

Intergovernmental Authority on  
Development

IGAD



Conflict Early Warning and  
Response Mechanism

CEWARN

Draft

**Summary Report of the Proceedings and Recommendations of the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of Technical Committee of Early Warning (TCEW) of CEWARN  
Khartoum, Sudan**

**29-30 October, 2007**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The meeting of the 5th Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) was convened on 29 -30 October 2007 in Khartoum, Sudan. Its objective was to review the activities that CEWARN had implemented since its last meeting held November, 2006 in Djibouti; deliberate on the implementation of the five year strategy plan for CEWARN and other programme activities that have been put in place to strengthen CEWARN's work; and present these as recommendations to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) for discussion and approval during its meeting on 31 October 2007.

### 1.1 OPENING STATEMENTS

**Welcome Address by the Director of Peace and Security Division, IGAD Secretariat, Mr. Daniel Yifru.**

Amb. Khalil conveyed the Director of Peace and Security Division, IGAD, Mr. Daniel Yifru's apologies and welcomed participants to the meeting, reflecting that the deliberations and decisions of the TCEW were vital with regards to providing technical direction and strengthening the implementation of CEWARN's activities.

Key highlights of his address included the following:-

- The efforts made by CEWARN to expand donor base and the positive response from donor community to support CEWARN initiatives;
- Efforts made to implement the strategy and achieve its 6 strategic objectives;
- Need for Uganda to ratify the Protocol;
- Salutations to governments of Member States and partners for their continued support to the program;

He concluded by expressing his gratitude to the Government of Sudan's continued support and for hosting the meeting.

**[See Annex 2 for the full statement]**

**Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor, Dr. Mutrif Siddik, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Sudan**

In his address, Ambassador Mahjoub Al Basha, representing the Guest of Honor, presented the opening statement of the PS. He began his remarks by expressing the honor in being selected to host the meeting in the Sudan. He reflected that the sub-region continues to experience instability through intra and interstate conflicts that continue to impede peace efforts in the region. He further acknowledged the steps taken thus far, including capacity building on conflict management and response.

Other areas highlighted include:-

- Activities that the Government of Sudan has undertaken to ensure implementation of the Mechanism in the country;
- Applauding CEWARN on development of a Strategic Plan and assurance of support from the Government of Sudan in implementing objectives.

He thereafter declared the meeting open.

**[See Annex 3 for the full statement]**

## 1.2 ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

As per the regulations of IGAD, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed, the CEWERU Head of Kenya took the chair and Mr. Richard Nabudere, the CEWERU Head of Uganda, the Rapporteur.

## 1.3 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Chairman called on the meeting to review the Agenda and invited participants to forward their amendments. The Director of CEWARN proposed an inclusion of a presentation by the IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Center (ICPAC). The GTZ Advisor to IGAD proposed a revised order of presentations on Country and Regional Updates before the agenda item on the ICT for Peace Project and Dissemination of Information. Another presentation on the AU Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) by the GTZ Adviser to CEWARN was also proposed. The time schedule of the agenda items for Day 2 was readjusted so as to provide sufficient time for the rapporteurs to finalize the report of proceedings and recommendations to be presented to the CPS meeting on 31 October 2007.

The proposals were thereafter seconded and adopted.

**[See Annex 1 for adopted agenda]**

## 2. SUMMARY OF REPORT ON CEWARN'S ACTIVITIES (Dec. 2006-Oct. 2007)

The CEWARN Director, Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil gave an elaborate presentation highlighting the key areas that focus on the steps taken towards the achievement of the strategic objectives. These include the following:

- Timely production of CEWARN Reports and related activities;
- Meetings on structural /supplemental data including the consultative meetings held with ICPAC;
- Incident Reports produced on various dates underscoring the monthly incidences reported in by field monitors;
- Publication of CEWARN Five-Year strategy- underscoring the publication and resumption of distribution and dissemination of information; Current efforts to revamp the CEWARN website and establishment of media contacts in MS;

- Revamping of the Resource and Documentation Centre;
  - Monitoring and Evaluation of the CEWARN structure using the PIVA system. The first assessment has already been completed and recommendations sent to the IGAD Secretariat;
  - Recruitment of additional professional staff;
  - University Public lectures profiling the work of CEWARN being initiated in Khartoum, another to be held in Addis Ababa early next year;
  - Visits to identified and selected Areas Of Reporting ( AORs) in Djibouti and Southern Sudan by CEWARN and its partners;
  - Training staff in areas of finance, and GIS. A Training manual is being developed and further consultations scheduled with CCs;
  - Financial and administrative arrangements.
- (Copy of the full report is made available in the Kit distributed to participants)**

### **Discussions Arising:**

a) The meeting commended the excellent report provided by the Director which was a portrayal of the significant work being done by the Unit and reiterated their commitment to support initiatives by the Mechanism. It was proposed that intensified efforts should now be geared towards operationalizing the response side of the Mechanism. Members were informed of the response initiatives currently being undertaken by the Unit.

b) There was need to reduce over reliance on donors and increase financial commitments from Member States. Members were informed that there was a proposal and firm commitment from governments of Member States to gradually increase their contributions from 10 to 30% by the end of 2011.

c) Little research has been done on addressing the communities affected by conflicts vis-à-vis the larger peace and development agenda. These and other topics may need to be studied as viable for promoting peace.

d) New areas of reporting within Ethiopia were proposed during their last respective National Steering Committee meeting. In addition, it was noted that there were many bilateral activities going on including Border commission meetings that need to be integrated in the future.

e) Time management should be included in future training endeavors. There was also need to revitalize traditional systems of settling disputes among pastoral societies, including participation of traditional leaders (including religious leaders) who still play a critical role in addressing conflicts within their communities.

