

Intergovernmental Authority on  
Development

IGAD



Conflict Early Warning and  
Response Mechanism

CEWARN

Draft

**Summary Report of the Proceedings and Recommendations of the 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of Technical Committee of Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) of CEWARN  
Speke Resort-Munyonyo, Kampala, Uganda**

24-25 November, 2008

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The meeting of the 6th Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) was convened from 24-25 November, 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. Its objective was to review the activities that CEWARN had implemented since its last meeting held October, 2008 in Khartoum, Sudan; deliberate on the progress made on implementation of the five year strategy plan for CEWARN and other programme activities that have been put in place to strengthen CEWARN's work; and present these as recommendations to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) for discussion and approval during its meeting on 27 November, 2008

### 1.1 OPENING STATEMENTS

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

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

Key highlights of his address included the following:-

- The importance of the Response Framework being developed for the Mechanism
- The peacebuilding efforts made by Member states on the Nyangatom-Turkana conflict
- Collaborations with the ISS- Nairobi on the study being done on livestock branding.

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

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

**Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor, Ambassador James Mugume, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uganda**

In his address, Ambassador James Mugume, the Guest of Honor, presented the opening statement of the Permanent Secretary. He began his remarks by expressing the honor in being selected to host the meeting in the Uganda and recognized the many challenges that the sub region continues to face through hunger, poverty, drug trafficking, displacement and proliferation of small arms.

He also highlighted the various activities that the government of Uganda has undertaken to ensure implementation of the CEWARN Protocol such as the establishment of the national coordinating Unit, the CEWERU; establishment of the Local Peace Committees and the disarmament and development efforts being made through the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP).

He concluded by restating Uganda's commitment to strengthening peace and security in the Region. He expressed his gratitude to those who supported Uganda to be part of the UN Security Council.

[See Annex 3 for the full statement]

## 1.2 ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

As per the regulations of IGAD, Mr. Kassa Gebreyohannes, the CEWERU Head of Ethiopia took the chair and Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed, the CEWERU Head of Kenya, was appointed the Rapporteur.

## 1.3 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted without any amendments.

[See Annex 1 for adopted agenda]

## 2. SUMMARY OF REPORT ON CEWARN's ACTIVITIES (Nov. 2007- Oct. 2008)

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

- The development of the Response Framework and the Rapid Response Fund;
- Collaboration with the ISS- Nairobi office on a sub regional study on livestock branding and identification;
- Revamping of the CEWARN website and production of CEWARN Reports and related materials;
- Peace meetings between the cross border warring communities of the Nyangatom( Ethiopia) and the Turkana( Kenya).
- Capacity development

**(Copy of the full report is made available in the Kit distributed to participants)**

### Discussions Arising:

- a) The meeting commended the excellent report provided by the Director which was a portrayal of the significant work being done by the Unit and reiterated their commitment to support initiatives by the Mechanism.

- b) There was need to consider incorporating the youth into peace initiatives as they were the future and played a critical role in the need to achieve peace in the region. Members were informed of the need to bring on board the culture of peace to combat conflict.
- c) Members were informed of the Ministry of Education's efforts in Kenya to launch a peace education curriculum for school children in the country.
- d) Sudan indicated that there were plans to visit and open up the areas of reporting in Southern Sudan, as well as start the process of monitoring reporting and recruitment of Field Monitors.
- e) In response to an inquiry regarding the nature of the CEWARN-PACT(K) meeting recently held in Mombasa, it was clarified that this was a coordination meeting and that CEWARN is keen to involve all Member States in its activities and reaffirmed that any cross-border activity under CEWARN will be done with the knowledge and involvement of all concerned States through their CEWERUs.

The Report was finally adopted by the Members of the TCEWR.

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

#### 3.1 Djibouti

The CEWERU Head of Djibouti informed that during the period since the last meeting, the CEWERU had conducted a number of activities. This included the following:-

- a) A joint workshop with CEWARN was conducted on 6-9 October, 2008 for members of Local Peace Committees to provide training on conflict resolution methods.
- b) On the 12<sup>th</sup> October 2008, Dr. Florence Omosa, a CEWARN Consultant developing the Response Framework for the Mechanism, visited the Dhikil region in Djibouti, with a view to identifying key issues in the study to develop a Response Framework.
- c) The National Steering Committee and its Head also conducted a visit to the Dhikil area in order to set in place a vibrant and representative local peace committees. Further consultations continue to be held with the representatives of youth, elders, and of the local and zonal peace committees (including women and the local administration) to further streamline their work. Other Interventions are being identified to establish closer linkages between the CEWERU Steering Committee and the local committees.

