

Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism (CEWARN)

In the

Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)

Report of Proceedings of the fourth Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN (TCEW)

IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti
29th November 2006.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The meeting of the fourth Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) was convened on 28th November 2006 in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti. The objective was to review, take note of and further recommend as appropriate to the CPS meeting on the:

- Activities that CEWARN had implemented June-November, 2006, and on the areas that need both TCEW and CPS support.
- Reports by Member States on Activities and processes waiting ahead of the CEWERUs;
- CEWARN's proposal on the criteria for the identification and Selection of new Areas of Reporting.
- Content of the Presentations made by the NRIs on the Updates of Ethiopian, Kenyan and Ugandan side of Karamoja Cluster and Ethiopian and Kenyan side of the Somalia Cluster for both January to April and May to August 2006.
- 6th & 7th Regional Reports (Jan-April & May-August 2006)

II. STATEMENTS

A. Welcoming Statement by Daniel Yifru, Director of Peace and Security Division, IGAD Secretariat

The Meeting started with Chairmanship of the TCEW, CEWERU Head of Kenya, Mr Hassan Sheikh Mohammed who invited the director of PSD of IGAD Secretariat, Mr. Daniel Yifru to welcome and address the 4th meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning. The director welcomed all participants to Djibouti, and called on members to carefully scrutinize the strategic objectives outlined in the programme for the smooth operation of CEWARN. He noted that the CEWARN mechanism has become one of the leading Early Warning Mechanisms not only on the continent but also in the world (see copy of the Statement)

He ended his remark expressing his gratitude for the Djibouti Government's continued support and for hosting the Workshop. (*See full statement in the Annex II*)

B. Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor, H. E. Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti

Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti, addressed the participants of the fourth meeting of the technical committee on early warning. His Excellency, the guest of honor, welcomed the participants, and began his remarks by outlining the importance of peace and reiterated, “Without peace and security, there cannot be development”. Noting the importance of investing in conflict Prevention, he further saluted IGAD’s work through the CEWARN Mechanism; its achievement in the Sudan and Somali processes and reiterated the commitment of the government of Djibouti to support CEWARN for the Peace and Security of the Region (*See full statement in the Annex III*)

III. Election of Bureau

As per the standard procedure of the meeting, it was decided that the Chairman would be head of Kenya CEWERU Mr... and the Rapporteur head of Ugandan CEWERU, Mr. Richard Nabudere.

IV. Adoption of the Agenda

The Chairman drew the attention of the participants to review the agenda, and called upon participants to forward amendments.

GTZ advisor to IGAD, Mr. Niels Keyserlingk reminded the meeting if the building of CEWARN-network could be focused and asked for it to be discussed in detailed. [Director of CEWARN then informed the meeting that Mr. Raymond who was attending to the situation would give a highlight of what it entails]. The agenda was adopted as drafted. (*See adopted Agenda in Annex I*)

V. Summary of Report on CEWARN Activities – June 2006-November 2006

The Director of CEWARN, Ambassador Abdelrahim A.Khalil reported on the activities implemented by CEWARN since the previous meeting of the TCEW in Nairobi Kenya, in 17th May 2006. Some of the major activities highlighted include:

- a) The conduct of strategy finalization workshop; the 3rd TCEW and 5th CPS meetings, and meeting at IGAD Secretariat with the Executive Secretary and Directors of Administration and Finance, and Peace and Security, 3rd May 2006; as well as the 4th Quarterly Meeting Involving IGAD, USAID, GTZ and CEWARN, 26th June 2006.
- b) Workshops that focused on to:
 - o Reviewing Data, Analysis, Report Writing, and Re-assess Indicators, 31st August – 1st September 2006;
 - o Establish Local Committees for Early Warning and Response for the National CEWERU Uganda, 18th – 20th September 2006;
 - o Establish Local Committees for Early Warning and Response for the National CEWERU of Ethiopia, 18th – 20th September 2006;
 - o Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) for the CEWERU of Uganda, 11th – 14th July 2006;

- Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) workshop for the CEWERU of Ethiopia, 2nd – 6th October 2006
- c) Training and re-training workshops held so as to:
 - Train Country Coordinators of Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan held at the IGAD secretariat in Djibouti, 19th- 20th July, 2006
 - Re-train the Ethiopian Field Monitors for the Somali and Karamoja Clusters, held at CEWARN office in Ethiopia 9th – 10th October 2006
 - Re-train the Kenyan and Ugandan Field Monitors for the Karamoja Clusters, held in Mbale Ugnada 14th – 15th September 2006
- d) Production of Country Updates and regional Reports for both the Karamoja Somali Pilot Clusters for the months Jan-April and May to August, 2006;
- e) Production of Situation Briefs for the flood in Nyangatom & Dassenech Weredas of SNNPR- Ethiopian side of the karamoja and its implication on the fragile peace between Nyangatom and Dassenech; as well as on Marsabit and the resultant deaths of leaders in a plane crash on 10th April 2006
- f) Strengthening of CEWERU's through provision of equipment for offices in Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan
- g) Establishment and related processes of the Resources and Documentation Center of CEWARN
- h) Some of the Prominent Visitors to the CEWARN Unit
- i) The kinds of Workshops & Meetings that CEWARN Staff Participated (*Full report is available on request*)

