

**The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism  
(CEWARN)**



*in the*

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

**CEWARN Country Updates: May-August 2007**

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For the Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**Report to Kenyan CEWERU  
September 23<sup>rd</sup> 2007**

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CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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

## 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**

September 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 May to August 2007, set in the context of all the reports submitted from May through August 2007. The areas of reporting on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period: Turkana North East, Turkana North West, 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 May through August 2007, 47 human deaths and 2,629 livestock losses were reported from the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster. These deaths and losses were recorded in a total of 38 violent incidents. Just 13 % were cross-border in nature in that they involved parties from Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda.

There was an increase in the number of incidents, but a decrease in the number of human deaths and livestock losses in this reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period; there were 38 incidents compared to 27 in January – April 2007; there were 47 human deaths in this reporting period compared to 64 in the January – April 2007 reporting period; and 2,629 livestock were lost in this reporting period compared to 11, 826 in the previous reporting period.

Most of the incidents occurred in Trans-Nzoia and Turkana South; they reported 15 and 10 incidents respectively. 6 incidents were reported in West-Pokot, 5 incidents were reported in Turkana North East, while 2 incidents reported in Turkana Central. Turkana North West did not report any incident at all. Violence was high in June, while peace indicators remained fairly constant.

Conflict Indicators remained low, a trend that continued from the previous reporting period – January-April 2007. This was mainly a result of the continued decline of Environmental Pressures, Provocative and Aggravating Behaviours, and Armed Interventions. Traditional grazing areas were abandoned in the Turkana-South – North Pokot border area as a result of the existence of mutual fear of attacks by the Turkana and Pokot communities. The affected areas were Nakukulas sub-location of Kochodin location, Lokori Division and, Kapedo location, Lomelo Division, of Turkana South; and Lokitonyala and Nauyapong locations of Alale Division, of the

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West-Pokot Area of Reporting. The Turkana pastoralists could not cross the Kenya – Uganda border for fear of being forcefully disarmed by the UPDF.

All Peace Indicators remained fairly constant as in the previous reporting period. Peace initiatives and Mitigating Behaviours were the highest Peace Indicators, while Alliance Formation was the lowest Indicator. The Provincial Administration and civil society organizations were actively involved in peace work in the Areas of Reporting; Security forces were responsive to incidents of insecurity in most of the instances, even though at times they arrived late when the raiders had left, their presence nonetheless helped to reassure the affected communities. The Kenya Army also helped in the construction of water pans and boreholes, particularly in Alale, Kacheliba, and Kasei Divisions of West-Pokot Areas of Reporting (AORs), and the Arid Lands Resource Management, helped initiate several development projects such as the construction of classrooms, rainwater harvesting basins, and restocking support for vulnerable groups in virtually all Areas of Reporting; this played a role in enhancing peace.

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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 Sept-Dec 2007 for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in January 2008. 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. 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.*

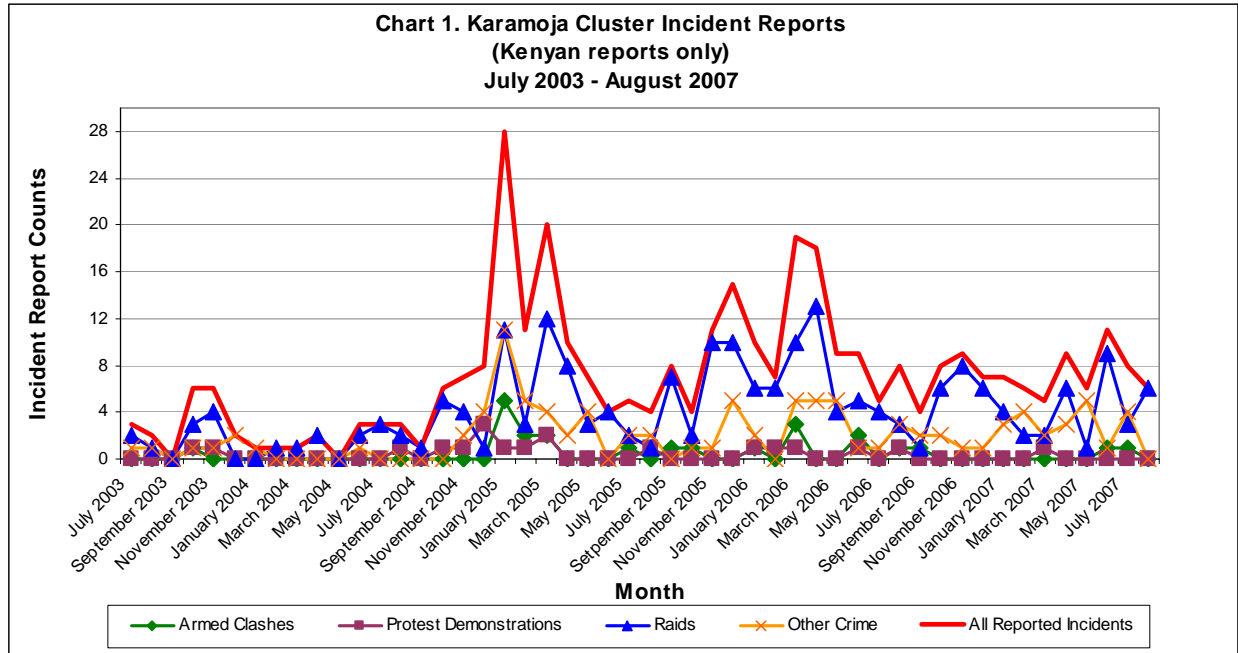
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## Current Baseline Analysis