#### 3.2 Kenya

The CEWERU Head of Kenya informed of the tumultuous start of the year, 2008 following the elections held in Kenya and various activities conducted during the post election period.

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

- a) Recruitment of a legal officer to the Secretariat to provide further assistance;
- b) Purchase of motor vehicle with funding from USAID to facilitate mobility at the CEWERU Secretariat;
- c) Running of a Media campaign in pastoralist areas in vernacular languages on peace and against proliferation of small arms.
- d) Held a cross border meeting involving the Nyangatom and Turkana communities in Turmi, Ethiopia in April, 2008.
- e) Provided support on the mediation efforts in the Mandera area conflict, including providing finance for 11 meetings held in Nairobi and several in Mandera.
- f) Celebration of the International Day of Peace where 13 selected Districts participated, including five from the pastoralist areas.
- g) Training of district officers with the aim of equipping these officers in conflict management and resolution skills. In addition, 7 officers were sent to Cyprus and the UK to undertake training in community policing.
- h) Developed Terms of References for District Peace Committees ( DPCs) in Kenya. A retreat for members of the District Peace Committees was held in Naivasha, Rift Valley Province. A curriculum review and integration of peace building was also conducted.
- i) Held a meeting of Parliamentarians from the pastoralist areas, thereby providing them with exposure to the pertinent issues and the establishment of the Steering Committee.
- j) With funding from the UNDP, there are plans of making the Secretariat a reference centre for peace in Kenya.

### 3.3 Sudan:

The CEWERU Head of Sudan reported that the country is characterized by a diverse culture, amongst which is the perennial conflict between pastoralists and farmers.

The signing of the CPA in 2005 was a positive step in mitigating conflict and in future, there will be emphasis on the role of the CEWERU. On activities undertaken since the last meeting in October 2007 in Khartoum, he reported the following:-

- The visit of the CEWARN Consultant, Dr. Florence Omosa, to assess the local situation and conditions in developing the CEWARN Response Framework.
- A Joint Training workshop carried out by CEWARN and Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) of South Africa, to train members of National CEWERU and the Local Peace Committees in October, 2008.
- A formal request was made to Members of Parliament to enhance their support CEWARN's work.. There was also support provided to using of Traditional Mechanisms of Conflict Management as a favoured position of addressing some of the local conflicts.
- Participation in workshops organised by CEWARN such as on the Regional Forum on Development of a Response Framework in August 2008, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

He concluded by expressing sentiments that Sudan will endeavour to be much more active in implementing CEWARN's activities in the country.

### 3.4 Uganda

The CEWERU Head reported that this has been a busy year for the CEWERU, especially after the official launch of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) in April, 2008. The programme provides the strategic and practical framework to assist implementation of action points generated in the country updates. Other activities included the following:-

- a) A public lecture was run at Makerere University on CEWARN's work, and public awareness workshops held in the Karamoja Cluster as well.
- b) Participation in workshops and conference meetings related to redesigning guidelines and on institutional building to mitigate conflict.
- c) Launch of CEWERU Local Peace Committees in districts in the areas of reporting of the Karamoja in April 2008.
- d) Production of regular early warning reports, including alerts to the relevant offices for further action and collaboration.

He also noted that on the whole, there has been a significant reduction in armed raids and road ambushes in Karamoja but the conflict is still ongoing. There is still continued of arms, with a continued resistance of some communities to hand in arms during the disarmament exercise.

Various challenges still remain in the following areas, i.e. in averting free flow of illicit arms, creating alternative livelihoods for pastoralists, securing environmental protection, and the absence of a national peace policy amongst others.

