts on trade and integration from the Member States to improve on the proposal of creating a Free Trade Area for the region. During the meeting, it was recommended that the Secretariat undertake a feasibility study in first quarter of 2010.

As the five-year Regional Information Communication Technology Support Programme came to an end, it had to a large extent attained its mission of reducing the digital divide by removing some of the constraints to the use of ICT in the region. These include elimination of conditions that serve to stifle progress such as the regulatory environment, poor communication infrastructures, insufficient access to information needed by entrepreneurs and low skill levels that hinder utilization of the technology.
Remarkable progress was also recorded in all of the three components of the IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Programme. This included the transfer of funds to UNHCR to implement activities geared towards refugees, internal displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and surrounding host communities.

A Memorandum of Understanding between IGAD and Somalia was also signed by the IGAD Secretariat and UNAIDS for Somalia in the presence of the three National AIDS Commissions (NACs) operating in the war-ravaged country.

Separately, following the appointment of the IGAD Facilitator for the Somalia Peace and Reconciliation last year, an office has been set up in Addis Ababa. A Special Envoy was also appointed to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) with an office in Khartoum to closely monitor and ensure follow up on the implementation of the IGAD brokered Sudan Peace Process.

Given the strategic location of Nairobi as a regional hub, with many multinational development organizations, IGAD established a liaison office headed by a political officer with a small administrative staff. The office is serving as a backstop facility for Addis Ababa and Khartoum to follow up on capacity building programmes for Somalia as well as the implementation of the CPA for Southern Sudan.

Still another liaison office was set up at the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa to represent the interests of IGAD at the Commission and among diplomatic missions and development partners based there.

From its base in Addis Ababa, the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) expanded the monitoring and reporting of pastoral and related conflicts in all IGAD Member States this year. It also strengthened the early response side of the Mechanism by fully operationalizing all the national units.

Additionally, CEWARN widened its sources of information by enhancing the information collection system and strengthening its data analysis capacity. It further developed a public relations and communications strategy that, among other things, promoted awareness of CEWARN’s work. While implementing a sustainable long term funding strategy, CEWARN also operationalized the Rapid Response Fund.

I am equally happy to report that the Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Programme for East and Southern Africa (CPMR-ESA), being managed from the IGAD Secretariat, made considerable strides by strengthening the exchange of experiences, research and dialogue between and among the three regional organizations, i.e. IGAD, the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA).

The Programme was also very instrumental and supportive to the finalization of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy that is now awaiting the approval and endorsement of the IGAD Policy Organs.

CPMR-ESA further spearheaded activities to remould the IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT) into the IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP). The new outfit will be mandated to deal with all contemporary security threats facing IGAD Member States.

In the meantime, ICPAT, in its fourth year of existence, continued to enhance judicial measures and optimize inter-departmental cooperation, while improving border control management and promoting strategic cooperation in the region.

On the political front, the IGAD Parliamentary Union was established and its first Secretary General appointed with a fully-fledged secretariat in Addis Ababa. Through the Political Affairs Programme at the IGAD Secretariat, two meetings of the Regional Steering Committee and the General Assembly of the IGAD NGO/CSO Forum were convened.
A workshop organized during one of the general assemblies came up with commonly agreed recommendations to strengthen the interface between the IGAD Member States, the Secretariat and CSOs/NGOs in the region.

At the same time, the IGAD region is being considered to be one of the potential beneficiaries of the Natural Disaster Facility project funded by the European Union (EU) through the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States Secretariat. Besides instituting a Regional Disaster Fund when established, the Facility will enhance the capacity of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) institutions in the Member States, as well as designing national and regional legal framework, sectoral policies and action plans. This will also enforce the DRM component of the Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme (REFORM).

Although tremendous support was received from both the Member States and the development partners, the institution of IGAD continued to suffer a great deal due to a huge human resource deficit tracing back four years ago. Operating at 50 percent of its capacity, the efficiency and effectiveness of the IGAD Secretariat has been curtailed and therefore critical vacant posts need to be filled as a matter of urgency.

Despite these shortcomings, the Secretariat organized several thematic workshops, seminars, retreats and meetings to promote exchange of information among staff and to raise their awareness of each other’s activities. Some of these sessions were also attended by IGAD Focal Points in the Member States, as well as staff members from IGAD’s specialized institutions and offices. Representatives of the development partners were also invited to most of the meetings, especially those dealing with the implementation of the IGAD Strategy.

To streamline partners’ support to IGAD institutional and capacity building initiatives, the Secretariat organized a planning workshop that produced a detailed institutional strengthening and capacity building Action Plan. In the course of the year, the IGAD Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA), expected to improve the effectiveness of the IGAD Secretariat in its service delivery, was also negotiated and eventually signed on 12 October in Addis Ababa.

Furthermore, I served as the chair of the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) which brings together the Chief Executives of regional organizations in East and Southern Africa that include IGAD, EAC, COMESA and IOC.

As you will see throughout this report, we have done our best to deal with the overwhelming challenges, and to deliver on the items we had planned and more. We look forward to the continued commitment of the Member States and the development partners for many years to come.

Eng. Mahhoub M. Maalim
Executive Secretary
IGAD
An Overview
This year marked the beginning of the IGAD Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 that focuses on regional integration, institutional strengthening and harmonization of partners’ support as well as implementation of the regional peace and security strategy.

Like the previous strategic plan, the new strategy aims at promoting economic cooperation and integration of the region through enhanced capacity building of the Member States to boost regional food security and trade, while protecting the environment. It is also endeavouring to build peace, ensure security and manage disaster risks in the region.

**Minimum Integration Plan**

The plan aims at repositioning IGAD as a development institution in the Horn of Africa through regional integration. This will enable IGAD to identify consultation mechanisms among Member States on development issues.

It is also envisaged that the plan will make it possible for IGAD to establish a solid partnership with the other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and strong relations with the African Union and the New Economic Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). In addition, IGAD will be able to meet specific needs of the Member States in pursuance of common policies in key areas and translate the political will of the Member States into concrete actions.

This plan therefore aims, among others, at establishing a free trade zone in the region that would strengthen IGAD to effectively extend its programmes to other areas like trade, infrastructural development, information communication technology (ICT), development of social affairs and macroeconomic convergence.

Since all the members of IGAD are also members of the COMESA, the plan underscored the importance of working in collaboration with other RECs particularly COMESA, EAC and SADC in order to harmonize their policies and programs.

**Institutional Strengthening Action Plan**

The IGAD Secretariat is determined to face the challenge of self-improvement through a genuine institutional strengthening action programme that would ultimately bring about tangible performance enhancement in the organization.

Limited human and organizational capacity of IGAD imposes tremendous challenges not only to the Secretariat but also to both IGAD Member States and development partners. It would require concerted efforts of these stakeholders to confront these challenges by collectively facilitating the IGAD institutional enhancement process.

To this end, the primary objective of this action plan is to enhance capacity of IGAD to efficiently and effectively play its role as a Regional Economic Community for the Horn of Africa region.
It is envisaged that the successful implementation of the plan would produce the desired results that would lead to the accomplishment of the set objective of IGAD institutional strengthening.

**Harmonization of Support to Capacity Building Initiatives**

Through the Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) signed in October this year, IGAD now has an institutionalized mechanism with a number of development partners to enhance its capacity to efficiently and effectively deliver its mandate of achieving peace, prosperity and regional integration of the region.

The Arrangement involved the setting up of a pooled fund for a specified set of purposes that are monitored closely and reported on to development partners in preparation of two annual seminars to be held jointly by IGAD and the development partners. The fund is also aligned to IGAD priorities.

Compared to project support, the fund allows for a higher degree of flexibility in pursuing these priorities in consultation with the development partners. Consequently, the overview of activities does aim for the level of detail as a project document. The mechanism is seen as an activity framework to be adjusted over time, and the joint seminars offering one such opportunity for activity updates and revisions.

**Peace and Security Strategy Implementation**

The comprehensive strategy whose development started more than five years ago covers a wide range of areas from mediation to cooperation on trans-boundary resources as well as emerging and contemporary security threats to the region, such as terrorism, piracy, money laundering, illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, human trafficking, narcotic trade, corruption and cyber crimes.

The strategy awaits endorsement and approval of the IGAD Policy Organs before it is fully implemented.
Programme Highlights and Achievements
Agriculture and Environment

The Division of Agriculture and Environment has four thematic programmes. These are agriculture, livestock and food security; natural resources and energy; environment protection; and dryland agricultural research and technology. Programmes of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) based in Nairobi, Kenya are also coordinated under this Division. In 2009, the Division focuses on funded projects such as the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative, Regional Food Security and Risk Management (REFORM), renewable energy development, and water resource management, and the African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD).

Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security

Activities in this Programme Area have been based on the Regional Food Security Strategy that envisaged regional actions in three main areas: boosting food production, improving marketing and providing safety nets for vulnerable populations. Although the initial timeframe for this strategy was scheduled to end in 2008, the implementation of funded projects and programmes is ongoing. The strategy will be updated in 2010 to bring it in line with the IGAD Minimum Integration Plan (MIP) that is still under development.

Boosting diversity in food production

The need to boost food production cannot be overemphasized, as the IGAD region has a structural food deficit that reached 5 million tons of cereals in 2009. In addition, over 4 million people in this region, mostly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), face chronic food insecurity and at least 2 million are dependent on food aid. The region receives over 40% of the world’s food aid and the situation has been exacerbated by the severe drought as well as rising food and fuel prices world-wide.

However, it has been determined that the region has enormous potential to increase food production for self-sufficiency, as well as to provide a sizeable surplus for export. IGAD has, therefore, embarked on a number of projects and other actions to boost regional food production, particularly in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, home of the most chronically food insecure persons in the region.

Improving agricultural and food marketing

It is increasingly acknowledged that the single biggest obstacle to expanding agri-business and food production in the region is inadequate marketing. A lack of markets and poor marketing infrastructure has made agriculture an unprofitable venture in the past. IGAD is tackling this challenge by promoting intra-regional marketing through the provision of market information needed to facilitate entry of traders in the region and to increase market transparency and efficiency.
Providing food security safety nets

Food security safety nets are local-level interventions designed to hedge vulnerable populations against hunger and malnutrition. Regional interventions in this area were mostly in terms of policy development, information exchange on impending famines and knowledge sharing on the appropriate responses to such crises.

Livestock Policy Initiative Project

Livestock contribute nearly 60% of the combined agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the IGAD Member States, in proportions ranging from 20% in Uganda to nearly 90% in Somalia. The livestock sector is an important component of the livelihoods of an estimated 40 million people in the region. However, the Member States do not have policies in place to optimize the contribution of this sector. Under the 8th EDF, IGAD secured funding from the European Union to finance a regional livestock policy project. In September 2005, IGAD signed a Financing Agreement for this project, worth €5.7 million over 5 years, with implementation beginning in January 2006. The project is executed by the FAO under a Contribution Agreement.

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector towards sustainable food security and poverty reduction in the region. This is being accomplished by strengthening the capacity of IGAD, its Member States, regional organizations and other stakeholders, to formulate advanced livestock sector and related policies that will reduce food insecurity and poverty.

MAINSTAY: Livestock provides livelihood for a majority of people in the arid and semi arid lands of the IGAD region
Some of the activities accomplished this year included:

- Establishing multidisciplinary policy forums, through which stakeholders engaged in policy development in all Member States;
- Establishing information nodes, equipped with a range of information technology in five Member States, and deploying a web-based information system;
- Reaching agreement, among the ministers responsible for livestock in the Member States, on a regional policy framework for animal health in the context of trade and vulnerability that will be developed through a bottom-up process using the above policy hubs;
- Implementing regional gender and livestock training followed by national courses in Djibouti and Kenya; and
- Supporting working groups in five Member States to commence analysis of their countries’ PRSPs in order to mainstream livestock-related livelihoods into the national budgeting process.

Based on a series of case studies, an analysis report was also produced detailing the ways that poorer livestock keepers participate in markets and the policy implications of these choices and activities. In addition, a Communications Officer for the project was recruited.

Some of the planned activities to be undertaken in 2010 include:

- Facilitating agreements and logistics for the establishment of a livestock and pastoralist unit in IGAD;
- Enhancing the profile of livestock within national resource allocation through the PRSP and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) processes;
- Encouraging Member States to agree on acceptable risk levels, with respect to the movement of livestock and livestock products, in support of regional economic integration;
- Assisting Member States with the incorporation of emergency response protocols into national development planning; and
- Implementing training on livestock and related livelihoods in all Member States and training on gender and livestock in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

Efforts are also underway to establish information nodes within the IGAD Secretariat and Somalia and to assist the latter, through stakeholder working groups, in the formulation of a position on livestock development priorities.

**Fertilizer and Inputs Programme**

Fertilizers are a critical technological input needed to accelerate and sustain agricultural production everywhere in the world and more particularly in the IGAD region. Current levels of fertilizer application are low and most fertilizers are imported from outside the region. There is a limited flow of information in the region regarding fertilizer markets and constraints to intra-regional trade in fertilizers.

As a first step to addressing the fertilizer issues in the region, IGAD seeks to formulate a common regional fertilizer policy, in line with the Declaration of the NEPAD/AU Fertilizer Summit held in Abuja, Nigeria in June 2006.

Resource mobilization efforts will be continued in 2010, while awaiting the operationalization of the African Fertilizer Facility of the AfDB.
Participating in standards setting

IGAD, together with other African Regional Economic Communities (RECs), supported the efforts of the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) to attain Intra-ACP funding. The funding will support a continental project that promotes effective participation of African nations in the standard-setting organizations that govern African exports of livestock, crops and animal products. The Financing Agreement, with donor funding of €3.35 million, was signed by AU/IBAR, the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat in September 2007, and the project became operational in May 2008. The Project is scheduled to end in December 2011.

Following the new policy of the AU to implement projects through RECs, the regional bodies have been signing Memoranda of Understanding with AU/IBAR for the implementation of the Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standards Organization (PANSPSO) project. IGAD and AU/IBAR signed the MOU in December 2009, and implementation is to begin in early 2010 with an initial disbursement of €110,000.

Some of the planned activities to be undertaken in 2010 include:

- Introducing PANSPSO project to the Member States;
- Establishing and supporting Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) national committees;
- Educating the trainers to address SPS issues;
- Supporting Member States’ participation in SPS related meetings; and
- Applying for IGAD observer status in the WTO SPS Committee.

Certifying Somali livestock exports

AU/IBAR, in conjunction with the FAO, is implementing the Somali Livestock Export Certification Project (SOLICEP) funded by the EC. Although it is a national project, SOLICEP has implications for livestock exports from the neighboring countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. FAO and AU/IBAR have, therefore, sought the collaboration of IGAD to handle the regional aspects of SOLICEP, which includes nurturing favourable interactions between the IGAD region and the livestock importing countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). To this end, FAO posted a Livestock Trade Expert to the IGAD Secretariat in December 2009 to actualize the regional role of the project.

