

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism
(CEWARN)

Draft



in the

**Inter Governmental Authority On Development (IGAD)
Region**

CEWARN Country Updates: May– August 2006

For the Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**Report to Kenyan CEWERU
November 9, 2006**

CEWARN, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

May through August 2006

Area of Reporting:

Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Africa Peace Forum (APFO), Nairobi, Kenya

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster from May 2006 through August 2006, set in the context of all reports submitted from July 2003 through April 2006. The areas of reporting on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster are 5 in number for the reporting period: Turkana North, Central and South all in Turkana District, West Pokot District and Trans Nzoia District all in Rift Valley Province of Kenya. This Update presents both positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that can help signal imminent outbreaks or escalations or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period May through August 2006, 11 deaths occurred and 1991 livestock were reported raided in the reporting period. These losses were reported in a total of 31 incident reports, and just over 26% involved parties from the neighboring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Violence was highest in May and June 2006. Peace indicators were highest in August 2006. Conflict indicators were highest in June and lowest in August.

There was an overall reduction in the number of deaths, livestock stolen and even incidences of violence compared to the previous period of January to April 2006. Two major factors may account for this; the impact of the drought of 2005- 2006 which left many animals weak and a large population of them dying and the reestablishment of the government policy on voluntary disarmament in the three reporting districts (West Pokot, Trans Nzoia and Turkana).

The drought meant that there were fewer animals to raid and in the disarmament exercise raiders ended up lying low to avoid revealing their possession of weapons until the exercise is over. As a positive outcome though, the incidences in Turkana North reduced markedly because the government, through the army, initiated community development ventures to persuade the communities to hand over their weapons. As a result, fewer incidences of violence occurred.

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As it was implemented in 2005 (same reporting period as this year) the disarmament initiative was spearheaded by government but created a lot of tension in the community which was often forced to hand over illegal weapons. The community's response was also poor since very few arms were surrendered. As was reported in the Cewarn Update May- August 2005, the challenge of implementing disarmament alongside permanent solutions to pastoralist livelihood still lingers.

Commendable efforts by government to recover animals were successful especially in West Pokot district and Turkana South in Turkana district. Several organized raids between the two districts led to the government engaging the culprits and successfully recovering the animals.

The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have contributed funds towards this effort. CEWARN in collaboration with Virtual Research Associates (VRA) developed the early warning methodology and reporting tool.

Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update September-December 2006 for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in January 2007. In the course of the year these Updates will be enhanced with specific response options identified and tied to their associated thresholds of indicator values that signal pastoral conflict escalation, destabilization or violence.

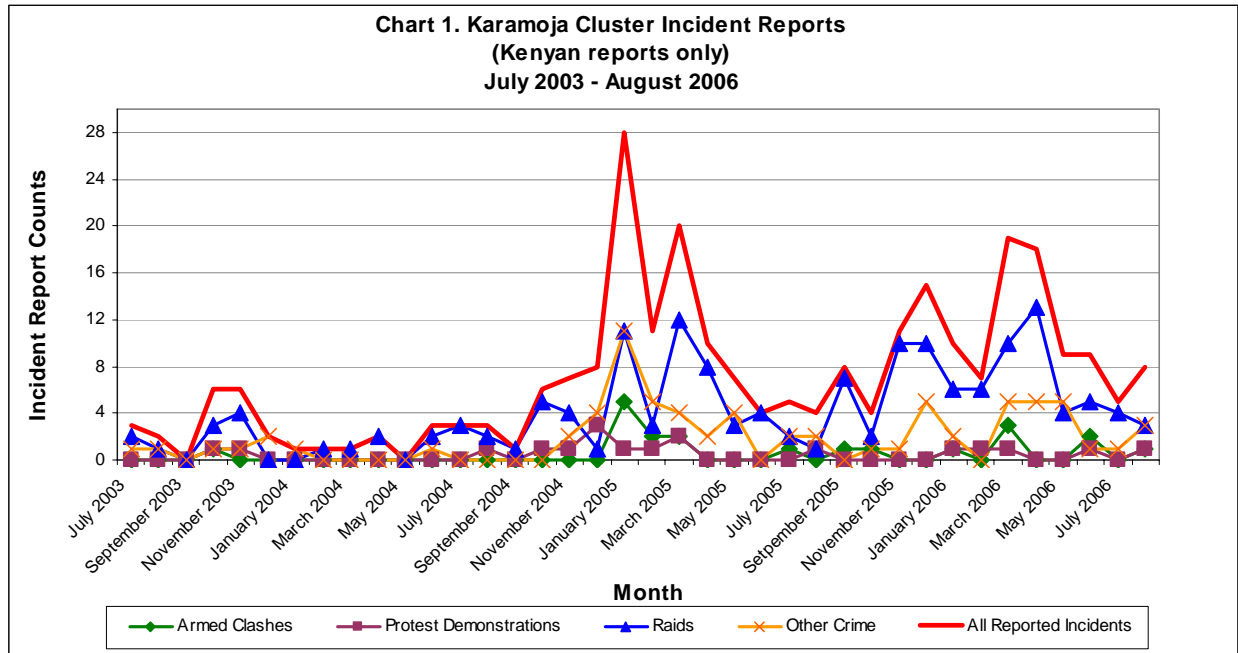
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Current Baseline Analysis

The first piece of text is standardized and should read as follows:

NOTE: The y-axis are dynamically scaled on all of the charts presented below. Therefore, the reader should pay special attention to the upper and lower values presented for each chart. The range of values for all “scores” is from 0 to 100.

