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HORN OF AFRICA BULLETIN

ANALYSES • CONTEXT • CONNECTIONS

Analyses

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Sudan

The failing peace processes

– need for an alternative approach

The deepening crisis in Sudan's peace processes points to both the weakness of international engagement, which produced these agreements, and in particular the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005, which framed and constrained them.

- On 11 October 2007 the Sudan's People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) announced its withdrawal from the Government of National Unity (GNU), accusing the National Congress Party (NCP), which dominates the Government, of failing to implement key provisions of the CPA, thus precipitating a crisis in the north-south peace process.
- In the wake of the failure of the African Union-authored, but US dominated, Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) of May 2006 to end the humanitarian emergency in Sudan's western-most province, negotiations began on 27 October in Sirte Libya. However, the failure of the Abdel Wahid Al-Nur faction of the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A) and that of Ibrahim Khalil's Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) to attend has led to widespread predictions that the negotiations would soon collapse.
- Only in the east has the low level insurgency ended as a result of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) of October 2006, but this agreement was widely criticised as ignoring the interests of the easterners and giving priority to improving relations between Khartoum and Asmara, which largely controlled the Eastern Front rebels.

Flawed peace-making efforts

The north-south peace process was formally led by the regional-based Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), but was dominated by the US and to a lesser extent its British and Norwegian allies. These peacemakers concluded that the north-south war was the central contradiction facing Sudan and with its end, what were deemed secondary conflicts afflicting other parts of the country could readily be resolved on the basis of the CPA. As a result, rebels in the west and east of the

country, together with the northern based National Democratic Alliance (NDA), who all petitioned to join the negotiations in Kenya were refused. Northern and southern civil society and major political organisations such as the Umma Party and the Democratic Unionist Party, which together had won the lion's share of the vote during Sudan's last democratic election in 1986, were also not permitted to participate in the negotiations.

Not surprisingly, under a regime that restricted participation to the NCP and SPLM, these groups were also the primary beneficiaries. Thus the power sharing arrangements allocated the ruling party 52% of the seats in the GNU, the SPLM 28%, and the remaining 20% was left for southern parties in the north, the NDA, others in the west and east of the country, and apparently nothing for the Umma Party. Thus an undemocratic process produced an undemocratic result. Only the promise of national elections gave the peace process a fig leaf of legitimacy, yet the elections remain very much in doubt.

A further weakness of the CPA is its contradictory approach to a united Sudan. Although both parties committed to unity, and this involved the NCP making unity attractive for southerners during the course of the six year agreement, the SPLM/A concluded that unity could only be achieved if the ruling party oversaw a democratic transformation and that this would never happen because it would bring about the ruling party's demise. As a result, the SPLM/A assumed that the failure of the NCP to make unity attractive would provide southerners with the justification to opt for separation during the promised referendum in 2011.

While proponents of the CPA held that it would open the door to peace in the west, in practice it has proved to be a major obstacle and may in the end see Darfur follow the south down the road to independence. Rebels in Darfur who had assumed that their heavily populated province would ensure them a major role in the central government, learned that as a result of the power-sharing arrangements of the CPA they would only be permitted a minor presence at the centre. In response, most of them have shifted from a strong commitment to a united Sudan to pressing for self-determination, more power to the region, and are entertaining notions of separation. Even in eastern Sudan it was only as a result of Eritrean pressure that the Eastern Front's commitment to self-determination was not taken up in the negotiations.

The end game

The end result of intensive international efforts at peace making in Sudan is a southern peace process in crisis, a Darfur Peace Agreement that has collapsed and present efforts that area going nowhere, and an agreement in the east that does not address the problems of marginalisation for which easterners went to war. And the starting point of these efforts was the CPA, which assumed that Sudan's conflicts were of a regional character and could be resolved in piecemeal fashion and without popular input.