Some of the planned activities for 2010 include:

- Identifying the key stakeholders/players in livestock trade between the IGAD region and the GCC countries;
- Identifying the requirements of livestock importers;
- Facilitating dialogue between importers, exporters and other stakeholders; and
- Introducing a new livestock certification model/approach.

Regional Food Security Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa

Under the provisions of the EU/ACP Cotonou Agreement of 2003, the regional programming of the European Development Fund (EDF) for the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) region has been undertaken as a joint effort of the four Regional Integration Organizations (RIOs), namely: the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
(COMESA), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the East African Community (EAC) and IGAD.

Implementation of the 9th EDF - Regional Indicative Programme, with an indicative budget in the amount of €223 million, began in early 2003 with the establishment of the Secretariat of the Inter Regional Coordination Committee (IRCC) based at the COMESA Secretariat in Lusaka.

Through joint programming under the IRCC, IGAD was chosen to be the lead organization for the formulation and implementation of the Regional Food Security and Risk Management (REFORM) programme. The Financing Agreement for the REFORM project costing €10 million was signed in May 2007.

The project consists of three components: Social Protection, Disaster Risk Management and Cross-border Traders’ Associations (CBTA). The latter two components are implemented respectively by the IGAD Peace and Security Division and COMESA. Following the signing of a Contribution Agreement between COMESA and the EC, a sum of €2.366 million was transferred to COMESA to implement the CBTA component. Full implementation of this five-year programme started in January 2008.

One of the major activities successfully accomplished this year was the holding the second Technical Advisory Committee for the Social Protection (SP) component in Adama, Ethiopia to determine activities for the second Programme Estimate (PE 2). Thereafter, the PE 2 was developed and, at the same time, several national SP officers were sponsored to attend a two-week training workshop in South Africa.

In 2010, some of the planned activities include:

- Developing an IGAD Social Development Framework;
- Supporting the Djibouti National Social Protection Platform;
- Supporting a revision of the Ethiopia Welfare Policy Framework;
- Promoting/popularizing the Kenya Social Protection Policy and Strategy;
- Supporting formulation of the Uganda Social Protection Policy;
- Supporting establishment of sub-national SP Platforms in Sudan;
- Supporting short-term training in SP, including exposure visits;
- Holding the third and fourth SP TAC meetings; and
- Establishing a regional network of dryland agriculture researchers.

The DRM component of the REFORM Project is reported separately under the IGAD Peace and Security Division.

With regard to early warning, resource mobilization will be jointly pursued with WFP after the signing an MOU between IGAD and WFP in January 2010.

**Natural Resources Management**

Natural resources conservation, with regard to the management of trans-boundary ecosystems, refers to the advancement toward integrated, sustainable utilization and development of available natural resources that may not be confined within national borders.
A natural resources management policy that endeavours to centralize the issues of human interest, and the economic utilization of resources, is based on integrating production systems through the promotion and popularization of alternative systems of subsistence. These systems will ensure sustainable agriculture, greater food security, more dependable supplies of household energy and improved quality of life for the people.

Various approaches currently exist within national boundaries and include knowledge of and techniques for the conservation of productive bases such as forests, soils, water, pasture, etc. Within the Division of Agriculture and Environment, the Energy and Natural Resources Programme is charged with identifying these opportunities, fostering economically fair exchange and ensuring the availability of valuable resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Energy and Natural Resources Programme

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 a Core Asset for Livelihood Security in Eastern Africa”.

IGAD identified three issues for emphasis. These were:

• The need to implement a common regional approach to the governance of resources of strategic value, in line with all of the continental positions on resource management as part of the peace and security agenda;

• Sensitisation of policy makers to sound natural resources governance; and

• Training of personnel at policy and decision making levels on negotiation, advocacy and lobbying for natural resources management.

In partnership with the IUCN, an educational tour of IGAD Members of Parliament was organised in 2008 and the tour visited community conservation areas in Laikipia, Isiolo and other districts of Kenya. The theme, “Pastoralism for conservation and livelihood systems,” focused on demonstrating pastoralism livelihood systems that extend beyond the livestock sector.

Following the tour, the MPs proposed a more focused and optimistic theme toward ASAL development entitled, “Drylands are not wastelands,” and recommended that IGAD should follow it up.
Based on this theme, several action plans and specific activities listed below have been designated for implementation in 2010:

- Conducting a study and workshop to identify existing problems in the current marketing chains and to recommend subsequent value addition of products from the ASALs. The goal is market expansion of products featuring local value addition in order to create wealth and enhance livelihoods. This is viewed as achievable at both regional and national levels, especially in light of renewed international interest in natural products and the promotion of bio-enterprises;

- Seeking the incorporation of natural resource issues into existing bilateral committees of policy makers who currently address security issues separately. Convinced that most conflicts arise over the use of natural resources, particularly in border areas, IGAD will foster activities and map out areas of trans-boundary natural resources that demonstrate the interdependence of natural resource and security issues; and

- Preparing sensitization materials and a policy brief on the findings and lessons learned from the MPs tour. These will be based on the new theme and presented to the Council of Ministers for endorsement.

The materials were prepared in both soft and hard copies and a film was also produced. In 2010, IGAD and IUCN plan to organise the Biennial Conference of Directors of Finance and Directors of Conservation in Entebbe, Uganda. In addition, a study has been commissioned to focus on the contribution of ASALs to national economies that will support government justification for investing in these lands.

**Developing water, energy and natural resources in the Horn of Africa**

The issues regarding water, energy and natural resources, as identified by the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), were acknowledged and a quick analysis prepared for consideration by the European Commission (EC) to avoid duplication in another programme with similar objectives. Furthermore, during an official visit to Brussels by an IGAD delegation, the EC Horn of Africa Initiative was also extensively discussed. Subsequently, a joint EC/IGAD workshop was organized in Mombasa in the first quarter of 2009 and the Mombasa Roadmap for the Horn of Africa Initiative was outlined.
In the course of the year, the JAM programme on water, energy and natural resources was harmonized with IGAD sub-regional activities through a joint IGAD/EC consultation that included the Horn of Africa Initiative programmes. In addition, IGAD ensured that the Horn of Africa initiative was reflected in the RSP/RIP of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement signed on 25 November 2009 in Strasbourg.

The formulation of a project proposal for a water platform to support water programmes in the Horn of Africa, to be financed from other EU sources, progressed quite well and the final document was made ready for financing under the 10th EDF.

**Tapping the regional renewable energy potentials**

Energy represents a complex system within the even more complex socio-economic sphere where human activities related to production, transformation, conversion and consumption of energy interact. It is abundantly clear that more conventional power delivery systems, in the form of a grid, cannot currently be extended to reach all of the rural poor of the region.

The only feasible solution will be the provision of stand-alone, decentralized, renewable energy systems that are affordable and dependable. Such renewable power systems include solar, biomass, pico-hydro, geothermal and wind energy. Decentralization, involvement of the private sector, capacity building, aggressive marketing and publicity should become major instruments if the sub-region aspires to be a leader in new and renewable energy sources in the 21st century.

All of the activities in this programme have been incorporated into the EC Horn of Africa Initiative and are included in the 10th EDF 2010 Annual Action Plan (AAP). A Project Identification Fiche (PIF) was formulated and will be forwarded to the EC for further consideration.

**Managing fresh water resources rationally**

By 2015, all IGAD countries will fall below the threshold of 1720 cubic metres per person per year of renewable fresh water resources and will experience severe water shortages. Despite this critical situation, it is estimated that 40% to 50% of the available water is wasted and used for non-essential activities. The seasonal and spatial distribution of rainfall further complicates the problems by causing periodic flash floods with devastating economic damage and loss of lives. This is aggravated by a general lack of comprehensive information on water and water sources. Consequently, the current inability of Member States to act in protecting populations and resources at risk has been noted with concern.

An effective management strategy of shared watersheds, rivers and wadis, to maximize economic development and avoid conflict, calls for information, knowledge and strategies that will result in the cooperative and equitable development of shared water resources.

**Assessing and mapping of surface and ground waters in the region**

This programme, financed by the African Water Facility and executed by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) for IGAD, has progressed quite well. By mid-January 2008, the OSS and IGAD had finalized the activity plan and budget support for the national coordinators at the 2nd Programme Steering Committee meeting in Addis Ababa. The project manager and coordinator were recruited, activities started off and the Steering Committee Meeting
took place in Addis Ababa in February 2008. However, due to procurement problems, many of the activities stalled and the three validation workshops on various activities planned for the year 2008 did not take place.

In October 2008, IGAD and the OSS organized a training workshop for the national coordinators to enable them to cope with the procedures of the African Development Bank (AfDB). Most of the countries are in the process of finalizing the country reports and national coordinators have acquired the necessary items. In 2009, six country reports on water were, however, finalized by the country consultants. The issue of obtaining the national coordinators’ confirmed support, which is needed to facilitate the programme work, is still outstanding.

One other setback in the programme was that short-listed regional consultants declined to respond to the tenders. The reasons for this were examined by IGAD and the procurement division of the AfDB and appropriate action is being taken, particularly with regard to the Terms of Reference. This programme has also been included in the water programme of the 10th EDF.

In 2010, the new TORs will be finalized and sent to the short-listed firms. Once the selection of these regional consulting firms is finalized, the country validation workshops can be rescheduled. An international firm in Uganda has been identified to undertake the job. As soon as the regional consulting firms are in place and have prepared the regional reports, the three regional validation workshops will be conducted.

**Combating water wastage in urban and peri-urban towns in the region**

In 2009, the Global Water Partnership (GWP) showed interest in developing a strategy to combat water wastage in urban and peri-urban towns in the IGAD region. A concept paper was developed and submitted to GWP for consideration. While they are mobilizing resources, components of this proposal have also been included in the water programme of the 10th EDF under the Water Platform in the Regional Inland Water Resources Programme. The programme is expected to roll out in 2010 or the first quarter of 2011.

Based on comments and recommendations from Brussels on the Financing Proposal, the IGAD-HYCOS Programme has also been shifted to the 10th EDF. Under the Regional Inland Water Programme of the 10th EDF, IGAD-HYCOS will be funded in the amount of €4.8 million and will be launched by WMO and IGAD in 2010.

**Water Harvesting Project**

More than half of the IGAD region is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), which are characterized by recurrent droughts and limited income opportunities, leading the majority of the people in these areas to be chronically food insecure.

The overall objective of the project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and located at the Karamoja Cluster is to enhance food security in the ASALs of the IGAD region through cooperation, integration and exchange of technologies and information.

In 2009, the project focused on field implementation in the two IGAD Member States, namely Ethiopia and Sudan that included the construction of designated structures and preparation of technical and economic evaluations of the project by the consultant. The selection of the IPOs to implement the project on the ground in Kenya and Uganda has not yet been possible.
Also in 2009, before the conclusion of physical work, an environmental and social management plan, certifications of work and the project’s final evaluation and closure were prepared. In addition to completion of the midterm review, an impact assessment and a regional program for replication were also designated requirements.

At a stakeholders’ meeting held in December 2009, it was agreed that the project, in its present form, should be closed down and the lessons learned used to formulate a larger future programme. This will be undertaken in 2010 after consultation with AfDB.

**Environmental Protection**

One of the mandates of IGAD from inception has been the protection and sustainable management of the natural as well as physical environment on which the economic development of the region depends.

Poverty, rapid population growth, inappropriate land use, outdated land tenure systems (policies) and poor exploitation of energy resources are among the root causes and major problems of environmental deterioration in the region. These factors, exacerbated by recurrent drought and other natural and man-made disasters, have resulted in intensified poverty and under-development which, in turn, have accelerated the degradation of the region’s fragile environmental resources.

Currently, IGAD is undertaking a number of integrated activities to mitigate this degradation and advance environmental security and sustainability in the region.

*Promoting environmental assessment through effective policy framework*

Most of the IGAD region consists of arid and semi-arid lands which are especially vulnerable to man-made or natural land degradation processes. Protecting these fragile ecosystems, while sustaining economic growth and livelihoods, poses a serious challenge to the region.

Through environmental assessments potential risks and benefits of policies on the environment prior to implementation of development projects can be identified. Once the positive and negative impacts have been recognized, the necessary corrective measures can be enacted through environmental policies and strategies chosen to suppress negative effects and encourage positive outcomes.

*Implementing the IGAD Environment and Natural Resources Strategic Plan*

The IGAD Secretariat has embarked on a revision of the Strategy on Combating Desertification and Protection of the Environment that was developed in 1990, prior to the IGAD revitalization process six years later. This and other related changes, as well as newly emerging issues and initiatives such as the Global Environment Outlook (GEO), the African Environment Outlook (AEO), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), NEPAD, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and TerrAfrica have drawn attention to the needs of ensuring environmental sustainability and sustained growth in the region.

Following the endorsement of the IGAD Environment and Natural Resources Strategy by the Council of Ministers...
and the Summit of Heads of State and Government, IGAD has undertaken a number of activities to implement it.

In 2009, a draft implementation plan for the strategy was developed with funds from the UN Office for Somalia. Later on, a regional workshop was organized to review the draft implementation plan in February 2009 that was duly presented to the IGAD Committee of Experts the following month. IGAD Policy Organs finally approved the implementation plan in December 2009.

Based on recommendations from a workshop on environmental security and sustainability, a regional programme on climate security and climate adaptation was also developed.

Some of the activities planned for 2010 include:
- Identifying priority programmes;
- Establishing a Ministerial Committee on Environment and Natural Resources; and
- Mobilizing resources for the implementation of programmes, such as the Regional Programme on Climate Security and Climate Adaptation.

**African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) Project**

AMESD is a continental project being implemented by ECOWAS, IGAD, IOC, CEMAC and SADC under the aegis of the AU. Its objective is to help the African Regional Economic Groupings implement their regional policies in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD) and to meet their international obligations, particularly with respect to implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements/Conventions. The project is funded in the amount of €21 million under the 9th EDF programming.

Some of the activities accomplished this year included:
- Developing a thematic grant proposal that was officially submitted to the EC Delegation in Addis Ababa for their consideration;
- Following up on implementation of the project, particularly in the development of the AMESD Global Vision and Strategy;
- Serving as Chair of the AMESD Steering Committee in the first quarter;
- Attending the third AMESD Steering Committee meeting in Nigeria and a workshop organized by EUMETSAT in Germany; and
- Participating in AMESD and Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) meetings held in Ethiopia and Italy, respectively.

