

# The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



*in the*

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

## **CEWARN Country Updates: January – April 2007**

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For the Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**Report to Kenyan CEWERU  
August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2007**

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CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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# CEWARN Country Update

**Update Period:**

January through April 2007

**Area of Reporting:**

Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**National Research Institute:**

Africa Peace Forum (APFO), Nairobi, Kenya

**Country Coordinator:**

Coordinator: Kizito Sabala

Assistant: Rutto Edwin

**Report to Kenyan CEWERU**

**August 2, 2007**

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflicts on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster from January to April 2007, set in the context of all the reports submitted from January through April 2007. The areas of reporting on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster are 5 in number for the reporting period: Turkana North, Turkana Central, Turkana South, Trans-Nzoia and West Pokot Districts in the Rift-Valley Province. This Update presents both the positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that signal imminent outbreaks or escalations or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period January through April 2007, 64 human deaths and 11,826 livestock losses (raids) were reported on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster. These deaths and losses were recorded in a total of 27 incident reports and just 4 % were cross-border in nature in that they involved parties from Uganda.

Most of the incidents occurred in Turkana South and Trans-Nzoia; both Areas of Reporting (AORs) reported 12 incidents each. 2 incidents were reported in West-Pokot, while only 1 incident was reported in Turkana North. Turkana Central did not report any incident at all. Violence was high in April, while peace indicators remained fairly constant.

The Conflict Indicators during this period were low just as in the preceding Sept-Dec 06 reporting period. This is attributed to the decline in Environmental Pressures. This was a result of the significant amount of rainfall experienced in most of the AORs, which ensured the availability of sufficient pastures and water. Provocative Behaviors remained low, a trend that continued from the previous reporting period. This may be attributed to the combined influence of favorable weather conditions and the intensification of peace building efforts by civil society organizations in close collaboration with the government. Aggravating Behaviors were also low in the current reporting period. This can be attributed to the general calm that prevailed especially in Turkana North, Turkana Central and West-Pokot. The situation was however different in Turkana South where many people were killed and livestock lost as a result of several raids by Pokot raiders.

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Peace Initiatives remained high during the period as a result of the continued engagement of civil society organizations in collaboration with the provincial administration in peacebuilding. Mitigating Behaviours remained the highest peace indicator. Access to health care and education was unhindered as a result of the general peace enjoyed in the areas of reporting; bride price also remained stable. Law enforcement was maintained and negotiations used to resolve conflicts in the cluster. Exchange Behaviors and Alliance Formation remained low in this reporting period. While cross border relations of Turkana with Toposa of Sudan and Dassenech of Ethiopia were reported as cordial and that the two communities were engaging in trade, the relations between the Turkana and the Nyangatom of Ethiopia around Kibish, Naita, Nakuwa and Koyasa areas soured in February 2007. The Turkana and Pokot communities ceased engaging in trade and inter-communal sharing as a result of the intensification of Pokot raids in Turkana South, and the ongoing border conflict between the two communities.

There is need for CSOs to enhance their engagement in peacebuilding between the Turkana and Pokot communities and for the Government to provide adequate security in the Turkana South – Pokot North border area.

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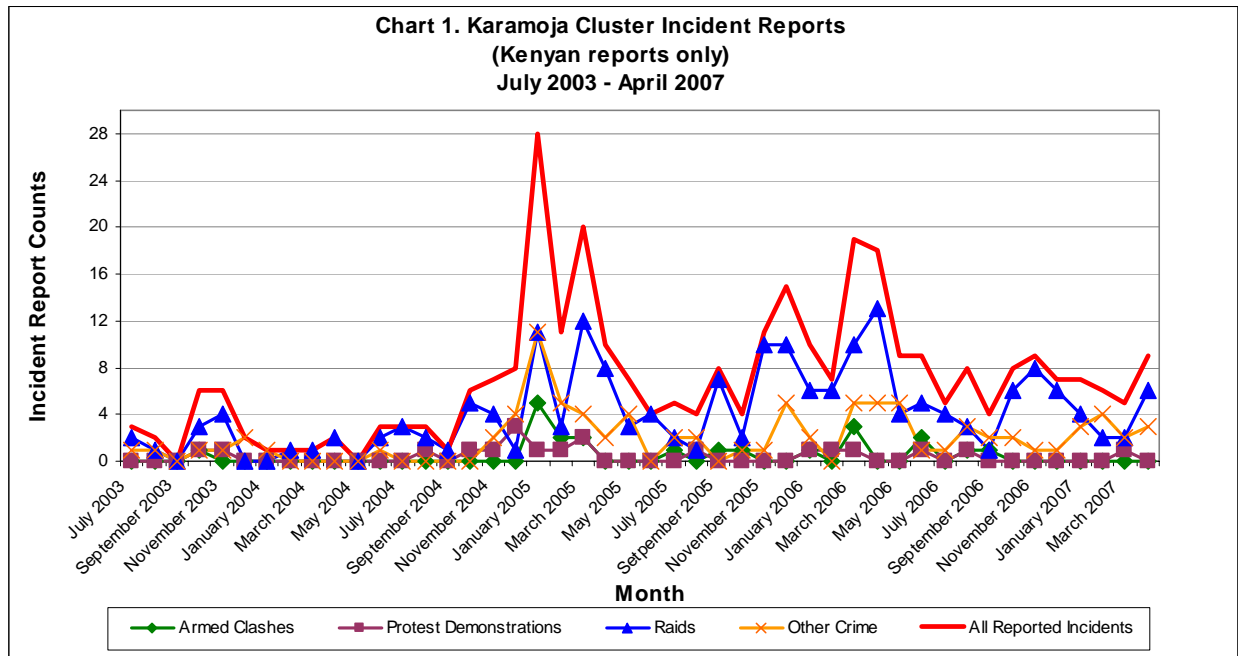
*The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency 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](mailto:cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2007 for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in September 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.*

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

## Current Baseline Analysis

*NOTE: The y-axes 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 Demonstrations, Raids, Other Crime and All Reported Incidents<sup>1</sup>.