Instead of the regional agreements contributing to a peaceful Sudan they are encouraging simmering conflicts elsewhere in the country, such as those in the near west of Kordofan and the far north of Nubia, and as a result they threaten to bring about the disintegration of the country. The alternative approach is to recognise that the resolution of Sudan's crisis does not lie in a seemingly endless series of regional-based peace agreements, but through restructuring the Sudanese state, which has fostered wars since its inception, and through democratic transformation that engages all of Sudan's disparate peoples.

Such an approach does not guarantee success and will not provide a quick fix, but the record of failure of the regional based top-down peace making efforts favoured by the international community necessitates an alternative approach to the country's conflicts.

John Young

Research Associate, Institute of Global Political Economy, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada

Governments' watch dogs need more capacity building

The role of civil society organisations in watching the state's deliverance of services and good governance has continued to be at its lowest ebb. Certainly, all of the countries in the Horn of Africa have a considerable number of civil society organisations with a national, regional or international outlook. This fact notwithstanding, their role and participation has been minimal.

Horn of Africa countries include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. Each of these states are signatories to binding regional and international instruments that are key to good governance, human rights, human security, and in particular, addressing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Whilst signing international instruments is pivotal to the implementation process, proactive civil society organisations play a fundamental role in pressing the state to fulfil its obligations. The pace of implementing peace deals, protocols and agreements has been rather slow as civil society might not have been fully playing the watch dog role due to a lack of capacity.

The Horn of Africa countries are signatories to the Nairobi Declaration and the *Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States*. The Protocol calls for the promotion and facilitation of information sharing and cooperation between the governments in the sub-region, inter-governmental organisations and civil society. The *Best Practices Guidelines for the Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons* take full cognizance of the role of civil society in public awareness and education. Civil society organisations in the Horn of Africa have been playing significant roles, but their contributions would be solidified through capacity building.

One of the deliberate efforts that have been set out with a view to building the capacity of civil society has been championed by the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). This regional intergovernmental body, established by Member States signatory to the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol, coordinates the implementation process. RECSA has designed a *Strategic Plan on Integrating Research Capacity-Building and Information Exchange on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)*. The Strategic Plan envisages remedying the shortfall in research capacity.

From the aforementioned, the capacity building of civil society organisations in research skills, advocacy, outreach, public education and awareness on cross cutting issues such as good governance, human rights, human security and small arms, is a priority undertaking that requires deliberate efforts. As a general comparison, the Eastern Africa states (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and lately Burundi and Rwanda) are far ahead in the implementation process of the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol. The Horn of Africa states appear to be lagging behind for various reasons. One of the factors that could be attributed to this trend is the low capacity of civil society organisations operating in the countries.

National and community organisations need empowering through capacity building so that they can take charge of conflict resolution, mediation and management, peace building, and research. This would be a remedy towards addressing the continued dominance of international organisations that in most cases are based in the Horn of Africa states, or focus on the sub-region from abroad. In the same light, there are many qualified personnel that are in Diasporas and away from the Horn due to political instability and in search of greener pastures. Those in the Diaspora need to consider supporting capacity building processes in their countries of origin in accordance with the principle of giving back to the society what they received in the period in which they acquired the skills affording them good employment in the developed world.

Several key challenges must be overcome in the civil society capacity building process. First and foremost, political will and democratic space in the Horn countries require fundamental and deliberate change. Each of the governments in the Horn has faced various challenges, in particular political instability caused by national and regional insurgency. As a result, resources have been rightly directed towards enhancing national security, especial-

ly equipping the military and the police. Even though the political instability experienced in the Horn may be straining state resources, a deliberate effort needs to be directed towards improving the capacity of civil society, who would form a formidable force in partnership with the state. A paradigm shift in political thinking is needed so that the state views civil society organisations as partners and not mere critics of government processes.

A second challenge is the deliberate lack of resources allocated by the state, the donors, and the international community. For results to be experienced, adequate resources must be invested by all stakeholders. Government allocation to civil society organizations has been a great challenge even in states with vibrant civil societies like Kenya and Uganda, but it remains a key solution towards sustainable capacity building in all aspects relevant to a nation. While donor funding has been available to most of the Horn of Africa states over the recent years, the resources for civil society have rather dwindled.