Planned activities for 2010 include:
- Ensuring that the grant proposal is endorsed;
- Implementing the AMESD project on assessment and monitoring of land degradation and natural habitats for sustainable resource management in the region;
- Following up the Post-AMESD Initiative; and
- Continuing the collaboration with other RECs in the development of GMES in Africa.
IGAD Environment Outlook (IEO) Process

The first IEO that presented the State of the Environment Report for the region was produced in 2007 as part of the African Environment Outlook (AEO) process. That report focused primarily on available environmental resources, which are the assets for sustainable development in the region. IGAD is now preparing to embark on the production of its second IEO report.

In 2010, IGAD will undertake a mission to UNEP to follow up on its request for a second IEO as well as participate in the preparation of the next AEO Report.

Addressing environmental challenges through cooperation

The Charter Establishing IGAD stipulates that the Member States strengthen their cooperation in order to address trans-boundary challenges, concerns and issues that would be difficult for a single country to handle alone for reasons of financial, technical and skilled manpower shortages.

The Environmental Protection Programme focuses primarily on the harmonization and development of policies, cooperation on development, transfer of technologies, capacity building and addressing new emerging issues in the environmental fields.

Promoting environmental education and training

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

Public education, both formal and informal, must emphasize the application of simple, practical approaches to sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

This year, much of the efforts were geared towards developing and submitting a project proposal to different donors, including AfDB, for their consideration and support. In 2010, more efforts will be directed towards mobilizing resources for implementation of the project.

Strengthening environmental pollution control

The IGAD region is faced with environmental pollution threats arising from the production, usage, storage and transportation of hazardous and toxic wastes. The hinterlands are intensely cultivated and are prone to soil erosion that transports agro-chemicals to marine and fresh water bodies.

The biggest challenge comes from the long coastline bordering the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea where, due to its magnitude and the absence of monitoring mechanisms, the coastline is prone to unscrupulous dumping of toxic wastes. In both the hinterlands and at the coastline, IGAD Member States lack the capacity to maintain adequate surveillance and provide early warning of major calamities arising from environmental pollution.

A project proposal has been submitted to different donors for their consideration and next year, the programme will develop a regional strategy for medical waste disposal as well as intensify resource mobilisation efforts.
Building capacity for sustainable management of biodiversity

Biodiversity is the basis for sustained economic growth and livelihoods in the IGAD region. A project was therefore formulated to assist the IGAD Secretariat and its Member States build their technical capacity for sustainable management of biodiversity through environmental assessment and monitoring. The project is also aimed at assisting IGAD and its Member States to identify and support joint activities within the region to spearhead the implementation of the UNCBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD.

This year, the Programme Manager responsible for the project participated in a number of IRCC meetings with a view of developing the biodiversity programme under the 10th EDF. In addition, IGAD developed a comprehensive Drylands Forest Biodiversity Programme, its Project Identification Fiche (PIF), an Annual Action Fiche (AAF) and Technical Action Plans (TAPs). The programme was submitted to Quality Support Group (QSG) at the EC in Brussels, but was not accepted.

In 2010, the PIF will be reviewed, finalized and resubmitted based on the comments from Brussels.

Environmental Component of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)

The IGAD Sub-regional Action Plan for the implementation of the environmental component of NEPAD was developed and endorsed by IGAD Policy Organs in 2007. This action plan was developed in collaboration with other stakeholders in the region, with the support of the NEPAD Secretariat and UNEP/GEF. Since that time, IGAD has been unsuccessful in mobilizing necessary resources for the implementation of the action plan.

Notwithstanding, this year IGAD hosted a Consultative Meeting on Harmonization of Environmental Activities
between RECs, NEPAD and the AUC. In collaboration with FESS and with the financial support of the GTZ, IGAD also launched studies on the nexus between environmental security and energy security, water security, peace security, climate change, pastoralism and pastoral livelihoods and economic integration.

Other major activities undertaken in 2009 include:

- Reviewing a number of papers prepared by consultants for the IGAD/FESS workshop, to be held in May 2009, on the nexus between environment security and other sectors such as energy security, food security, water security and economic integration;
- Convening a regional workshop on environmental security and sustainability in the IGAD region in May 2009;
- Participating in the First Meeting of the Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and African Lead Experts on Climate Change (24 August 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia); and
- Continuing to mobilize resources for SREAP.

In 2010, IGAD intends to redouble its efforts to mobilize necessary resources for SREAP implementation as well as provide training to Member States on environment security assessment framework (ESAF) in collaboration with FESS.

**VEGETATION:** Dryland plants such as this desert date thrive in many parts of the Horn of Africa with very little water
**Honouring the multilateral environmental agreements and conventions**

The IGAD Member States are Parties to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements/Conventions including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). As Parties to these agreements and conventions, IGAD Member States have pledged to honour the terms of these agreements within the agreed upon timeframe and scale.

In the effort to discharge their responsibilities, Member States have developed National Action Programmes/Plans to implement a number of these agreements. The IGAD Secretariat has also developed Sub-regional Action Programmes/Plans (SRAPs) to complement the national efforts.

In the course of this year, IGAD spearheaded a series of efforts to re-activate its partnership with the Global Mechanism (GM) through TA support as well as the Sub-regional Support Facility. IGAD also attended the meeting of the EC-ACP MEA (Multilateral Environment Agreements) Programme being implemented by UNEP under the auspices of the AUC from between 10 and 13 August 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Development of a manual for Member States to assist with alignment of their NAPs to the new CCD Ten-Year Strategic Plan will occupy a large part of 2010. Other planned activities will include supporting the efforts of the Member States to re-align their NAPs to the CCD Ten-Year Strategic Plan and organizing a regional workshop to review and align the SRAP.

Implementation of the Community Exchange and Training Project (CETP) suffered in 2009 due to lack of resources for scaling up the programme. Next year, IGAD will continue mobilize resources for advancing the CETP programme.

Another undertaking that IGAD plans to pursue in 2010 will be the Partnership Initiative for Sustainable Land Management in the Sub-region. A mission to GM to seek their support on the initiative is planned.
Economic Cooperation and Social Development

The Division of Economic Cooperation and Social Development handles programmes on trade, tourism and industry; transport and communications; and health and social development. This year, the focus was on the Minimum Integration Plan for the region, the Economic Partnership Agreements with European Union, regional infrastructure development under the Horn of Africa Initiative, the Regional ICT Support Programme (RICTSP) and the IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Programme (IRAPP).

Trade, Tourism and Industry

Trade

Negotiating the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

IGAD Member States (apart from Kenya and Uganda that are subsumed under the EAC) are represented in the EPA negotiations by the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) negotiating configuration. Kenya and Uganda, working under the EACEPA negotiating configuration, have initialled Interim Economic Partnership Agreements (IEPAs). This leaves Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Sudan and Somalia out. These Member States of IGAD have decided that they will not sign the EPAs if the following contentious issues are not resolved in their favour:

- Substantially all trade (SAT) and transitional period thresholds,
- MFN treatment clause,
- Export taxes and quantitative restrictions (QRs),
- Standstill/modification of tariffs,
- Free circulation,
- Agricultural safeguards,
- Infant industries safeguards,
- Rules of origin-cumulation,
- Principal of asymmetry on ROO,
- Development support by EU,
- Trade in services,
- Trade related issues, and
- Dispute settlement and institutional issues.
In the ESA EPA negotiating configuration, to which the remainder of the IGAD Member States cited above belong, six out of a total eleven countries have initialled the IEPAAs. But these six do not include the IGAD Member States due to the thirteen reasons outlined above.

This has caused a stalemate; however some Heads of State and Government have suggested that ACP countries should go ahead and initial the IEPAAs for two reasons, namely:

- To avoid the disruption of trade in the ACP countries; and
- To ensure means of a lock in mechanism to consolidate the concessions from EU so far gained by the ACP countries.

The IGAD Secretariat, together with the RECs grouped under the ESA negotiating configuration, i.e. COMESA, IOC and specialized bodies, met with the parliamentarians and civil society leaders in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 July 2009 and briefed them with a view to expedite the conclusion of the EPAs.

It was anticipated that fully briefed parliamentarians would be better positioned and equipped during the national and regional parliamentary sessions when debating the ratification and domestication of EPAs, as well as monitoring their implementation.

Further consultations between the EU and the ACP to move the EPA negotiations towards conclusion are foreseen in the course of 2010.

**Reviving the IGAD Business Forum**

The IGAD Secretariat hosted the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on 7 and 8 December 2009 in Djibouti. The Council issued a communiqué appreciating the plan to revive the IGAD Business Forum (IBF) in order to use it in mobilizing the private sector to play a more visible role in the regional integration agenda.

A conference to restart IBF activities is planned to take place in May 2010 in Kampala.

**Working towards an IGAD Free Trade Area (FTA)**

Under the direction of the 33rd Council of Ministers, the IGAD Secretariat convened a meeting of experts on trade and integration from the Member States to improve on the proposal of creating a Free Trade Area for the region. The meeting recommended that the Secretariat undertake a feasibility study.

Among the planned activities for 2010 therefore include drawing the terms of reference to facilitate the hiring of a short term consultant to conduct the feasibility study and subsequently hiring a consultant. In addition, terms of reference will also be drawn to hire a short term trade expert to conduct research and write a trade policy for IGAD.

**Keeping an eye on the WTO Non Agricultural Market Access (NAMA)**

The IGAD Secretariat will continue to represent the interests of its Member States in the negotiations on market access. This will be done by coordinating and liaising with partners like UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Group of Negotiators to the WTO in Geneva and the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC) in order to forge a common strategy on Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) for the forthcoming NAMA negotiations.
Cooperating with Development Partners

Furthermore, IGAD Secretariat is developing a Multi Annual Work Plan (MAWP) and will soon be applying for funds under the COMESA coordinated – Second Regional Integration Support Program (RISP 2) in order to implement its planned activities.

Tourism

Already information on attractions in particular Member States and the region as a whole is being posted on the IGAD web portal: www.igad.int. This is the first stage in a planned campaign to market the region as a single tourism destination utilizing a regional online directory in a media strategy that aims at channelling tourist traffic to the region.

Consultative meetings with the Department of Infrastructure and Energy of the African Union to discuss the implementation of the AU/NEPAD Tourism action plan are planned in 2010.

Industry

The IGAD Secretariat approached the EU branch in Brussels that aids enterprise development known as BIZCLIM (Business Climate Facilitation) for grants to assist in the process of value addition by the SMEs in the IGAD member countries.

In 2010, IGAD will continue to lobby similar donors including the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) to support the SMEs in the value addition endeavour.

Development of Regional Infrastructure

Improving regional transport interconnectivity

Under the Horn of Africa Initiative (HOAI), the second Joint Assessment Meeting (JAM II) took place between 12 and 15 May 2009 in Mombasa, Kenya. Following the four days of intensive and constructive discussions, the experts agreed on concrete priority project proposals in the area of transport interconnectivity.

Four priority road corridors were proposed at a cost of €1.267 billion: Sudan-Kenya (€360 million), Kenya-Ethiopia (€372 million), Sudan-Uganda (€385 million), Berbera corridor, Ethiopia-Somalia, (€150 million), in addition to a transport facilitation program of between €20 million and €25 million to supplement the program. Two rail connections were also proposed (Uganda-Sudan and Djibouti- Ethiopia), but not with the same priority.

The Ethiopia-Djibouti Railway is a €47.8 million rehabilitation project consisting of €30 million from the regional envelope and the remainder from the Ethiopian National Indicative Programme (NIP). The contract for track rehabilitation alone is €40.3 million.

The Djibouti-Addis Corridor is a €32 million road project with €25 million from the regional envelop and €7 million from the Djibouti NIP. Three contracts were awarded, one for works, one for supervision and a third for Technical Assistance to the Djibouti Ministry of Public Works.
INTERCONNECTIVITY: Railway network in the region provides vital integration links for people, goods and services

Regional ICT Support Programme (RICTSP)

The Financing Agreement of RICTSP commenced on 18 May 2004 and was scheduled to end on 30 June 2011. However, the operational implementation phase ended on 30 June 2009. The second and last programme estimate on the RICTSP ended on 17 May 2009.

The programme has contributed to the overall objectives of the region’s integration agenda, as defined in the ESA RSP and RIP, by providing an effective and efficiently functioning ICT environment whose impact is to reduce the costs of doing business, provide new opportunities for economic activities to take place, especially in the service sectors, and improve the prospects for economic growth and the reduction of poverty.

The mission of the programme to achieve a reduction in the digital divide by removing some of the constraints to the use of information and communications technologies has to a large extent been attained. These include conditions that serve to stifle progress such as the regulatory environment, poor communications infrastructures, poor access to information needed by entrepreneurs and low skill levels that hinder utilization of the technology.

The stakeholders and beneficiary countries have been Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. Each of the countries has established a functional National Working Group (NWG), set up a Secretariat in the ICT Government Office and conducted regular meetings on the progress of ICT.
## Examples of NWG Activities in Djibouti and Sudan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Workshop/Meeting</th>
<th>Outcome /Reports</th>
<th>Date Held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>ICT Census and Census Results Dissemination Workshop</td>
<td>Survey of use of ICT and presentation of results of National ICT Census</td>
<td>29 January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of ICT for Mathematics Teachers Workshop</td>
<td>Training and sensitization of mathematics teachers in use of ICT</td>
<td>5 – 12 February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>E-Government Master Plan Workshop</td>
<td>Presentation of the developed E-Government Master plan</td>
<td>24 January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telecentre for Development</td>
<td>Planning for populating Telecentres</td>
<td>27 January 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disseminating of ICT to Rural Women Workshop</td>
<td>A research of rural women ICT dissemination</td>
<td>23 February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-Government Applications and ERP System Workshop</td>
<td>Training workshop for E-government applications and ERP systems</td>
<td>26 February 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new Regional IGAD Portal (www.igad.int) is a gateway site that reflects all aspects and operations of IGAD including links to information on Member States.

Each division at the secretariat, including the office of the Executive Secretary, has its own dedicated section providing information specific to the division. Notably, the new portal is also helping the Human Resources office with recruitment processes ranging from advertising the vacant posts to receiving online applications.

In addition, the portal also has a dynamic Calendar of Events and web-based file uploading and downloading features among other innovations.

Furthermore, a cumulative total of thirty staff members of IGAD Secretariat and civil servants from Member States have received training in web editing and web design as well as content management system to be able to upload to the Regional Web Portal.
Examples of accomplishments by some of project institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Addis Ababa Women Entrepreneurs Association (AAWEA) | ● Information centre established  
● Identified hardware and software procured and installed  
● Required database system designed and developed  
● AAWEA website upgraded  
● Information system sensitization workshop held  
● Final evaluation conducted and feedback received from incubates on information centre services |
| Business Women Secretariat of the Sudanese Business and Employers Federation | ● Training courses on ICT established  
● Incubation centre and programme established  
● Tools and equipment for the centre purchased and installed  
● Readiness to admit incubates and provide training and coaching as needed achieved |

**Health**

**IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Partnership Programme (IRAPP)**

IRAPP was designed to improve access to HIV/AIDS services for cross border marginalized populations (CBMPs) and surrounding host communities, as well as enable scaling up of the provision of services, by establishing a common approach to support these populations in the IGAD Member States.