### 3. REPORTS BY MEMBER STATES ON ACTIVITIES OF THE CEWERUS

#### 3.1 Ethiopia

The CEWERU Head of Ethiopia began his presentation by stating that they were in the process of revitalizing the National Steering Committee. Further consultations continue to be held with the representatives of youth, elders, and of the local and zonal peace committees (including women, local administration) and to further streamline their work. Interventions are being identified to establish closer linkages between the NSC and the local committees.

He indicated that there were ongoing internal discussions on the modalities of interfacing AORs. Once finalized, the decisions will be shared with CEWARN. He expressed his gratitude to Kenyan CEWERU for facilitating and supporting the experience-sharing visit of Ethiopian delegation to Kenya.

He further emphasized the need to improve on building the capacity of local committees, including the establishment of committees at all levels (federal-*woreda*-zonal-regional-national level linkages) to enhance implementation of the strategy. Also emphasized was the EW Reports which he informed they were in the process of improving.

Finally, the meeting was informed of initiatives to participate in development programmes of the local administration. Recognizing their influential roles(rendering services, resources, capacity) activities are now being targeted towards integrating CEWERUs activities with the local development and planning. He concluded that their report was more focused on the future and on process of revitalizing the CEWERU as the first step in the right direction.

#### 3.2 Kenya

The CEWERU Head of Kenya started his presentation by informing of the transitions they had undergone, including acquiring bigger offices. The Unit has also been able to accommodate some interns on attachments. In addition, the Kenya Government has granted a budget line of 600,000 USD for running of the National Steering Committee.

The following are a list of activities presented as being carried out during the period under review:-

- Finalization of the Draft National Policy on Peace building and Conflict Management. Final consultations were made in January 2007 and the draft forwarded to the Permanent Secretary(PS), Office of the President for further direction;
- Establishment of sub-committees on media, conflict analysis and training in addition to already existing Technical Committee/Policy Steering groups to assist in implementation of its strategy;
- Media activities, including the process of formulating a comprehensive media strategy to increase visibility of CEWERU as well as give prominence on peace issues. Infomercials have been made at the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation and Citizen Radio and peace messages translated into 16 indigenous languages;

- Participation in community civic dialogues and peace meetings in Marsabit, Mt. Elgon, Mandera and Tana River districts, including financial support from the office;
- Strengthening of District Peace Committees to chart the way forward for strengthening peace initiatives in North Rift, Upper Eastern and North Eastern Kenya. Participants included District Commissioners, youth and women representatives and CBO/NGO representatives;
- Pre-testing of a Training Resource Guide/Training of Trainers. The National Steering Committee (NSC) engaged a consultant in December 2006 to develop appropriate training guides to be used by government officials and stakeholders. A pretest was carried out in August 2007 and included participants from the Kenya Police College, Administration Police Training College among others expected to include CPMR studies in their curriculum;
- Study tours were conducted to Ghana and the UK. Those who participated were Provincial Commissioners and senior officers from the Office of the President where they received training on small arms control, and conflict sensitive development. A future trip to Indonesia will be carried out next year. In addition, journalists and the youth were invited to visit Rwanda to share experiences and learn lessons;
- Celebrations marking the International Peace Day were held in three districts on 21 September 2007. In one of the festivals, awareness about peace was created through a cultural festival;
- Training of the Marsabit District Peace Committee inaugurated in 2006 was held and conducted by NSC and an NGO;
- During a Public Service Week organized by the Government of Kenya from 13-17 August 2007, space was provided to the NSC and Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms to display documents and explain about its peace building initiatives;
- Development of a documentary on Peace Building and Small Arms initiatives in Kenya, in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Communications is ongoing.

### 3.3 Sudan:

The CEWERU Head of Sudan expressed gratitude to CEWARN for the physical and technical support provided during the period under review. On activities undertaken since the last meeting, he reported the following:-

- Refurbishment of the CEWERU Office with support from the CEWARN Unit;
- Successful identification of AOR in South Sudan, with participation of Head of the CEWERU and the CEWARN Team in May 2007 covering areas of Torit, Kapoeta and Narus. Consultative meetings were held with officials of the Government of Sudan, representatives of local communities, elders and CBOs and NGOs active in the region;
- The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held on 29 September, 2007. During this meeting, the CC provided an intensive orientation on the functions, mandate and organizational structures of CEWARN and its structures;
- Other meetings have been scheduled to take place in December 2007. These will look at developing a work plan for the first quarter of activities for the CEWERU. A

workshop has also been scheduled to be held in January 2008 to address challenges to early warning and response activities.