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 Demonstrations, Raids, Other Crime and All Reported Incidents<sup>1</sup>.

There was an increase in the number of incidents whereby 38 incidents of violence were reported during this reporting period compared to 27 in January to April 2007. The lowest number of incidents was reported in May (6) while the highest was reported in June (14) Most of the incidents were raids.

The breakdown of the number of incident types for the reporting period was as follows: 24 Raids, 11 Other Crimes, and 3 Armed Clashes. Most of the incidents occurred in Trans-Nzoia and Turkana South; the two AORs reported 15 and 10 incidents respectively. Trans-Nzoia and Turkana South remain the most volatile areas of reporting in the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster; the two Areas of Reporting also reported the highest number of incidents in the previous January – April 2007 reporting period. Most of the incidents reported from Trans-Nzoia consisted of livestock theft and assaults, while in Turkana South, most of the incidents consisted of Organized Raids initiated by Pokot raiders.

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

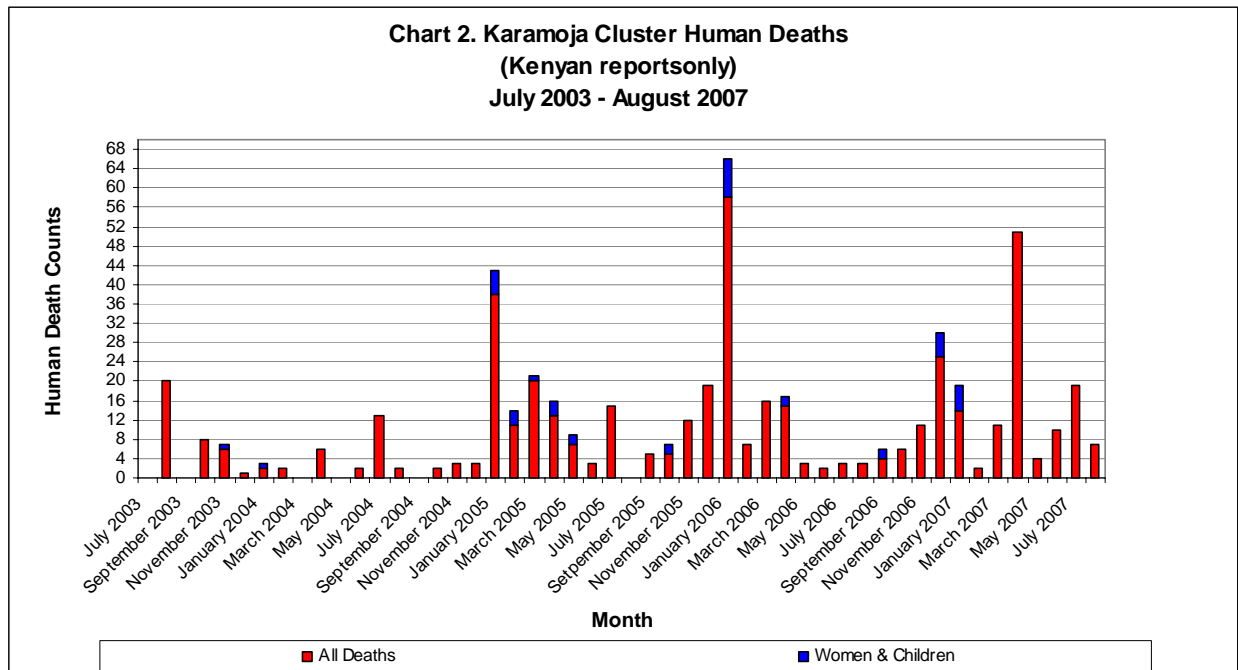
## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