This year, activities of the programme concentrated on the preparation of annual reports, annual work plan, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) training and IRAPP meetings. For example, the month of February was filled with activities related to back-to-back meetings for M&E and Health Technical Working Groups as well as Steering and Ministerial Committee.

The proceedings of all these meetings were finalised and disseminated in March 2009.
**Progress made on Component 1A**

**Component 1:** Support to Refugees, IDPs, Returnees, Surrounding Host Communities and Cross-border and Mobile Populations. Sub-component 1A focuses on the first three communities and is implemented by UNHCR in collaboration with NACs; while Sub-component 1B focuses on cross-border and mobile populations (CBMPs) and is implemented by the NACs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approval of annual action plan</td>
<td>Action plans approved by the Steering and Ministerial Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of funds to UNHCR by IGAD</td>
<td>Funds transferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR to conduct a regional capacity building workshop for its stakeholders</td>
<td>Stakeholders’ workshop on M&amp;E conducted in Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR to train Member States and PFO staff on how to conduct BSS</td>
<td>Three-day training conducted in Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR to conduct BSS in selected refugee camps in Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda and Kenya</td>
<td>BSS was conducted in three countries, except Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR to conduct Sentinel Surveillance in selected refugee camps</td>
<td>Surveillance conducted only in Kyaka, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR to submit periodic reports of IRAPP activities in each Member State</td>
<td>Semi-annual reports were submitted to PFO, except for Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement refugees/IDPs activities according to the approved plan</td>
<td>Most activities have been implemented and others are ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission of activity proposals for 2010</td>
<td>Proposals submitted to PFO by UNHCR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having received the budget to implement the subcomponent 1A activities, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) revised the action plans. These were then presented to the Steering and Ministerial Committees in Addis Ababa in February 2009 and approval secured. Later, discussions were held between the World Bank (WB), UNHCR and IGAD to conduct baseline BSS with adjustment in budget.
### Progress made on Component 1B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finalisation of Somalia MOU with UNAIDS</td>
<td>The MOU with Somalia was signed by IGAD and UNAIDS for Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue supporting existing hot spot areas activities according to the national action plans</td>
<td>All countries have selected the additional hot spots and received funds for hot spot activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct rapid hot spot assessment</td>
<td>Only Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan have finalized rapid assessment for all its hot spots. Uganda, Ethiopia and North Sudan are yet to conduct the assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct mapping survey in South Sudan</td>
<td>Survey was successfully finalized and a report submitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IGAD and Somalia was signed by the IGAD Secretariat and UNAIDS for Somalia in the presence of the three National AIDS Commissions (NACs) operating in Somalia. Separately, Kenya and Uganda submitted the final version of the hot spot areas action plan for 2009. Sudan submitted the final hot spot assessment report while Ethiopia, Uganda and Djibouti have submitted draft reports.

**PARTNERSHIP:** Representatives of development partners, IGAD Member States and the Secretariat share experiences
Component 2: Cross-border collaboration on the Health Sector Response to HIV/AIDS. This component addresses the challenges of the health sector responses to HIV/AIDS with regard to migrant populations across the borders of IGAD Member States and the learning and exchange of experience among health sector partners.

**Progress made on Component 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop criteria and guidelines for best practices among IGAD countries</td>
<td>Criteria and guidelines developed and shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadmap of harmonization for HIV/AIDS/STIs protocol and guidelines and standardization of referral mechanisms</td>
<td>The protocol harmonization report, including the standardized referral chart/card were finalized and submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct a national harmonization workshop in each Member State</td>
<td>Workshops were conducted in all countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compile national workshop outcomes report to be submitted to the HTWG</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapping of the health facilities providing HIV/AIDS services</td>
<td>Assessment finalized in Kenya and South Sudan, but still ongoing in others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiate Regional Strategic Plan</td>
<td>The terms of reference were revised by all partners and all countries have nominated two task force members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct Cross-Border meetings</td>
<td>Conducted between Uganda and Kenya as well as between Djibouti and Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize a study tour for NACs to share best practices</td>
<td>Tour did not take place and therefore rescheduled for next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the collection of the updated version of HIV/AIDS protocols and guidelines from the countries, Kenya and Sudan (the only countries that said they have updated versions of protocols) have submitted an updated version of the protocol.
**Component 3:** Project Management, Coordination, Capacity Building and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). This component focuses on three main sub-components: management and coordination, capacity building and Monitoring & Evaluation.

### Progress made on Component 3: Project Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upgrade financial procurement systems</td>
<td>Upgraded system installed and PFO staff trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen management of IRAPP office</td>
<td>IRAPP recurrent expenditure funded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print IRAPP pamphlets and brochure</td>
<td>Printed and disseminated to CFPs and stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support country focal point activities</td>
<td>Technical support for CFPs provided in all project implementation modalities and workshop held in Kampala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct joint supervisory visits to the selected hot spot areas</td>
<td>Visits conducted in North Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Djibouti and Ethiopia, except South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organise Annual Steering and Ministerial Committee meetings</td>
<td>Meetings were rescheduled to be conducted in March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organize (Health and M&amp;E) TWG meetings</td>
<td>Meetings were rescheduled to be conducted in March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment of a gender officer</td>
<td>The vacancy was advertised, candidates were short-listed and interviewed, but the selected candidates declined the offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posting of quarterly reports on the IGAD website</td>
<td>Reports posted on the website</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Progress made on Component 3: IGAD Health and Social Affairs Desk (HESAD) Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen management of the Health Desk at the Secretariat</td>
<td>Provision of supplies was accomplished and equipment maintenance done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procure short term consultancies to reinforce capacity of the Desk</td>
<td>A consultant hired to give guidance on coordination of health matters with the other RECs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory visits by IGAD to PFO</td>
<td>Four visits conducted to give guidance on both technical and management issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocate and mobilise resources for IRAPP</td>
<td>Advocacy and resource mobilization done and as a result UNFPA supported the integration of Reproductive Health in IRAPP activities and discussions underway for the integration of Roll Back Malaria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to boost stakeholders’ capacity to implement IRAPP activities, various training workshops were organized for both stakeholders and staff.

**Progress made on Component 3: Monitoring & Evaluation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planned Activity</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finalise M&amp;E Implementation Manual</td>
<td>Manual finalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print and disseminate M&amp;E Implementation Manual</td>
<td>Manual printed and will be disseminated during the annual TWG, Steering and Ministerial meetings in March 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect the first quarter report and revise the baseline data and targets for the results framework</td>
<td>Quarterly reports submitted and baseline data set in consultation with Member States and M&amp;E technical working group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk review of the regional situation of STI drug resistance</td>
<td>Concept note and TOR for the study disseminated to the M&amp;E TWG members for comments, but review itself postponed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish regional framework to monitor ART drug resistance</td>
<td>Collection of national ARV monitoring framework from the countries initiated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop and disseminate quarterly, semi – annual and annual progress reports</td>
<td>All reports compiled and submitted to relevant stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post the reports on the IGAD Website</td>
<td>The reports submitted to IGAD Secretariat and have been posted on the website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct HIV/AIDS mapping survey on pastoralists</td>
<td>Mapping survey successfully conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct HIV/AIDS assessment in the main transport corridors</td>
<td>Study ongoing after national consultants were selected and trained on the study methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct HIV/AIDS gender assessment</td>
<td>The gender assessment study ongoing after. National consultants were selected and trained on the study methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Some of the achievements made by Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicator</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>% Achieved</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCT: Number of functioning VCT sites in targeted areas (refugee camps and host communities in hot spots)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Djibouti - 1, Ethiopia - 2, Somalia - 10, North Sudan - 1, South Sudan - 2, and Uganda - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCT: Number of clients counselled and tested in hot spot areas in 2009</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>3737</td>
<td>579%</td>
<td>Figures reported in Ethiopia, North Sudan and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIs: Number of health facilities providing STI services in hot spot areas</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Figures reported in Ethiopia, North Sudan and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIs: Number of clients receiving STI services in the targeted sites (refugee camps and host Communities in hot spots)</td>
<td>7645</td>
<td>6292</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Figures reported in Ethiopia, North Sudan and Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC/BCC: Number of hot spots with community-based HIV prevention programmes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Activities have begun in all selected hot spots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC/BCC: Number of peer educators trained by IGAD implementers)</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Figures reported for Djibouti, Ethiopia, North and South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom distribution: Number of condoms distributed to target populations by IGAD implementers (by male and female condoms)</td>
<td>687,800</td>
<td>322,783</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Figures reported in all countries except Kenya and Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support: Number of PLWHA associations supported by IRAPP in the targeted areas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>Figures reported for Ethiopia only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sexual Reproductive Health

With the technical and financial support of UNFPA, the IGAD HESAD developed a four-year plan of action aimed at assisting the Member States in moving toward the goal of universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services by 2015.

With the support, a three-day meeting for Ministry of Health officials responsible for Reproductive Health (RH) in the Member States, as well as Country Focal Points responsible for implementation of IRAPP was organized. This meeting reviewed the implementation status of the Maputo Plan of Action by Member States since September 2006. The participants also reviewed the RH situation in their respective countries with a particular focus on CBMPs and developed an action plan for 2010 for each Member State in which RH and RHCS activities and HIV/AIDS activities for CBMPs have been integrated.

During the meeting, it was also agreed that a consultant hired by IGAD would further analyse the countries action plans and develop a regionally integrated RH with an HIV/AIDS action plan 2010 for CBMPs in the region.

Education

IGAD is keen to launch a Regional Educational Project for CBMPs with the view to addressing the basic educational needs. In this regard, IGAD has submitted to development partners in 2009 a request for funding of an Educational Policy Framework for the CBMPs.

Discussions are underway and some activities towards the development of the framework will be undertaken in 2010.

Gender Affairs

Bringing together women parliamentarians

The Gender Affairs Programme at the IGAD Secretariat organized for the first time a conference for women parliamentarians between 14 and 16 December 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The three-day conference was in response to the Third UN Millennium Development Goal (MDG 3) that aims at eliminating gender disparity at all levels by reducing inequalities based on gender, which hinder the potential to reduce poverty and achieve high levels of well-being in societies around the world.

The conference however focused on the aspect of the MDG 3 that endeavours to increase women’s representation in government and proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments by 2015.

Furthermore, the conference was inspired by Article 9 of the AU Maputo Protocol on the Right to Participation in the Political and Decision-Making Process that urges States Parties to take specific positive action to promote participative governance and the equal participation of women in the political life of their countries through affirmative action, enabling national legislation and other measures to ensure that:

- Women participate without any discrimination in all elections;
- Women are represented equally at all levels with men in all electoral processes; and
Women are equal partners with men at all levels of development and implementation of State policies and development programmes.

The Protocol also advocates for States Parties to ensure increased and effective representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making.

The main objective of the conference was therefore to bring together women political representatives from IGAD Member States to share their experiences and deliberate on issues of concern, particularly those that hinder realization of gender mainstreaming targets, especially women’s attainment of political power and placement in higher decision-making positions. The conference further created an opportunity to review and validate the situational assessment done in the Member States as well as raise the awareness of women parliamentarians on gender and on human rights issues.

Delegates from IGAD Member States of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda included women parliamentarians, leaders of women organizations as well as the civil society.

*SOLIDARITY:* Leaders of women parliamentarians from the IGAD Member States hold hands as a sign of sisterhood and regional cooperation
Peace and Security

The Division of Peace and Security is responsible for conflict prevention, management and resolution in the region; the IGAD Capacity Building Program against Terrorism (ICPAT); and the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). Political and Humanitarian Affairs Programmes are also handled under this Division.

In the course of the year, the Division established the Africa Peace Facility Programme at the Secretariat as well as liaison offices at the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa and another one in Nairobi.

The year also saw the appointment of the Special Envoy to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) of the CPA, the IGAD Facilitator for the Somalia Peace and Reconciliation, and the Secretary General to the IGAD Parliamentary Union.

Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution

IGAD Political Liaison Office

The office situated in Nairobi is headed by a political officer with a small administrative staff. Besides following up capacity building programmes for Somalia as well as the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) for Sudan, it is also now involved in the Africa Peace Facility programmes of the AU and has been participating in various meetings on peace and security.

In 2009, the Head of the Office represented IGAD in a meeting on piracy in Mauritius that recommended coordinated efforts involving all the RECs to tackle the menace. He also represented the Executive Secretary in various meetings in Nairobi including the one organized by EAC as part of their 10th anniversary celebrations on security dynamics in the region, and the AU meeting on enhancing capacity building in mediation.

Conflict Resolution

Following up on the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The first two months of 2009 saw the appointed Special Envoy of IGAD to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) of the CPA establish himself and his team in Khartoum. While operating from a temporary office provided by the Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Special Envoy managed to identify suitable premises for an office and finalize the leasing process.

Thereafter, the envoy presented his credentials to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan and the AEC Chairman. He also met with the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Director General of Protocol.
In addition, courtesy calls were made to Minister Kosti Manibe, State Minister Angelina Teny from SPLM, Dr. Sayed El Khatib - Director of the Institute of Peace and Security, Ambassador Hassan Mohamed and State Minister Idris Ibrahim from NCP to create awareness about the office of the IGAD Special Envoy and its purpose. The envoy also called on ambassadors of IGAD Member States in Khartoum and representatives of other countries as well as missions and observers of the AEC.

The envoy and his assistant both participated in weekly plenary and working group meetings of the AEC other than workshops and conferences related to the implementation of the CPA. These included the Forum for Supporters and Witnesses of the CPA held in Washington, DC on 23 and 24 June 2009, a workshop organized by the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies in Dakar, Senegal between 14 and 28 June 2009 as well as the presentation on the CPA by the Chairman of the AEC organized by the Sudan International and Friendship Forum at Friendship Hall in Khartoum on 27 April 2009.

On 25 August 2009, the envoy was called upon to make a presentation on the status of the implementation of the CPA at the Africa Union Peace and Security Council meeting held in Addis Ababa. Earlier, he had attended the Abyei Arbitration ruling delivered by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) at Peace Palace, The Hague on 21 July 2009.