Thirdly, a good number of the civil society organisations addressing the problem of human security and small arms within the states that are signatories to the Nairobi Declaration and Protocol are members of an umbrella body known as the Eastern Africa Network on Small Arms (EAANSA), which is affiliated with the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA). It has been a great advantage for civil society to be affiliated with the regional and international networks, which in itself has been a capacity building process through the global exchange of information and lessons learned.

Though not a panacea to all of the problems faced by civil society in the Horn of Africa, capacity building remains one of the key solutions towards addressing the various problems related to political instability, good governance, human security and the proliferation of small arms in the sub-region.

Augusta Muchai

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Institute for Security Studies (ISS), Nairobi Office

NEWS AND EVENTS

GENERAL

African Church leader says arms sales from China and other countries fuel violence

"Countries such as Bulgaria, Ukraine, and China have found dependable clients in Africa for the supply of arms," said Arthur Shoo, Programme Director of the Nairobi-based All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC). Speaking at a meeting on small arms and their international impact he said, "China is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. It is the main supplier of arms to the Khartoum government, which were used against South Sudan and currently used in Darfur."

The African church leader said Bulgaria and Ukraine were determined to off-load their old stockpiles to Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the paper presented at the meeting, Shoo said efforts to rewrite rules governing arms transfers and UN Security Council embargoes against trafficking of arms across Africa were not making significant gains in stopping arms trafficking.

Fredrick Nzwili, Ecumenical News International (ENI)

16 days of activism against gender-based violence

Each year between 25 November, the International Day against Violence against Women and 10 December, the International Human Rights Day, an international gender-based violence campaign is held. Its main objective is to raise awareness

about gender-based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional, and international level. This year's guiding theme is "Demanding Implementation, Challenging Obstacles: End Violence against Women." So far, the voice of the church has been weak in the fight against gender-based violence. Therefore, the Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA) has launched the Tamar Campaign, which aims to equip the church to break the silence on that issue. During 16 days of activism, the Tamar Campaign plans to carry out a number of events in cooperation with the Mam-laka Hill Chapel and the Nairobi Women's Hospital. More information about the programme can be found at www.iansa.org/regions/cafrica/documents/tamar-campaign-kenya.pdf.

FECCLAHA Newsletter, Vol. 1, Issue 2

Private security firms seek greater peacekeeping role

Private military contractors (PMCs) are seeking to play a greater role in peacekeeping in Africa, as they claim that they can make up for the inability of UN missions and state militaries to ensure the continent's security and humanitarian development. During a three-day conference in Nairobi in late October that brought together UN agencies, NGOs, officials of numerous governments and PMCs, the PMCs said that they had much to offer in terms of logistics, personnel and expertise. Thanks largely to contracts for work in Iraq and Afghanistan, PMCs have seen their businesses grow considerably in recent years. However, they have suffered a barrage of bad publicity and criticism from human rights organisations. The US Secretary of State Ms. Condoleezza Rice recently announced a planned tightening of regulations. Some analysts in Africa are also pushing for tougher rules. Currently, the South African-based Institute for Security Studies (ISS) is researching the role of PMCs in South Africa, Uganda and DRC with a view to establish a continent-wide regulatory framework.

IRIN

Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2007: Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia ranking low

Eritrea has replaced North Korea in last place in this year's Worldwide Press Freedom Index. The index measures the level of press freedom in 169 countries and is published by Reporters without Borders. In a press release (see Resources), the international NGO based Eritrea's ranking on the fact that the "privately-owned press has been banished by the authoritarian President Issaias Afewerki and the few journalists who dare to criticize the regime are sent off to prison camps." Among the 20 countries at the bottom of the index are two other Horn of Africa countries – Somalia and Ethiopia. In Somalia (159th), increased fighting has made it very hard for journalists to work. Ethiopia (150th) has risen from the bottom rungs of the ranking due to the release of journalists imprisoned in the context of the crisis that began in November 2005. The frequent imprisonment of journalists, the climate of self-censorship and the unclear status of political prisoners, including two Eritrean journalists captured in Somalia, does however still weigh heavily.