There was a major armed clash incident on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2007 between the Ngissiger and Kwatela clans of the Turkana community, in Lokamarinyang sub-location, Lokamarinyang location, Kibish Division, Turkana North East. Six people were reportedly killed in the incident. There were also four incidents of organized raids that were reported in Turkana North – East between June and August 2007. All these incidents were of a cross-border nature; three of them were initiated by the Nyangatom, while the other was initiated by the Toposa of Sudan. The Turkana were the victims. The incidents occurred in Natapar sub-location of Natapar location; Koyasa sub-location of Koyasa location; and in Lokamarinyang location in Kibish Division; and in Nakinomet location of Kaleng Division, Turkana North – East.

There was a major organized raid incident that was reported in Turkana South on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 2007. Pokot raiders suspected to be hailing from East Pokot, attacked a Turkana settlement in Nakoria sub-location of Katilia location, Lokori Division, Turkana South, where 850 heads of livestock were raided and 13 people killed. Among those killed were 4 women. There was also a major organized raid incident by Turkana raiders in Ompolion sub-location, Kaptolomwo location, Kasei Division, West - Pokot AOR, where 500 livestock were raided and 8 people killed. 472 livestock were later recovered.

Most of the Other Crimes consisted of assaults and were mainly reported from Trans-Nzoia. Trans-Nzoia reported 7 Other Crimes, all of which accounts for the 6 human deaths that were reported from the Area of Reporting in this reporting period. Turkana South and West-Pokot reported 3 and 1 Other Crimes respectively.

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



There was a decrease in the number of human deaths which totaled 47 as compared to 64 in January – April 2007. The highest number of human deaths occurred in July 2007, while the lowest occurred in May 2007. Out of the 47 reported deaths, 7 consisted of women and children. The drop in the number of human deaths against the background of the rise in the number of violent incidents in this reporting period is attributed to the specific increase in incidents of livestock theft reported in Trans-Nzoia AOR, which did not result in human deaths.

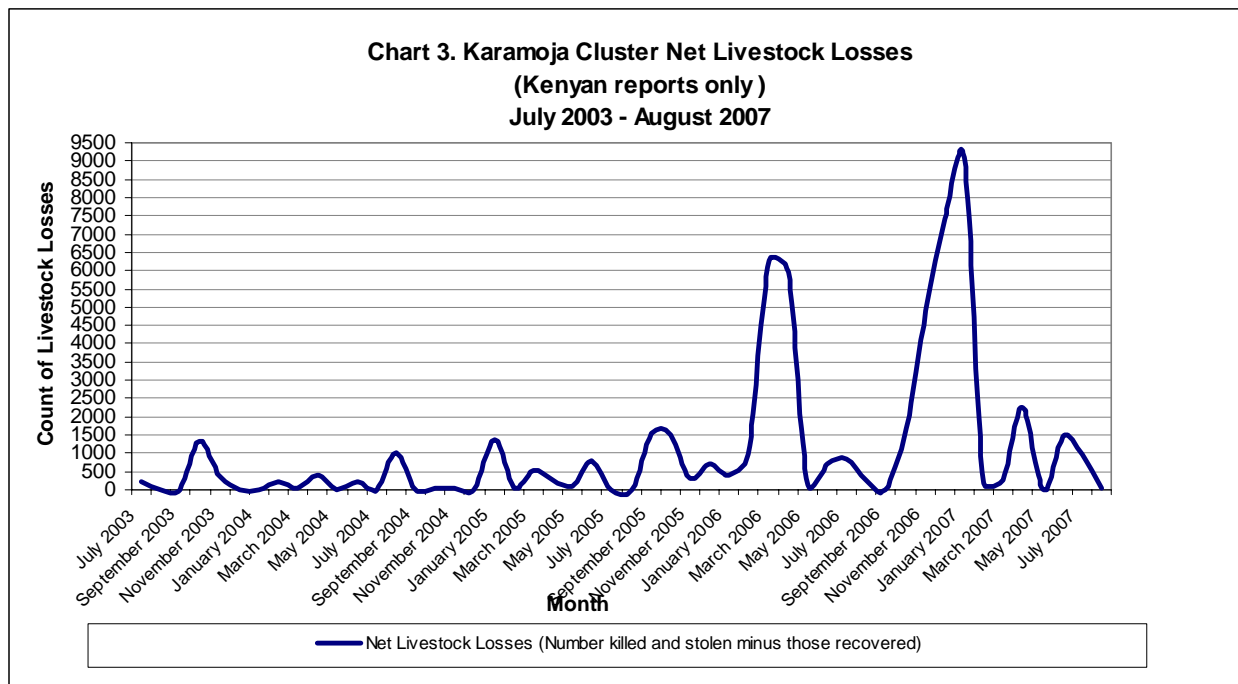
## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Turkana South reported 20 deaths, the highest for this reporting period; West Pokot reported 13 deaths, Turkana North - East reported 8 deaths, while Trans-Nzoia reported 6 deaths. There were no pastoral conflict – related deaths that were reported in Turkana North-West and Turkana Central AORs. The high number of human deaths in Turkana South correlates to the high number of organized raids incidents in the AOR (see chart 1 above). 13 people were killed on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2007 in one major incident that was initiated by Pokot raiders from East Pokot, in Parkati sub-location, Katilia location, Lokori Division, Turkana South.