Among the field trip made included to Juba between 13 and 18 May 2009 during which the envoy met important officials of the Government of Southern Sudan among them, the Vice President of GOSS, Dr. Riek Machar. The envoy also visited Abyei in August 2009 as part of the AEC delegation to see the area in the aftermath of the ruling by the PCA.
Facilitating peace and reconciliation in Somalia

The 31st Extraordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Minister held in Addis Ababa on 21 December 2008 endorsed the appointment of Hon. Kipruto arap Kirwa by the Government of Kenya as the IGAD Facilitator for the Somalia Peace and Reconciliation, and called upon the IGAD Member States, partner countries and organizations, and the Somali parties in particular, the leadership of TFI's and the leadership of the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia (ARS) to render him full support in the discharge of his responsibilities.

The terms of reference for the IGAD Office of the Facilitator drawn based on the Nairobi IGAD Summit Declaration and subsequent decisions by the Summit and the Council are to:

- Assist the TFG in its endeavour to build peace, security and stability through a process of national reconciliation;
- Coordinate the effort by the IGAD member States and the international partners in the area of institutional and capacity building for Somalia;
- Assist the TFG to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it as envisaged in the Transitional Federal Charter (TFC) and the Djibouti Agreement;
- Assist in the mobilization of financial and technical resources to enable the TFG fulfil its mandate; and
- Facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the TFC with respect to the establishment of institutions and commissions as envisaged for the transitional period and beyond.

Much political achievements have been realised following the Djibouti Peace Process that resulted in the expansion of the Transitional Federal Parliament and the establishment of a Government of National Unity. However, peace, security and stability in Somalia especially in south and central regions remain highly volatile. The main challenge that the TFG and people of Somalia are facing today comes from the extremist forces of Al-Shabab and Hizbul Islam supported by their foreign backers.

A collective push led by IGAD Member States and supported by African countries has been and continues to date to be critical in terms of sensitizing the international community and in particular member states of the UN Security Council to take the necessary decisions against the extremist elements in Somalia and their external supporters. This issue remains of paramount importance in view of the increasing threat that extremist and terrorist forces are posing, not only to the peace and security of Somalia, but also to the entire IGAD sub-region.

In view of the concerns indicated above and pursuant to the specific decisions made by the IGAD Council of Ministers, as spelt out in their Communiqué of 20th May 2009, the IGAD Facilitator undertook two missions to New York from 8 to 12 June and 27 to 30 July 2009. The delegation of the first mission to the UN was led Hon. Mohamed Abdulahi Omar, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs of the TFG and included Hon. Tekeda Alemu, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia. During the mission to New York, the delegation held meetings with the following:

- Permanent Representatives of IGAD Member States to the United Nations;
- Three Members of the African Caucus to the UN Security Council (Uganda, Libya and Burkina Faso);
- Permanent Representatives of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to the United Nations;
- Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council (UNSC); and
- Non-Permanent Members of the UNSC.
During the second mission to New York, the Facilitator attended the Security Council open meeting that was held in the morning of 29 July 2009 together with Hon. Abdulahi Omar. Two of them also held follow-up and consultative meetings with the Permanent Representatives of IGAD Member States to the UN, H.E. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General and H.E. Ramtane Lamamra, the AU Peace and Security Commissioner.

### Other Major Events

- On 30 June 2009, the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government held an Extraordinary meeting in Sirte, Libya on the sidelines of the AU Summit.

- The Assembly expressed its grave concern on the prevailing security threat posed against the TFG and people of Somalia and reiterated earlier calls made by the IGAD Council of Ministers, the AU Peace and Security Council and the International Contact Group on Somalia on the issue of sanctions against the spoilers and the imposition of a no-fly zone and the blockading of identified airports and seaports in Somalia.

- Furthermore, the Assembly called on the UNSC to assume its responsibility and take the necessary measures against all those in and outside Somalia who have become obstacles to the achievement of Peace and security in Somalia.

- On 9 July 2009, the Security Council issued a Presidential Statement in which it took note of the discussions of the African Union Summit in Sirte calling on the Council to impose sanctions against individuals and countries including Eritrea, providing support to the armed groups engaged in undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia and threatening regional stability.

- In the same statement, the Council expressed its deep concern and stated that it will consider expeditiously what action to take against any party undermining the Djibouti Peace Process. It is to be noted that the UNSC has not yet gone beyond issuing a Presidential Statement to take concrete action in this regard.

- On 10 July 2009, the 33rd Extraordinary Meeting (Extraordinary No. 3) of the IGAD Council of Ministers was convened at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

- The Council affirmed that the Djibouti Peace Process constitutes the legal and legitimate framework on which the Somalia Parliament and Government have been established. The Council further underlined that the Djibouti Peace Process shall remain the only valid process for the implementation of peace and reconciliation in Somalia.

- The Council also pronounced itself on several issues including the need to provide additional troops to AMISOM and reviewing its rules of engagement, of the deployment of UN peacekeeping troops to Somalia, imposition of sanctions on the spoilers and disbursement of funds pledged at the Brussels Conference.

- On 17 August 2009, the Prime Minister of TFG, Hon. Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke made a cabinet reshuffle that affected important portfolios.

- Five new appointments of the rank of Ministers of State were also made. The new appointments and reshuffles were viewed as positive moves by the TFG leadership.
The peace and security developments in and around Somalia were among the main issues of focus at the ongoing 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly. President Sheikh Sharif Sheik Ahmed addressed the Assembly on 25 September 2009 and urged the international community to back the efforts of the TFG to defeat terrorists in his country, restore law and order and distribute humanitarian aid to the millions of people in need.

While addressing the same assembly the following day, the Current Chairperson of the IGAD Council of Ministers, Hon. Seyoum Mesfin reiterated the concerns of President Sharif by stating that Somalia is being hijacked by foreign fighters whose agenda goes far beyond Somalia. The Ethiopian Foreign Minister said that there is greater coordination among those who help the extremists than there is among those who support the TFG.

He recalled the appeal made by IGAD Member States that had unanimously been endorsed by the African Heads of State and Government to the UN Security Council in support of the fight against extremism in Somalia. The Chairman however regretted the fact that the UN Security Council does not consider Somalia a priority.

The International Contact Group on Somalia held a meeting on 23 September 2009, on the margins of the 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly. The meeting chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, H.E. Ould Abdalla identified security as one of the key challenges that Somalia is confronted with and, called for immediate, concerted and stronger support for the TFG and AMISOM. The meeting also recognized that extremists were a danger not only to Somalia but also to the entire region and beyond.

The TFG currently enjoys sufficient political support from the international community. This however, has not helped it much in asserting itself or in establishing effective systems of governance. The institutions are very weak and the government is not in a position to carry out the numerous tasks entrusted to it during the transition period. Following our recent engagement with the agencies involved in capacity building programs of Somalia namely: UNDP/Somalia, UNPOS, AMISOM, and the EC/EU we observed that, the on-going programs or those in the pipeline are far below the needs of the country and the expectations of the people and the TFG.
During a UN sponsored meeting held in Brussels on 22 and 23 April 2009, a total amount of confirmed pledges by the international community to the Somalia Institutions and to AMISOM was more than US$196.5 million. As of 5 October 2009, the total amount of contributions received stood at nearly US$69.5 million. It is to be noted that the total money and equipment given directly to TFG so far, is worth a paltry amount of US$5.6 million. (Source UNPOS)

The adverse security situation and the recurrent drought and famine have created a humanitarian crisis situation in Somalia. The situation worsened since May 2009 mainly due to the fighting in Mogadishu. The number of refugees moving to the neighbouring countries and the internally displaced persons also increased at an alarming rate. According to UN latest estimate since May 2009, fighting in Mogadishu displaced more than 255,000 people.

According to the same source currently, there are 3.7 million people or half of the Somali population, who need humanitarian support. Most of these are concentrated in areas controlled by armed groups in southern and central Somalia. Drought deepened in the central regions and extended to the northern parts of the country.

The Facilitation Office developed and submitted to the 33rd Extraordinary Session of IGAD Council of Ministers (No.1), a project proposal on “Re-Establishing Effective Government Institutions in Somalia”. The Council directed the Office of the Facilitator to review, prioritize and re-submit the document to its next Ordinary Session.

## Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism

In 2006, CEWARN developed a five-year strategy and implementation plan (2007 -2011) in order to strengthen both the early warning and early response aspects of its work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Strategic Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Expanding the monitoring and reporting of pastoral and related conflicts in all IGAD Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Strengthening the early response side of the Mechanism by fully operationalizing CEWERUs in all IGAD Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Widening sources of information, enhancing the information collection system and strengthening the data analysis capacity of CEWARN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developing a public relations and communications strategy and promoting awareness on CEWARN’s work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Strengthening the institutional and functional capacity of the CEWARN Mechanism through research and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementing a sustainable long term funding strategy including operationalization of the Rapid Response Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midway into the implementation of the strategy, CEWARN has taken significant strides towards achieving the six key strategic objectives.
Expansion of Monitoring and Reporting

The CEWARN Five-Year Strategy stipulates that the programmatic focus during the five year period will continue to be on pastoralist and related conflicts, thereby ensuring that all member States are involved in early warning and early response activities. Accordingly, CEWARN will gradually expand its Areas of Reporting (AORs) so that most pastoral conflicts in the Horn of Africa sub-region are covered. CEWARN will also gradually lay the foundation to expand in the future to other types of conflicts in the Horn of Africa sub-region as outlined in the protocol.

Some of CEWARN’s key activities and achievements in 2009 included:

- **Opening up of new areas of reporting:** Consultations conducted with the national Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) of Sudan in May and the semi-autonomous Government of South Sudan (GoSS) in July respectively enabled CEWARN to open up five new areas of reporting in the Sudan-side of the Karamoja Cluster (Narus, Ikotos, Lotukei, Kapoeta and Naita). In July, five field monitors and an Assistant Country Coordinator were recruited to coordinate CEWARN’s early warning and response activities in the five areas of reporting in The Sudan.

- **Identification of new areas of reporting:** A team comprising CEWARN Response Coordinator as well as CEWARN Country and Assistant Country Coordinators for Ethiopia visited the Bench Maji Zone in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples’ Regional State (SNNPR) of Ethiopia in March. The main aim of the mission was – in consultation with the regional, zonal and woreda administrators of the region - identify new areas of reporting. In this case, Beru, Maji and Surma woredas were identified. CEWARN also carried out an assessment of peace and security situation in these areas and current peace building efforts by government and non-government stakeholders. Consultations continue and CEWARN expects to start reporting on these new areas of reporting in early 2010.
Strengthening the Early Response Side of the Mechanism

The CEWARN Five-Year Strategy recognizes the need to strengthen the early response side of the Mechanism with a view to effectively match its early warning capacity with effective and timely response to pastoralist and related conflicts in the IGAD sub-region. The strategy outlines that CEWARN will be achieving this objective through fully operationalizing national Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in Member States as well as developing and implementing a response framework that will help to guide and coordinate national and cross-border early response measures.

Furthermore, CEWARN aims to support peace-building initiatives at local, national and cross-border levels through various capacity building measures. In this regard, CEWARN undertook the following activities:

**Implementation of the Rapid Response Fund (RRF):** The 6th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) and the 8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of the CEWARN Mechanism held on 24, 25 and 27 November 2008 in Kampala, Uganda endorsed the key documents of the RRF. In addition, both the TCEWR and CPS meetings recommended that CEWARN should organize the 1st meeting of the RRF Steering Committee in the beginning of 2009 in order to fully operationalize the fund without further delay.

CEWARN thus organized the inaugural meeting of the RRF Steering committee on 16th January in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was attended by CEWERU Heads of Member States, CSO representatives in TCEWR, representative of Transition Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, and representatives of donor countries and organizations namely Austria, Belgium, Denmark, EU, Italy and Sweden and the traditional donors of CEWARN i.e. GTZ and USAID that have contributed or pledged to contribute to the fund. The main aim of the meeting was to officially establish the steering committee and launch the RRF.

At that inaugural meeting, the RRF Steering Committee endorsed key documents that make up the managerial system of the fund. These include the TOR for the RRF Steering Committee; the handbook defining rules and procedures for the RRF and a comprehensive set of project and financial formats. All the above documents relating to access, utilization and accounting of the RRF have been posted on the CEWARN website.

Since their first meeting, the Steering Committee has taken significant strides towards rolling out the fund. Sensitization workshops have been held in Mbale, Uganda on 10 and 11 June; Hawssa, Ethiopia between 1 and 3 July; in Isiolo, Garissa and Kitale, Kenya from 13 to 22 August as well as in Djibouti on 28 and 29 September. These workshops brought together all key stakeholders of CEWARN in these countries both at the local and national level and presentations and discussions were held on the rationale and mode of operation of the RRF.

The second meeting of the RRF Steering Committee was held in October and Member States agreed to establish two key structures - Financial Administrative Units (FAUs) and Technical Support Units (TSUs) that will support national Conflict Early warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) to oversee both the financial and technical aspects of the utilization of the RRF in each Member State.

Furthermore, the fund has financed two urgent projects in Uganda and Ethiopia in 2009. In Ethiopia, the funds were used to support revitalization of Local Peace Committees in the Somali Cluster in September. Whilst in Uganda, the funds were utilized to conduct urgent reconciliatory peace meeting to recover lost livestock following a conflict between the Jie, Turkana and Matheniko in Kotido District.

**Strengthening national CEWERUs in Member States:** This year, CEWARN organized the first joint planning meeting with the CEWERU Heads of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda between 6 and 8 April in Addis Ababa.
The annual joint planning meeting also brought together CEWARN Country Coordinators (CCs), staff of CEWARN Unit and representatives of civil society organizations and development partners. At the meeting, annual work plans of national CEWERUs were presented and discussed. Joint plans of CEWERUs to cover cross-border activities in all of the current areas of reporting (i.e. the Karamoja, Somali and Dikhil Clusters) were also developed. The agreed joint activities covered peace initiatives; capacity building and training of Field Monitors and Local Peace Committees; experience sharing exchange visits as well as other Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Activities Accomplished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ethiopia     | - Ethiopian CEWERU and National Research Institute (NRI) focused their efforts on strengthening national conflict early response initiatives through the development of CEWERU operational guidelines that were finalized and endorsed in July  
- A team comprising the CEWERU Head, Country and Assistant Coordinators undertook a number of missions to areas of reporting in the Karamoja and Somali Clusters with the aim of establishing and strengthening cross-border peace structures as well as reviving stalled cross-border peace initiatives |
| Somalia      | - CEWARN organized a consultative meeting for the establishment of a national Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) that brought together governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on 28 and 29 June in Addis Ababa  
- An adhoc technical committee constituting representatives of government ministries, parliament as well as women’s groups, elders, religious leaders and non-governmental organizations was formed and tasked with follow up work for the establishment of a CEWERU structure |
| Sudan        | - Consultations to strengthen early warning and response activities in the country culminated in the establishment of a sub-CEWERU structure in South Sudan in July. Although a national CEWERU has been operational in Sudan since 2003, necessary structures in Southern Sudan did not exist to undertake effective conflict early warning and response work  
- An Assistant Country Coordinator and five field monitors on the Sudan side of the Karamoja Cluster were recruited. |
| Uganda       | - Early warning and early response initiatives as well as achievements reviewed by the Steering Committee of the National CEWERU  
- Plan for 2009 that focused on capacity building (both at the national and community-level); development of an effective response mechanism; public education and awareness as well as peace building and reconciliation programmes among other activities were also reviewed |
**Initiating and supporting cross-border peace initiatives:** CEWARN conducted a preparatory cross-border meeting in Hawassa, Ethiopia on 4 and 5 July 2009 to define long and short term peace building efforts in preparation for a planned multilateral peace meeting aimed at reducing and averting violent conflicts amongst the Turkana, Toposa, Dassenech and Nyangatom communities in the Karamoja Cluster.