### 3.5 Ethiopia

The CEWERU Head expressed gratitude to CEWARN for supporting CEWERU's activities, and National Research Institute (NRI) for coordinating the data collection and Reporting activities. He thus reported the following activities and plans which had been implemented:-

- a) Several Workshops were held to update stakeholders on the activities of CEWARN and strengthen the committees at every level.
- b) A plan was in the pipeline to conduct an exploratory mission to the Somali Cluster during the month of December, 2008.
- c) A plan to extend the Local Peace Committees to several other areas in the country.
- d) In resolving the conflict between the Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom of Ethiopia, several peace meetings were held, with participation of elders from both sides of the border, government officials and local community based organisations responsible for mobilising the communities. A guideline was also developed on how to undertake vital activities that build and promote peace.

The main challenge felt was on how to sustain peace and in securing harmony of the different actors involved in the pilot areas.

### **3.6 Somalia**

The Somali delegate expressed gratitude for being invited to the meeting. He affirmed that in Somalia, there are pastoralist communities where they experience raids and counter raids.

He assured the meeting that he will ensure that the CEWERU and other structures will be put in place as soon as possible so that Somali plays its role in implementing the CWARN Mechanism.

## **4. COUNTRY UPDATES**

### **4.1 Djibouti : Dhikil Area**

The CEWERU Head of Djibouti, Mr Abdi Houssein presented the profile of Dhikil, which shares a common border with Ethiopia. He further cited that the areas where much of the cattle rustling and crimes takes place. He mentioned that the conflict between the Ethiopian and Djiboutian pastoralists is usually as a result of competition for pasture and water.

Other cultural aspects such as bride price influence pastoralists conflict in the area. In addition, the availability of small arms and light weapons in the area of Reporting further exacerbated the situation. He expressed the need for scaling up agricultural activities, and extension of schools and hospitals to meet the social service needs of the pastoral communities at large.

He further stressed the link between Afar and Issa in the Massawa region of Eritrea and indicated of developmental activity to avail water and pasture for them. A comparative analysis of the food security situation and as described by FewsNet, was necessary, especially for those living in the urban areas. To address the situation the First Lady of Djibouti had appealed for support of donors to contain the situation in the region.

In his final remarks, the CEWERU Head appealed to the Ethiopian CEWERU to activate on the Ethiopian side of the border with Dikhil in order to ensure that there was coordinated cross-boarder collaboration in addressing and resolving conflicts.

### **4.2 Ethiopia: Karamoja & Somali Clusters (Sept-Dec 2007, Jan-Apr & May-August 2008)**

The Country Coordinator gave a perspective of the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja and Somali Cluster.

In the Karamoja Cluster, the three Areas of Reporting are namely Kibish, Nebremus & Bubua, that share common borders with South Eastern Sudan & North Turkana; Nyangatom & Dassenech on the Ethiopian side; Turkana (on the Kenyan side); and Toposa (on the Sudan side).

He provided the tabular comparisons of violent incidents both at national and cross border levels, human lives lost, and livestock losses for three quarters i.e. September to December, January to April, and May to August, 2008. For both the Karamoja and Somali Clusters including their respective analysis, and conclusions.

On the Somali cluster side it was noted that there are five Areas of Reporting, namely, Moyale, Dillo, Dire, Miyo & Dolo Ado sharing a common border with North Kenya communities, i.e. the Boran, Gabra & Gerri.

In conclusion, he reflected that there is a need for the establishment of Peace Structures at community levels that sustain & move forward peace initiatives, and revealed that Conflicts in these areas are intertwined and cannot be addressed in isolation without adopting a comprehensive approach.

The observations and conclusions reached on the Somali cluster report highlighted that it is difficult to attain peace in the area (including cross-border) unless the border issue between the two regional governments (Oromia and Somali) of Ethiopia is resolved. It was also pointed out that there is a need for a sustained engagement and that a close collaboration among CEWERUs would bring result as witnessed in the Dillo case where both the Ethiopian and Kenyan governments cooperated in resolving conflicts.

#### **4.3 Kenya: Karamoja & Somali Clusters (Sept-Dec 2007, Jan-Apr & May-August 2008)**

The Country Coordinator provided the Country Update on the Karamoja and Somali Clusters for the above reporting period with clear indication on the number of violent conflicts leading to human deaths, livestock losses and property damages. The areas of reporting within the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster are:

Turkana North West, where there exists conflict between the Turkana and Dodoth of Uganda; Turkana North-East conflicts between Turkana and Nyangatom of Ethiopia; Turkana Central monitoring conflict between Turkana and the Pokot of Kenya; Turkana South conflict between Turkana district with the Pokot of Kenya and Tepes of Uganda; West Pokot conflict between Pokot and the Sabiny of Uganda; and TransNzoia District where there exists conflict between the Pokot and the Luhya communities.