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Analysts warn of new war

According to a report published by the think tank International Crisis Group (ICG), there is a very real risk that Ethiopia and Eritrea will resume their war in the next several weeks (see Resources). A military build-up along the common border over the past few months has reached alarming proportions. The rapidly approaching

danger point is the end of November, when the Boundary Commission, which was established by the Algiers agreement in 2000, indicates it will close down unless it is allowed to proceed to demarcation. To prevent a protracted conflict on Eritrean soil, the progressive destabilisation of Ethiopia and a dramatic humanitarian crisis that would most likely result from new hostilities, the ICG urges the international community to give both sides the clearest possible message that no destabilising unilateral action will be tolerated.

International Crisis Group Press Release

ETHIOPIA

UN sponsors gathering of pastoralists

Between 8-12 November, more than 250 members of more than 17 different ethnic groups gathered in Ethiopia's Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region to talk about how rapid changes are altering the face of the South Omo zone. Among the issues discussed were the rise of tourism, trade and economic diversification; the management and eradication of conflicts; social change; basic services; and changes in land use. The first three days of the event were devoted to discussions among pastoralists and customary leaders, while the concluding two days afforded Government, UN, donors, NGOs and the media an opportunity to join the debate. The event was supported financially and logistically by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) Pastoralist Communication Initiative, a unique initiative that works exclusively on promoting knowledge and communication for pastoralists in Ethiopia and Africa.

UN OCHA Press Release

SUDAN

Church leaders fear another war in Southern Sudan

Sudanese church leaders seeking a peaceful settlement of the tensions between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the country's governing National Congress Party (NCP), fear another war could erupt in the south. "We hope they will find a peaceful solution to the problem. Another war is hard to imagine. The region is tired of war. The people don't want war," Rev. Anthony Bagoye, the General Secretary of the Sudan Catholic Bishops' Regional Conference told Ecumenical News International in Nairobi on 24 October.

ENI

UN Security Council extends mandate of UNMIS

On 31 October 2007, the Security Council voted to extend the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) by six months, urging all parties to fully put into practice the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that ended a 21-year civil war between north and south Sudan. In a Resolution passed unanimously, the 15-member body underscored the "importance of full and expeditious implementation of all elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement." The Resolution also lauded the work of UNMIS, and voiced concern over restrictions and impediments placed on the movements of its personnel and material. According to the Resolution, such obstacles have an "adverse impact" on UNMIS' activities and on the "ability of the humanitarian community to reach affected persons". The Council also called for the sides to take measures to defuse tensions in the disputed Abyei region and to allow UNMIS unrestricted access to conduct monitoring and verification exercises in the region.

UN News Centre

Darfur peace talks: First phase ends without substantial results

The Darfur peace talks that took place in Lybia at the end of October were the first attempt to gather Darfur rebels and the Government around a negotiating table since the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in 2006. Signed by only one rebel faction, the DPA triggered fresh violence rather than bringing peace as rebels split into more than a dozen factions. The Sirte talks were mediated by the UN Secretary-General's Envoy to Darfur, Mr. Jan Eliasson, and his AU counterpart, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim. Speaking to the delegates on behalf of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Eliasson underlined that "there is no military solution to the crisis of Darfur." Despite the government declaring an immediate unilateral ceasefire at the opening of the talks on 27 October, the talks did not produce substantial results, a fact mainly rooted in the absence of some of Darfur's key splintering rebel groups.

The Sirte talks were the first phase of a three-part process meant to stop the violence and suffering in Darfur. The ongoing second phase consists of a series of consultations and workshops with and among the rebels, aimed at working out a unified position on major conflict issues. The third phase of the process is supposed to encompass comprehensive talks among all actors, which are planned to take place in early December.