### 3.4 Uganda

The CEWERU Head started by presenting that they were up-to-date with their Country Updates which are circulated to key stakeholders for action. His report highlighted the following:-

- A newly designed programme, the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) where a lot of consultations had gone on at the grassroots and district consultations. The programme has now been adapted by the Government for effective implementation. The programme provides the strategic and practical framework to assist implementation of action points generated in the country updates. It touched on wide variety of issues including poverty eradication and cultural issues, providing a policy and institutional framework.
- Currently, the disarmament program - spearheaded by the army and ongoing for 2 years - has had significant success. For instance about 5000 firearms have been collected by the army - bringing some measure of peace in the area.
- Weapons collections and destruction has enabled reduced recycling of arms into the wrong hands whilst building the confidence of the public in the process of disarmament. The integrated disarmament initiatives also enable NGOs to have streamlined activities to support development.
- A scoping study was done to promote the engagement of non-government entities at local levels. Stipulating guidelines have been received from CEWARN on establishment of local committees, providing basis on how to carry out its functions. There is however need to organize consultative workshop (January 2008) to strengthen the work of local committees.
- On the role of CEWERU and the need to create the desired institutional framework in building the secretariat, the Government of Uganda has decided to merge CEWERU with the issues of arms reduction. A functional analysis to rationalize proper structure was carried out and submitted to the Government. The CEWERU activities have now been integrated in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, gaining a foothold in the national budget.
- On the Regional Disarmament Meeting held in Entebbe, one of the key aspects recognized was the cross border issues hence the need to coordinate cross border actions to enhance cross border peace. In this regard, a joint plan of action and coordination has been invoked establishing a joint working group between Kenya and Uganda. The same may be extended to Sudan.

#### Discussions Arising:

The meeting discussed the presentations and noted the following:-

- a) The activities being carried out by Kenya were quite impressive. It endorsed the Kenyan CEWERU as a model ideal CEWERU and encouraged experience-sharing between the CEWERUs.

- b) The Disarmament workshop revealed the importance of joint coordinated action. It was proposed that CEWARN organizes a meeting to establish a Steering Committee to develop action-orientated proposals for implementation.
- c) To ensure that CEWERUs remain active, CEWARN will endeavor to follow up and provide necessary support.
- d) Kenya has developed some training manuals on CPMR. There was need to coordinate with other Country Coordinators and the CEWARN Consultants to ensure that a synchronized document is being developed and can be shared across the region.
- e) The importance of integrated actions as expanded on by the various presentations was underscored so that activities are not carried out in isolation or replacing other initiatives being undertaken on the ground.

#### 4. IGAD COUNCIL DECISION ON CATTLE BRANDING

CEWARN presented a concept note on the IGAD Council of Ministers decision on Cattle branding made on 13 April 2007. The presentation highlighted the proposed project, its rationale and purpose and implementation strategy, among others.

**[Concept note availed to the participants and included in Kit]**

##### **Discussions Arising:**

- a) Kenya has been branding cattle for a period of time. Lessons may be learnt and shared on these experiences. The need to do a study to fully appreciate this initiative is imperative.
- b) The Ugandan experience is that some communities may not fully understand what it entails. Most of the pastoralist communities are also illiterate. Some communities may use the same branding where it would be difficult to identify. If branded, the assumption is for that particular cattle to remain with a given herd of cattle - hence, can be seen as a challenge especially in terms of expanding trade opportunities.
- c) As a follow-up, a study needs to be commissioned, as a first step, taking into account the experiences of Member States to enable appropriate steps be undertaken with regard to reducing incidents of cattle rustling in the region.

## 5. COUNTRY UPDATES

### 5.1. Ethiopia

The Country Coordinator for Ethiopia provided the update for the period September 2006 – August, 2007. The presentation highlighted the following:-

- The number of incidents and associated trends in losses of both human lives and livestock. Factors such as active and sustainable cross-border civil society initiatives, effective collaboration of civil society groups and local governments [both internally and across the border] were identified as some of the key reasons for the decline in the number of incidents, loss of lives and livestock in the reporting period in Ethiopian Areas Of Reporting ( AORs).
- Opportunities for CEWARN, such as the establishment of a Conflict Resolution Department in the Ministry of Federal Affairs; provision of social services and other development initiatives; revitalizing the work of the national CEWERU in close collaboration with other actors at all levels as well as potential improvement in ICT for data transmission and analysis.
- Delays in transmission of reports; constraints in reporting system and format; weak linkages with local peace committees as well as weak networking with civil society and pastoralist representatives were raised as challenges.
- Some of the recommendations made include the need to improve the reporting format; revitalizing CEWERU activities with effective linkages with all actors at all levels; finalizing the process of collection and analysis of secondary data; speeding up of response activities as well as increased focus on trend analysis and thematic research. It was also recommended for the TCEW to be renamed TCEWR in light of the fact that CEWARN is a mechanism for both early warning and early response.

### 5.2. Kenya

The Kenyan presentation made by the Assistant Country Coordinator included the period covering September 2006 – August 2007 in the twelve areas of reporting on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja and Somali clusters.

Key highlights are as follows:-

- Following assessment of trends of incidents and losses of human lives and livestock as well as other factors including proximate conflict mitigating factors, a set of recommendations to alleviate violent incidents in the AORs was proposed.
- It was recommended that the national government ensures the provision of adequate security to pastoralist communities in areas of reporting in both clusters as well as support

the CEWERU and CSOs in their activities. and in the long run to engage in development programmes designed to address the specific needs of pastoralist communities.