VI. Reports by Member States on the Activities of CEWERUs and Reaction to the presentations (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda)

a) Djibouti

The CEWERU head informed the meeting that Djibouti that An NRI, Cabinet de consultant en Formation et Ingenierie Sociale has been identified and a CC, Mr. Elmi Awaleh was appointed in June 2006. Equipment for the office has been received from CEWARN. CEWARN has undertaken training of the CEWERU head, and the Country Coordinator. Processes are underway for appointment of field monitors and an Area of Reporting identified. He also emphasized the need for further follow up in terms of providing training of FMs and setting the ways and means to share practical experience sharing from the CEWERUs that are fully functional.

b) Eritrea

The Eritrean CEWERU representative reported that an NRI, Citizens for Peace has been identified and a Country Coordinator, Dr. Senait Bahta appointed. Equipment for the office has been received from CEWARN. The country coordinator underwent training provided by CEWARN and has participated in the indicator workshop and ICT for Conflict workshops. The office is reported to experiencing communication problems with CEWARN unit and depends on relay system through IGAD secretariat in Djibouti. The CEWERU of Eritrea has proposed

Omhadjer, as its area of Reporting, for which CEWARN pledged to hold further consultation with the adjacent Member States.

c) Ethiopia

The CEWERU Head reported that the national coordinating unit is fully functional, and Members of the steering committee meets regularly to review country updates. The formation of local committees was a landmark development thereby linking the national mechanism to the local areas where conflicts take place. Some members of the local committees have submitted their work plans. The steering committee, local committees and FMs have benefited from training on CPMR organized by CEWARN in conjunction with CCR of South Africa. The CEWERU is planning to commission a study to examine working relationships, effectiveness and transparency between the various organs of the CEWARN mechanism in Ethiopia. There is now more clarity of the role of the CEWERU within the overall functioning of the CEWARN Mechanism.

d) Kenya

The current chair and new head of the Kenyan CEWERU, Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohammed reported that a new CEWERU head is appointed replacing Mr Onyonyi. He further indicated that Kenya has been undertaking several activities geared towards promotion of peace in the pastoral conflict areas. These activities are reported to be the result of combined efforts of Governments, CSOs, and International NGOs. These includes the development of National Policy on Peace building and conflict management; conducting meetings among warring communities in Mandera; establishment of peace committees in Marsabit and Moyale; Cross Border discussion towards Peace with communities in Ethiopia in collaboration with Riam Riam of Kenya; linkages with Oxfam for the restocking program, and possible amendment of the school curriculum to incorporate peace education.

e) Sudan

The representative of CEWERU of Sudan stated that an NRI, Peace Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Khartoum has been identified and a Country Coordinator, Dr. AbdelGhaffar appointed. Computer and related office Equipments being procured by CEWARN. The country coordinator has benefited from the training workshops organized by CEWARN on indicators, conflict Analysis skills and ICT for conflict.

The area of Reporting is already defined on the Sudanese side of the Karamoja Cluster, and a mission from CEWARN will visit the Area of Reporting (AOR) soon to prepare and establish Monitoring and Reporting Structures. The CEWERU head also noted that the time was ripe for the mechanism to operate in Sudan.

f) Uganda

The CEWERU head reported that the Ugandan CEWERU is fully functional and Members of the steering committee meet regularly to review country updates. He further reflected that the last meeting was on 14th August where recommendations were forwarded to policy makers. The establishment of local committees in the districts of Karamoja was a process that was welcomed by both the leadership and communities in Karamoja. District security committees form the basis

of the Local district CEWERUs with the District head of security, the RDC as the Chairperson. The Committee also includes representatives of CSOs, Youths and Women representatives. The CEWERU head emphasized that there is an urgent need to follow up on the operationalization of the committees thus far established. The steering committee, local committees and FMs have benefited from training on CPMR organized by CEWARN in conjunction with CCR of South Africa, which was critical for appreciation of conflict analysis, management and drafting of policy recommendations to policy makers.

More over, The CEWERU head reported that disarmament is a complex problem influenced by factors outside the borders of Uganda. The current Cordon and Search Methods being used by the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) were indeed issues that are of concern for all. He was also optimistic that a holistic approach as envisaged under the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP), once implemented would be effective. KIDDP aims at addressing root causes of the Conflict and provides for a weapons reduction programme through voluntary processes that embrace peace-building measures. He reflected his belief that these processes combined with regional initiatives would address the problem in target.

g) Reaction of participants to the Presentations of CEWERU heads:

The meeting discussed the presentations and noted the following facts, issues and concerns, and desired intervention/s:

1. Attempts at disarmament were taking place in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan sides of the Karamoja Cluster.
2. There was need to develop a regional approach to this problem.
3. One-sided disarmament makes communities, which have been disarmed, vulnerable to attacks from other armed communities across the border. Hence, IGAD Secretariat was urged to organize a regional meeting as soon as possible to discuss and adopt a regional approach on disarmament.
4. IGAD had already developed a Gender Policy to govern its programmes. It is therefore important for reports from Member States to highlight Gender mainstreaming actions
5. The reports from Member States were reflective of the response activities being undertaken by Member States to address conflict prevention and promote peace amongst communities. These positive developments have to be captured, documented, and disseminated

VII. Criteria for the identification and selection of Area of Reporting (AOR)

The meeting discussed a draft criterion for the identification and selection of areas of Reporting presented by CEWARN. The criteria laid out minimum parameters for an area to qualify for monitoring as well as a consultative approval process involving the CEWERUs, NRIs and the need for consent of adjacent Member States where an area is of a cross border nature. The meeting adopted the Criteria for Reporting with some amendments to Paragraphs B (iii), C (i) (ii) and (IV). It was also agreed to add that where the consensus of all Member States to monitor an area of a cross border nature cannot be obtained, the Member State willing to have its side of the

area monitored would benefit from the functioning of the mechanism as consultations continue with the concerned Member State. (Proposed Criteria *attached*)