It was also reported that additional areas of Reporting have been integrated into the current conflict monitoring in these areas i.e. in Samburu North, Samburu Central, East Pokot, Pokot central, and Turkana North.

It was noted that the number of deaths and livestock losses within the September 2007 through August 2008 periods in the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster witnessed 58 violent incidents, involving 90 human deaths, and 5624 livestock losses. It was also noted, that the most volatile period was between December 2007 to March 2008, when most pastoralist areas experienced severe drought, which lead to further escalation of conflict due to concentration of cattle in certain areas, leading to competition for the inadequate supply of pasture and water points.

Some of the structural factors driving conflict that were reported included systemic marginalization of certain communities, small arms and light weapons proliferation, vastness of the administrative districts, poor access roads, inadequate policing and high levels of poverty.

Some of the interventions that were recommended to offset the conflict in the Karamoja Cluster include the need for Government interventions, policy on education, humanitarian assistance and increased intervention by other actors such as CSOs, National Steering Committee and CEWARN to uplift the livelihoods of the affected pastoralist communities.

On the Somali cluster, conflict occurred in Moyale District among the Gabra and Borana; in Marasbit among the Gabra vs Boran, Rendille vs Borana, Rendille vs Gabra, Gabra vs Turkana. In Isiolo District the Samburu vs Turkana, Borana vs Samburu, Borana vs Turkana; In Wajir District among the Degodia vs Ogaden; In Garissa District the Ogaden vs Degodia; In Mandera District the Gare vs Murulle, Murulle vs Marehan, Gare vs Degodia

The number of incidences reported for the same period in the Somali cluster was 24, involving 35 human deaths and 1307 livestock losses. It was noted that some of the conflict indicators, in some aspects, unlike the Karamoja cluster, included drought, food insecurity, livestock diseases such as the, "the Peste de petit ruminants (PPR)" and the huge influx of refugees from neighbouring Somalia.

Similar to the conflict in the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster, some of the suggested interventions were directed towards the need for government intervention, humanitarian assistance and intervention by other non-governmental actors and the need to conduct a mapping of the distributional efforts of Field Monitors in relation to that of the Local Peace Committees, thus to bridge the gap.

The presenter acknowledged that the issue of ICT provision was essential as it would enhance communication.

#### **4.4 Uganda: Karamoja Cluster (Sept-Dec 2007, Jan-Apr & May-August 2008)**

The Country Coordinator provided his update for the period specified above. With regards to the summary of incidents, there were 87 for the months September to December, 2007; 69 for January to April, 2008 and 102 for May to August, 2008, of which the rate of cross-border incidents accounted 2%, 5%, and 6% for the respective quarter by reporting periods.

He concluded by providing the following response options:

- The need for restocking, and fast recovery of the animals stolen,
- Government to provide security and guarantee its presence in those areas.
- Conduct a study and address why people hold on to guns.
- On the no man's land between Uganda, Kenya and Sudan, there seems to be re-armament taking place. There was therefore need for governments to manage the no man's land, and need to mobilize people for development.
- Introduction of an aggressive education policy which seeks to keep the youth in school so that they are not idle and resort to crime.
- Sensitisation of the communities to disarm voluntarily, avoiding physical dis-armament thereby reducing the struggle between the communities and the army.

- Support cross-border initiatives, including support to the Police and the Judiciary to enable for justice to be effectively served..

### Discussions Arising:

The meeting observed and noted the following:-

- a) There is need to appreciate that CEWERUs in Member States are at different stages of development. CEWARN must therefore provide appropriate support to ensure effective implementation of the Mechanism in Member States.
- b) It was noted that that there was need to understand and recognize the culture of pastoralists. Hence, in carrying out response actions, CEWARN stakeholders must understand the culture of these people, and explore ways of involving the youth and women to develop an ever lasting and sustainable peace. Patience, tolerance and commitment, is critical when working with these communities, as peace cannot be achieved overnight.
- c) Despite efforts being made, there appears to be no measure of program activities. To measure the effectiveness of CEWARN and its structures, there is need to evaluate our work.
- d) There is need to conduct research to be able to understand some of the conflict generating issues in the two Clusters and therefore identify proper response strategies.