AU and UN envoys are currently travelling to the southern Sudanese capital of Juba, where most of the Darfur rebel groups have settled, and to Darfur in an attempt to persuade recalcitrant groups to join the talks. However, the two major fighting forces, the SLA-unity (Sudan Liberation Army) and JEM (Justice and Equality Movement), both demand participation to be limited to the Government and themselves. Furthermore, the proposed venue for the talks is being criticised by various factions, as a result of President Gaddafi of Libya's comments on the Darfur crisis as a "tribal dispute" at the Sirte talks, and Lybia's suspected lack of neutrality in the conflict.

UN News Service, Sudan Tribune, IRIN

Bishop demands just distribution of oil wealth

Bishop Paride Taban, the Emeritus Bishop of the diocese of Torit in South Sudan, has called for a just distribution of the wealth created by oil production. In a recent interview with the Catholic charity Aid to the Church in Need (ACN), the Bishop stressed that nobody knows where the money goes nor is able to check who is profiting from it. In the North, it is asserted that the South of Sudan is receiving the money, whereas the South of the country has seen nothing of the money that it has been promised, he claimed, and called on the government to make more of an effort to do something for the South. In order to promote peace, Paride Taban has set up a "peace village" in which people of different tribes and religions can live together. To achieve real peace, one has to "begin at ground level" and teach people to respect one another, he told ACN. Bishop Taban stated that he personally believes that a reconciliation between Christians and Muslims is indeed possible, for it is "not Islam that is causing the problems, but a group of greedy individuals who have adopted political ideologies and are pursuing their political ambitions".

ACN News, 16 October 2007

Sudan discussed at the EU Parliament

At a recent EU parliament meeting on Sudan, International Alert – an international peacebuilding NGO – stressed the need for the international community to address critical conflict risks. International Alert's key recommendation at the meeting, hosted by EU Parliamentarian Anna Gomes, was to press international actors to take a high-level role in supporting the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Moreover, the NGO stressed that the continuing tragedy in Darfur means that conflicts in the rest of Sudan are being ignored by the EU and others. While support to the current peace agreement remains the best way for the international community

to promote stability in Sudan, the agreement needs to be a “living” document that is continually re-evaluated rather than implemented in a legalistic manner. Beyond that, International Alert stressed the need to improve information flows in Sudan, where the poorest people remain marginalized without access to and awareness of the peace and democratisation programmes that have been agreed to on their behalf.

International Alert

SOMALIA

Resignation of Prime Minister Gedi and renewed violence in Mogadishu

Ali Mohammed Gedi resigned as Prime Minister of Somalia on 29 October following a long-brewing power struggle between him and the Transitional President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed. Gedi and Yusuf had clashed for months over the balance of power between the presidency and the office of the prime minister. The Special Representative of the Secretary General to Somalia, Mr. Ould-Abdallah, welcomed the peaceful conclusion of the crisis within the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). Professor Salim Aliyow Ibirow, who was both Gedi’s Deputy and Minister of Education, was appointed acting Prime Minister by Yusuf one day after the resignation. The Transitional Federal Parliament in Baidoa has approved a law that allows non-legislators to be cabinet ministers in the TFG, which is contrary to the original provisions of the Transitional Charter. This decision has relevance for Gedi’s final replacement that is expected in November.

The security situation has further deteriorated in the capital since the latest wave of fighting between insurgents and allied Ethiopian and government troops began on 27 October. UNHCR estimates that at least 90.000 people have been displaced by recent violent confrontations. According to UN OCHA-Somalia, about 450.000 people have been displaced by fighting this year, bringing the total number of displaced persons to more than 850.000.

UN News Service, Shabelle, IRIN

More than 40 aid agencies sign “Statement of Concern”

In a “Statement of Concern” issued on 30 October, more than 40 international and national humanitarian agencies, among them World Vision, are calling on those responsible to act in order to save lives. The Statement is drawing attention to “an unfolding humanitarian catastrophe in South Central Somalia” to which “International and National NGOs cannot respond effectively” due to the dramatically deteriorated security situation.