The number of incidents remained fairly constant; there were 27 incidents of violence reported during this period compared to 28 in September to December 2006. The lowest number of incidents was reported in March (5) while the highest was reported in April (9). Most of the incidents were raids. Out of the 27 incidents reported 14 were Organized Raids, 13 were Other Crimes, and 1 was Protest Demonstration. (Refer to the section on Human Deaths below for some of the major incidents which resulted in high casualties in this reporting period).

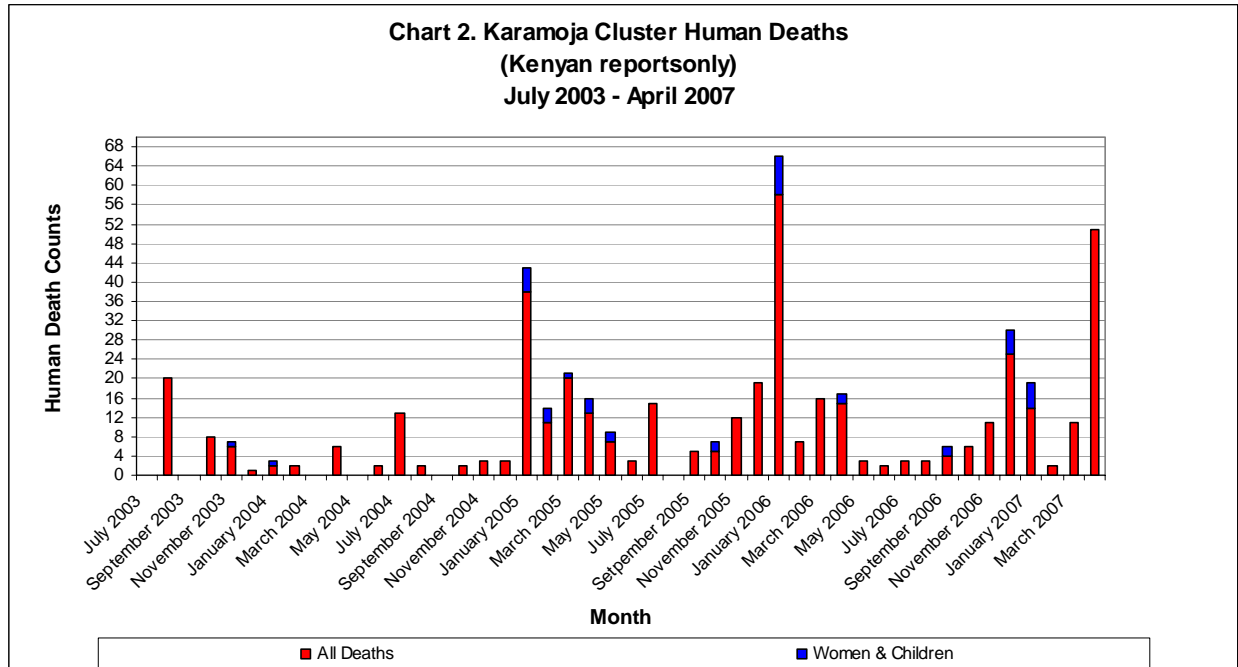
Most of the incidents occurred in Turkana South and Trans-Nzoia Districts; both reported 12 incidents each. Turkana South remained the most volatile area of reporting with the highest number of incidents for two consecutive reporting periods (Sept-Dec 06 and January - April 07). As in the previous reporting period, most of the incidents involve Organized Raids by Pokot warriors in the North-Pokot – Turkana South border area. Trans-Nzoia which was relatively secure in the September – December reporting period – only reporting one incident despite its volatility in the past, also reported the same number of incidents as Turkana South in this reporting period. Most of the incidents consisted of assaults and cattle theft, one of the incidents of assault is linked to the Mt Elgon conflict which has been raging since the beginning of the year. On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2007, it was reported that an unknown number of gangsters armed with

<sup>1</sup> For full description of indicators see Appendix I.

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AK47 rifles killed six people in Kinyoro location, Saboti Division of Trans-Nzoia District. The killings occurred one month after leaflets were found in the area warning non-Sabaots to vacate the area. West-Pokot reported 2 incidents; Turkana North reported 1 incident, while Turkana Central did not report any incident at all.

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



There was a significant rise in the number of human deaths which totaled 64 as compared to 46 in September – December 2006. The highest number of human deaths occurred in April 2007, while the lowest occurred in February 2007. Out of the 64 people killed, 5 consisted of women and children. Turkana South reported 43 human deaths, the highest for this reporting period; Trans-Nzoia reported 12 deaths, while West Pokot and Turkana North reported 5 and 4 deaths respectively. The high number of human deaths in Turkana South and Trans-Nzoia correlates to the high number of violent incidents in the two areas of reporting as seen in Chart 1 (above).

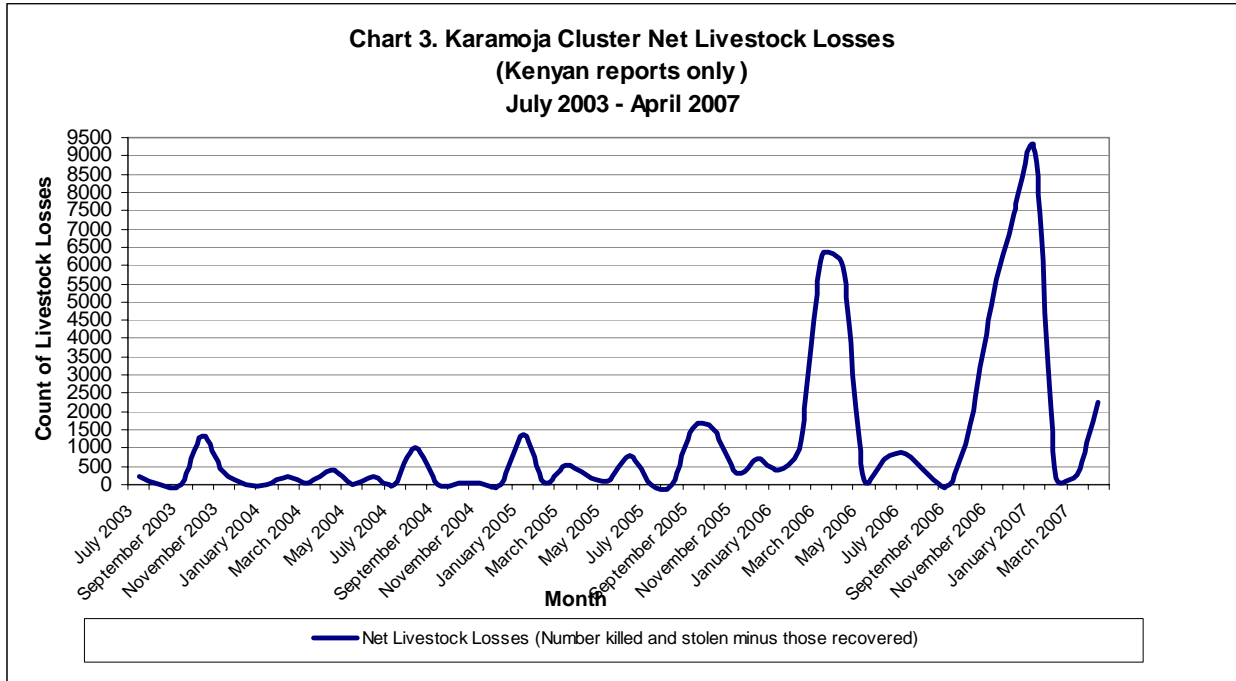
Thirty nine (39) people were killed between January and April 2007, in 5 major incidents in Turkana South:

- i. 5 people were killed by Pokot warriors and 3,320 livestock raided in an organized raid incident in Elelea Sub-Location, Katilia Location, Lokori Division, Turkana South, on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2007
- ii. 5 people were also killed and 4,000 livestock raided on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2007 in another organized raid by Pokot warriors in Lopii Sub-Location, Kochodin Location, Lokori Division, 600 livestock were later recovered by a combined force of the police and KPR ;
- iii. 8 people were killed and 1,400 livestock raided in an organized raid by Pokot warriors on the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2007 in Kakong Sub-Location, Kainuk Location, Kainuk Division, 1350-1360 livestock were later recovered;
- iv. 7 people were killed and 1,500 livestock raided after about 50 armed Pokot warriors raided Kochodin Location, Lokori Division, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of April 2007, all the raided livestock were however recovered; and 14 people were killed and 3, 306 livestock raided in another organized raid incident by Pokot warriors on the 30<sup>th</sup> of April 2007

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in Lokwamusing Sub-Location, Lochakula Location, Lokori Division, 1,110 livestock were later recovered.

- v. 6 people were killed on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 2007 in Kinyoro location, Saboti Division of Trans-Nzoia District, in an incident that was suspected to be linked with the Mt. Elgon conflict.

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



A total of 11,826 livestock were reported lost between January to April 2007. This is a slight decrease compared to the 13,998 livestock reported lost between September – December 2006. The highest number of livestock losses reported in January and April 2007, where 9,120 and 2,256 livestock were lost respectively. 190 livestock were reported lost in February, while 260 were lost in March 2007.

There appears to be a disconnect between livestock losses and human deaths reported in January and April 2007. In January 2007, 9,120 livestock losses and 14 human deaths were reported; while in April 2007, 2,256 livestock losses and 37 human deaths were reported. This apparent disconnect may be attributed to two major incidents in April 2007 where 20 people were killed. On 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007, about 150 Pokot raiders attacked a Turkana settlement in Lokwamusing Sub-Location, Lochakula Location, Lokori division, Turkana South where 14 people were killed; and on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2007, an unknown number of gangsters armed with AK47 rifles killed 6 people in Kinyoro Location, Saboti division, Trans-Nzoia District. The armed gangsters were suspected to be the Sabaot Land Defence Force, while the people killed were from the Kikuyu and Luhya communities.

Most of the livestock were lost in organized raids by Pokot warriors in Turkana South, where a total of 11,556 livestock were lost. The other areas of reporting where livestock losses were reported were West – Pokot – 260, and Trans-Nzoia – 10.

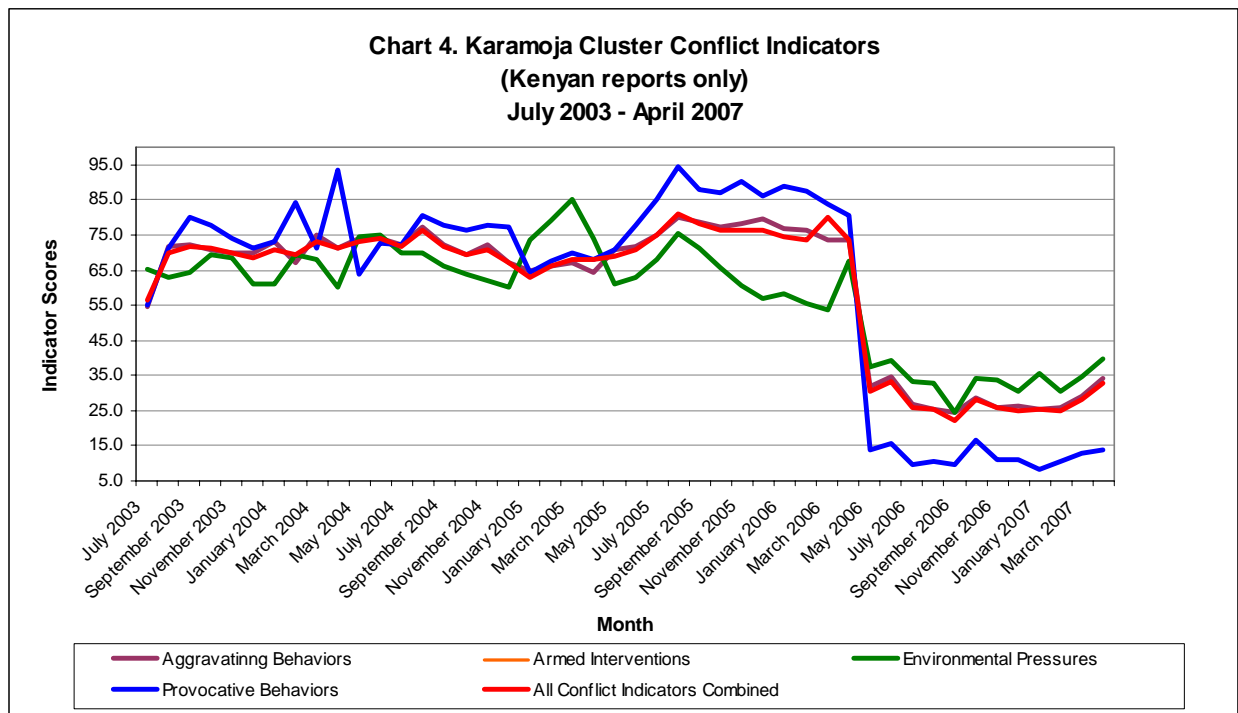
There were 8 major raids in Turkana South which accounted for majority of the livestock reported lost in this AOR. 9, 120 livestock were lost in January 2007 in 3 major raids in Turkana South: 2,400 livestock were lost on the 13<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 in an organized raid in Lopii Sub-