The meeting assessed some of the cross-border peace and conflict dynamics affecting these communities and identified some priority areas that future peace efforts needed to focus on. The preparatory meeting drew community representatives from Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia as well as CEWERUs from these countries. CEWARN was also part of bi-lateral peacebuilding consultations between the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya that were held in Nakuru, Kenya on 10 October and in Hawassa, Ethiopia on 2 November 2009.

CEWARN also organized the Ethio-Kenya cross-border peace meeting in Moyale, Ethiopia between 2 and 4 November 2009 with representation of the two national CEWERUs involving government representatives, civil society representatives, local administration and security, local peace committee members and community leaders among others to deliberate on the viable ways to address and resolve pastoralist and related communal conflicts.

The meeting among other things assessed the peace, conflict and security dynamics along the Ethio-Kenya border and also identified existing frameworks and/or structures as well as community peace initiatives that could be supported and strengthened for sustainable peace in the cross-border areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Another Major Response Initiative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● A study on Livestock Identification and Traceability that was jointly commissioned with the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) Nairobi Office finalized. The aim of the study was to assess livestock branding as a way of reducing cattle rustling in the eastern Africa region and as a result mitigate pastoralist and related conflicts. The study is also expected to contribute to initiatives related to disease control as well as herd management and enhancement of livestock marketing in the IGAD sub-region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● The findings of the study include the proposal that Member States ratify and domesticate the protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa and the establishment of a Regional Livestock Identification and Traceability Systems (LITS) Advisory Committee for Eastern Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● A study visit to Botswana by a lead consultant hired by CEWARN as well as representatives from CEWARN Unit, ISS and the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) was organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● The aim of the visit was to learn from Botswana’s livestock identification and trace-back system (LITS). A feedback workshop in relation to the study on Livestock Identification and Traceability was also held in Nairobi, Kenya between 4 and 6 May 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● At the workshop, the lead consultant presented the preliminary findings of the study which in turn were deliberated on by participants that were drawn from stakeholders including NGOs, CSOs as well as other technical experts in the field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Information Collection and Data Analysis**

An effective and sustainable early response depends largely on the relevance, quality and comprehensiveness of the early warning reports that are provided in a timely manner. As one of the areas of priority, CEWARN seeks to enhance the information collection system to provide accurate reports, broadening its sources and incorporating supplementary data.

### Supplemental/ Structural Data

- An indicator review meeting was held on 20 and 21 July in Addis Ababa bringing together CEWARN’s Country and Assistant Country Coordinators from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.
- The meeting reviewed CEWARN’s 52 early warning indicators and undertook a preliminary review of structural data for Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Discussions were also held on how to integrate such data into the CEWARN reporter and make it readily available to enhance analysis.

### Mapping of Civil Society Organizations

- Mapping of CSOs to identify those engaged in CPMR and development activities in the Karamoja Cluster CEWARN was initiated. This activity was one of the recommendations of the TCEWR and CPS meetings in Kampala in November 2008 and attempts to look at the gaps in terms of geographic coverage and capacity of the CSOs.
- CEWARN initiated this process in order to create strategic partnerships and avoid duplication of efforts. Such partnerships will create avenues for networking and help widen CEWARN’s early warning information base.
- The exercise was implemented during the reporting period and final drafts from three countries - Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda have already been received from the researchers who are also CEWARN’s Country Coordinators. The exercise will be finalized before the end of the year.

**Communications and Public Relations**

Within the five-year strategy, CEWARN plans to maximize the use of information dissemination on a timely basis at local, national, regional and international levels. New avenues for dissemination will be expanded to serve a broad public mandate from the current governmental and intergovernmental levels to increase understanding and awareness on CEWARN’s work to all stakeholders including the general public.

CEWARN continued to regularly produce the monthly e-bulletin and update its website on activities and related events.

Furthermore, CEWARN proactively engaged the media in 2009 by organizing press briefings and inviting the media to attend events. CEWARN attracted sizeable interest and coverage by the media particularly in relation to the RRF sensitization workshops as well as the cross-border peace meeting in Moyale between 2 and 4 November 2009.
Enhancing institutional and functional capacity

The strategy provides for the strengthening of the institutional and functional capacities in order to transform CEW ARN into a fully effective early warning and early response mechanism. This, therefore, requires the Mechanism to address the core functions of institutional development, human resource recruitment and development, systematized training, administrative and other structures and widening institutional networks by creating strong linkages with CSOs, academic and research institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Capacity Building</th>
<th>Linkages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of trainers on Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) in collaboration with INWENT conducted (between 24 and 27 September in Addis Ababa)</td>
<td>A team undertook an ICT for Peace assessment mission in Uganda (between 2 and 11 July 2009)</td>
<td>Linkages with African Union, EAC, WANEP, COMESA, RECSA, ECOWAS, and African Centre on Counter Terrorism were strengthened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training for all Field monitors in Karamoja Cluster (7 and 8 August) as well as the new Assistant Country Coordinator (3 and 4 October) and five field monitors for Sudan (between 3 and 5 August) conducted</td>
<td>A meeting held with Kenya CEWERU to finalize the identification of conflict hot-spot areas in Karamoja Cluster of Kenya for distribution and installation of HF radio</td>
<td>New ones with ICGLR, IPDET and the Small Arms Survey (SAS) Sudan Human Security Baseline Assessment were created</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Consultations with USAID and the IT Consultant as well as the CEWERUs of Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda held to ensure the timely distribution of these equipments</td>
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</table>

Pursuing the funding strategies

The CEWARN strategy identifies the need to adopt a sustainable and long-term funding strategy with a view to ensure CEWARN’s continual access to adequate resources to fulfil its mandate. Accordingly, CEWARN’s current funding strategy provides for gradual increase of Member States’ financial contribution to the fund; widening the mechanism’s donor base as well as implementing the Rapid Response Fund (RRF).

In order to fulfil this strategic objective, CEWARN undertook the following activities in the reporting period:

Increase in Member State Contribution: In the year 2009 and agreed gradual increase of increase in financial contribution by Member States, the contribution has been raised to twenty Percent.

Widening the partner base of the Mechanism: During the period of reporting, CEWARN has received several pledges including US$500,000 from USAID/EA, more than US$130,000 from the European Union (EU), €10,000 per month
from GTZ from October 2009 through December 2010 as well as US$365,000 by SIDA. CEWARN has also submitted a request for USD 500,000 from Danish Peace Fund for 2010.

Implementation of the Rapid Response Fund (RRF): During the reporting period, CEWARN has received €150,000 from Italy and D15,000 from Belgium for the rapid response basket fund. Pledges have also been made by SIDA for US$50,000 and Austria €180,000 and contracts are being finalized with these partners to secure the funds before the end of the year.

**Receiving visitors and hosting delegations**

In 2009, CEWARN hosted numerous delegations from likeminded organizations with the view to establishing and strengthening existing networks and partnerships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitors to CEWARN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECOWAS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• A team of eleven ECOWAS staff and representatives from the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD) visited on 26 February 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The exchange visit was part of ongoing efforts by IGAD and ECOWAS to identify common areas of interest and consolidate partnership on a range of programmatic areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East African Community (EAC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A 21-person team consisting representatives of various government ministries from EAC Member States (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) visited on 3 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The visit was part of a series of similar ones undertaken to other RECs in relation to its current efforts to develop a conflict early mechanism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, a delegation from the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (CAERT) was hosted on 6 February 2009 and another one from Situation Room of the Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Ministry came on 26 March 2009.

Furthermore, consultations with various partners including the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) as well as Embassies of Austria and the Netherlands in Addis Ababa were also held and a high-level delegation from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited in October 2009.

**IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT)**

Established four years ago, ICPAT aims at strengthening and building the capacities of the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States against terrorism and related crimes. The Programme has deliver on its mandate by enhancing judicial measures, optimizing inter departmental cooperation, enhancing border control management and promoting strategic cooperation.
**Enhancing judicial measures**

In 2009, research and workshop were conducted in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan and Kenya on the legal harmonization focusing on the strength and weakness of laws as they relate to money laundering, organized crime, drugs, and arms trafficking. In addition, a workshop dealing with the capacity of judiciary in Kenya was also organized.

Ministers of Justice of IGAD Member States reached an agreement on the texts from two IGAD-wide conventions – one on extradition law and the other on mutual legal assistance. Furthermore, judicial needs assessments were carried out in Uganda and Kenya.

ICPAT communicated with the Centre for Global Counter Terrorism Coordination (CGCTC) and a joint concept note was produced covering the training of trainers seminars due to be held at the regional national level in 2010 on the implementation of the two regional conventions.

**Optimizing interdepartmental cooperation**

ICPAT officially presented to the Sudanese Government the findings and recommendations regarding coordination between Sudanese institutions engaged in the fight against terrorism and officials agreed to implementing those proposals.

In Kenya, a national workshop on interdepartmental coordination was held.

The Programme also has started work on the study on the origins and the level of insurgencies, forces that resort to violence, and the development of radicalization. Besides, terms of reference have been prepared to deal with research on the nexus between security and development in the IGAD region.

**Enhancing border control management**

A regional meeting of border security facilitators was convened to agree on the implementation of the border security related activities of ICPAT. Dates for further meetings, training, and research were also agreed upon.

Both desktop and field research exercises were conducted on the Ethiopia/Kenya, Ethiopia/Sudan, Ethiopia/Somalia, and Kenya/Somalia borders. Later, workshops were held in Khartoum, Nairobi, and Addis Ababa. In addition, the trilateral border security officials meeting between Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia was held in Nairobi, Kenya.

At the regional level, ICPAT with the support of the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED) held a seminar in Uganda focused on security of open spaces along the borders of IGAD Member States.

**Information sharing, training and best practices**

A four-week training courses for law enforcement officers and officials were carried out in Djibouti and Kenya. The course will eventually be delivered in six member countries of IGAD at a national level.

The first IGAD-wide joint counter terrorism training programme focused on counter terrorism measures and border control management was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Twenty-five participants from IGAD Member States attended the programme. The second training will be delivered in Khartoum, Sudan.
Promoting strategic cooperation

Administration matters regarding the Programme were resolved in a series of meeting between IGAD and the Institute for Security Studies (ISS).

A study on piracy prepared in collaboration with ISS was presented to the IGAD Council of Ministers and to the development partners separately.

Furthermore, ICPAT made contact and linked with the UN, UNCTED, the US, International Peace Institute, and UN Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, as well as CAERT, and CGCTC.

In the course of the year, officials from ECOWAS, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region and the UN Office of the Special Advisor on Africa as well as the UK Advance Staff College, the Royal Danish Defence College, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Norwegian Institute for International Affairs paid visits to the Program. In return, liaison visits were made by ICPAT staff to the UN, CAERT, EC and Canada.

Africa Peace Facility Programme

IGAD Liaison Office at the African Union Commission (AUC)

Under the Programme, IGAD established a Liaison Office at the AUC in Addis Ababa. The Office is headed by Amb. Abu Zeid El Hassan, a longstanding and distinguished diplomat from Sudan.
As the Head of Office, the envoy represented IGAD at the Special Session of the AU Summit on Conflicts Resolution in Africa. Later in mid July 2009, he participated in the consultative meeting on Somalia and also represented IGAD at the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) meeting, such as the one on the implementation of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement. During this meeting, the AU Chairperson’s report providing an updated on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Darfur, as well as on the deployment and operations of UNAMID was presented.

Besides attending meetings at the AU Commission, the Head of the Liaison Office also held discussions with other diplomats and officials of development partners based in Addis Ababa.

**Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in ESA Region (CPMR-ESA)**

**Programme Management and Administration**

The approval of the First Operational Programme Estimate on 20 March 2009 provided the legal framework for the programme to be fully operational.

The logjam that stalled the design of M&E system for the programme was resolved when a successful two-day validation workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 19 and 20 September. Representatives from EAC, IGAD, COMESA, IRCC, EC Delegation in Lusaka and two M&E experts attended.

Later, the third CPMR Programme Steering Committee Meeting took place on 26 and 27 November also in Lusaka.

**Supporting the development of IGAD Peace and Security Strategy**

A meeting of experts from the region was held between 11 and 17 March in Addis Ababa to review the draft strategy. Their comments and suggestions were incorporated in the draft document. Furthermore, one of the consultants was engaged for a short time to align comments and produced a final and more focused document to be presented in the next meeting of the IGAD Council of Ministers meeting for adoption.

While awaiting the council approval, meetings of IGAD Permanent Secretaries were convened to sensitise them on the efficacy of the strategy and win their support to embrace and implement the thirteen Strategic Priority Areas and four protocols of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy.

In addition, remoulding of the IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism (ICPAT) into IGAD Security Sector Programme (ISSP) also started in earnest. The new programme will be mandated to deal with contemporary security threats facing IGAD Member States including piracy, organised crimes such as money laundering, illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, human trafficking, narcotic trade, corruption and cyber crime, security sector reform and capacity building as well as terrorism. The study for the remoulding commenced in late October. A short-term consultant was commissioned to prepare a five-year programme that will be operational in July 2010.
Strengthening experience exchange to address regional cross-cutting issues

In 2009, the CPMR programme undertook several activities to strengthen the exchange of experiences, research and dialogue between the IGAD Secretariat, the Member States and non-state actors on the peace and security matter. In addition, the programme also provided support towards institutional and capacity development of non-state actors in CPMR through training and networking.

Enable effective linkages between CPMR and crosscutting areas such as environment, natural resources, pastoralist, refugees and gender specific activities within the IGAD CPMR mandates.

Political Affairs

Strengthening the IGAD Inter Parliamentary Union (IGAD–IPU)

The 8th Assembly of the IGAD Heads of State and Government that took place on 23 November 2000 in Khartoum convinced of the important role that parliaments of the Member States play, decided to establish an IGAD Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The regional leaders recognised the role the parliaments continue to play in search and consolidation of peace and political stability that contributes to socio-economic development, democracy and the rule of law. The main objective of the Union was therefore to promote and further consolidate ties between national parliaments of Member States and pave the way for economic, political and social integration of the region.