VIII. Presentation of Country Updates of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (Jan-April and May-August, 2006:

The Assistant Country Coordinators of Ethiopia, Country coordinators of Kenya, and Uganda presented the three Country's Updates for the period of Jan – April and May - August 2006. In both the Karamoja and Somali clusters, the conflict aggravating factors were believed to be Environmental pressure – floods and drought, free flow of arms and cultural practices of the elders among others. Government initiatives combined with CSO peace initiatives by EPARDA of Ethiopia and Riam Riam of Kenya, support of USAID/DAI and other International agencies have contributed to peace in some areas.

a) Presentation on Ethiopian updates:

In aggregate the Ethiopian Update Highlighted that 38 people dead out of those 5 were children and five were women. 2128 livestock lost, 619(29%) due to cross border raids. Out of 27 violent incidents, 20 or 75% were of a cross border nature. Ethiopia noted a slight increase in Human lives loss but a decrease in number of cattle stolen.

b) Presentation on Kenyan updates

The Kenyan Update in the aggregate highlighted that in the karamoja a lone, 107 people died, 15,654 livestock were stolen, and there were 84 incidents of which 30% were cross border. In the Somali cluster, 69 people died, 3271 livestock were stolen, there were 37 incidents of which an average of 20 % are cross border. The serious impact of Natural disasters like droughts and floods was also noted. Conflict mitigating factors like Government recovery of stolen animals were implemented in this period.

c) Presentation on Ugandan updates:

Uganda registered the highest human deaths 459, live stock stolen 10,018, incidents 291 of which only 7 (2.4%) were cross border. Conflict indicators remained high while Peace indicators were noted to be generally low. The need for increased presence of other institutions of Government in the Karamoja area other than the army was noted. Disarmament has decreased the number of deaths and livestock losses despite the negative attention the methods used by UPDF have attracted.

Following the above presentations some of the comments and questions raised during the discussion session by the participants included the following:

- Civil Society representative of Kenya commented on the need for gender and age disaggregated data.
- CEWERU head of Ethiopia reflected his views on the effect of cross border nature of raid, and its negative impact on long-term development; and that a lot more need to be done including alleviation of drought.
- Kenyan CEWERU asked what procedure the Technical committee has.
- Director of Peace and Security /IGAD elaborated that there was an attempt to deal with the natural trends; he further reminded that NRIs may start as of now to look into the broader picture. Whether or not Governments are doing enough, and

Other than receiving the report of monitors, there is a need for an aggressive resolution, which could be a lesson for others.

- CEWERU head of Uganda indicated that there is a lot of recommendations made in the presentation, It would be appropriate to list down what the issues are and that the information now projects to come up with recommendations Which can help us bring quick response. The Creation of a new section as a basis for making Recommendation is mandatory.
- Ethiopian CSO representative reflected his observation that:
“What I see all the time is descriptions – going in a vicious circle; unless we are talking how to change this around, we are going in a circle with out any insight. We are trying to achieve in ten years, I do not think this is going to be sustainable. We need to focus on bringing a change- I cannot understand a child coming into a pastoralist society ending in the same situation as is now. I am questioning the entire set of framework. The world is changing rapidly”.
- The chairperson responded that this is a result of historical marginalization. The mandate of CEWARN is not to develop the area.
- Uganda –CSO representative stated the “We should be able wake them up as to what is taking place.
- Kenya NRI representative reiterated that, what makes CEWARN different and what is not clear –is the clarity as to what the situation is. There is an ever-declining life of pastoralist, we spoke that the Gov’t Kenya is embarking on several initiative.
- Director of CEWARN responded by highlighted that CEWARN mechanism is clear; the reports that were presented are the product of CEWERUs, CEWARN- is in the process of establishing follow-up mechanism, It is not implementing body, it is monitoring body. We cannot expect CEWARN to be implementing and Development agency.

d) Presentation of the 6th and 7th Regional Report (May-Aug & Sept –December 2005)

The CEWERU liaison officer of CEWARN made a presentation of the sixth and seventh regional Report of January-April, May-August 2006. He gave a highlight of the general perspective of both the Karamoja and Somali pilot Clusters, portraying the comparative figures of incidences and related raids, protest demonstrations, armed clashes, and other crimes of the two quarters. It was noted that:

- a) Incidences stayed high; with slight reduction May-August due to the peace initiatives;
- b) The number of death was also high, but with slightly reduction May – August; and
- c) Significant Livestock loss,

Graphic representation of Peace and conflict indicators and other factors that drive or constrain peace was portrayed and comparative analysis of conflict generating/driving factor Such as:

- a) Structural conflict aggravating factors
- b) Proximate conflict aggravating factors
- c) Structural conflict mitigating factors
- d) Proximate conflict mitigating factors were highlighted.

Finally the some of the issues raised and responded upon in the discussion session following the above presentation were:

- e) The GTZ advisor to IGAD Mr.Niels Keyserlingk asked if it would be possible to get a concise and precise report on the presentation.

- f) Eritrea asked as to the factors that mitigate such conflict? To which the presenter's response was that different countries are taking different initiatives.
- g) Uganda inquired as to what CEWARN is specifically looking for so as to drawing and share concrete lessons from Governments initiatives and or interventions?

h) Report of Mombassa Report

USAID/REDSO, Mr. Paul Mcdermott, informed the meeting on some of the key outcomes of the Mombassa ICT for peace workshop held between 13-17, in Mombassa Kenya, which was attended by key stakeholders and functionaries. He highlighted on the objectives of the workshop, and reflected further that due preparation was done involving Consultants to develop a concept paper on the same; and that committees were set up to follow up recommended courses of action. It was noted that resources needed for ICT are identified; local NGOS have agreed to assist FMs including providing access to computers and other facilities, and that:

- i. Donors need to support the harmony and functions of Peace Councils established at different levels; as well as oversee the fulfillment of Resources needed to support local network, to see how the resources are utilized
- ii. Mechanism of accountability and transparency are required.
- iii. A report will be shared to reflect what actually transpired in the workshop.