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Location, Kochodin Location, Lokori Division, Turkana South; on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2007, 3,320 livestock were lost in another organized raid by Pokot warriors in Elelea Sub-Location, Katilia Location, Lokori Division, Turkana South; and another 3,400 livestock were lost in yet another organized raid by Pokot warriors on the 24<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 in in Lopii Sub-Location, Kochodin Location, Lokori Division.

The high number of livestock lost in Turkana South, correlates to the high number of incidents reported, particularly organized raids; and the high number of human deaths in the AOR in this reporting period. The Turkana – South – North Pokot border area was the most insecure as most of the raids were concentrated there. There was also tension as a result of the border dispute between the Turkana and Pokot communities; the raids should therefore be viewed in the wider perspective of the border dispute between the two communities. The low number of livestock lost in Trans-Nzoia against the background of the increase in the number of violent incidents, is attributed to the fact that most of the reported incidents consisted of assaults and livestock thefts; there were no organized raids.

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



The Chart above highlights Aggravating Behaviours, Provocative Behaviours, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressures, and the Combined Conflict Indicators.<sup>2</sup>

The Conflict Indicators during this period were low just as in the preceding reporting period. This is attributed to the decline in Environmental Pressures. This was a result of the significant amount of rainfall experienced in most of the AORs, which ensured the availability of sufficient pastures and water. It is however important to note that the Turkana pastoralists have been unable to move into their traditional grazing areas in Northern Karamoja of Uganda because of the forceful disarmament that was going on in the Karamoja region of Uganda. The Dodoth and Jie communities of Uganda were still battling with the forceful disarmament exercise being

<sup>2</sup> For full description of indicators see Appendix II.

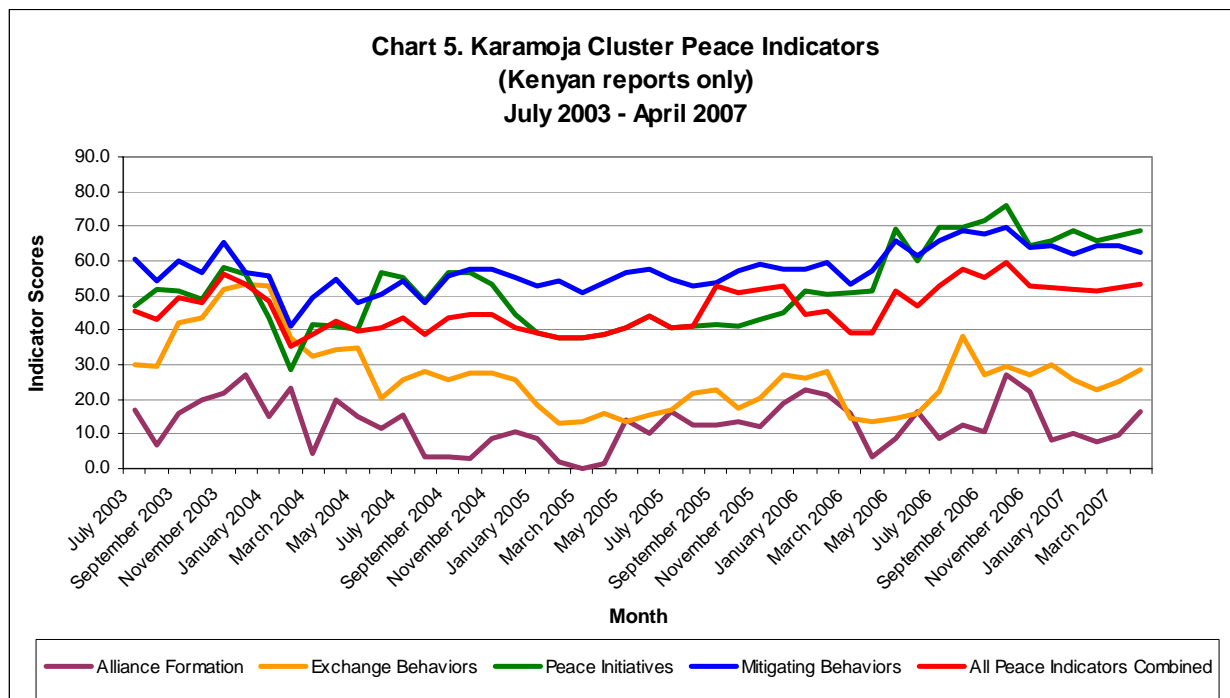
## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

carried out by the Ugandan Peoples Defense Force (UPDF) which may explain the absence of initiatives to launch raids on the Turkana in Turkana North. The relations between the Turkana and Toposa were cordial.

Provocative Behaviors remained low, a trend that continued from the previous reporting period. This may be attributed to the combined influence of favorable weather conditions and the intensification of peace building efforts by civil society organizations in close collaboration with the the Provincial Administration..

Aggravating Behaviors were also low in the current reporting period. This can be attributed to the general calm that prevailed especially in Turkana North, Turkana Central and West-Pokot – a consequence of the enhanced engagement of the Government and civil society organizations in peace-building. The situation was however different in Turkana South where many people were killed and livestock lost as a result of several raids. Because of the several organized raids by the Pokot warriors and the simmering border dispute between the Pokot and Turkana communities, the two communities have separated and no longer engage in trade and inter-communal sharing.

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



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviours, Mitigating Behaviours, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined<sup>3</sup>.