Six people were killed on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2007 in a major Armed Clash incident between the Ngissiger and Kwatela clans of the Turkana community in Lokamarinyang sub-location, Lokamarinyang location, Kibish Division, Turkana North East. Two major incidents also accounted for most of the deaths in West – Pokot; an organized raid initiated by Turkana raiders on the 6<sup>th</sup> of August 2007 in Ompolion sub-location, Kaptolomwo location, Kasei Division, where 7 people were killed, and a military battle involving the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 2007 in Lokitonyala sub-location, Lokitonyala location, Alale Division, where 4 people were killed.

Despite the many incidents reported in June 2007, the highest death counts were in July, 2007. Thus many incidents did not result in high human life losses in this reporting period.

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



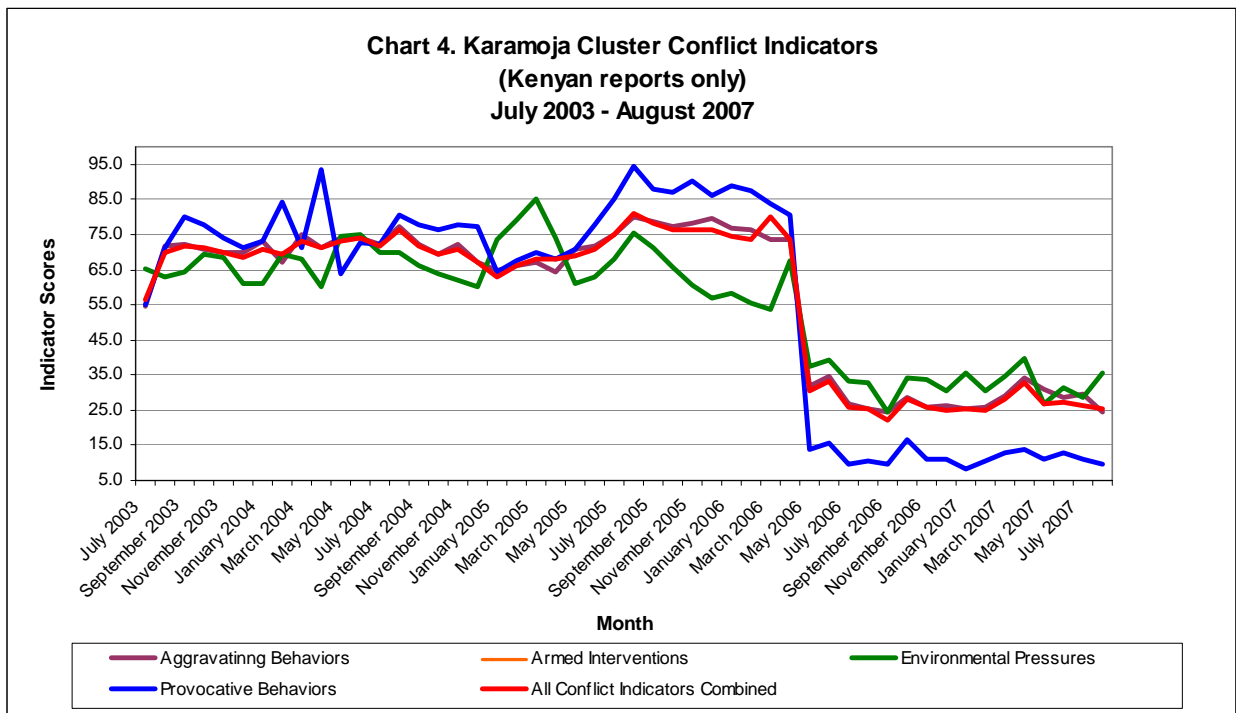
A total of 2,629 livestock were reported lost between May – August 2007. This is a sharp decline compared to 11,826 livestock reported lost between January – April 2007. The highest number of livestock lost was reported in June and July 2007, where 1,634 and 958 livestock were lost respectively. There were no reports of livestock lost in May 2007, while only 37 livestock were reported as lost in August 2007.