In the Discussion session of the above, the CEWERU Head of Ethiopia raised the following complementary issues:

- iv. Members of Steering were sent to participate in the ICT workshop
- v. The local reality is different from what was assumed and reflected in the workshop, e.g.
 - “Yes we are availing computers, but some do not even have power to support the use of computers
 - People in the field require different communication tools to support their data and information relay system.”

The CEWARN director elaborated further the views of CEWERU of Ethiopia.

On 29th, November 2006 Afternoon, [at 2:00 Pm] the technical committee convened to review and adopt the draft Summary Report and Recommendations of the Technical committee to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries. The recommendations are the following:

XI.RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOURTH TCEW MEETING:

- I. The meeting requested IGAD to convene a conference as soon as possible to deliberate on disarmament on a regional basis and adopt measures that will ensure a coordinated approach.
- II. The procedure for reporting response activities should be structured in the same way as data collection in order to capture the actions taking place in Member States in response to the EW of the mechanism.
- III. Policy measures / Response activities being undertaken by Member States to address conflict prevention and promote peace amongst pastoralist communities have to be captured, documented, and disseminated. NRIs will be responsible for gathering this information and disseminating it to the CEWERUs and CEWARN.

- IV. CEWERUs should update CEWARN Technical Committee quarterly on activities being undertaken on Conflict management
- V. Training of the new, CEWERU's should include sharing of information and exchange visits with those CEWERU's that are operational.
- VI. There is need for coordination between IGAD Secretariat at Member States level, the EAC, other RECs and the AU over the establishment of Early Warning Mechanism to avoid duplication of efforts
- VII. CEWARN should undertake Studies/ research on the impact of violence on economic development and these needs to address root causes of Pastoral conflicts.
- VIII. The recommendations attached to the Country Updates, Regional Reports should be more specific, and CEWARN and the CEWERU steering committees should follow up on the implementation of recommendations contained in these Reports.
- IX. The Country Updates should be posted on the CEWARN website and disseminated to other media in the Member States after CEWERUs had reviewed and gave their comment. (Copy of the Adopted Summary Report and Recommendations can be made availed on request)

Annex I

The 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee On Early Warning of CEWARN

IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti, 28th November 2006,

Draft Programme

Tuesday 28, 2006:

8:30 – 9:00	Registration of Participants
9:00 – 10.00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction and Welcome Address <i>Daniel Yifru, Director, PSD, IGAD Secretariat</i>• Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor <i>Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti</i>• Election of Bureau• Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work
10:00	End of the Opening Session
10:00 – 10:30	Summary of Report on CEWARN's Activities (May 2006-October 2006) <i>(Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director, CEWARN)</i>
10:30 – 11:00	Discussion
11:00-11.15	Coffee/Tea Break
11:15 – 11:45	Reports by Member States on Activities of CEWERUs <i>(Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan & Uganda)</i>
11:45 – 12:15	Criteria for the identification and selection of Area of Reporting (AOR)
12:15 – 12:45	Presentation on Ethiopian Update (Jan-April & May-August 2006) <i>(Girma Kebede, CC for Ethiopia, IAG)</i>
12:45 – 13:15	Presentation on Kenyan Update (Jan-April & May-August 2006) <i>(Jebiwot Sumbeiywo, CC for Kenya, APFO)</i>
13:15 – 13:35	Presentation on Ugandan Update (Jan-April & May-August 2006) <i>(Peter Otim, CC for Uganda, CBR)</i>
13:35 – 14:40	Lunch
14:40 – 15:20	Discussion on the three Country Updates

Report of the 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN

- 15:20 – 15:45 Presentation of the 6th & 7th Regional Reports (Jan-April & May-August 2006) (*Raymond Kitevu, CEWERU Liaison officer, CEWARN*)
- 15:45 – 16:30 Discussion
- 16:30 – 16:45 **Coffee/Tea Break**
- 16:45 – 17:15 Adoption of the Report of the TCEW to CPS
- 17:15 – AOB and closing of the Meeting

Annex II:

I G A D

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY
ON DEVELOPMENT



AUTORITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

**WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR. DANIEL YIFRU,
DIRECTOR OF PEACE AND SECURITY, IGAD SECRETARIAT,
DURING THE 4TH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON EARLY (TCEW) OF CEWARN**

IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti, 28 November 2006.

- **Your Excellency, Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti,**
- **The Chairman of the TCEW,**
- **Heads of CEWERUs,**
- **Distinguished Participants,**
- **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the IGAD Secretariat and the Executive Secretary, it is my utmost pleasure and honor to welcome you all to Djibouti for the 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN. I wish to take this opportunity and express our gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Djibouti for hosting this meeting. Let me also express my gratitude and appreciation to all of you for availing yourselves for this important event that aims at deliberating on and sharing ideas on the ways to effectively implement CEWARN's activities.