Though the Protocol establishing the Union came in to force on 28 November 2007, the Conference of Speakers held on 27 and 28 November 2008 in Kampala made significant decisions that included:

- Appointment of the Secretary General; and
- Adoption of the 2009 budget in the tune of slightly over one million US$ for the Union's Secretariat.

Supporting the IGAD–Civil Society Forum

The 8th Summit of IGAD Heads of State and Government that took place in Khartoum on 23 November 2000 in its declaration mandated IGAD Secretariat to develop mechanism for enhanced collaboration among CSOs/NGOs in the region and between those CSOs/NGOs and IGAD Secretariat.

The decision was based on the recognition that civil societies throughout the region have an extensive experience in their various fields of expertise and are able to make valuable contributions to IGAD’s Mission. In conformity with this decision, the Secretariat facilitated the creation of the IGAD-CSO/NGO Forum in July 2003.

Over the last couple of years, the CSOs/NGOs in the region have played an important role in collaborating with IGAD in the area of peace and security especially during the Somalia and Sudan peace processes, implementation of the CEWARN Mechanism as well as in the formulation and development process of the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy.
Notwithstanding these positive achievements, the IGAD CSO/NGO Forum did not become as dynamic platform as it should be. The Forum also did not live up to be an instrument of interaction between the NGOs/CSOs, IGAD Member States and the Secretariat. It therefore did not in the long run attain the objectives envisaged at the time of its creation.

As a result, IGAD Secretariat commissioned a study with a view to assessing the causes and coming up with recommendations that would help in reinvigorating the Forum.

A consultant was selected and given the assignment. The selected consultant visited the Secretariat and consulted Program Managers of the three divisions as well as conduct field studies in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

Accordingly, the Secretariat facilitated the convening of the 3rd Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee followed by a workshop on 2 and 3 April 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to deliberate on the commissioned study on ‘Strengthening the interface between IGAD Secretariat and NGOs/CSOs in the Region’ and came up with commonly agreed recommendations to strengthen the interface between the IGAD Member States, the Secretariat and CSOs/NGOs in the region.

After the regional meeting, members of the RSC convened national consultative meetings in their respective countries and conduct election of members to the NGO/CSO Regional Steering Committee. It was also recommended that an NGO/CSO coordination desk be established at the IGAD Secretariat to ensure to follow up on agreed upon issues.

Accordingly, the Secretariat has managed to secure funds for convening the 4th Meeting of the IGAD NGO/CSO RSC followed by the 2nd General Assembly of the Forum from 24 to 27 November 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Secretariat has further undertaken to submit recommendations of the two meetings to the 33rd Ordinary Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers for consideration and approval.

Once approved by the Council, it is envisaged that this exercise would lead to an enhanced cooperation between the three stakeholders along the IGAD thematic areas.

**Promoting democracy and good governance**

A study on democracy, governance and electoral processes in the region was completed in December and a regional workshop to deliberate on the findings is planned to take place in February 2010.

**Humanitarian Affairs**

**Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)**

The main activities of the Program in 2009 included reviewing and updating DRM profiles in the IGAD Member States and establishing the current state of affairs. The Program also convened meetings of the DRM Technical Advisory and the Project Steering Committee. In addition, it formulated the project implementation arrangements, prepared Project Estimates and initiated liaison with UNHCR on issues of protection of refugees, IDPs and returnees.
Establishing a Regional Natural Disaster Facility

The IGAD region is being considered one of the potential beneficiaries of the Natural Disaster Facility project funded by the European Union (EU) through the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States Secretariat.

When established, some of activities of the facility would include:

- Instituting a Regional Disaster Fund;
- Enhancing the capacity of DRM institutions in the Member States;
- Building capacity of DRM institutions by conducting in-country training courses;
- Reinforcing procedures for knowledge management and information sharing that links relevant disaster risk management institutions; and
- Designing national and regional legal framework, sectoral policies and action plans.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) component of the Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme (REFORM)

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) drawn from DRM institutions of the Member States has been established and held a number of regional meetings. The Committee recommended a number of activities to be carried out during the year.

The DRM reviews were carried out in all Member States and current DRM state of affair in the IGAD region was submitted to the TAC meeting. Some of the elements of the latter include policies, strategies and legislation; sectoral policies and mainstreaming DRM. Other are emergency contingency plans; DRM-related programmes and projects; community-based DRM initiatives; consideration of special disaster funds; early warning mechanisms; prioritised hazards and mappings; vulnerability analysis, mapping and social protection; as well as specialised research and experts.

Based on the current DRM state of affairs in the region, TAC members deliberated and agreed upon a detailed Regional IGAD/DRM Intervention Plan that has six main areas. These include:

- Supporting DRM institutions with the objective to set up and enhance member states' institutional capacity in DRM;
- Promoting DRM mainstreaming with the objective to reduce disaster risks in Member States;
- Promoting DRM research and studies with the objective to study and test DRM tools and approaches and assist in their application in the Member States;
- Enhancing early warning systems with the objective to harmonize early warning systems in the region and to create a sustainable link between early warning and effective early response;
- Promoting decentralised and community-based DRM with the objective to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and communities to actively engage in DRM;
• Enhancing capacities in communication and connectivity with the objective to enhance awareness and promote circulation of DRM information between and within MS; and
• Strengthening Regional Cooperation to Enhance Human Security.

**Protection of Refugees, Returnees and IDPs**

The IGAD region has been characterized by numerous humanitarian crises as consequences of natural and human-made hazards/disasters. Refugees and internally displaced persons are found in large numbers in most IGAD Member States. Addressing the issues of refugees and internally displaced persons in order to alleviate and mitigate the impact of their sufferings is one of the priority areas of IGAD. A programme on forced displacement is believed to represent a valuable long-term investment in economic development and stability in the Sub-region. A programme to address issues of forced population displacement will be formulated and resources mobilized. The programme may necessarily need to focus on assisting member states to harmonize policies in areas of refugees, IDPs, and returnees.

The UNHCR is the main partner in the area of protection of Refugees, IDPs and Returnees and has appointed a Liaison Officer based in Djibouti. Besides, following up with the IGAD Secretariat on the implementation of decisions and recommendations of the 2006 IGAD Ministerial Conference on Forced Population Displacements, the other function of the Liaison Officer included:

• Assisting IGAD focal points on migration and refugees issues;
• Promoting rights of refugees and asylum seekers;
• Organizing seminars on International Refugee law;
• Advising IGAD on issue of related to protection of refugees and asylum seekers; and
• Defining main activities for implementation during 2010 between IGAD Secretariat and UNHCR.
Support Services
Coordination Processes and Mechanisms

Several thematic seminars, meetings and discussion forums were organized in order to promote exchange of information among staff and to raise their awareness of each other's activities. As a regional hub, Addis Ababa played host to a number of planning sessions and coordination workshops.

Team Building Workshop

The workshop that was held between 2 and 4 July 2009 brought together total of 27 participants drawn from Focal Points in Member States, the Secretariat and the specialized institutions and offices of IGAD (CEWARN, LPI, ICPAT, ICPAC and the Somalia Facilitation Office). With an able resource person, the workshop, among other things, reviewed the proposed Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) documents that were to be presented at the 7th Meeting of the IGAD Strategy Implementation Strategy (ISIC).

9th Meeting of the IGAD Focal Points

The meeting held on 5 July 2009 was attended by the same participants who had earlier participated in the team building workshop. During the one-day meeting, the Focal Points that are located in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in the IGAD Member States were reminded of the important role they play in the realization of IGAD vision. They were therefore urged to share information and experiences amongst each other for the benefit and development of the region.

They were further encouraged to build a positive image of IGAD in the Member States and advocate for the integration of the region. After deliberations, the participants also adopted a reporting format, and agreed to follow-up implementation of decisions of the Council/Summit in their respective countries.

7th Meeting of the IGAD Strategy Implementation Committee

The meeting was held on 6 July 2009 and attended by representatives from Focal Points, development partners, the Secretariat and the specialized institutions of IGAD. It was co-chaired by Ethiopia and Italy, while Denmark served as the rapporteur.

Opening the meeting, the IGAD Executive Secretary expressed his thanks to the development partners and the Member States for the support they provide to IGAD and urged them to continue working together in serving the 200 million people of the region. He gave them updates on implementation status of IGAD programmes/projects, institutional reforms and revitalisation process.
On their part, both development partners and Member States reaffirmed their support and commitment to IGAD. The Ambassadors of Italy, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden and representatives from the World Bank and Japan, among others, highlighted the support they provide to IGAD.

Consultative Meeting on IGAD Joint Financing Arrangement

The meeting was held on 7 July 2009 to review a draft document on establishing an IGAD Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) and decide on the way forward. The meeting co-chaired by Ethiopia (current Chair of IGAD) and Italy (current co-chair of the IPF) was attended by representatives from IGAD Member States, development partners and the Secretariat.

The JFA is expected to improve the effectiveness of IGAD Secretariat in its service delivery.

Signing the IGAD JFA

The first IGAD Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA) with partners in development was signed on 12 October 2009 in Addis Ababa. The IGAD Executive Secretary and the Ambassadors of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden signed the agreement. The JFA is open to any other partner who wishes to join it.

Phase I of the JFA is for two years and focuses on funding the IGAD institutional strengthening and capacity building activities. Under the JFA, the signing partners will contribute to a pool fund and the Secretariat will provide one progress report to the partners.
Chairing the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee

Throughout the year, the IGAD Executive Secretary chaired the Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee (IRCC) which brings together the Chief Executives of regional organizations in East and Southern Africa that include IGAD, EAC, COMESA and IOC.

In September, the IRCC Secretariat organized a high level meeting of Ministers and National Authorising Officers of the Member States of four regional organizations, the Chief Executives, and senior officials of the European Commission. The Meeting was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 14 and 15 September 2009 under the theme of “Enhancing Delivery on the ESA-IO Regional Integration Agenda”.

A Declaration addressing many pressing issues such as deepening regional integration; aid for trade and regional integration; peace and security as well as the Joint Africa-European Union Strategy (JAES) was issued at the end of the meeting. In addition, the Declaration also defined the way forward for addressing the issues.

IGAD Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Project

The European Commission allocated €1 million towards the project and bids were received from half of the firms invited to submit tenders to provide technical assistance for its implementation. Having won the tender, TRANSTEC of Belgium was awarded the contract and had it signed on 1 October 2009.

COLLABORATION: Envoys from Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden append their signatures on the Joint Financing Arrangement documents
Workshop for the Harmonization of Support to Capacity Building Initiatives

The IGAD Secretariat developed an Institutional Strengthening Action Plan (ISAP) in 2007 with objective of enhancing IGAD’s capacity to deliver its mandate and play its role as a Regional Economic Community (REC).

The Plan attracted the attention of both IGAD Member States and development partners who expressed their support towards its implementation. Besides the IGAD Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building project and the IGAD Joint Financing Arrangement (JFA), the Secretariat has received pledges from the World Bank and funding from Canada. The latter is funding a project on development of an IGAD Results Based Management (RBM) system.

To streamline partners’ support to IGAD institutional and capacity building initiatives, the Secretariat organised a planning workshop between 12 and 16 October 2009 in Addis Ababa. Over 50 participants comprising experts from the Member States, the Secretariat, the specialized institutions and programmes of IGAD and development partners participated in the workshop that produced an updated and detailed institutional strengthening and capacity building Action Plan. The Plan with streamlined activities and harmonised resource allocation also has a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for its implementation process.
In 2009, the major Information and Documentation activities included transformation of the library into an information resource centre, upgrading of the information and communication technology at the Secretariat, and provision of systems support services. Other activities such as production of regular IGAD publications, management of the conference services, and supervision of translation and interpretation services were also carried out.

Transforming the Library into an Information Resource Centre

The library has undergone major restructuring to deliver innovative, client-focused information products, services and programs of the highest quality that are integrated with, and central to, the mandate of the organization, i.e. learning, research and community service.

As part of the restructuring, the library transformed itself into an information resource centre integrating cyberspace and physical space, virtual and real information resources, and online and in-person service delivery. With the addition of ADLIB software installed on the Secretariat Local Area Network (LAN) and its integration with the Secretariat intranet, users are now able to search and order library and archive material online - right from their desks.

The transformed centre anticipates excellence in the research environment and will be able to respond more quickly to learning and research needs, while providing the information infrastructure necessary for knowledge management.

In 2010, the centre will endeavour to expand its services to the IGAD specialized institutions and programmes as well as the Member States.

Information Technology

In December 2008, IGAD purchased new computers, laptops and software amounting to US$ 62,400 through financial assistance from GTZ. The new computers were installed in early 2009 and the laptops distributed to staff to facilitate their work while on missions. The new software packages were also installed to improve office productivity.

In addition, the LAN at the Secretariat was extended to cover the offices of CPMR-ESA (Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Programme for East and Southern Africa) and REFORM (Regional Food Security and Disaster Risk Management Programme) located in a separate building opposite the Secretariat. The extension enabled the two specialized programmes to access and share information with the Secretariat as well as to access internet services.
Installing a wireless network

With funds received from the Regional ICT Support Programme (RICTSP), the Secretariat installed a wireless network and upgraded its overall network equipment. The wireless network was deployed to the common areas, such as the conference hall, the committee rooms and the information resource centre. The wireless network would be extended later to cover the entire Secretariat.

Migrating from igad.org to igad.int

During the year, the Secretariat registered the igad.int internet address. This kind of a domain name is top-level one reserved for international organisations established through treaties among national governments.

The new internet address will definitely enhance IGAD’s international profile. Thus, the new website address for IGAD in the process of becoming a portal is www.igad.int.

Providing systems support services

In addition to new installations and upgrades, the System Administrator carried out regular maintenance and support tasks. These included providing technical assistance to staff, managing and maintaining the ICT infrastructure and the Internet, as well as monitoring and updating disaster preparedness, recovery systems and procedures.
Administration and Finance
Staff Recruitment

Efforts to fill the many vacant posts failed due to restructuring of the IGAD Secretariat still underway. The high number of vacant posts has impacted on the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization as a whole. There are fourteen posts in the organizational structure of IGAD Secretariat that have fallen vacant since 2005 remain so due to budget constraints. Cumulatively, the Secretariat is now operating at 50 percent of its human resource capacity.