Chart 1 (below) presents the frequency of violent incident counts for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.



The Chart above highlights Armed Clashes, Protest Demonstration, Raids, Other Crime and All Reported Incidents¹.

There was an overall decline of incidences whereby 31 incidences of violence were reported during this period compared to 58 in January to April 2006. The lowest incidences were reported in July while the highest in May 2006. Most of the cases were raids.

Turkana North which has traditionally experienced high levels of violence (especially from Nov 2004 to date) recorded only 5 incidences between May and August. Part of the reason has to do with the overall disarmament policy which in the past has resulted in lowered number of incidences. Furthermore, in Turkana North, there were reports of the Kenyan government attempting to persuade communities to disarm peacefully by providing essential services to the community. In May, the Kenyan army began a programme of drilling boreholes, treating sick people and livestock and enhancing overall security. These are some of the reasons that may have encouraged peaceful coexistence among communities. The increased presence and participation of government in the community thus discouraged violence.

Despite the reduction of violence in Turkana North, Turkana South reported the highest incidence numbers (11 in total). Most incidences involved organized raids between the Pokot

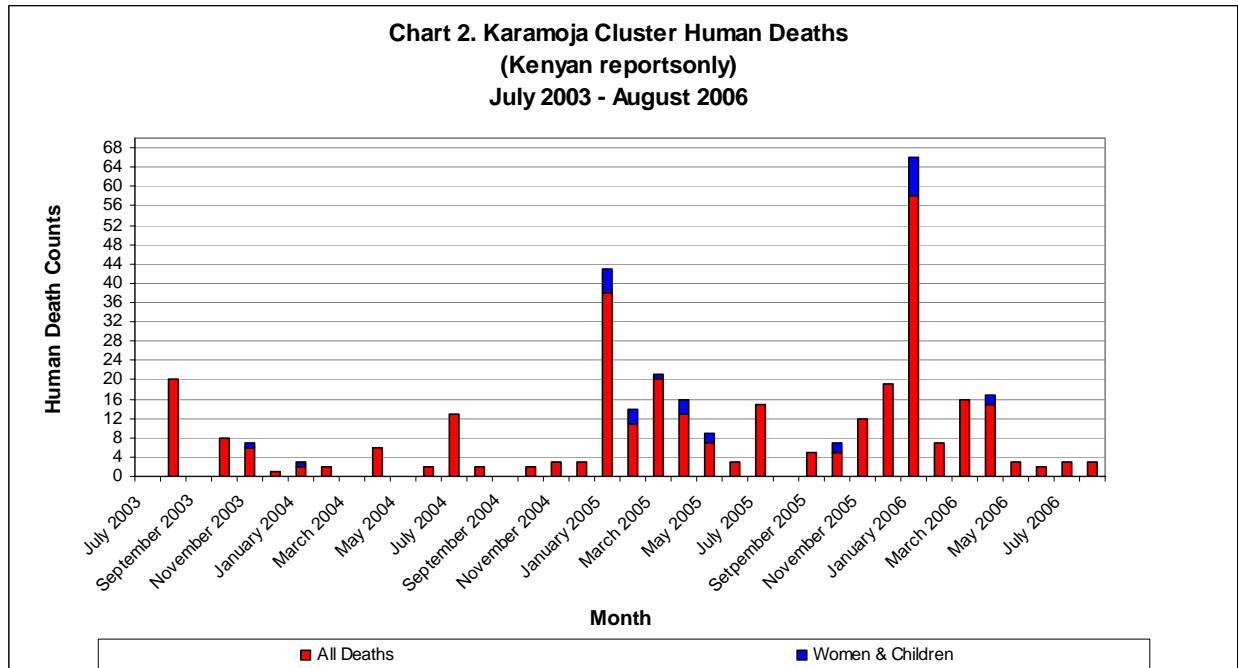
¹ For full description of Indicators see Appendix I.

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and Turkana communities. This occurrence is significant since Turkana South has traditionally reported few cases of violence. The increase may be as a result of deteriorating relations between the two communities. Several reports of pastoralist movements being disrupted in Turkana South as a result of ethnic tensions were made. Barter trade and joint grazing that was previously evident were curtailed in areas like Nakwamoru, Kaputir and Kainuk town due to tension and high suspicion.