- It was recommended that the CEWERU enhances coordination of various peace actors as well as facilitate the establishment and creation of functional linkages with District Peace Committees (DPCs). On the other hand, local communities were urged to foster greater inter-communal sharing and work with government and local leaders to identify development priorities as well as support peace initiatives by CSOs and the Government.
- In addition, it was recommended that civil society organizations work to enhance the promotion of dialogue amongst various communities in various districts in the AORs in both clusters as well as sustain peace building and conflict management efforts. For the long term, it was further recommended that these organizations focus on durable peace and development programmes.
- International NGOs are also recommended to work with relevant ministries in supporting peace building programmes in the AORs and also partner with government in development initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and diversifying livelihood options of pastoralists.

### 5.3. Uganda

The Ugandan presentation as provided by the Country Coordinator covered the period between September 2006 - August 2007. It provided the following:-

- The trends in number of incidents as well as losses of human lives and livestock was attributed to the steady decline of death toll in the period under consideration to strict control and cordon search operations by the UPDF. Similarly, decline in livestock losses was due to abstention of communities from open raiding for fear of attracting military intervention. Over-concentration of livestock in some areas was also noted due to shortage of resources such as water and grazing land.
- The number of violent incidents for the reporting period remained somewhat constant. In addition, most of the incidents reported were of an internal nature than cross-border (with occasional cross-border components).
- Recommendations that emerged from the presentation include the need to address structural issues such as development efforts in these communities which is an approach taken by the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP), an initiative of the Ugandan government.
- The utilization of green belts in a bid to provide livelihood alternatives was also proposed. Other points such as the need for timely transmission of information; concern about the delay of updates as well as the need to utilize structural and climatic data.

- Climatic information was particularly highlighted as an effective input for early warning in anticipating and mitigating recurring clashes caused by drought and related resource shortages in pastoralist communities within these areas.

## Discussions Arising

The meeting observed and noted the following:-

- a) In order to prevent and mitigate pastoralist conflicts, there needs to be a focus in making the life of pastoralists' itself viable through addressing the underlying structural issues including environmental and climatic issues.
- b) The Kenyan experience on disarmament exercises includes a shift away from forceful to voluntary disarmament and ensuring the security of the communities in the aftermath of exercises.
- c) There is need to develop a new format for the Country Updates to provide trends rather than act as early warning reports, given that there are already several different types of reports being generated by CEWARN. The field team was also encouraged to take initiatives to collect information from sources other than the CEWARN reports and make independent analysis.
- d) CEWARN and Country Coordinators should work together to operationalize the template for utilization of structural data. It was recognized that the collection of data and reaching to the end-result of developing response options co-relating it with information collection is a slow and lesson-learning process that is currently being undergone by CEWARN.

## 6. REGIONAL REPORTS

CEWARN presented the eighth, ninth and tenth regional report for the Karamoja cluster (September 2006 - August 2007) and first regional report of the Somali cluster (January - August 2007).

The following are the highlights of the presentation:-

- With respect to the Somalia Cluster, the reporting period saw 30 violent incidents that involved the loss of 78 human lives and 4,605 livestock. While 21 per cent of recorded incidents were of a cross-border nature involving the Gabbra and Borana communities from Ethiopia and Kenya, the conflict in Somalia and OLF rebel activities across the Ethio-Kenya border (Moyale District) further exacerbate the region's insecurity.
- Other conflict-aggravating factors include the flow of arms and refugees from Somalia; environmental issues including drought in some areas; animal epidemics as well as cultural believes and practices that encourage raids and violence.

- Conflict mitigating factors such as improved weather conditions; initiatives for peace and development by governments and civil society organizations as well as relief distribution efforts by governments and humanitarian agencies.
- In the case of the Karamoja cluster, the meeting was informed that CEWARN is in the process of expanding its AOR and plans to cover the whole of the Karamoja cluster by including Eastern Equatoria in Southern Sudan before the end of the year. The report also indicates that high counts of violent incidents continued to be recorded on the Ugandan-side, as well as livestock losses and human deaths: accounting for 89, 79 and 60 per cent of incidents and losses of human lives and livestock respectively. In addition, the number of violent incidents and related death toll remained high throughout the period under reporting.
- In the reporting period 467 violent incidents, 1,070 related deaths and loss of 30,375 livestock has been recorded. Of the total violent incidents, the report indicates that only six incidents were cross-border involving Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom and Karo of Ethiopia in collaboration with Nyangatom from Naita of South Sudan and Pokot of Kenya as well as communities from Dodoth, Jie and Sabiny of Uganda.
- Initial conflict aggravating factors include border disputes between Pokot and Turkana communities; provision of inadequate security to livestock kept in protection camps in Uganda by UPDF; availability of arms and ammunitions; impact of climate and resultant environmental outcomes i.e. late or inadequate rains resulting into non or reduced forage, drought and floods.
- Conflict mitigating factors include efforts of local communities and government institutions to recover raided livestock; provision of social services by government and civil society organizations; joint and other peace initiatives by governments, NGOs and communities; sensitization programmes on peace initiatives; more voluntary approach to disarmament.