As you will notice from our meeting's agenda, there are several issues of strategic importance to CEWARN that we need to carefully scrutinize and to agree on the most effective ways of implementing them. These issues in our agenda are therefore:

- Summary Report on CEWARN's activities June to November 2006,
- Member States' reporting on progress report of CEWERUs,
- Criteria for the identification and selection of Areas of Reporting,
- Presentation of Country Updates and Regional Reports, and
- Adoption of Recommendations to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries that will meet later this week on Thursday.

Dear Participants,

As we conduct our business today, I wish to underline and inform you of the importance of discussing and agreeing on some of the above stated agenda items particularly those on the progress of CEWERUs and the criteria for the identification and selection of Areas of Reporting. As for the CEWERUs progress, it is critical and crucial that as CEWARN begins implementing its Five-Year Strategic Plan for 2007-2011. In this regard, the full operationalization and effective functioning of CEWERUs is one of the main strategic objectives. It is also important that heads of CEWERUs inform this meeting of the progress they have made in operationalizing CEWERUs, and the challenges encountered, so that we can all agree on how to proceed in implementing the Strategic Plan in the next five years.

With regards to the proposed criteria for new areas of reporting, discussions and agreement on this issue will enable CEWARN open up new areas of reporting – thus expanding areas of coverage as well as enable those Member States who have not started information collection, analysis, and monitoring of pastoral conflicts to begin doing so. The steps that we will take to expand the areas of reporting directly feeds into the process of implementing the CEWARN Strategic Plan. I therefore urge you all to grant this item of discussion the attention it requires, as well as providing realistic recommendations that will lead to the attainment of its desired outcome.

Esteemed Participants,

I must state that our commitment and continued interest has been one of the pillars that has over the past few years informed the success achieved in implementing CEWARN's activities. I do sincerely believe that Member States, development partners, civil society organizations and other stakeholders will look upon the Five Year Strategic Plan as an important road-map that will enable CEWARN to fully implement its mandate in conflict early warning and response, and hence lead to the reduction of violent conflicts, the loss of human lives, and destruction of property.

I wish to conclude my remarks by acknowledging the continued support, advice, and encouragement from our development partners GTZ and USAID in the implementation of our activities, as well as the immense support that our Member States continue to accord us as we go along in making CEWARN the leading early warning and early response initiative not only in Africa but in the world as well. Last but not least my appreciation to my fellow CEWARN and IGAD colleagues for their efforts in organizing and making this event a success.

I once again welcome you to Djibouti and the IGAD Secretariat in particular, and wish you fruitful discussions and successful outcomes.

I Thank You.

Annex III.



**OPENING STATEMENT BY Mr. BADRI ALI BOGOREH,
PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI**

**DURING THE 4TH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
ON EARLY WARNING (TCEW) OF CEWARN**

IGAD CONFERENCE HALL, DJIBOUTI, 28 NOVEMBER, 2006

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

On behalf of the People and Government of the Republic of Djibouti, it is my sincere honor and pleasure to welcome you all to Djibouti for this 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee on CEWARN. I wish to inform you that the weather in Djibouti is currently pleasant, and that you will have a wonderful and enjoyable stay for the few days that you will be here.

We the Djiboutians feel honored to host this 4th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN – as it is indeed the first CEWARN Senior Policy Meeting to be held in Djibouti; this demonstrates our preparedness to host other meetings bearing in mind that a few days ago (November 15-16 2006) Djibouti successfully hosted the 11th Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit of the Heads of State and Government.

Distinguished Delegates,

As you are all aware, our region continues to experience various natural and man-made calamities that impact negatively on all the efforts of Governments, development partners, and other like-minded institutions in undertaking in promoting development, peace, and stability. These calamities have comprised of natural disasters including droughts, famine, floods, and disease epidemics. In addition, intra and interstate violent conflicts, environmental degradation, and the increasing emerging threats of drug trafficking, international terrorism, and arms proliferation are other factors that compound and impede our development, peace, and stability agendas and vision.

I must say that it is these emerging threats and challenges that informed Member States decision in 1996 to revitalize the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development's (IGADD) Charter to address issues of drought and desertification as well as those of peace and security – a transformation reflected in the attainment and adoption of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In addition, the continued concern and recognition that development strategies could not be realized in the region without addressing peace and security issues led to November 2000 IGAD's 8th Summit of Heads of State and Government issuing the “Khartoum Declaration” - which directed the IGAD Secretariat to set up a conflict early warning and response mechanism (CEWARN). Thus the sole purpose for the establishment of CEWARN was to enable IGAD Member States anticipate and respond to conflicts – on timely basis.

In this regard, I wish to state the various positive developments that have taken place since the Khartoum Summit in terms of operationalizing the CEWARN Mechanism, and which are:

1. The process of consultations and deliberations involving Member States' governments, civil society, conflict experts and other international entities that took place between 2000-2002 lead to develop CEWARN's Protocol – a process that culminated with the IGAD Council of ministers signing the Protocol in Khartoum in January 2002;
2. Entry of the Protocol into force in June 2003 when Eritrea, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Sudan ratified it;

3. The regular holding of the meetings of the senior policy organs of CEWARN – that is the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) and Technical Committee on Early (TCEW) – events that have provided guidance and advise to CEWARN on implementation of activities,
4. Member States composition of national CEWERUs and subsequent appointment of CEWERU Heads to oversee CEWARN’s work in early warning and response in each country amongst many other activities.

Esteemed Participants,

Allow me to highlight the various activities that the Government of Djibouti has conducted to operationalize and implement CEWARN’s work in the country. The first and most important development I am glad to report is that Djibouti ratified the CEWARN Protocol in April 2005, and thereafter finalized the process of appointing the CEWERU Head and composition of the national CEWERU Steering Committee. In addition, in collaboration with the CEWARN Unit we conducted capacity building workshops for the national CEWERU, identified and recruited the National Research Institute as well as the Country Coordinator. We look forward to beginning the work of information collection, analysis, and monitoring of pastoral and related conflicts, and the recruitment and training of Field Monitors once we agree on the areas of reporting that are to be monitored.