World Vision

UGANDA

Peace Talks extended the truce signed last year to January 31, 2008

The Ugandan government and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) have extended a ceasefire, which was due to expire at the end of November, by three months to give both sides time to finalise a comprehensive deal to end two decades of devastating conflict. The extension was agreed on 3 November in a landmark meeting in Kampala between President Yoweri Museveni and LRA negotiator Martin Ojul. It was the first time an LRA delegation had visited the Ugandan capital since 1988.

IRIN

Former LRA commander Makasi granted amnesty

Opiyo Makasi, former director of operations in the LRA, and his wife, have been granted amnesty. Makasi was handed over to the Amnesty Commission by the UN Mission in Congo in late October after being repatriated from Goma, DRC. Before defecting, Makasi was the third highest commander in the LRA. Makasi presented himself to Congolese authorities on October 07 in Dungu, in the North East of the DRC after escaping the LRA.

New Vision

KENYA

Catholic and Anglican leaders urge calm electioneering

Kenya's Roman Catholic Cardinal-designate and its Anglican Archbishop are both calling for calm, tolerant and respectful electioneering for the polls that the Electoral Commission of Kenya announced will be held on 27 December. "We wish to appeal to every Kenyan without exception to maintain and safeguard peace, calm and non-violence. All of us, from whatever part of the country we come, or whatever political views we hold, are children of God," said Archbishop John Njue, whom Pope Benedict XVI named as a Cardinal on 17 October.

ENI

RESOURCES

GENERAL

Worldwide Press Freedom Index 2007

The international NGO Reporters without Borders issued its yearly index measuring the degree of freedom journalists and media have in 169 countries.

www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/index_2007_en.pdf

International Crisis Group: "CrisisWatch N°51", 1 November 2007

Nine actual or potential conflict situations, among them Somalia, Somaliland (Somalia) and Sudan, deteriorated in October 2007, according to the new issue of CrisisWatch.

www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5135&l=1

New website to monitor progress of the Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Monitor is designed as a tool for policymakers, development practitioners, journalists, students and others to track progress, learn about countries' challenges and achievements, and support organisations working for the MDGs around the world.

www.mdgmonitor.org

"Africa's missing billions: international arms flows and the cost of conflict"

This report produced by IANSA, Oxfam International and Saferworld quantifies the economic costs of armed conflict to Africa's development for the first time.

www.oxfam.org/en/files/bp107_africas_missing_billions_0710.pdf/download

FAO report: how to address food insecurity in fragile states?

"Addressing Food Insecurity in Fragile States: Case Studies from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan", Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) Working Paper No. 07-21, July 2007.

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/ai028e/ai028e00.pdf>

“The environment and non-state conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa”

This paper by the researchers Ole Magnus Theisen and Kristian Bjarnø Brandsegg from Norway was presented at the 2007 annual meeting of the International Studies Association. It explores the relationship between the scarcity of renewable resources and armed conflict in non-state contexts.

www.hsrgroup.org/images/stories/Documents/ISA2007/isa07_proceeding_179143.pdf

China’s new donor role in Africa

The purpose of the Diakonia Sweden report “China and the end of poverty in Africa: Towards mutual benefit?” is to contribute to an increased knowledge and understanding of China’s much debated role in Africa by focusing on its development assistance policies.

www.diakonia.se/documents/public/NEWS/China_and_the_end_of_poverty_in_Africa_2.pdf

SUDAN

ICC prosecution of those responsible for atrocities in Darfur

The Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) report “ICC struggles to reach out to the Darfuris” (AR No. 139, 17-Oct-07) shows that most Darfuris know little about the International Criminal Court (ICC).

http://iwpr.net/?p=acr&s=f&o=339911&apc_state=henpacr

“Breaking the Abyei deadlock”