In addition, the following posts fell vacant in the course of 2009 for reasons cited below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vacant Post</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Peace and Security Division</td>
<td>P5</td>
<td>Transferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, Administration and Finance Division</td>
<td>P5</td>
<td>Transferred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, ICPAT</td>
<td>P5</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director, CEWARN</td>
<td>P5</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Manager, Dry Land Agricultural Research</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Manager, Information and Documentation</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Manager, Transport and Communication</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Manager, Finance and Administration at ICPAC</td>
<td>P4</td>
<td>Retired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff Training

Following a training needs assessment, a plan was developed focussing on knowledge, training, and preparedness of key staff with regard to capabilities requirements. Based on the training plan, appropriate courses were identified and suitable staff selected to attend.

The courses included archive management, human resources development, financial reporting, procurement management, French language, monitoring and evaluation. While many of them lasted only a week, some took as long as three months. A few were directly sponsored by development partners such as the Government of India and the Francophonie Agency. Most of them were however funded through the IGAD Staff Development Programme.

In addition, a regional training course on monitoring and evaluation as well as a team building workshop were organized and held in Addis Ababa for staff and focal point contact person from the IGAD Member States.
Some of the planned activities to be undertaken in 2010 include:

- Filling all vacant posts in the current organizational structure;
- Implementing the new structure of IGAD Secretariat and specialized centres;
- Finalizing the revision of staff Service Regulations; and
- Review and revise procurement manual.

RETREAT: Administrative and finance staff at the IGAD Secretariat pose for a picture after their much deserved retreat.
## Financial Matters

### Contributions Received from Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount Paid in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>408,772.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>976,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>1,530,293.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>2,125,539.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>3,078,259.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,119,488.78</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funding from Development Partners

Donor funds received directly by the IGAD Secretariat during 2009 amounted to €2,052,569.01 and US$7,471,956.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Contributed Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Euros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU</strong></td>
<td>1,715,489.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherland</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden (JFA)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>37,079.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,052,569.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## External Auditor’s Report

### Intergovernmental Authority on Development

#### Balance Sheet as at December 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008 US$</th>
<th>2007 US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,971,890</td>
<td>1,628,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions due from member states</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,295,767</td>
<td>8,916,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry debtors and prepayments</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,517,437</td>
<td>1,815,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,006,578</td>
<td>7,469,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,819,782</td>
<td>18,201,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESEVES NAD CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reverse</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,978,033</td>
<td>2,514,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special fund-restricted donor funds</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7,161,579</td>
<td>7,730,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,139,612</td>
<td>9,885,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry creditors and accruals</td>
<td></td>
<td>277,297</td>
<td>141,0997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for staff gratuity</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,078,996</td>
<td>886,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for contribution from members</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,295,767</td>
<td>8,916,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,652,060</td>
<td>9,943,799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008 US$</th>
<th>2007 US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,971,890</td>
<td>1,628,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,295,767</td>
<td>8,916,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7,161,579</td>
<td>7,730,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,295,767</td>
<td>8,916,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5,295,767</td>
<td>8,916,670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Intergovernmental Authority on Development
### Statement of Income and Expenditure
for the year ended 31 December 2008

<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>Contribution from members</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,498,622</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,498,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision from contributions due from members</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,620,880</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,620,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions received during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,119,502</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,119,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from donors</td>
<td>5(i)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,088,303</td>
<td>5,088,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,951</td>
<td>8,828</td>
<td>31,779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,854</td>
<td>20,717</td>
<td>97,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,219,307</td>
<td>5,117,848</td>
<td>13,337,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,366,613</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,366,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating costs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>644,117</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>644,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project expenditure</td>
<td>5(i)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,327,239</td>
<td>5,327,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td>101,326</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>101,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,112,056</td>
<td>5,327,239</td>
<td>8,439,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,107,251</td>
<td>(209,391)</td>
<td>4,897,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Study Mission

A team of staff from the Finance and Administration Division, headed by the Acting Director, undertook a mission to visit the IGAD Accounting Software provider, Ultimate Technology, between 24 and 27 June 2009 in Lusaka, Zambia.

The objective of the mission was to discuss how to update the existing financial reports and statements to the formats required by the donors and the external auditors and to complete the installation of the new SunSystems Accounting software (Version 5.4.1). During the mission, they also visited the Secretariats of COMESA and IRCC based in Lusaka. The two institutions also use the SunSystems for their financial management.

The Terms of Reference for the upgrade of the financial system were developed and issued to prospective bidders. Consequently, Ultimate Technology was hired to upgrade the system, train staff, and migrate data to the new system.
The upgrade was successfully completed during the third quarter of 2009. Furthermore, IGAD also developed Terms of Reference to implement a Human Resource Management and Procurement System.

**Budget Proposal for 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Item</th>
<th>Approved Budget 2009</th>
<th>Proposed Budget 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional staff salary and benefits</td>
<td>1,765,708</td>
<td>1,655,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General staff salary and benefits</td>
<td>293,600</td>
<td>347,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local staff salary and benefits</td>
<td>186,450</td>
<td>224,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other staff costs</td>
<td>593,000</td>
<td>749,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>938,750</td>
<td>753,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditure</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>192,065</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEWARN budget</td>
<td>164,000</td>
<td>219,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPAC budget</td>
<td>925,526</td>
<td>742,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,144,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,764,595</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexes
# Annex 1

## IGAD Secretariat Staff as at 31st December 2009

### Office of the Executive Secretary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Secretary</td>
<td>Eng. Mahboub M. Maalim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Planning and Coordination</td>
<td>Mr. Ahmed Y. Habbane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Auditor</td>
<td>Mrs. Fatima Taha Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Advisor</td>
<td>Mr. Okubo Yufnalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Aide</td>
<td>Mr. Sizer Kebede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Mrs. Egzharia Tekle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Division of Agriculture and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Agriculture and Environment</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Natural Resources and Energy</td>
<td>Mr. Maina Karaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Environment Protection</td>
<td>Dr. Debalkew Berhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Agricultural Development and Food Security</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel Zziwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Ms. Irtzak Askar Farah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Division of Economic Cooperation and Social Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Economic Cooperation and Social Development</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Transport and Communication</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Trade, Industry and Tourism</td>
<td>Mr. Joseph Rwanshote Nahurira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Health and Social Development</td>
<td>Ms. Fathia Alwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Ms. Zeinab Mohamoud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Division of Peace and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution</td>
<td>Mr. Keflemariam Sebhatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Humanitarian Affairs</td>
<td>Mrs. Messeret Tilaye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM, Political Affairs</td>
<td>Mrs. Tegueste Shemelis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Division of Administration and Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acting Director, Administration and Finance</td>
<td>Mr. Apuuli Bwango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources and Administration Officer</td>
<td>Mrs. Debrework Andarge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Abdullahi Busuri  Acting PM, Information and Documentation
Mr. Ali Daher Had  Finance Officer
Dr. Wilson Were  Translator/Interpreter
Vacant  Translator/Interpreter
Mr. Youssouf Omar Guelleh  Conference and Public Relations Officer
Mr. Simon Mbugua  Systems Administration Officer
Mr. Youssouf Farah  Project Accountant
Mr. Mohamoud Abdulkarim  Accounts Assistant
Mr. Igueh Ibrahim Daher  Administrative Assistant
Vacant  Library Assistant
Mrs. Aicha Houssein  Secretary
Mrs. Zeinab Abdi Ahmed  Accounts Assistant (petty cash)
Ms. Hodan Abdi Mohamed  Administrative Associate
Mr. Ahmed Houssein  Receptionist/Telephone Operator
Mr. Hassan Mohamed  Driver
Mr. Tabet Ahmed Ali  Driver
Mr. Mohamed Osman  Driver
Mr. Ahmed Omar Hassan  Technician
Mr. Abdi Omar Rirache  Messenger
Mr. Ibrahim Hassan  Messenger
Mrs. Awo Elmi  Cleaner
Mrs. Mariam Hassan  Cleaner
Mrs. Mariam Farah  Cleaner
Mrs. Amina Farah  Cleaner
Mrs. Kouroichah Mohamed  Cleaner
Mrs. Saredi Guedi  Cleaner
Mr. Mohamoud Abdi  Guard

Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), Addis Ababa

Vacant  Director
Mr. Raymond M. Kitevu  CEWERU Liaison Officer
Vacant  Conflict Analysis Officer
Mr. Abdirashid A. Warsame  Rapid Response Coordinator
Ms. Tigist Hailu  Communications and Public Relations Officer
Mr. Abdel Mouneim Elhoweris  Research and Training Officer
Ms. Bethlehem Abebe  IT and Data Management Officer
Mr. Kalayu Bezabh  Finance and Administration Officer
Ms. Sebene Negussie  Office Manager
Mr. Yednekachew Sisay  Driver/Messenger
Mr. Berhanu Sima  Gardener/Handy Man
Ms. Alemtsehay Seyoum  Cleaner
IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), Nairobi

Prof Laban A. Ogallo  Director
Mr. Zachary Atheru  Deputy Director
Ms. Rose Jakoyo  Accountant
Mrs. Dorothy Rautta  Secretary
Ms. Cynthia Kanaga  Secretary
Miss Rosemary Kajuju  Accounts Clerk
Mr. Benedict Owuor  Data Entry Clerk
Mr. Hesborn Owuor  Maintenance Assistant
Ms. Phillen N. Maikara  Messenger
Mr. James Otieno  Cleaner
Mr. Richard Omondi  Driver

IGAD Capacity Building Program Against Terrorism (ICPAT), Addis Ababa

Vacant  Head
Mr. Samuel Sserwanga  Senior Legal Analyst
Mr. Martin K. Mbugua  Senior Counterterrorism Advisor
Cmdr. Abebe Muluneh  Senior Training Coordinator
Mr. Richard Barno  Senior Researcher
Mr. Seyoum Wubshet  Financial Accountant
Mrs. Hanna Tilahun  Program Administrator
Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse  Accounts Clerk
Mrs. Nejat Abdulrahman  Secretary/Receptionist
Mr. Demeke Wolde  Driver

IGAD Regional HIV/AIDS Project (IRAPP), Kampala/Djibouti

Vacant  Project Coordinator
Dr. Osman Hassan Bilail  Assistant Coordinator, Cross Border and Mobile Populations
Dr. Ahmed Hassan Ahmed  Assistant Coordinator, Health Sector Harmonization
Dr. Frehiwot Berhane  Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation
Mr. Musisi Kazibwe Francis  Country Focal Points Liaison Officer
Vacant  Procurement Officer (Djibouti)
Mr. Steve Otieno Amolo  Finance and Administration Officer (Djibouti)
Mr. Meskel Berhane Mengesha  Project Accountant
Ms. Saida Mohammed  Secretary (Djibouti)
Mr. Osman Robleh Doualeh  Driver (Djibouti)
IGAD Liaison Office, Nairobi

Mr. Kizito Sabala  
Ms. Christine Norah Dondi  
Mr. Edwin John Chege  
Mr. Wilson Omondi  

Political Officer  
Office Administrator/Secretary  
Driver  
Receptionist/Office Assistant

Regional Conflict Prevention Management & Resolution Project (CPMR), Djibouti

Dr. Atnafu Tola  
Ms. Fetlework Tegenu  
Mr. Josephat Barugahare  

Coordinator  
Consulting Service Accountant  
Consulting Service Administrator

Regional Food Security and Risk Management Project (REFORM), Djibouti

Mr. Massimo Amorosi  
Mr. Ketel Hermen Jackob  
Mr. Jackson Jeremy  
Mr. Tadesse Alemayehu  
Mrs. Deka Moussa  

Project Team Leader  
Project Consultant  
Project Consultant  
Consulting Service Accountant  
Consulting Service Administrator

Technical Advisors and Other Project Staff

Prof. Stefan Bruene  
Amb. Abu Zeid El Hassan  
Mrs. Legawork Assfaw  
Mrs. Hader Tesfaye  
Mrs. Ute A. Bokah  
Mr. Aemiro Yehayes  
Mr. Nadir Ahmed Ali  

GTZ Senior Technical Advisor to IGAD  
Head of IGAD Liaison Office to the AU Commission  
Coordinator, Africa Peace Facility Fund  
Gender Program Officer  
Office Administrator to the GTZ/IGAD Project  
Project Accountant (Denmark)  
Driver/Clerk for GTZ/IGAD Project
### Annex 2

#### Abbreviations and Acronyms

<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>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEC</td>
<td>Assessment and Evaluation Commission (Sudan Peace Process)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEO</td>
<td>African Environment Outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMCEN</td>
<td>African Ministerial Conference on the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMISOM</td>
<td>African Union Peace keeping Mission to Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU/AUC</td>
<td>African Union/ African Union Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWF</td>
<td>African Water Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMESD</td>
<td>African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASALs</td>
<td>Arid and Semi-Arid Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
<td>Automated System for Customs Data management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAADP</td>
<td>Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBMPs</td>
<td>Cross Border and Mobile Populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCD</td>
<td>Convention to Combat Desertification - United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CETP</td>
<td>Community Exchange and Training Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEWARN</td>
<td>Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEWERU</td>
<td>Conflict Early Warning and Response Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Peace Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPMR</td>
<td>Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>EC/EU</td>
<td>European Commission/European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUMESAT</td>
<td>European Organization of Meteorological Satellites</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Global Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMES-Africa</td>
<td>Global Monitoring for Environment and Security for Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>GTZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYCOS</td>
<td>Hydrological Cycle Observation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBAR</td>
<td>Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBF</td>
<td>IGAD Business Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information Communication Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICPAC</td>
<td>IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRC</td>
<td>International Development Research Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEO</td>
<td>IGAD Environment Outlook</td>
</tr>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOC</td>
<td>Indian Ocean Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPF</td>
<td>IGAD Partners Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRCC</td>
<td>Inter Regional Coordinating Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAM</td>
<td>Joint Assessment Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMIS</td>
<td>Livestock Market Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAMA</td>
<td>Non Agricultural Market Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Action Plan (CCD)</td>
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<td>NEPAD</td>
<td>New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>OSS</td>
<td>Sahara and Sahel Observatory</td>
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<td>PDF (A/B)</td>
<td>Project Development Facility (A or B)</td>
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<td>PUMA</td>
<td>Preparation for the Use of MSG in Africa, PUMA</td>
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<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Economic Community</td>
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<td>REFORM</td>
<td>Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme (IGAD)</td>
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<td>RICTSP</td>
<td>Regional ICT Support Programme</td>
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<td>SIDA</td>
<td>Swedish International Development Agency</td>
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<td>SPS</td>
<td>Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary</td>
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<td>SRAP</td>
<td>Sub-Regional Action Plan (CCD)</td>
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<td>SSATPP</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa African Transport Policy Programme</td>
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<td>TFG</td>
<td>Transitional Federal Government of Somalia</td>
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<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
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<td>UNCCD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</td>
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<td>UNCBD</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on Biodiversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Committee of Trade and Development</td>
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<td>UNCTED</td>
<td>UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Fund for Population Activities</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organization</td>
</tr>
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<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organisation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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