## 5. REGIONAL/CLUSTER REPORTS

CEWARN presented the regional reports for the Karamoja cluster (Sep- Dec. 2007; Jan- April and May- August, 2008) and second regional report of the Somali cluster (Jan. – Aug.2008).

The following were the highlights of the presentation:-

- Pastoralists continue to be dependent on livestock for their livelihood.
- Natural disasters aggravate conflicts.
- There are negative cultural factors such as the sense of warrior/man hood.
- The cycle of conflict between communities occurs as a result of competition over resources.
- Cross-border violent conflicts were few and were mostly between Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom of Ethiopia.
- Incidents remained highest on the Ugandan side of the Cluster so was livestock losses and human deaths.
- Poor infrastructure in the Areas of Reporting remained to be a challenge for Early Warning and Early Response.
- Disarmament program in Uganda contributed to improvement in security on the Ugandan side, curtailing cross-border movement of the communities as they avoided being disarmed.

As a result, the livestock losses and the number of human deaths were high, while the net livestock loss remained fluctuated but remained high, as is indicated in the table below.

Some of the proposed Response Recommendations included the following:-

1. In the short term at the CEWERU level the recommendations are listed as:
  - Bringing on board all stakeholders that can bring peace building in the region and coordinate their initiatives.
  - Share response recommendations developed by CEWARN mechanism with policy makers, government ministries/ departments for their action.
  - Use the media to send peace messages, and encourage cooperation with other communities.
2. At the CSO/CBO level,
  - Cooperate with government in peace building and other development and service sectors.
  - Work with Government in educating local communities on negative cultures.
3. In the Medium term at the CEWERU level,
  - Liaise with other CEWERUS, to share information and experience on peace building and conflict management
  - Work with planning units to develop strategies to deal with structural causes of pastoral conflict, aimed at providing alternative livelihoods for the people.
  - At the CSO, CBO level, share recommendations on the need of the communities with policy makers.
  - Share with government and other CSOs on strategies on peace building and conflict management for purposes of sustainability

On the Somali Cluster,

- Response Recommendations remained the same for both the Karamoja and Somali Cluster
- Recommendation made:-
  - Run comparative studies, with control group regarding the provision of ICT to improve vital communication in the undertaking of response actions.

#### **Discussions Arising:**

- a) The link between understanding the culture of the communities and addressing the conflicts cannot be understated. May need to understand the role of elders which appears to be less in the Karamoja Cluster; the militarization of the youth; and the issue of arms and why some communities are more militarised than others. May also need to understand if there is an increase in markets and smugglers as factors that may influence conflicts at certain periods.
- b) In some areas, such as the Borana area of the Somali Cluster, politicians appear to be taking part in the conflicts.

- c) There is need to also acknowledge the efforts being done to mitigate conflict in the areas as this undermines the role of CEWERUs in bringing some relative peace. Bench marking and evaluation of activities was once again reiterated.

## **6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK**

A presentation was made by CEWARN on the proposal developed by a Consultant for a Response Framework for the IGAD region. After elaborate discussions, it was agreed that there was need for more clarifications. The adoption of the report was therefore postponed pending further discussions among the CEWARN and CEWERUs in reaching a common ground on modalities of adopting the Response Framework proposals.

It was therefore agreed that CEWERUs would be given a 3 months period to review the document and present their comments to CEWARN for purposes of finalizing the documents.

## **7. DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF) FOR THE CEWARN MECHANISM**

Presenting the project to the meeting, CEWARN provided the concept of the organizational framework of the RRF primarily focusing on the criteria for funding.

### **Discussions Arising:**

- a) After deliberations, there was general consensus among Member States that this was an effective initiative to provide quick interventions in pastoralist conflicts and it was recommended for adoption by the CPS.

## **8. CAPACITY BUILDING: THE CEWARN CPMR TRAINING MANUAL**

CEWARN made a presentation on the objective, target for training and processes undergone to develop the Comprehensive Conflict Prevention Management Resolution (CPMR) Training Manual of CEWARN, which was developed in collaboration with InWent, a capacity building institution of Germany. The Manual was developed after extensive involvement of Member States and field testing.