## Discussions Arising

- a) There is need to recognize subtle cross-border issues that often go overlooked such as arms movements as opposed to actual armed violence.
- b) Rape incidents in the Areas of Reporting should not be overlooked or downplayed.

## 7. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

A presentation was made by CEWARN on the proposal on periodical dissemination of unprocessed (behavioral) data at a more targeted local level in CEWARN's Areas of Reporting in order to enable third parties that include researchers, academic institutions and the media to

access and make use of such information. The rationale behind the proposal is that it allows for a more focused and in-depth understanding of the distinct feature of conflicts in these different areas of reporting and deal with the various factors that lead to the escalation of conflicts.

[copy of note included in kit provided to members ]

### Discussions Arising

- a) It was noted that collection of data and coming up with correlating data with the information collected is a process. CEWARN is now at a stage of developing its structural data.
- b) CEWARN needs to organize a meeting with the Country Coordinators with a view to explaining to them the nature of the envisaged information dissemination and what it entails. In turn, the CCs will advise respective CEWERUs.
- c) CEWERU Heads informed that they require at least six months after receiving the briefing from Country Coordinators in order to consult with their respective governments before giving their final approval to the proposal.

## 8. ICT FOR PEACE PROJECT

Presenting the project to the meeting, the USAID/CEWARN team informed that this initiative was a product of a regional consultative meeting held in Mombasa, in November 2006 and follow up meetings in Kampala from 26-27 April 2007.

The rationale behind the project is to utilize global advancements in ICT effectively by CEWARN and its stakeholders at all levels to create awareness or communicate to local communities on Conflict Prevention and Management and Resolution activities and other peace efforts in the sub-region. It is also intended to overcome the problems of timely relaying of information from Field Monitors, Local Committees and other stakeholders.

The type of equipments to be provided to targeted stakeholders in selected pilot areas include; telephony (fixed, mobile, satellite), internet, HF radio communication and community radio. In addition, the project also provides for facilitation of movement across vast regions through the provision of vehicles for the network secretariat and motorcycles for field staff.

### Discussions Arising:

- a) After extensive deliberations, there was consensus that all the Member States agree in principle that ICT adds value to CEWARN's conflict early warning and early response activities and expressed their support to CEWARN to proceed with this initiative, in conformity with respective laws, policies and regulations in respective member countries.

## 9. ICPAC PRESENTATION

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), through its Deputy Director, Mr. Bwango Apuuli, gave a brief presentation on ICPAC, its functions and relations between climatic conditions and conflict early warning and response. Other highlights included:-

- The fragile nature of the Horn of Africa and how prone it is to extreme climatic events such as droughts and floods with severe negative impacts on key socio-economic sectors.
- The strong relation between climatic changes and conflicts particularly in the context of pastoralist communities as conflicts in these communities are increasingly driven by shrinking livelihood opportunities and increased competition for scarce resources.
- Extreme climate exacerbates already high food insecurity and might cause loss of life, and other productive assets such as livestock, limit use of resources, limit access to markets, schools and amenities.
- A meeting on 4 September 2007 between ICPAC and CEWARN reached a number of recommendations that include the need to integrate climate risk management information; environmental and related information for conflict early warning as well as for a multi-disciplinary approach towards conflict early warning and response. The meeting also recommended that organizations such as CEWARN and ICPAC need to strive to work in synergy.

### Discussions Arising:

- a) The meeting lauded the presentation as informative and recommended that CEWARN and ICPAC should develop a framework of cooperation and that CEWARN in particular integrate and benefit from using climatic information into its conflict early warning and response work.

## 11. THE CONTINENTAL EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (CEWS) OF THE AU

A brief was provided on the Continental Early Warning System of the African Union (AU) by the GTZ Peace and Security Advisor. It was provided that:-

- The CEWS is an element of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). It is tasked to monitor and analyze Early Warning, and to strategically engage AU and the media.
- It was developed after a consultative workshop on EW with Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Its implementation is guided by a CEWS Handbook and framework document
- CEWS is an AU instrument tailored to suit the AU principle and users.

- Cooperation with CEWS partners includes information collection and sharing; analysis; harmonization and coordination with existing mechanisms.
- AU perceives RECs as an integral part of CEWS

#### **Discussions Arising:**

- a) It was noted that role of RECs within the CEWS was still not very clear; although it has been appreciated that experience of other older initiatives is very important in building into the CEWS.
- b) The meeting recognized the need to avoid any kind of duplication as well as minimize wasting of resources.
- c) On monitoring done by CEWS, the meeting was informed that this involves social and economic aspects; with regional mechanisms viewed as an integral part of the model.
- d) Appreciating the challenges facing the budding CEWS, there was need to synergize CEWS and other regional efforts on early warning.

#### **12. ADOPTION OF THE TCEW REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES (CPS)**

The meeting approved, with amendments, the adoption of the report to be presented to the meeting of the 7th Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) scheduled to be held on 31 October, 2007.

After extending gratitude to the organizers of the meeting and the host government, the Chairman declared the meeting of the TCEW officially closed at 1.45pm.