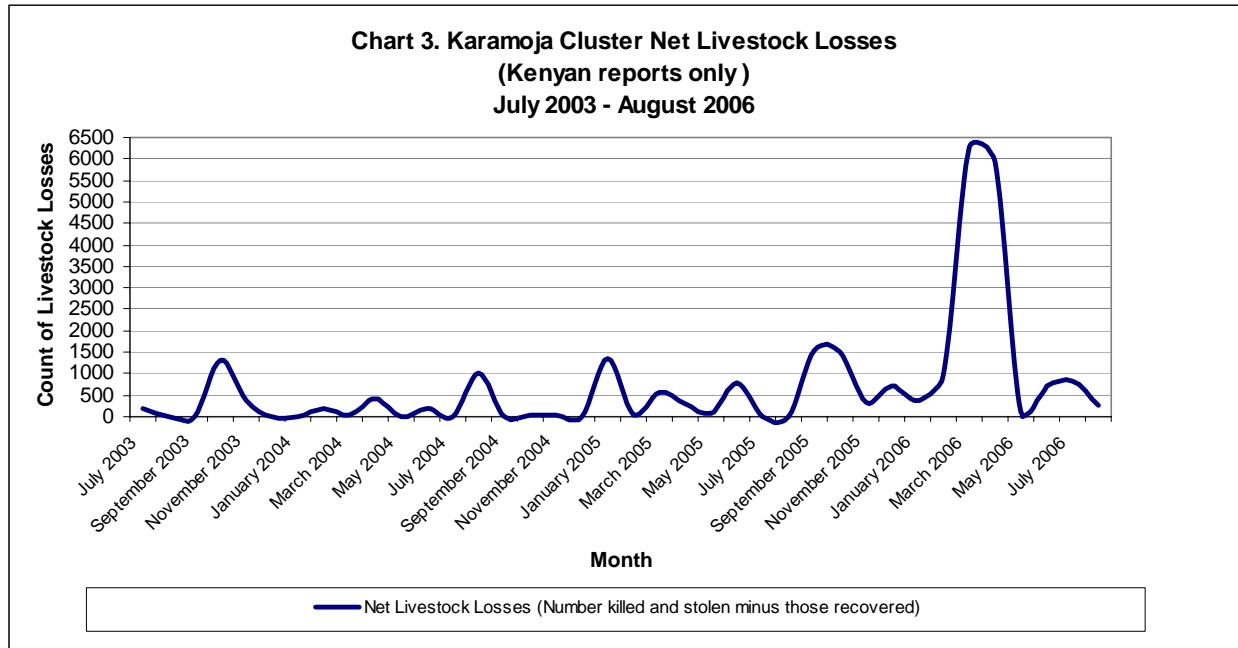
There were very few reports of armed clashes and protest demonstrations (2 and 1 respectively)

Human deaths for the reporting period are presented in **Chart 2** (below);



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Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



A total of 1991 livestock were reported raided which was another marked decline of livestock lost compared to the previous reporting period of January to April 2006 where 13,563 animals were stolen. The decline was as a result of fewer incidences of livestock theft and raids and even those cases did not yield large numbers of animals. It must also be taken into account that these communities have just emerged from a severe drought that resulted in large number of deaths of animals. The impact of the drought is still being felt with reports from Turkana Central showing animals continue to die. (Borrowing a leaf from Somalia cluster Update of January-April 2006 where there were reports of 50-70% livestock it can be concluded that the number of animals available for raids has also declined in the Karamoja cluster since the two areas experience the same weather conditions.²

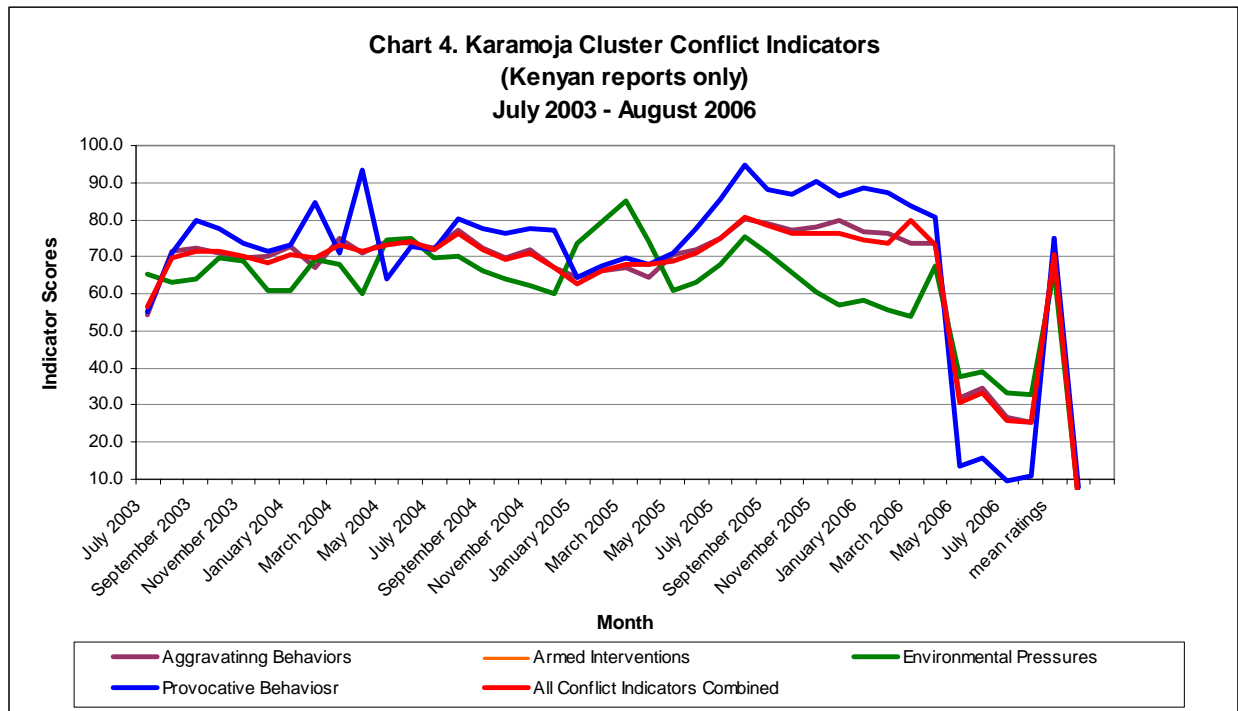
During this reporting period, there were positive results from attempted recovery operations. In 6 recovery cases either all or part of the stolen animals were recovered through the efforts of both government and communities.