Peace Initiatives remained high during the period as a result of the continued engagement of civil society organizations in collaboration with the provincial administration in peacebuilding. The Provincial Administration and CSOs initiated a number of peace meetings in West Pokot. From 3<sup>rd</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> March 2007, a peace meeting was held in Kanyerus sub-location, Kopulio Location, Kacheiba division, West-Pokot District.. The meeting was organized by both the

<sup>3</sup> For a full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix II



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Kenya and Uganda Governments in collaboration with Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, Action Aid, the West-Pokot Peace Committee and the Kapchorua Civil Society Organization. The meeting was meant to reconcile the Pokot and Sabinu communities and to discuss how Kanyerus market will be opened so as to foster trade between the two communities. Civil Society and Faith-Based Organizations such as International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) and National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) were actively involved in Turkana South, the ICRC constructed schools in the Pokot-Turkana border area in order to bring the two communities together. The NCCK and CJPC tried to initiate peace between the Pokot and Turkana communities but insecurity in the Pokot – Turkana border area made it difficult to make any progress.

On 26<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> April 2007, the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner organized a peace meeting between the Turkana and Pokot communities to address the two communities' border dispute, where the need for peaceful co-existence was stressed. It was agreed that the border dispute would be addressed later in another forum.

In Trans-Nzoia, the District Commissioner held a peace meeting in Chepchoina on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2007. The meeting brought together the Pokot, Luhya and Turkana communities to address the land dispute in Chepchoina. A 13 member committee was established to address the issue. On 30<sup>th</sup> April 2007, the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner visited Kinyoro location of Saboti Division, Trans-Nzoia District, to address a peace meeting following the killing of 6 people in the area by an armed gang.

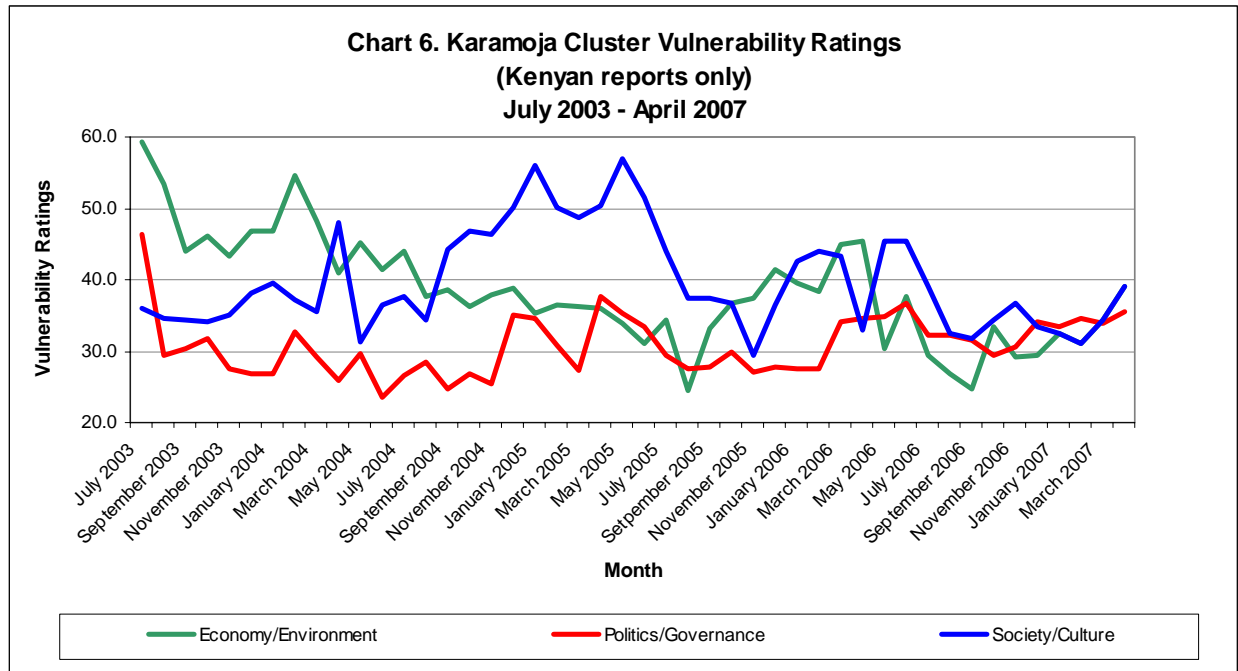
The most significant peace initiatives in Turkana North were those carried out by Riam Riam Turkana and the Catholic Church in the Kenyan side of the border, and Ethiopian Pastoralists Research and Development Association (EPaRDA) in the Ethiopian side of the border to promote peaceful co-existence between the Turkana and Dassenech communities.

Mitigating Behaviours remained the highest peace indicator for the reporting period. Access to health care and education was unhindered as a result of the general peace enjoyed in some of the areas of reporting: Turkana North, Turkana Central, West Pokot, and to some extent, Trans-Nzoia. Bride price also remained stable in the cluster. Law enforcement was maintained as demonstrated by quick police response to violent incidents in Trans-Nzoia District; although Turkana South reported the highest number of organized raids, security forces intervened quickly in some of the instances and managed to repulse the raiders and recover the raided livestock.

Exchange Behaviors and Alliance Formation remained low in this reporting period. Although relations between the Turkana and Toposa were reported as cordial and that the two communities were engaging in trade. Relations between the Turkana and Dassenach also remained cordial. Relations between the Turkana and Nyangatom around Kibish, Naita, Nakuwa and Koyasa areas soured; the two communities were reported as not engaging in inter-communal sharing in February 2007. The Turkana and Pokot communities ceased engaging in trade and inter-communal sharing as a result of the intensification of Pokot raids in Turkana South, and the ongoing border conflict between the two communities.

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



Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings were low in the current reporting period. This was as a result of favourable weather conditions experienced in the AORs. The AORs received sufficient rainfall between January – April 2007, which ensured the availability of adequate water and pastures thus reducing competition over the same. At the same time, although insecurity in the Turkana – South and North Pokot border area and the UPDF disarmament operation in Karamoja in Uganda hindered cross-border trade, the cordial relations enjoyed by the Turkana, Toposa and Dassenech communities in Turkana North; and the Pokot and the Luhyia in Trans-Nzoia promoted inter-communal trade, thus contributing to the low economy/environment vulnerability rating.

Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings were also low this may be largely attributed to the enhanced engagement of civil society organizations in conflict prevention and peace building activities which promoted peaceful co-existence between the different communities in the cluster. Society/Culture vulnerability Ratings were however on the rise in April 2007; this is attributed to the increase in the number of violent incidents particularly in Trans-Nzoia District, and the persistent state of insecurity in Turkana South which affected affected inter-communal relations.

Politics/Governance Vulnerability remained low. This was attributed to the relative tranquil enjoyed in 3 of the AORs, and the close collaboration between CSOs and the Government in peacebuilding. The most outstanding issues were the border dispute between the Pokot and Turkana communities, manifested by several incidents of organized raids by Pokot warriors in against the Turkana in Turkana South, and the apparent spread of the Mt. Elgon conflict into Trans-Nzoia, as illustrated by the killing of 6 people on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2007 by suspected members of the Sabat Land Defence Force in Kinyoro Location, Saboti division, Trans-Nzoia District .

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

### 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	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	0	0	0
	Mar-07	1	4	0
	Apr-07	0	0	0
	Total	1	4	0
Turkana Central, Turkana District	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	0	0	0
	Mar-07	0	0	0
	Apr-07	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
Turkana South, Turkana District	Jan-07	3	10	9120
	Feb-07	4	2	190
	Mar-07	2	2	0
	Apr-07	3	29	2246
	Total	12	43	11556
Trans Nzoia District	Jan-07	4	4	0
	Feb-07	2	0	0
	Mar-07	0	0	0
	Apr-07	6	8	10
	Total	12	12	10
West Pokot	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	0	0	0
	Mar-07	2	5	260
	Apr-07	0	0	0
	Total	2	5	260
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11826</b>

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

### Comparative Analysis

	May – August 2006	September – December 2006	January – April 2007
Number of incidents	31	28	27
Human deaths	11	46	64
Livestock losses	1,991	13,998	11,826

There was a slight reduction in the number of incidents and livestock losses in this reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period; there were 27 incidents compared to 28 in the previous reporting period, and 11, 826 livestock were lost compared to 13,998 in the previous reporting period. There was however, a significant rise in the number of human deaths (64) compared to 46 in the previous reporting period.

### Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

Conflict indicators remained low for the reporting period, a trend that continued from the previous reporting period. This is in line with the fact that there was a very slight decrease in the number of violent incidents and livestock losses, even as the number of livestock lost remained high. This however, does not appear to correlate to the significant rise in the number of human deaths. This is attributed to the fact that whereas Turkana North, Turkana Central and West-Pokot were relatively peaceful, the situation was different in Trans-Nzoia and Turkana South. Turkana South accounts for most of the deaths and livestock losses in this reporting period. There are a number of structural factors which contribute to perpetual insecurity in the cluster; these factors are not new, they have continued to perpetuate conflict for a long time.

The long period of conflict and instability in the neighboring countries, particularly Southern Sudan and Southern Ethiopia and Northern Uganda has resulted in the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons which are used in cattle rustling. The situation is further complicated by the limited government presence on the ground across the borders, this serves to perpetrate pastoral conflicts in the cluster.

Deeply entrenched cultural practices which sanction livestock raiding, exacerbates conflict in the context of existing mutual hostilities and suspicion between pastoral communities in an environment awash with illicit small arms and light weapons. This best explains the situation in Turkana South North Pokot border in this reporting period. The dependence of the affected communities on pastoralism in the absence of alternative sources of livelihoods further compounds their predicament.

### Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

The ease in the availability of illicit small arms and light weapons and the inadequate policing is responsible for insecurity in the Areas of Reporting. The Turkana – South – West – Pokot border region was highly insecure in this reporting period. This region contributed close to 50% of all violent incidents reported in the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster in this reporting period, a trend similar to the previous reporting period.

The Turkana South - Pokot North border dispute, is another critical proximate conflict aggravating factor in this reporting period. The major raids waged by Pokot warriors in Turkana South must now be seen in the wider context of border conflict between the Turkana and Pokot communities. Although open confrontations between the communities appear to have reduced in the recent past, tension persists as the border dispute has not been resolved.

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The spill-over of the violent conflict in Mt. Elgon is another proximate conflict aggravator in this reporting period. The Soi and Dorobo clans of the Sabao community have been in conflict over the Chepyuk Settlement Scheme in Mt. Elgon since late 2006. In one incident, six people were killed by an armed gang in Kinyoro location, Saboti Division of Trans-Nzoia District. The killings occurred one month after leaflets were found in the area warning non-Sabaos to vacate the area. There were fears that the conflict in Mt. Elgon would spread to Trans-Nzoia. The situation in Trans-Nzoia has however been brought under control.

### **Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors**

The government and international agencies initiated numerous development projects in the AORs; of particular significance is the contribution of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to infrastructural development in the Areas of Reporting. Several dispensaries, schools and classrooms were constructed in the Areas of Reporting. The construction of access roads, schools, health centres, dispensaries, the initiation of Hydro-Electric Power extension projects and the drilling of boreholes were reported in the AORs. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company initiated a power extension project to Lelan, Kacheliba, Kongelai, and Sigor divisions under the Rural Electrification Programme. A new district – Pokot North, was hived-off West-Pokot District. Other Districts were created last year, the creation of Turkana North and Turkana South Districts out of Turkana District; Trans-Nzoia East and Trans-Nzoia West out of Trans-Nzoia District, will help take government services including security closer to the people, considering that national resources are distributed on the basis of districts. The vastness of districts and inadequate policing, have been partially responsible for perpetuating pastoral conflicts.

### **Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors**

Favourable weather conditions which ensured the availability of adequate water and pastures in the cluster helped to mitigate the conflict as there was no competition for the same between the rival groups. The unhindered distribution of relief food and continued access to education and health care services in most of the Areas of Reporting also served to mitigate conflict.

The enhanced engagement of civil society organizations and the provincial administration in peace work has served to cultivate cordial relations between the provincial administration and civil society organizations involved in peace work and the affected communities by extension. It is responsible for the calm experienced especially in Turkana North and Turkana Central, and in West-Pokot to a limited extent.