In this regard I want to draw the participants’ attention to the items on our agenda in that we need to exhaustively discuss them and come up with clear, realistic and positive recommendations so that the recommendations can be discussed and endorsed by the Committee of Permanent Secretaries will be meeting later in the week. And specifically on the item **“Criteria and Selection of Areas of Reporting”**, this meeting’s deliberations and provision of a positive and clear way forward will not only enable Djibouti but also Eritrea and Sudan in identifying and beginning information collection and analysis and thus ensure that our Early Warning Reports are presented and discussed in future CEWERU and TCEW Meetings.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been made aware - and I am happy too to report that the CEWARN Unit in collaboration with the IGAD Secretariat has successfully finalized writing up the CEWARN Strategy Plan for 2007-2011. This is indeed a promising development bearing in mind that during the last TCEW and CPS Meetings in Nairobi in May this year the CEWARN Unit was mandated to finalize the Strategy Plan so as to ensure that emergent challenges in operationalizing the CEWARN Mechanism's work were appropriately addressed by all the stakeholders. I wish to state that Djibouti is prepared to collaborate with the CEWARN Unit and other stakeholders in implementing the Strategy Plan's objectives and thus ensure our CEWARN Mechanism is the leading conflict early warning and response initiative in Africa.

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

In conclusion, I wish to thank you all for availing yourselves and attending this meeting. My challenge to you is that you should contribute positively and exhaustively to our meeting's agenda, and embrace this opportunity to map out achievable strategies that will ensure CEWARN and indeed all IGAD's programs succeed as envisaged by Member States.

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

I Thank You.

Annex IV:

**Summary Report of the Proceedings and Recommendations of the 4th
Meeting of Technical Committee of Early Warning of CEWARN (TCEW)
IGAD Secretariat Djibouti
28th November 2006**

1. Introduction:

The meeting started at 9.30 a.m with a welcome address by Daniel Yifru, Director, PSD, of the IGAD Secretariat. He welcomed all participants to

Djibouti. He called on members to carefully scrutinize the strategic objectives outlined in the programme for the smooth operation of CEWARN. He noted that the CEWARN mechanism has become one of the leading Early Warning Mechanisms not only on the continent but also in the world (see copy of the Statement)

In his opening address, the Guest of Honor Mr. Badri Ali Bogoreh, Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti noted, that without peace and security, there cannot be development. Noting the importance of investing in conflict Prevention, he saluted IGAD's work through the CEWARN Mechanism, its achievement in the Sudan and Somali processes and reiterated the commitment of the government of Djibouti to support CEWARN for the Peace and Security of the Region. (See Copy of the Statement)

The meeting was chaired by Kenya as the current chair of IGAD and Uganda the outgoing chair was appointed Rapporteur.

2. Summary of Report on CEWARNs Activities:

The CEWARN Director, Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil presented the report. Key areas included:

- Previous TCEW and CPS meetings
- Consultations for finalization of the CEWARN strategic plan
- Meetings and workshops
- Regional and country reports
- Capacity building and training for CEWARN staff, Country Coordinators, Field Monitors, and other Stake holders on CPMR
- Missions to AOR- Karamoja in conjunction with USAID and DAI.
- Establishment of local committees of the National CEWERUs in Uganda and Ethiopia
- Strengthening of CEWERU's through training and provision of equipment for offices in Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan
- Training for various structures of the mechanism in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

(Copy of the report is available at the CEWARN office upon request)

3. Reports by Member States on Activities of the CEWERUs by CEWERU heads.

The meeting noted a marked improvement both in the quality of reporting which was more comprehensive and the number of activities individually being undertaken by Member States and civil society to promote peace in the conflict prone areas. From the presentations, the following was noted:

3.1 Djibouti:

An NRI, Cabinet de consultant en Formation et Ingenierie Sociale has been identified and a CC, Mr. Elmi Awaleh was appointed in June 2006. Equipment for the office has been received from CEWARN. CEWARN has undertaken training of the CEWERU head, and the Country Coordinator. Processes are underway for finalization of AOR and appointment of field monitors.

3.2 Eritrea:

An NRI, Citizens for Peace has been identified and a CC, Dr. Senait Bahta was appointed. Equipment for the office has been received from CEWARN. CEWARN has undertaken training of the Country Coordinator on indicators and ICT for Conflict. However the office is experiencing communication problems between Eritrea and CEWARN unit. The area of Reporting proposed to CEWARN is Omhadjer.

3.3 Ethiopia:

The CEWERU is fully functional. Members of the steering committee meet regularly to review country updates. The formation of local committees was a landmark development for linking the mechanism to the local areas where conflicts take place. Some local committees have submitted their work plans. The steering committee, local committees and FMs have benefited from training on CPMR organized by CEWARN in conjunction with CCR of South Africa. The CEWERU is planning to commission a study to examine working relationships, effectiveness and transparency between the various organs of the CEWARN mechanism in Ethiopia. There is now more clarity of the role of the CEWERU within the overall functioning of the CEWARN Mechanism.