July registered the highest number of stolen animals (819) while May reported the lowest figure (129). Out of the 819, the largest number of animals stolen was in Turkana South on 17 July 2006 in Kapedo of Turkana district when an estimated number of 70 Pokot raiders suspected to be from Tirioko location of Kolowa division attacked Kapedo center stealing 500 goats and sheep from 15 households. The attempts by Kenya Police Reservists and General Service Unit (GSU) were unsuccessful in restraining the attackers.

² It is unfortunate that no government or civil society report is available that has considered the impact of the 2005-2006 drought on the economy of pastoralist communities. The crude statistics on ground (Cewarn Somali cluster report January- April 2006) reveal a devastating picture on loss of livelihood.

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Conflict indicators for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster are presented in **Chart 4** (below).



The Chart above highlights Aggravating Behaviors, Provocative Behaviors, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressures, and the Combined Conflict Indicators³.

The conflict indicators during this period were low. Provocative Behavior which has traditionally been high recorded the lowest levels compared to Environmental Pressure and Aggravating Behavior. This is explained by the decline in incidences of violence and overall reduction in the number of deaths. This has been well explained by the ongoing disarmament process.

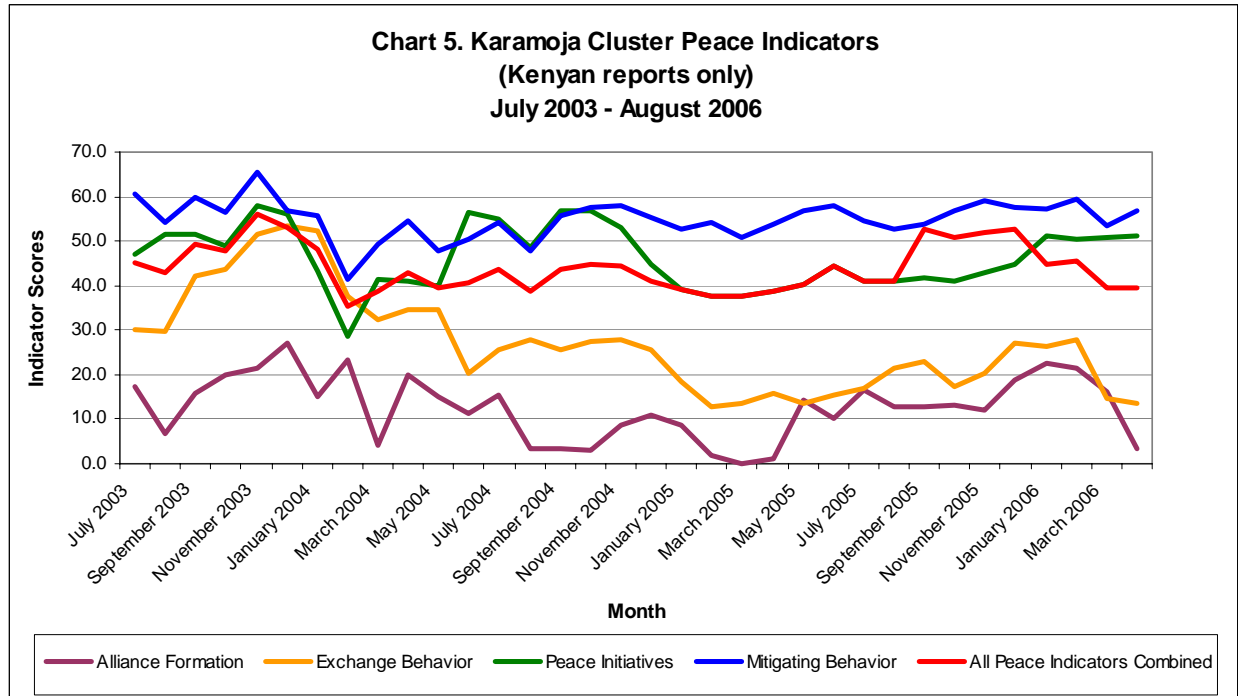
The increased figures from Environmental factors results from the ongoing impact of the drought which has left many of the communities vulnerable as a result of the deaths of many animals.

The Aggravating Behaviors result from the environmental factors such changed grazing patterns when the common pasture grounds diminished and also as a result of tension in the community due to the disarmament processes. Many of the communities reduced community activities such as self-help for fear of attacks from security personnel in search of illegal arms. These cases were reported especially from West Pokot district and Trans Nzoia.

³ For full description of Indicators see Appendix II.

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Peace indicators presented in **Chart 5** (below).



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined⁴.

Peace Initiatives and Mitigating Behavior were high for peace indicators while alliance formation and exchange behaviors were markedly low. There were low ratings for exchange behaviors.