The 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) convened from 29-30<sup>th</sup> October 2007, in Khartoum, Sudan. The meeting reviewed the activities of CEWARN in the year 2006/2007 and gave recommendations on its future direction. The Meeting, among other things, also raised and deliberated fruitfully on new proposals on Cattle Branding, wider information dissemination and Increased utilization for ICT in CEWARN activities.

After deliberating on the various set agenda items, the meeting came up with recommendations to be presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The meeting discussed and approved the activity report of the CEWARN Mechanism for the Year 2006/7 and commended the Unit for the activities undertaken during the said period.
- II. As a follow-up to the Disarmament workshop held in Entebbe 2007, it was recommended that a meeting be organized to establish a Steering Committee in order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the recommendations reached at the workshop.
- III. The meeting followed reports of activities from the CEWERU Heads of IGAD Member States and recommended for experience sharing exercises on policy developments and other activities to be strengthened among member states.
- IV. The meeting commended the Republic of Kenya for its well-integrated approach in its activities and synergy with governmental and non-governmental actors at all levels. It, then, encouraged other Member States to follow Kenya's example and strengthen their current efforts.
- V. It was recommended that CEWARN be included in future bilateral activities relating to Border Commissions' meetings in order to provide technical advice and/or learn from the experiences -especially in areas where there are pastoral and related conflicts.
- VI. The Meeting recommended that a study be commissioned on the cattle branding initiative, taking into consideration lessons learnt and experiences shared within the IGAD region in order to come up with appropriate steps in reducing incidents of cattle rustling.

- VII. The Meeting recommended that CEWARN identifies research topics and encourage studies on issues that would be pertinent in addressing the sub-region's peace and security challenges.
- VIII. It was recommended that the Technical Committee on Early warnings ( TCEW) be renamed a as Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR), in light of the fact that CEWARN is a mechanism for both early warning and early response.
- IX. The meeting recommended for increased focus on long term approaches that deal with structural causes of pastoral conflicts and also address the developmental challenges of these communities.
- X. The meeting agreed in principle on the need for better utilization of ICT in undertaking CEWARN's activities at all levels and encouraged CEWARN to continue with the operationalization of the project - in line with member states' respective laws and regulations.
- XI. The Meeting recognized the need for availing information for research and related use. However, Members States felt the need to consult more with their respective governments and promised to revert back to CEWARN with their respective positions within six months.
- XII. The meeting noted that CEWARN activities could benefit from using climatic information for its conflict early warning and response work. The meeting, accordingly, recommended for CEWARN and IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC) to explore how they can work better together.
- XIII. The development of the African Union Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) should take into consideration the existence and activities of the Regional Early Warning bodies and to clarify the mode of cooperation and collaboration. The Meeting recommended the optimum use of scarce resources to establish and operate sub regional early warning systems.

**October 30, 2007**  
**Khartoum, Sudan**

## ANNEXTURES

### Annex 1



## 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) 29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> October 2007 Khartoum, Sudan

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### Adopted Agenda

#### **I. Opening Statements:**

##### **Introduction and Welcome Address.**

*Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Peace & Security, IGAD.*

##### **Opening statement.**

*The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Sudan*

#### **II. Election of the Bureau.**

#### **III. Adoption of the Agenda and Program.**

1. Presentation of Summary Report on CEWARN's Activities December 2006- October, 2007
2. Reports by the Member States on the progress of CEWERUs
3. IGAD Council Decision on Cattle Branding
4. Presentation and discussion of The CEWARN Country Updates: Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.
5. Presentation and Discussion of CEWARN's 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> Regional Reports.
6. Dissemination of Information and ICT
7. ICPAC Presentation
8. AU Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)

9. Adoption of TCEW Report and Recommendations for the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS)

10. AOB

11. Closing of the Meeting



The 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN  
29<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> October 2007  
Khartoum, Sudan

Draft Programme

29<sup>th</sup> October 2007

10:00 – 10:30	Registration of Participants
10:30 – 10:50	<b>Introduction and Welcome Address</b> <i>(Daniel Yifru, Director, PSD, IGAD Secretariat)</i>
10:50 – 11:00	<b>Opening Statements by Guest of Honour</b> <i>(The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Sudan)</i>
11:00 – 11:25	Election of Bureau
11:25 – 11:40	<b>Coffee/Tea Break</b>
11:40 – 11:50	Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work
11:50 – 12:20	Summary Report on CEWARN's Activities (December 2006-October 2007) <i>(Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director, CEWARN)</i>
12:20 – 12:40	Discussion
12:40 – 13:20	Reports by Member States on Activities of CEWERUs <i>(Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan &amp; Uganda)</i>
13:20 – 14:00	IGAD Council Decision on Cattle Branding <i>(Abdirashid Warsame)</i>
14:00 – 16:30	<b>Lunch</b>
16:30 – 17:00	Presentation on Ethiopian Updates (Sept-Dec 2006, Jan-Apr & May-August 2007) <i>(Girma Kebede, CC for Ethiopia, IAG)</i>
17:30 – 18:00	Presentation on Kenyan Updates (Sept-Dec 2006, Jan-Apr & May-August 2007) <i>(Rutto Edwin, ACC for Kenya, APFO)</i>
18:00 – 18:15	<b>Coffee/Tea Break</b>
18:15 – 18:45	Presentation on Ugandan Updates (Sept-Dec 2006, Jan-Apr & May-August 2007) <i>(Peter Otim, CC for Uganda, CBR)</i>
18:45 – 19:15	Discussion on the three Country Updates
19:15 – 19:50	Presentation of the 8 <sup>th</sup> & 9 <sup>th</sup> Regional Reports (Sept-Dec 2006 & Jan-Apr 2007) <i>(Raymond Kitevu, CEWERU Liaison officer, CEWARN)</i>
19:50- 20:00	Dissemination of Information & ICT <i>(Bethlehem Abebe &amp; Josphat Wachira)</i>
20:00- 20:30	ICPAC Presentation ( <i>Bwango Apuuli</i> )