3.4 Kenya:

A new Kenyan CEWERU head, Hassan Sheikh Mohammed replaced Mr Onyonyi. Kenya has been undertaking several activities geared towards promotion of peace in the pastoral conflict areas. These activities are as a result of combined efforts of Governments, CSOs, and International NGOs. They include development of a National draft Policy on Peace building and conflict management, organization of meetings between warring communities in Mandera, establishment of peace committees in Marsabit and Moyale, Cross Border Peace discussion with communities in Ethiopia in collaboration with Riam Riam of Kenya, linkages with Oxfam for the restocking program, and possible amendment of the school curriculum to incorporate peace education.

3.5 Sudan:

An NRI, Peace Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Khartoum has been identified and a CC, Dr. AbdelGhaffar was appointed. Equipment for the office is being procured by CEWARN. The country coordinator has benefited from training organized by CEWARN on indicators, conflict Analysis skills and ICT for conflict.

The area of Reporting is already defined (Karamoja Cluster) and a mission from CEWARN will visit the AOR soon to prepare and establish monitoring and reporting structures. The CEWERU head noted that the time was ripe for the mechanism to operate in Sudan.

3.6 Uganda:

The CEWERU is fully functional. Members of the steering committee meet regularly to review country updates. The last meeting was on 14th August where recommendations were made to policy makers. The establishment of local committees in the districts of Karamoja was a process welcomed by both the leadership and communities in Karamoja. District security committees form the basis of the Local district CEWERUs with the district head of security, the RDC as the Chairperson. The committee was expanded to include representatives of CSOs, Youths and women representatives. There is need to urgently follow up on the operationalization of these committees. The steering committee, local committees and FMs have benefited from training on CPMR organized by CEWARN in conjunction with CCR of South Africa. The training was critical for appreciation of conflict analysis, management and drafting of policy recommendations to policy makers.

The CEWERU head reported that disarmament is a complex problem influenced by factors outside the borders of Uganda. He recognized the concerns that the current use of the cordon and search methods being used by the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) were causing. He was optimistic that a holistic approach as envisaged under the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP), once implemented would be effective. KIDDP aims at addressing root causes of the conflict and provides for a weapons reduction programme through voluntary processes that embrace peace-building measures. These processes combined with regional initiatives will address the problem.

3.7 Reaction of the Participants to the presentations:

The meeting discussed the presentations and noted the following:

1. Attempts at disarmament were taking place in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan sides of the Karamoja Cluster. There was need to develop a regional approach to this problem. One-sided disarmament makes communities which have been disarmed vulnerable to attacks from other armed communities across the border. IGAD Secretariat was urged to organize a regional meeting as soon as possible to discuss and adopt a regional approach on disarmament
2. IGAD had already developed a Gender Policy to govern its programmes. It is therefore important for reports from Member States to highlight Gender mainstreaming actions.
3. The reports from Member States were reflective of the response activities being undertaken by Member States to address conflict prevention and promote peace amongst communities. These positive developments have to be captured, documented, and disseminated.

4. Criteria for Identification and selection of Areas of Reporting:

The meeting discussed a draft criterion for selection of areas of Reporting presented by CEWARN. The criteria lays out minimum parameters for an area to qualify for monitoring as well as a consultative approval process involving the CEWERUs, NRIs and the need for consent of Member States where an area is of a cross border nature. The meeting adopted the criteria for reporting with some amendments to Paragraphs B (iii), C (i) (ii) and (IV). It was also agreed to add that where the consensus of all Member States to monitor an area of a cross border nature cannot be obtained, the Member State willing to have its

side of the area monitored will benefit from the functioning of the mechanism as consultations continue with the concerned Member State. (Criteria *attached*)

5. Presentation of Country Updates: JAN-April, May- August, 2006

In both the Karamoja and Somali clusters, the conflict aggravating factors were highlighted to be Environmental pressure – floods and drought, free flow of arms and cultural practices of the elders among others.

Government initiatives combined with CSO peace initiatives by EPARDA of Ethiopia and Riam Riam of Kenya, support of USAID/DAI and other International agencies have contributed to peace in some areas.

Ethiopia: Reported: 38 people dead out of those 5 were children and five were women. 2128 livestock lost, 619(29%) due to cross border raids. Out of 27 violent incidents, 20 or 75% were of a cross border nature. Ethiopia noted a slight increase in Human lives loss but a decrease in number of cattle stolen.

Kenya: Karamoja Cluster: 107 people died, 15,654 livestock stolen, 84 incidents of which 30% were cross border. The Somali cluster: 69 people died, 3271 livestock stolen, 37 incidents of which an average of 20 % are cross border. The serious impact of Natural disasters like droughts and floods was noted. Conflict mitigating factors like Government recovery of stolen animals were implemented in this period.

Uganda: Uganda registered the highest human deaths 459, live stock stolen 10,018, incidents 291 of which only 7 (2.4%) were cross border. Conflict indicators remained high while Peace indicators were noted to be generally low. The need for increased presence of other institutions of Government in the Karamoja area other than the army was noted. Disarmament has decreased the number of deaths and livestock losses despite the negative attention the methods used by UPDF have attracted.

Over all as a region, the Karamoja cluster registered raids 222, protest demonstrations 9, armed clashes 36 and other crimes 147. Proximate Conflict aggravating factors like the laxity of security during election period in Uganda and forceful implementation of disarmament were highlighted.