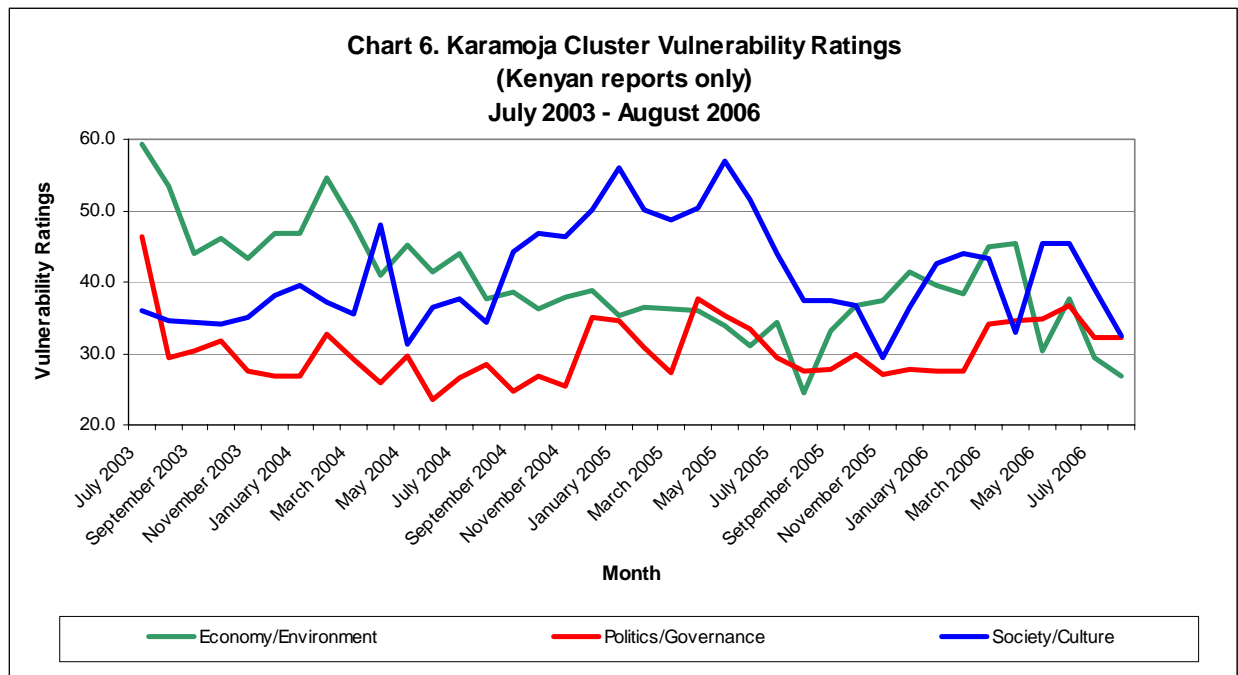
In the month of June, Oxfam GB installed a radio communication system in Todonyang in North Turkana that would serve the Turkana of Kenya and Merille (also known as Dassenech) of Ethiopia as part of an early warning system for the two communities. The initiative brought together the two communities in a peace celebration that was highly publicized. In August, in Turkana North, another peace deal was initiated, by the community to support the Dassenech who had faced flash floods that had killed 135 people and a large stock of animals which drowned in rivers and lagoons within the Omo river delta.

Another peace celebration took place at Lokiriama in Turkana central on 16th July 2006 where the Tepeth, Pokot, Turkana and Karamojong attended. Similarly, another peace meeting was held between the Pokot of East Baringo and West Pokot, Marakwet and Turkana in August in Turkana South.

⁴ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix II.

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Chart 6 (below) presents Vulnerability Ratings for the reporting period.



The Economy/Environment ratings dropped significantly as a result of the improved rainfall conditions from April 2006 onwards. There were cases of animals dying and since the livestock economy is the mainstay of pastoralist livelihood it therefore means the economy began to improve albeit minimally during this period.

The ratings for Politics/ Governance did not change significantly and remained low since there were no major political or leadership issues in this period.

However the ratings for Society/Culture increased significantly. This is a result of the disarmament exercise which restricted relations and the broken alliances which affected social relations among communities.

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Comparative Analysis

The period was characterized by positive trends of declining incidences of violence, fewer deaths and fewer livestock losses compared to the previous reporting period of January to April 2006.

The period's highlight was the disarmament exercise which is often a double edged sword; on the one hand it often results in lowered number of incidences of violence and on the other hand it results in increased tensions and various attempts by the communities to evade government action on the policy. The fear is elicited by what the communities perceived to be harassment, arbitrary arrests, and physical assaults by the government forces in conducting the disarmament exercise. Indeed the reduction is due to lulled activities by raiders who take a brief break to avoid identification by government and not as a result of fewer arms available.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

In Trans Nzoia, cases of Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) soldiers and the Sabiny communities from Uganda working together to raid the communities in West Pokot and Trans Nzoia border have become common. The incident of June 15th was especially significant since the Kenyan security forces did not aid the communities in repulsing the attackers.⁵ This led the community to believe there was collusion between the Kenyan security and the UPDF. The result of this action was the migration of communities away from the border areas. Similar reports from West Pokot of UPDF involvement in attacking and raiding communities were made in the month of June. A joint initiative by both Kenya and Uganda governments is therefore necessary to address these concerns of insecurity.

In Turkana North, the District Commissioner was reported on the week of 28th August to have restricted cross border peace meetings leading to cancellation of several meetings. The DC who is new insisted on getting clearance from the Provincial Commissioner in Nakuru, Office of the President and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such decisions adversely affect the peace processes initiated by both government and civil society. So far the Kenyan government has been in support of efforts made by the civil society which may make this an isolated incident but should the situation continue it will weaken the efforts made by local peace processes.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

The efforts to retrieve firearms have not seen much success with reports of people returning very few arms or returning only damaged weapons. This is not the first experience for the government which has continuously been challenged to accompany the process with other long-term solutions such as addressing livelihood concerns.