Security forces were responsive to violent incidents in the cluster in this reporting period, this served to mitigate the conflict. The police responded to most of the reported incidents of violence particularly in Trans-Nzoia District. Although the police were not able to recover all the stolen animals in most of the incidents in Turkana South, they were able to repulse the raiders and to recover some of the raided livestock in some instances. On the 21<sup>st</sup> of April 2007, Pokot raiders attacked Nakukulas area of Kochodin Location, Lokori division, Turkana South and raided 1,500 shoats; the police assisted by the KPRs quickly responded, they repulsed the raiders and recovered all the raided livestock. In another incident, Pokot raiders attacked Turkana herdsmen in Kakong Sub-Location, Kainuk Location, Kainuk Division, Turkana South and raided 1,400 livestock; security forces quickly responded and recovered between 1,350-1,360 livestock..

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

### RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>
<b>CEWERU</b>	<p>Ensure greater coordination of the various actors involved in peacebuilding in the cluster.</p> <p>Facilitate the establishment of effective District Peace Committees and establish linkages with other key security organs.</p> <p>Hasten the establishment of effective linkages with the District Peace Committees.</p>	<p>Work closely with other CEWERUs and IGAD-CEWARN in responding to cross-border conflict situations.</p> <p>Work towards the realization of the national policy on peacebuilding and conflict transformation which currently under development.</p>
<b>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<p>Ensure the provision of adequate security in pastoral areas, particularly in the Turkana – Pokot border area. There is an urgent need to enhance security in the Turkana South – Pokot North border area, as this was the most insecure area in this reporting period.</p> <p>The border areas between the Turkana and the Dassenech of Ethiopia and Toposa of Sudan are other areas that require the provision of adequate security.</p>	<p>Facilitate dialogue with neighbouring countries to address cross-border attacks.</p> <p>Embark on a major development programme tailor-made to address the specific needs of pastoral communities.</p>
<b>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>	<p>Foster greater inter-communal sharing and understanding.</p> <p>Render support to the peace initiatives organized by CSOs and the Government.</p>	<p>Liaise with the Government, local leaders and CSOs in identifying development priorities and following them through.</p>

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<p><b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b></p>	<p>There is need for CSOs to enhance their engagement in peacebuilding between the Turkana and Pokot communities.</p> <p>Promote dialogue between the Pokot and Turkana communities in the Turkana South North Pokot border.</p> <p>Sustain the current level of engagement in peacebuilding and conflict management, particularly the facilitation of inter-communal dialogues and negotiations in other AORs.</p>	<p>Focus on long-term peace and development programmes that seek to diversify and improve pastoral communities' livelihood options.</p> <p>Establish cross-border linkages with other CSOs such as EPaRDA to resolve cross-border conflicts.</p>
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</b></p>	<p>Work with relevant line ministries in supporting peacebuilding programmes in the cluster.</p>	<p>Partner with the Government in long-term development initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and diversifying livelihood options.</p>

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

## 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).



**IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster**  
**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 incidents	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
September 2006	0	2	1	1	4	September 2006	4	2	50.0
October 2006	0	2	6	0	8	October 2006	6	0	0.0
November 2006	0	1	8	0	9	November 2006	11	0	0.0
December 2006	0	1	6	0	7	December 2006	25	5	20.0
January 2007	0	3	4	0	7	January 2007	14	5	35.7
February 2007	0	4	2	0	6	February 2007	2	0	0.0
March 2007	1	2	2	0	5	March 2007	11	0	0.0
April 2007	0	3	6	0	9	April 2007	51	0	0.0
<b>totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>totals</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.9</b>

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
July 2003	0.0	55.2	65.1	54.4	56.6	July 2003	205
August 2003	0.0	71.1	63.0	71.5	69.8	August 2003	0
September 2003	0.0	80.0	64.2	72.1	71.5	September 2003	0
October 2003	0.0	77.8	69.6	70.8	71.4	October 2003	1308
November 2003	0.0	73.8	68.6	69.7	70.0	November 2003	364
December 2003	0.0	71.4	61.1	70.1	68.6	December 2003	0
January 2004	0.0	73.3	61.0	72.9	70.7	January 2004	0
February 2004	0.0	84.4	69.3	67.3	69.6	February 2004	200
March 2004	0.0	71.1	68.0	75.0	73.3	March 2004	23
April 2004	0.0	93.3	60.0	71.1	71.5	April 2004	400
May 2004	0.0	64.0	74.4	74.1	73.0	May 2004	0
June 2004	0.0	72.9	74.9	73.8	73.9	June 2004	200
July 2004	0.0	72.0	69.9	72.4	71.9	July 2004	0
August 2004	0.0	80.4	70.0	77.3	76.3	August 2004	1000
September 2004	0.0	77.6	66.3	72.2	71.7	September 2004	10
October 2004	0.0	76.3	64.0	69.6	69.3	October 2004	48
November 2004	0.0	77.7	62.2	72.1	70.9	November 2004	40
December 2004	0.0	77.2	60.0	67.2	67.0	December 2004	0
January 2005	0.0	64.4	73.7	64.6	62.9	January 2005	1348
February 2005	0.0	67.7	79.2	66.3	66.3	February 2005	25
March 2005	0.0	69.8	85.0	67.0	68.2	March 2005	548
April 2005	0.0	68.0	74.2	64.3	68.0	April 2005	287
May 2005	0.0	70.9	61.1	70.6	68.8	May 2005	81
June 2005	0.0	77.7	63.0	71.9	70.8	June 2005	776
July 2005	0.0	85.3	68.0	75.1	74.9	July 2005	10
August 2005	0.0	94.7	75.5	80.1	80.9	August 2005	0
September 2005	0.0	87.9	71.2	78.8	78.4	September 2005	1525
October 2005	0.0	86.9	65.8	77.4	76.3	October 2005	1517
November 2005	0.0	90.3	60.4	78.2	76.2	November 2005	327
December 2005	0.0	86.3	56.9	79.8	76.3	December 2005	714
January 2006	0.0	88.7	58.4	76.7	74.6	January 2006	381
February 2006	0.0	87.3	55.6	76.3	73.7	February 2006	966
March 2006	0.0	83.7	53.8	73.5	80.0	March 2006	6264
April 2006	0.0	80.7	67.3	73.8	73.4	April 2006	5952
May 2006	0.0	13.6	37.5	31.9	30.7	May 2006	129
June 2006	0.0	15.8	39.1	34.6	33.1	June 2006	721
July 2006	0.0	9.5	33.1	26.7	25.9	July 2006	819
August 2006	0.0	10.67	32.74	25.44	25.22	August 2006	250
September 2006	0.0	9.55	24.49	24.38	22.25	September 2006	9
October 2006	0.0	16.8	33.97	28.47	28.23	October 2006	1671
November 2006	0.0	11.15	33.6	25.94	25.82	November 2006	4913
December 2006	0.0	10.95	30.37	26.31	25.15	December 2006	7405
January 2007	0.0	8.04	35.63	25.46	25.62	January 2007	9120
February 2007	0.0	10.4	30.26	25.89	24.79	February 2007	190
March 2007	0.0	12.9	34.52	28.97	28.1	March 2007	260
April 2007	0.0	13.83	39.84	34.39	32.84	April 2007	2256
<b>total</b>						<b>total</b>	<b>52262</b>