It was agreed that CPMR Training Manual provided a useful basis for conducting training at the national and local levels of Member States. In this regard the manual would be finalized and printed for usage.

## 9. PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CATTLE BRANDING PROJECT

A presentation was made on the steps that have been made in conducting the cattle branding study. A joint collaboration between CEWARN and the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) Nairobi, was underway and expected to be completed by early next year (2009). The findings of the study would be presented to Member States for information and consideration.

## 10. LINKAGES, COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN CEWERUS

On addressing the above issues, the CEWARN presentation focused on the following:-

- The need for the CEWERUs to have a mechanism of lateral communication and coordination.
- Notes that there was cross-border coordination e.g. between the actors on the Kenyan and Ethiopian sides of the Karamoja Cluster.
- How resources can be shared among the Member States in the region and how the local actors can be able to mutually re-in force their roles across borders.
- As a way of dealing with such challenges, establishment of deputy CEWERU Heads to act in the absence of CEWERU Heads to facilitate easier communication and holding of meetings.
- The need for regular communication development between CEWERUs and local actors on regular basis for purposes of planning and execution of activities.
- Organisation of regular meetings at national, and sub regional levels.
- Building the capacity of CEWERUs and their local level institutions.

### Discussions Arising:-

a) It was noted that on cross border issues, there was also need for regular contact with the local structures given the important roles that they play. One observation made on some of the cross border interventions was that it was time to have the structural linkages be fully operationalised and made to understand their roles fully.

b) There is already the mechanism of experience -sharing going on among the CEWERUs, especially on cross-border consultations. The need for exchange visits was also appreciated.

c) It was important to have deputies, but there is need to stress the participation of CEWARN in the functioning of its structures. Guidelines need to be developed without delay to ensure all are aware of their roles and functions.

## 11. ICPAC PRESENTATION

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), through its Deputy Director, Mr. Bwango Apuuli, gave a brief presentation on ICPAC, its functions and relations between climatic conditions and conflict early warning and response. He provided a brief about the mission, role, and products of ICPAC. He indicated that ICPAC works with partners in identifying forage, climate information to project conditions of forage and preparation of flood early warning, past and present changes in natural resources and livelihood patterns.

He informed of the MOU entered into with CEWARN on how to provide data that CEWARN may require for its work. He indicated that agreement that was reached with CEWARN included experts to work closely with the national geological services, the use of remote sensing data, and the holding of regular meeting to assess user needs, among others.

In conclusion, he invited participants to have a better usage of climate information.

#### **Discussions Arising:**

- a) The meeting lauded the presentation as informative and recommended that CEWARN and ICPAC should develop a framework of cooperation and that CEWARN in particular integrate and benefit from using climatic information into its conflict early warning and response work. In seeking to widening sources of information, CEWARN entered into an MOU with ICPAC.
- b) It was proposed that ICPAC works with CEWERUs in producing the quarterly Country Updates.
- c) The meeting was also informed that CEWARN is also working with National Meteorological Departments on the way forward to implement national plans on acquiring national climatic data for its work.

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

The meeting approved, with amendments, the adoption of the TCEW report to be presented to the meeting of the 8th Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) scheduled to be held on 27 November, 2008.

#### **Closing Session:**

After extending gratitude to the organizers of the meeting and the host government, the Chairman of the meeting invited the Director of CEWARN to provide closing remarks, The Director informed the meeting that this will be his final TCEWR meeting as he is retiring from the organization. The delegates expressed their appreciation of his stewardship of the Unit and wished him well.

The meeting was thereafter officially closed at 2.45pm.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in the IGAD region convened from 24-25 November 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. The Meeting reviewed the activities of CEWARN in the year 2007/2008 and gave recommendations on its future direction. The Meeting, among other things, also raised and discussed fruitfully on new proposals on Conflict Response Framework and Rapid Response Fund (RRF) for the CEWARN Mechanism.