The overall impact of the drought is a livelihood issue which makes the pastoralist communities vulnerable to raiding (in an attempt to restock once the rains return) and weaker from an economic stand point since their purchasing power is negatively impacted.

⁵ On 15th June 2006, a contingent of UPDF and Sabiny attacked Chepchoina location of Endebess division with the intent of raiding the community. Their attempts were repulsed by the community and KPR. The exchange lasted about 5 hours but when the Kenya Army, regular police and GSU were sought by the community to provide assistance, this was not forthcoming which led the community to believe there was collusion between the Kenyan forces and that of Uganda.

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Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

The efforts in Turkana North by the Kenya Army to support the communities with development programmes such as drilling of boreholes is a clear indicator that when government is involved with community needs and not only interested in disarmament alone there are chances that it will have positive results. Although no information exists on the number of arms retrieved from Turkana North in the reporting period, it is clear that the reduced number of incidences could be related to the disarmament programme of the government.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The support from international NGOs such as Oxfam and DAI (a USAID initiative) have in the last two years benefited the communities. Development Alternative Initiatives (DAI) projects aim to bring the Turkana, Dassenech (Merille) in peace programmes while Oxfam's effort to mitigate violence through a communication radio is commendable. Other efforts by religious bodies (National Council of Churches of Kenya and Catholic Justice and Peace Commission) though not always mentioned may explain why there has been a reduction of incidences.

Efforts to recover stolen animals during this period were also mitigating factors. Not only was the government and communities involved in following stolen animals immediately after the incidences, but the recovery efforts would go on for several days after the incidences occurred. Several animals were returned to the Ugandan side of the border from Trans Nzoia, West Pokot and also Turkana South.

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Kenyan Side of Karamoja Cluster Incident Counts, Human Deaths and Net Livestock Losses by Reporting Areas

	Date	Incidents	Human Deaths	Livestock losses
Turkana North, Turkana District	May-06	1	0	0
	Jun-06	1	0	1
	Jul-06	0	0	0
	Aug-06	3	2	0
	Total	5	2	1
Turkana Central, Turkana District				
	May-06	1	0	8
	Jun-06	1	0	80
	Jul-06	0	0	0
	Aug-06	0	0	0
	Total	2	0	88
Turkana South, Turkana District				
	May-06	3	1	50
	Jun-06	3	0	412
	Jul-06	3	0	815
	Aug-06	1	0	250
	Total	10	1	1527
Trans Nzoia District				
	May-06	3	1	4
	Jun-06	3	2	228
	Jul-06	1	0	4
	Aug-06	2	1	0
	Total	9	4	236
West Pokot				
	May-06	1	1	67
	Jun-06	1	0	0
	Jul-06	1	3	0
	Aug-06	2	0	0
	Total	5	4	67

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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	- Establish local community networks for early Warning and response as laid out in the CEWARN Protocol. These will help in passing down relevant information for response.	- Support the Peace Policy development in Kenya which will be the basis for addressing pastoralist livelihood issues. This will also help provide a framework for such government efforts like disarmament.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	- Disarmament efforts should be accompanied by development initiative like the case of Turkana North.including drilling of boreholes and other development projects	- Long term impact of drought and violence must be assessed by the government to shape its policies on pastoralism.
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	- Support government and CSO efforts in bringing peace such as disarmament. Actively participate and support the recovery of stolen livestock	- raise challenges to their leaders who ought to speak for them at policy level. This also means they have to be selective in the kind of leaders to represent them.
CIVIL SOCIETY	- Work with government to provide information on positive disarmament in view of its local knowledge Support initiatives that seek to reduce violence such as disarmament	- Support government by providing studies on the impact of drought and violence of pastoralism and how this is linked with a permanent state of insecurity. - Support government in establishing policies for pastoralists
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	- Highlight the plight of pastoralists and vulnerabilities of their livelihoods-i.e drought and floods The case of Oxfam GB in providing communication radio should be followed by others.	- Work with IGAD in identifying long term solutions to violence in pastoralist areas such addressing overall development attitude to pastoralism and governments policies(or absence thereof) towards pastoralism

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Appendix 1: Definitions of the Incident Categories

- Armed Clashes
 - *Military Battle* (Armed hostilities or engagements between an official military unit of a government and an armed party. Includes both civil war and inter-state war battles).
 - *Other Armed Clashes* (All other armed hostilities or engagements. Includes all communal and inter-communal battles).

- Raids
 - *Raids with Abductions* (Raids focused around abductions of people or the taking of hostages. May include injuries or death to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).
 - *Organized Raids* (Other organized raids. May include injuries or deaths to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).
 - *Livestock Theft* (Raids focused around the theft of livestock. May include injuries or death to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).

- Protest Demonstrations
 - *Peaceful Protests* (peaceful protest demonstrations or assemblies. May include isolated or low-level violence).
 - *Violent Turmoil or Riots* (Assemblies or crowds that get out of control. Marked by violence, disorder, damage and/or destruction).

- Other Crime
 - *Assaults* (Physical attacks and abuse involving the actual use of physical force against individuals, and/or groups. Does not include abductions).
 - *Banditry* (Commandeering of vehicles, highway robbery, and other similar criminal activities).