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Month & Year	Peace Initiative	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined	Month & Year	Economy/Environment	Politics/Governance	Society/Culture
July 2003	47.1	60.6	30.0	17.1	45.3	July 2003	59.2	46.3	35.9
August 2003	51.7	54.3	29.7	6.7	43.0	August 2003	53.5	29.3	34.7
September 2003	51.4	59.9	42.3	15.8	49.2	September 2003	44.0	30.3	34.4
October 2003	48.9	56.4	43.6	20.0	47.9	October 2003	46.1	31.8	34.0
November 2003	57.9	65.3	51.5	21.5	56.0	November 2003	43.2	27.4	34.9
December 2003	56.2	56.8	53.3	27.1	53.2	December 2003	46.9	26.7	38.1
January 2004	43.3	55.8	52.5	15.0	48.2	January 2004	46.8	26.8	39.5
February 2004	28.6	41.3	37.5	23.3	35.4	February 2004	54.5	32.8	37.2
March 2004	41.4	49.3	32.5	4.2	38.9	March 2004	48.2	29.3	35.4
April 2004	41.1	54.4	34.4	20.0	42.8	April 2004	41.0	25.9	48.1
May 2004	40.0	47.8	34.7	15.0	39.5	May 2004	45.1	29.7	31.4
June 2004	56.4	50.3	20.5	11.4	40.7	June 2004	41.3	23.5	36.6
July 2004	55.1	54.2	25.6	15.3	43.6	July 2004	43.9	26.5	37.5
August 2004	48.5	47.8	28.0	3.3	38.9	August 2004	37.8	28.4	34.3
September 2004	56.7	55.9	25.7	3.6	43.5	September 2004	38.7	24.7	44.3
October 2004	56.7	57.5	27.5	3.1	44.7	October 2004	36.3	26.9	46.8
November 2004	53.2	57.8	27.7	8.5	44.4	November 2004	37.9	25.3	46.4
December 2004	44.7	55.2	25.6	10.8	40.9	December 2004	38.8	35.1	50.1
January 2005	39.2	52.7	18.6	8.6	39.2	January 2005	35.3	34.6	56.1
February 2005	37.6	54.0	12.9	1.9	37.6	February 2005	36.5	30.9	50.2
March 2005	37.6	50.7	13.5	0.0	37.6	March 2005	36.1	27.2	48.6
April 2005	38.8	53.9	15.8	1.3	38.8	April 2005	36.0	37.7	50.3
May 2005	40.4	56.8	13.5	14.2	40.4	May 2005	33.8	35.4	56.9
June 2005	44.3	57.8	15.5	10.0	44.3	June 2005	31.0	33.4	51.5
July 2005	40.9	54.4	16.8	16.5	40.9	July 2005	34.3	29.5	44.0
August 2005	41.0	52.7	21.6	12.8	41.0	August 2005	24.6	27.5	37.4
September 2005	41.8	53.8	22.8	12.6	52.6	September 2005	33.2	27.8	37.4
October 2005	41.2	56.9	17.4	13.3	50.7	October 2005	36.8	29.9	36.8
November 2005	43.1	59.1	20.5	12.0	52.0	November 2005	37.4	27.1	29.4
December 2005	44.8	57.6	27.0	18.9	52.8	December 2005	41.4	27.8	36.4
January 2006	51.2	57.4	26.2	22.6	44.6	January 2006	39.4	27.6	42.6
February 2006	50.3	59.3	28.0	21.5	45.5	February 2006	38.4	27.5	44.1
March 2006	50.7	53.5	14.6	16.1	39.4	March 2006	45.0	34.2	43.3
April 2006	51.1	56.9	13.5	3.3	39.4	April 2006	45.5	34.6	33.0
May 2006	69.4	65.7	14.6	8.8	51.3	May 2006	30.3	34.9	45.5
June 2006	60.0	61.5	16.1	16.4	47.1	June 2006	37.8	36.8	45.4
July 2006	69.4	65.7	22.3	8.6	52.7	July 2006	29.5	32.3	39.0
August 2006	69.7	68.8	38.2	12.7	57.5	August 2006	26.9	32.2	32.4
September 2006	71.8	67.7	26.9	10.8	55.4	September 2006	24.6	31.6	31.7
October 2006	75.7	69.5	29.4	27.0	59.4	October 2006	33.4	29.4	34.3
November 2006	64.3	63.7	27.2	22.3	52.5	November 2006	29.2	30.6	36.7
December 2006	66.0	64.5	30.2	8.2	52.5	December 2006	29.4	34.2	33.3
January 2007	68.8	61.8	25.7	10.0	51.9	January 2007	32.6	33.4	32.6
February 2007	65.9	64.6	22.8	7.6	51.1	February 2007	31.0	34.7	31.1
March 2007	67.1	64.2	25.1	9.8	52.0	March 2007	34.3	33.8	34.3
April 2007	68.5	62.3	28.5	16.7	53.2	April 2007	39.1	35.5	39.1