6. Report on ICT for Peace Workshop:

The meeting was briefed on the ICT for Peace workshop organized by USAID and CEWARN held in Mombassa –Kenya 13th -17th November 2006. The

Workshop looked at CEWARN's five year strategy and what is available to the mechanism in terms of getting relevant information / communication tools to facilitate its work. A committee was appointed to follow up with the recommendations for the use of ICT linkages with other institutions/CSOs on the ground to facilitate effective delivery of information from the AOR to the NRI's as well as sharing of information. The report of the meeting will be availed to the participants.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 4TH TCEW MEETING:

- I. The meeting requested IGAD to convene a conference as soon as possible to deliberate on disarmament on a regional basis and adopt measures that will ensure a coordinated approach.
- II. The procedure for reporting response activities should be structured in the same way as data collection in order to capture the actions taking place in Member States in response to the EW of the mechanism.
- III. Policy measures / Response activities being undertaken by Member States to address conflict prevention and promote peace amongst pastoralist communities have to be captured, documented, and disseminated. NRIs will be responsible for gathering this information and disseminating it to the CEWERUs and CEWARN.
- IV. CEWERUs should update CEWARN Technical Committee quarterly on activities being undertaken on Conflict management
- V. Training of the new CEWERU's should include sharing of information and exchange visits with those CEWERU's that are fully operational.
- VI. There is need for coordination between IGAD Secretariat at Member States level, the EAC, other RECs and the AU over the establishment of Early Warning Mechanism to avoid duplication of efforts
- VII. CEWARN should undertake Studies/ research on the impact of violence on economic development and this needs to address root causes of Pastoral conflicts.
- VIII. The recommendations attached to the Country Updates and Regional Reports should be more specific and CEWARN and the CEWERU steering committees should follow up on the implementation of recommendations contained in these Reports.

- IX. The Country Updates should be posted on the CEWARN website and disseminated to other media in the Member States after review and comment by CEWERUs.
- X. Reports of Country Coordinators should incorporate response recommendations implemented by the CEWERUs contained in previous Country updates
- XI. Criteria for the identification and selection of areas for Reporting be submitted to PSC for approval
- XII. The CEWARN five-year Strategic plan 2007-2011 be presented to the CPS meeting for approval.

Annex V:

**Intergovernmental Authority on
Development
(IGAD)
(CEWARN)**



**Conflict Early Warning & Response
Mechanism**

Criteria for selection of Areas of Reporting for IGAD/ CEWARN

A. Background:

CEWARN was established in 2002 with the mandate to receive and share information concerning potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region. CEWARN has established an early warning system that is operational and is used to produce qualitative and quantitative analysis of field data, which in turn is used to provide the necessary alerts for stopping or curbing imminent conflict. The CEWARN mechanism functions through its network of National conflict early warning units (CEWERU's) and National Research institutions (NRIs) with country coordinators and field monitors stationed in Areas of reporting.

The protocol lays down a wide number of areas for which CEWARN can collect information including livestock rustling, conflicts over grazing and water points, smuggling and illegal trade, nomadic movements, refugees, landmines and banditry.

Since its inception, Member States agreed that CEWARN would commence its activities by monitoring pastoral and cross boarder pastoral conflicts. Two areas of reporting were initially identified and these are the Karamoja and Somali clusters.

The mechanism is fully functional in 3 member states namely Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. Plans are underway to operationalize it in other IGAD Member States (Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia) by the year 2007.

At the recent Five - year Strategic planning workshop for CEWARN (May 2006), it was agreed that the programmatic focus for CEWARN would continue to be monitoring of Pastoral and cross boarder pastoral conflicts while gradually laying the foundation to expand to other types of conflicts as outlined in the Protocol.

B. Selection criteria:

In selecting an Area of Reporting under the CEWARN Mechanism, the following criteria will be used.

- i. The area must be a pastoral community area
- ii. The area must be prone to conflict either internally or of a cross boarder nature arising out of the pastoral nature of the community /communities involved.
- iii. The conflict should be of such a nature that may turn violent leading to loss of property and lives.

C. Approval process:

- i. The National CEWERU in close collaboration with the NRI will submit to the CEWARN Unit a list of the areas where there is need for monitoring.
- ii. The CEWERU will submit along with the request:

- A brief write up on the area selected
 - The nature of conflicts that affect peace and security in the area
 - Environmental or other factors that affect the area
 - Information on the population
 - Information on Live stock
 - Local government organization in the area and any traditional fora of administration if any.
 - Basic social services available in the proposed area and possibility of finding qualified field monitors.
 - Any topographical or local maps of the proposed area of reporting.
- iii. Where the Area of Reporting proposed is a cross boarder area, CEWARN shall undertake consultations with the CEWERUs of the concerned MS for their comments.
- iv. Where the Member State(s) has/have identified an area of reporting, CEWARN will undertake necessary preparations for the operationalisation of the mechanism and shall at the earliest opportunity present the proposals for the new AOR to the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) and to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) for approval.
- Provided that where, upon consultations, the consensus of all Member States to a cross border conflict cannot be obtained, the Member State(s) willing to have its area monitored will benefit from the functioning of the mechanism as consultations continue with the other reluctant Member State.
- v. The CEWARN Unit shall organize a field mission to the approved Areas of Reporting to lay ground for commencement of monitoring and reporting.
- vi. The above criteria notwithstanding, CEWARN may propose to member states/ National CEWERU an area of reporting where the security situation in the area warrants monitoring and special intervention/ attention by the Member state

D. Expansion of the mechanism to cover other Types conflicts.

It is noted that within the five-year strategy of CEWARN, 2006-2010, CEWARN may, through consultations with Member states embark on monitoring of other types of conflicts. Upon such a decision being taken, the CEWARN Unit shall in consultation with the IGAD secretariat develop a criteria for identifying Areas of Reporting to cover such other agreed types of conflicts and present the same for approval to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) at the earliest opportune moment.

Adopted by TCEW on 28th November 2006.

Annex VI:

List of Participants of the TCEW meeting:

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