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Appendix 2: Description of Indicators (from the Situation Reports)

<u>Alliance Formation</u>		
Inter-ethnic group alliance	Ethnic group – government alliance	
<u>Armed Intervention</u>		
Internal armed support	External armed support	
<u>Aggravating Behavior</u>		
Interrupt other activities Development aid problems Media controls Migrant laborers New Markets Negative media coverage	Pastoral migration Harmful migration policy Harmful livestock policy Influx of IDPs Security escorts Small arms availability	Bullets as commodities Protest Student attendance interrupted Separation of groups Livestock prices dropped Post-raid blessing Livestock sales increase
<u>Environmental Pressure</u>		
Natural disaster areas abandoned	Land competition Livestock disease	More livestock in secure areas grazing
<u>Exchange Behavior</u>		
Celebration Inter-group sharing	Inter-group marriage Cross-border trade	Gift offering
<u>Mitigating Behavior</u>		
Access to health care Small arms disclosure Access to education	Relief distributions Markets remain open Positive media coverage	Law enforcement Bride price stable Negotiations taking place
<u>Peace Initiatives</u>		
Women peace messengers Religious peace building	Weapons reduction program NGO peace initiatives	Local peace initiatives
<u>Provocative Behavior</u>		
All-male migration	Pre-raid blessing	Traditional forecasting

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Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clash	all incident	Month & Year	Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C
July 2003	0	1	2	0	3	July 2003	0	0	N/A
August 2003	0	1	1	0	2	August 2003	20	0	0.0
September 2003	0	0	0	0	0	September 2003	0	0	N/A
October 2003	1	1	3	1	6	October 2003	8	0	0.0
November 2003	1	1	4	0	6	November 2003	6	1	16.7
December 2003	0	2	0	0	2	December 2003	1	0	0.0
January 2004	0	1	0	0	1	January 2004	2	1	50.0
February 2004	0	0	1	0	1	February 2004	2	0	0.0
March 2004	0	0	1	0	1	March 2004	0	0	N/A
April 2004	0	0	2	0	2	April 2004	6	0	0.0
May 2004	0	0	0	0	0	May 2004	0	0	N/A
June 2004	0	1	2	0	3	June 2004	2	0	0.0
July 2004	0	0	3	0	3	July 2004	13	0	0.0
August 2004	1	0	2	0	3	August 2004	2	0	0.0
September 2004	0	0	1	0	1	September 2004	0	0	N/A
October 2004	1	0	5	0	6	October 2004	2	0	0.0
November 2004	1	2	4	0	7	November 2004	3	0	0.0
December 2004	3	4	1	0	8	December 2004	3	0	0.0
January 2005	1	11	11	5	28	January 2005	38	5	13.2
February 2005	1	5	3	2	11	February 2005	11	3	27.3
March 2005	2	4	12	2	20	March 2005	20	1	5.0
April 2005	0	2	8	0	10	April 2005	13	3	23.1
May 2005	0	4	3	0	7	May 2005	7	2	28.6
June 2005	0	0	4	0	4	June 2005	3	0	0.0
July 2005	0	2	2	1	5	July 2005	15	0	0.0
August 2005	1	2	1	0	4	August 2005	0	0	N/A
September 2005	0	0	7	1	8	September 2005	5	0	0.0
October 2005	0	1	2	1	4	October 2005	5	2	40.0
November 2005	0	1	10	0	11	November 2005	12	0	0.0
December 2005	0	5	10	0	15	December 2005	19	0	0.0
January 2006	1	2	6	1	10	January 2006	58	8	13.8
February 2006	1	0	6	0	7	February 2006	7	0	0.0
March 2006	1	5	10	3	19	March 2006	16	0	0.0
April 2006	0	5	13	0	18	April 2006	15	2	13.3
May 2006	0	5	4	0	9	May 2006	3	0	0.0
June 2006	1	1	5	2	9	June 2006	2	0	0.0
July 2006	0	1	4	0	5	July 2006	3	0	0.0
August 2006	1	3	3	1	8	August 2006	3	0	0.0
totals	18	73	156	20	267	totals	325	28	8.6

9	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sept 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Jul 04	Aug 04	Sep 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05
Net livestock Loss	205	0	0	1308	364	0	0	200	23	400	0	200	0	1000	10	48	40	0	1348	25	548
Month & Yea	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Total			
Net livestock Loss	287	81	776	10	0	1525	1517	327	714	381	966	6264	5952	129	721	819	250	26438			