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Most of the livestock were lost in several organized raids by Pokot raiders in Turkana South. 1,050 heads of livestock were lost in two incidents in June 2007; on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2007, about 50 armed Pokot raiders attacked Nakwamoru sub-location, Kaputir location, Kainuk Division, Turkana South and went away with 200 heads of livestock; and on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007, another group of armed Pokot raiders who were suspected to be hailing from Pokot East raided Kochodin location, Lokori Division, Turkana South and went away with 850 heads of livestock. 165 heads of livestock were also lost in Turkana North – East on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2007 after Nyangatom raiders raided Turkana pastoralists in Koyasa sub-location, Koyasa location, of Kibish Division.

There is a correlation between violent incidents and livestock losses. Most of the violent incidents were reported in June 2007; the highest numbers of livestock losses were also reported in the same month.

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 of Jan-April 07. This is attributed to the decline in Environmental Pressures; a result of fairly adequate amount of rainfall experienced in most of the AORs, which ensured the availability of sufficient pastures and water.

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

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Environmental Pressures remained low in this reporting period. There were a few cases of the abandoning of traditional grazing areas and concentration of livestock in secure grazing areas in some of the AORs as a result of insecurity. Due to heightened tension in the Pokot – Turkana border, Turkana pastoralists abandoned grazing areas in Nakukulas sub-location of Kochodin location, Lokori Division and, in Kapedo location, Lomelo Division, Turkana South; the pastoralists were concentrated in Lochwa plains of Lokori Division, which they considered to be more secure from Pokot raiders. On their part, Pokot pastoralists abandoned their grazing areas in Lokitonyala and Nauyapong locations of Alale Division, West-Pokot AOR, in August 2007. In Turkana North-West, Turkana pastoralists who rely on water and pastures in Karamoja have been unable to cross the border into Uganda because of the forceful disarmament by the UPDF that was going on in the Karamoja region of Uganda. This threat by the Ugandan Government to disarm any pastoralist found carrying arms scared away the Turkana.

Provocative Behaviors remained the lowest conflict indicator, 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 Provincial Administration. There were however a few incidents of traditional forecasting in, Trans-Nzoia, West-Pokot and Turkana South AORs. The Trans-Nzoia and West - Pokot CEWARN Field Monitors reported in the week of the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2007, that a traditional seer in Naminit (provide AOR level) area of Trans-Nzoia, warned the Pokot community of an impending Sabiny raid and asked the people to be vigilant; and in the CEWARN Situation Report of 11 June 2007, the Turkana South CEWARN Field Monitor reported that traditional seers warned the Turkana community that the Pokot will continue attacking them.

Aggravating Behaviors also remained low in the current reporting period despite reports of apprehension by Kenyan pastoralists in Turkana North – West to freely move across the border to Uganda for fear of being forcefully disarmed by the UPDF. Furthermore, members of the Turkana community abandoned farming activities in Katilu, Nakwomoru and Kaputir, locations of Kainuk Division, Turkana South<sup>3</sup> as a result of insecurity posed by Pokot warriors. There was also one reported case of a post-raid rite in Naminit village, of Kaptega sub location, Chepchoina location, Endebess Division, Trans-Nzoia Area of Reporting, where a cleansing ceremony was conducted on a warrior who was injured following an attempted raid against the Sabiny in Uganda.<sup>4</sup>