19:50 – 20:00 Discussion

**30<sup>th</sup> October 2007**

10:00 – 10:30 Presentation on AU CEWS

10:30 – 11:00 Adoption of the Report of the TCEW to CPS

11:00 – 11:30 AOB and closing of the Meeting

**Dinner Reception on the 30<sup>th</sup> November at 7:30 p.m at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs offered by the Permanent Secretary of MFA of the Republic of Sudan**

## Annex 2

**WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR. DANIEL YIFRU, DIRECTOR OF PEACE AND SECURITY DIVISION, IGAD SECRETARIAT, AT THE 5TH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON EARLY WARNING (TCEW).**

**KHARTOUM, SUDAN.  
29 OCTOBER 2007**

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**Your Excellency, The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sudan,  
The Chairman of the Technical Committee on Early Warning,  
Heads of CEWERUs,  
Esteemed Guests,  
Distinguished Participants,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

On behalf of the IGAD Secretariat and the Executive Secretary, Dr. Attala Bashir, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to Khartoum, Sudan for the 5th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN. I wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Sudan for hosting us and the support accorded to us in organising this meeting. I would also like to commend you all for taking time off your busy schedules and availing yourselves for this important event that aims at deliberating on ways to effectively implement the activities of CEWARN.

### **Excellencies, Distinguished Participants,**

Today's agenda contains several issues of strategic importance to CEWARN that we need to deliberate and agree upon the most effective and efficient ways of implementing them. The issues include the following:-

- Summary report on CEWARN activities from November 2006 to October, 2007;
- Reports from Member states on the progress of CEWERUs;
- Presentation of Country Updates and Regional Reports;
- Modalities of Effective Dissemination of Information;
- Adoption of TCEW Report and Recommendations to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries that will meet later this week.

As we conduct our business today, I wish to underscore the importance of deliberating and agreeing on the way forward on the above issues. Equally important is that CEWARN starts implementing its five-year strategic plan, which includes, among other things, the full operationalization and effective functioning of CEWERUs in all the Member States, strengthening the response side of the mechanism and developing a communications and public relations plan. In this regard, it is critical that heads of CEWERUs inform the meeting of the progress made in operationalizing their CEWERUs and the challenges encountered so that we can all agree on how to forge ahead as we go along in implementing the Strategic Plan in the next five years.

### **Esteemed Participants,**

I am happy to see the agenda item to discuss the IGAD Council of Ministers decision of 13 April 2007 on Cattle Branding. This is an important initiative, as it will seek to address the persistent problem of cattle rustling and improve the detection and recovery rate of stolen animals in the IGAD sub-region as a way of addressing the violent conflicts among the pastoralist communities in the Horn of Africa. This may entail, among other things, establishing a network of alliances with community and clan leaders, traditional mechanisms of settling disputes and the Departments of Livestock Development in respective Member States.

With regards to dissemination of information, I can only underscore the importance of sharing the information collected as widely as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders. In addition, widening the sources of information and enhancing the information collection system will go a long way in strengthening the data analysis capacity of CEWARN, as well as being one of the objectives spelt out in its Strategic Plan. I therefore urge us all to give these items the attention they require, as well as providing realistic recommendations that will lead to the attainment of desired outcomes.

### **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The May 2007 Disarmament Workshop held in Entebbe, Uganda is also an important milestone in seeking to address pastoral conflicts and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in the region. This was as a result of the growing concern that the CEWARN aggregated data during the period July 2003 to August, 2006 revealed great loss of human lives and property. Reviewing past efforts and devising more effective and well coordinated efforts at the regional levels, it is hoped that follow-up actions on the recommendations made at this workshop would be made as part of the next steps to address these issues.

On another note, I would like to commend the CEWARN Unit, the IGAD Secretariat and donors, especially the Governments of Denmark and Sweden, for their efforts in making the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) a success and reality. The newly introduced initiative aims at strengthening the early response side of the mechanism, by providing immediate and short term interventions to address some the concerns raised by our early warning reports.

### **Distinguished Participants,**

I would also like to highlight some of the crucial activities since the last TCEW meeting that have been organized by CEWARN as part of the implementation of its strategic Plan. In December, 2006 a donors meeting was held In Addis Ababa which sought to expand donor base of the programme. This effort has indeed attracted the attention of many of our donor friends who have started showing an interest in funding some of our activities. To expand and open up new Areas of Reporting, a mission was carried out to Djibouti and the Sudan to assess the conflict dynamics and trends in the Dhikil and the Equatorial region of Djibouti and Sudan, respectively. On raising awareness, initial efforts have been made to publish and disseminate the Strategy document, and a e-bulletin introduced as part of the efforts on enhancing public relations and communications strategy. The CEWARN Unit has also made strides in strengthening its operations and capacities by recruitment of additional professional staff.