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Economy/ Environment	Politics/ Governance	Society/ Culture
July 2003	0.0	55.2	65.1	54.4	56.6	July 2003	59.2	46.3	35.9
August 2003	0.0	71.1	63.0	71.5	69.8	August 2003	53.5	29.3	34.7
September 2003	0.0	80.0	64.2	72.1	71.5	September 2003	44.0	30.3	34.4
October 2003	0.0	77.8	69.6	70.8	71.4	October 2003	46.1	31.8	34.0
November 2003	0.0	73.8	68.6	69.7	70.0	November 2003	43.2	27.4	34.9
December 2003	0.0	71.4	61.1	70.1	68.6	December 2003	46.9	26.7	38.1
January 2004	0.0	73.3	61.0	72.9	70.7	January 2004	46.8	26.8	39.5
February 2004	0.0	84.4	69.3	67.3	69.6	February 2004	54.5	32.8	37.2
March 2004	0.0	71.1	68.0	75.0	73.3	March 2004	48.2	29.3	35.4
April 2004	0.0	93.3	60.0	71.1	71.5	April 2004	41.0	25.9	48.1
May 2004	0.0	64.0	74.4	74.1	73.0	May 2004	45.1	29.7	31.4
June 2004	0.0	72.9	74.9	73.8	73.9	June 2004	41.3	23.5	36.6
July 2004	0.0	72.0	69.9	72.4	71.9	July 2004	43.9	26.5	37.5
August 2004	0.0	80.4	70.0	77.3	76.3	August 2004	37.8	28.4	34.3
September 2004	0.0	77.6	66.3	72.2	71.7	September 2004	38.7	24.7	44.3
October 2004	0.0	76.3	64.0	69.6	69.3	October 2004	36.3	26.9	46.8
November 2004	0.0	77.7	62.2	72.1	70.9	November 2004	37.9	25.3	46.4
December 2004	0.0	77.2	60.0	67.2	67.0	December 2004	38.8	35.1	50.1
January 2005	0.0	64.4	73.7	64.6	62.9	January 2005	35.3	34.6	56.1
February 2005	0.0	67.7	79.2	66.3	66.3	February 2005	36.5	30.9	50.2
March 2005	0.0	69.8	85.0	67.0	68.2	March 2005	36.1	27.2	48.6
April 2005	0.0	68.0	74.2	64.3	68.0	April 2005	36.0	37.7	50.3
May 2005	0.0	70.9	61.1	70.6	68.8	May 2005	33.8	35.4	56.9
June 2005	0.0	77.7	63.0	71.9	70.8	June 2005	31.0	33.4	51.5
July 2005	0.0	85.3	68.0	75.1	74.9	July 2005	34.3	29.5	44.0
August 2005	0.0	94.7	75.5	80.1	80.9	August 2005	24.6	27.5	37.4
September 2005	0.0	87.9	71.2	78.8	78.4	September 2005	33.2	27.8	37.4
October 2005	0.0	86.9	65.8	77.4	76.3	October 2005	36.8	29.9	36.8
November 2005	0.0	90.3	60.4	78.2	76.2	November 2005	37.4	27.1	29.4
December 2005	0.0	86.3	56.9	79.8	76.3	December 2005	41.4	27.8	36.4
January 2006	0.0	88.7	58.4	76.7	74.6	January 2006	39.4	27.6	42.6
February 2006	0.0	87.3	55.6	76.3	73.7	February 2006	38.4	27.5	44.1
March 2006	0.0	83.7	53.8	73.5	80.0	March 2006	45.0	34.2	43.3
April 2006	0.0	80.7	67.3	73.8	73.4	April 2006	45.5	34.6	33.0
May 2006	0.0	13.6	37.5	31.9	30.7	May 2006	30.3	34.9	45.5
June 2006	0.0	15.8	39.1	34.6	33.1	June 2006	37.8	36.8	45.4
July 2006	0.0	9.5	33.1	26.7	25.9	July 2006	29.5	32.3	39.0
August 2006	0.0	10.67	32.74	25.44	25.22	August 2006	26.9	32.2	32.4

IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
July 2003	47.1	60.6	30.0	17.1	45.3
August 2003	51.7	54.3	29.7	6.7	43.0
September 2003	51.4	59.9	42.3	15.8	49.2
October 2003	48.9	56.4	43.6	20.0	47.9
November 2003	57.9	65.3	51.5	21.5	56.0
December 2003	56.2	56.8	53.3	27.1	53.2
January 2004	43.3	55.8	52.5	15.0	48.2
February 2004	28.6	41.3	37.5	23.3	35.4
March 2004	41.4	49.3	32.5	4.2	38.9
April 2004	41.1	54.4	34.4	20.0	42.8
May 2004	40.0	47.8	34.7	15.0	39.5
June 2004	56.4	50.3	20.5	11.4	40.7
July 2004	55.1	54.2	25.6	15.3	43.6
August 2004	48.5	47.8	28.0	3.3	38.9
September 2004	56.7	55.9	25.7	3.6	43.5
October 2004	56.7	57.5	27.5	3.1	44.7
November 2004	53.2	57.8	27.7	8.5	44.4
December 2004	44.7	55.2	25.6	10.8	40.9
January 2005	39.2	52.7	18.6	8.6	39.2
February 2005	37.6	54.0	12.9	1.9	37.6
March 2005	37.6	50.7	13.5	0.0	37.6
April 2005	38.8	53.9	15.8	1.3	38.8
May 2005	40.4	56.8	13.5	14.2	40.4
June 2005	44.3	57.8	15.5	10.0	44.3
July 2005	40.9	54.4	16.8	16.5	40.9
August 2005	41.0	52.7	21.6	12.8	41.0
September 2005	41.8	53.8	22.8	12.6	52.6
October 2005	41.2	56.9	17.4	13.3	50.7
November 2005	43.1	59.1	20.5	12.0	52.0
December 2005	44.8	57.6	27.0	18.9	52.8
January 2006	51.2	57.4	26.2	22.6	44.6
February 2006	50.3	59.3	28.0	21.5	45.5
March 2006	50.7	53.5	14.6	16.1	39.4
April 2006	51.1	56.9	13.5	3.3	39.4
May 2006	69.4	65.7	14.6	8.8	51.3
June 2006	60.0	61.5	16.1	16.4	47.1
July 2006	69.4	65.7	22.3	8.6	52.7
August 2006	69.7	68.8	38.2	12.7	57.5