The ICG report “Sudan – Breaking the Abyei Deadlock” (Africa Briefing, No. 47) explores the dispute over the Abyei region, which is considered the most volatile aspect of the 2005 CPA.

www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5122&l=1

“Prospective solutions to the failure to implement an administration in the Abyei area of the Sudan”

This memorandum determines the legal requirements for providing an administration in the Abyei Area, details the present failure of the implementation of an administration in the Abyei Area, and suggests various solutions. It was produced by the Public International Law & Policy Group (PILPG), a nonprofit organization that operates as a global pro bono law firm providing free legal assistance to states and governments in the area of peace and conflict.

www.gurtong.org/ResourceCenter/documents/Reports/Report%20on%20Abyei%20Administration%20October%202007.pdf

“From bad to worse in Sudan”

Op-ed by Alex de Waal published in the Los Angeles Times (13 Oct.)

www.latimes.com/news/printedition/opinion/la-oedewaal13oct13,1,1389221.story?coll=la-news-comment&ctrack=1&cset=true

Darfur crisis in brief

The “Economist” article “Pity the people of Darfur, pity the peacemakers too” summarizes the actors and issues of the crisis in Darfur.

www.economist.com/world/africa/displaystory.cfm?story_id=10024636

UGANDA

NGO coalition reports on consultation with communities in LRA affected regions

The Civil Society Organisations for Peace in Northern Uganda (CSOPNU), established in May 2002 as a “loose” coalition to “advocate for a just and lasting peace in Northern Uganda”, reports on “Consultations on Reconciliation and

Accountability held with Communities in Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile Sub-regions”.
www.csopnu.net/CSOPNU%20Agenda%20III%20Consultation%20Report%20Oct%2007.pdf

Acholiland: from war to peace

Human Rights Focus (HURIFO www.helpforgulu.com/humanrights.htm) is a small but active independent organisation based in Gulu working for human rights awareness and respect. Their report “Fostering the Transition in Acholiland: From War to Peace, from Camps to Home” (September 2007) sheds light on two kinds of transition currently underway in the Acholi region.
[www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/\(httpDocuments\)/AB4477A92034463CC125736A0057710D/\\$file/HURIFO+-+Sep+2007.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/AB4477A92034463CC125736A0057710D/$file/HURIFO+-+Sep+2007.pdf)

ENOUGH strategy paper No. 8: “What to do about Joseph Kony?”

Report by John Prendergast, October 2007
www.enoughproject.org/reports/pdf/kony_20071029.pdf

ETHIOPIA

“Addressing the rights and needs of people displaced”

Report by the International Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) and Norwegian Refugee Council, October 2007
[www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/D2A1C499C1DB6380C1257384002F2E83/\\$file/Ethopia_IDP_SCR_Oct07.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/D2A1C499C1DB6380C1257384002F2E83/$file/Ethopia_IDP_SCR_Oct07.pdf)

ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

ICG report on Ethiopia and Eritrea: “Stopping the slide to war”

www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5136&l=1

Horn of Africa Bulletin, Volume 19, No.8, November 2007

Editorial information

The media review Horn of Africa Bulletin (HAB) was published by the Life & Peace Institute between 1989 and 2006. The re-formatting of HAB as an e-bulletin 2007 is done in close collaboration with the Nairobi-based All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and the Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA). The electronic base of HAB is LPI and the editors are Tore Samuelsson, tore.samuelsson@life-peace.org, and Kristina Lundborg, Kristina.lundborg@life-peace.org. For subscription matters contact: Selin Amirthalingam, selin.amirthalingam@life-peace.org. For a link to HAB and more information see www.life-peace.org.

Editorial principles

The Horn of Africa Bulletin (HAB) is an international newsletter, compiling analyses, news and resources primarily in the Horn of Africa region. The material published in HAB represents a variety of sources and does not necessarily represent the views of the Life & Peace Institute (LPI) or the cooperating partners, the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) and the Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA). Writers and sources are normally referred to, although in exceptional cases, the editors of the HAB may choose not to reveal the real identity of a writer or publish the source.