I would also like to stress need and importance of the Republic of Uganda to ratifying the CEWARN Protocol so that it indeed becomes a truly acceptable mechanism by the IGAD Member States.

**Finally,**

We must not forget the numerous challenges that continue to afflict our region- including the recent floods particularly in the many parts of the region including in the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya, that placed enormous suffering to large numbers of our communities. I must salute and acknowledge our governments, donors and non-governmental institutions in the efforts they undertook to respond to these recent calamities.

I wish to conclude my remarks by acknowledging the support, advice and encouragement from our development partners GTZ and USAID in the implementation of our activities, as well as the support from Member States as we continue to make CEWARN the leading early warning and early response initiative, not only in Africa but also in the world. Last but not least, I wish to express appreciation to my fellow CEWARN and IGAD colleagues in organising and making this event a success.

I once again welcome you to Sudan and wish you fruitful discussions and successful outcomes.

**I Thank You.**

## Annex 3

### OPENING STATEMENT BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SUDAN, DURING THE 5TH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON EARLY WARNING (TCEW) OF CEWARN.

KHARTOUM, SUDAN.  
OCTOBER 29, 2007

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The Chairperson, CEWERU Head Kenya, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohammed,  
H.E Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Peace and Security Division, IGAD Secretariat,  
His Excellency Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director of CEWARN,  
Esteemed Guests,  
Distinguished Participants,  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the People and Government of Sudan, it is my sincere honor and pleasure to welcome you all to Khartoum for this 5th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN. I believe you will have a pleasant and enjoyable stay for the few days that you will be here.

We, the Sudanese, feel honored to host this 5th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN, indeed at the place where CEWARN was conceived on November, 2000 during the 8th Summit of Heads of State and Government vide the "Khartoum Declaration" which directed the IGAD Secretariat to set up a conflict early warning and response mechanism to address peace and security issues in the sub-region.

#### **Distinguished Delegates,**

As you are all aware, our region continues to experience many natural and man-made calamities that impact negatively on all the efforts that Governments and development partners are undertaking to promote peace, stability and inevitably development. Indeed the recent floods and human and animal epidemics in the region continue to illustrate the challenges that are being faced by our Governments. In addition, intra and interstate violent conflicts, environmental degradation and emerging threats like drug trafficking, international terrorism and proliferation of small arms are other factors that impede our efforts to attain peace and stability in the sub-region.

The creation of CEWARN was therefore to enable IGAD Member States anticipate and respond to conflicts - on a timely basis - based on the prevailing concerns of Member States.

In this regard, I wish to acknowledge the achievements that have taken place since the Khartoum Summit in terms of operationalizing the CEWARN Mechanism, which include:

1. Development of a state of the art field monitoring and data analysis tool; and corresponding capacity building and training on its use providing timely, constant and accurate information on cross-border pastoralist conflicts;

2. Capacity building for conflict prevention, management and response (CPMR) through skills training of CEWERUs, National Research Institutes, Field Monitors and local committee members in IGAD Member States;
3. Coordinating conflict early response work in the IGAD sub-region by promoting and facilitating regular consultations with relevant stakeholders, including governmental institutions and civil society actors;
4. Developing a gender-training manual to take into consideration the gender aspects of early warning and early response; amongst many other activities.

#### **Esteemed Participants,**

Allow me to highlight the various activities that the Government of Sudan has conducted to operationalize and implement CEWARN's work in the country. The first and important development is the ratification of the CEWARN Protocol, which lays the basis for CEWARN's activities in the country. Secondly, implementing structures such as the set up of a National Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) and its Head, have been identified, selected and operationalized. Processes have now been completed to establish the structures in Sudan. This, and other efforts, made to expand the Areas of Reporting to Sudan, Djibouti and Eritrea, is a positive and clear way of expanding information collection and analysis that will ensure that our Early Warning Reports are as inclusive of the region as possible and that the Mechanism involves all Member States.

#### **Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I am happy that the CEWARN Unit has completed its Strategic Plan and vision for the next five years 2007-2011; and that its implementation has begun. This indeed is a promising development as the Plan will ensure that emergent issues and challenges in operationalization the CEWARN's Mechanism are appropriately addressed by all the stakeholders. I wish to state that Sudan is prepared to collaborate with the CEWARN Unit and other stakeholders in implementing the Strategy Plan's Objectives and thus ensure that our Mechanism is the leading conflict early warning and response initiative in Africa and the world as a whole.

I wish to further assure you that Sudan remains committed to the promotion of peace, security and development in our region and Africa as a whole. We, in Sudan, will also strive to be fully involved and participate in efforts aimed at strengthening peace and stability in the region.

Finally, let me thank you all for availing yourselves and attending this meeting. My challenge to you is that you all positively and exhaustively contribute to our meeting's agenda, and embrace this opportunity to map out realistic and achievable strategies that will ensure that CEWARN and indeed all IGAD's programmes succeed as envisaged by Member States.

It is therefore my utmost pleasure and humble duty to declare this meeting officially open and wish you fruitful deliberations.

**I Thank You.**

## Annex 4

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