After discussing the various set agenda items, the meeting came up with the following recommendations to be presented to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS);

1. The activity report of the CEWARN Mechanism for the period November 2007-October 2008 which also outlines the progress being made towards the implementation of the five year strategy, be commended and endorsed.
2. The CEWARN Unit hold a mid-term review of implementation of ITS 2007-2011 Strategy involving Member States, stakeholders, partners and experts in the second half of 2009.
3. In addition to the above, that the CEWARN Mechanism establishes a monitoring and evaluation system so as to effectively measure its projects and programmes aimed at promoting early warning and early response.
4. That IGAD Member States be encouraged to implement and support the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in areas of reporting as it which provides for the protection of women and children.
5. That CEWARN ensures that there is a comprehensive approach to deal with pastoralist conflicts within the IGAD region by conducting a mapping of peace actors in areas of reporting to ensure effective coordination and collaboration between the various stakeholders within the CEWARN Mechanism.
6. That CEWARN explores ways of implementing the ICT 4 Peace project within the areas of reporting to facilitate communication and relaying of early information for effective response.
7. The proposals presented in the Country Updates and the Regional Reports be followed up and that CEWARN and CEWERUs ensure relevant implementation at national and regional levels.

8. The proposed Response Framework for the CEWARN Mechanism be approved and endorsed and called on the Unit to ensure the implementation and institutionalization of the Response Framework in consultation with CEWERUs and in line with the different governance systems/structures, laws and regulations of Member States.
9. The establishment of the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) for the CEWARN Mechanism including its key documents, be endorsed and the first Meeting of the RRF Steering Committee be organized in the beginning of 2009 in order to operationalise the Fund without further delay.
10. As a follow-up to the Meeting of the Steering Committee on Disarmament of Pastoralist Communities held from 12-13 December 2007 in Djibouti, CEWARN explore and link with existing international, continental, regional/sub-regional, national initiatives and mechanisms in addressing the disarmament of pastoralist communities and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs).
11. The CEWARN Unit establishes strong linkages and institutionalize continuous/periodic consultations and collaboration/cooperation among CEWERUs of the Member States to promote cross-border peace initiatives and respond to both potential and actual conflicts in the region in an effective, warranted and timely manner.
12. The CEWARN Unit continues to provide assistance to CEWERUs set up and strengthen institutional capacities for CPMR in the Member States with a view to integrating conflict response and peace-building systems and efforts from grass-roots to national levels.
13. While taking note of the reports of activities from the CEWERU Heads of IGAD Member States, CEWERUs should domesticate the recommendations outlined in the Response Framework for purposes of strengthening early warning and response capacities at the local, national and cross-border and regional levels.
14. The meeting takes note of the progress report on the Cattle/Livestock Branding, Identification and Tracking/Tracing Study and continues to support the CEWARN Unit for identifying complementarities and undertaking the Study in a collaborative venture with Mifugo Project of the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) and the East African Protocol on Police Chiefs Cooperation (EAPPCO) in order to come up with a regional approach to deal with the issue.

15. The Comprehensive Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) Training Manual developed by CEWARN and InWent of Germany be endorsed, and that CEWERUs coordinate the establishment of national and local level CPMR Training focal persons, and develop national plans of action for training and capacity building.
16. While recognizing the financial support and contribution of the Member States and Partners to the operational budget of the Mechanism and the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) and calling for the continued support therewith; the CEWARN Unit is encouraged to continue its efforts in mobilizing new sources of funding.

**25 November, 2008**  
**Kampala, Uganda**

## ANNEXTURES



### 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) 24<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> November 2008 Kampala, Uganda

#### Draft Agenda

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

Introduction and Welcome Address.

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

Opening statement.

*H.E. Amb. James Mugume, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uganda*

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

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

1. Presentation of Summary Report on CEWARN's Activities -November 2007- October, 2008
2. Reports by the Member States on the activities and progress of CEWERUs
3. Presentation and discussion of The CEWARN Country Updates: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda.
4. Presentation and Discussion of CEWARN Regional Reports for Karamoja & Somali clusters.
5. Development of a Response Framework
6. Development of Rapid Response Fund (RRF) for CEWARN
7. Capacity Building: The CEWARN CPMR Training Manual
8. Progress on Cattle Branding Project
9. Linkage, Communication, and Coordination between CEWERUs
10. Presentation by IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)
11. Recommendations of the TCEW to CPS
12. Adoption of TCEW Report and Recommendations for the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS)
13. AOB
14. End of Meeting and Closing Remarks