There were some incidents of Armed Intervention by the UPDF, particularly in West-Pokot and Turkana Central. There were two interventions by the UPDF in West-Pokot. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2007, the UPDF confiscated 233 livestock from Pokot pastoralists in Katikamor sub-location, Kanyarkwat location, Kongelai of Division. The UPDF also intervened on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July 2007 and confiscated approximately 850 livestock in Lokitonyala location of Alale Division, West – Pokot AOR. On 14<sup>th</sup> August 2007, the UPDF raided members of the Pokot and Matheniko communities in Napeikidor/Laitom areas of Lochor - alomala Sub-location of Loima Division Turkana Central. The UPDF were pursuing livestock raiders who had stolen 200 heads of livestock from their mobile patrol unit at Lochom Barracks, in Kaabong District, Uganda, on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 2007. The UPDF confiscated approximately 1,500 heads of livestock belonging to the two communities who were living together in Napeikidor/Laitom area. The confiscated livestock were later returned to their owners.

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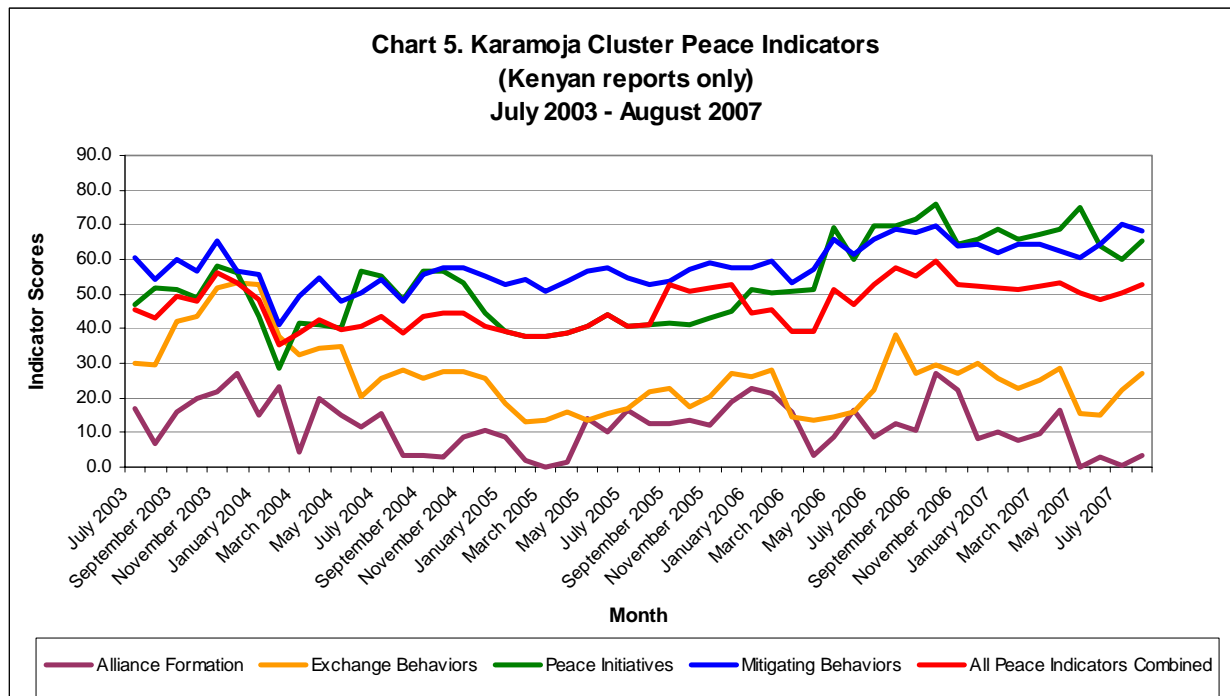
<sup>3</sup> These areas are found along River Turkwell, where irrigated agriculture is carried out.

<sup>4</sup> CEWARN Situation Report of 20<sup>th</sup> August 2007



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



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviours, Mitigating Behaviours, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined<sup>5</sup>. All Peace Indicators remained fairly constant as in the previous reporting period.

Peace Initiatives remained high in May, but slightly declined between June and July 2007, the indicator was however on the rise in August 2007. The Provincial Administration and CSOs conducted several peace meetings in Kolongolo location of Kwanza Division, Trans-Nzoia Area of Reporting. In July 2007, the local chief conducted several meetings that brought together members of the Luhya and Pokot communities so as to promote peaceful co-existence. The provincial administration also held several dialogue meetings with members of the public in all the divisions in West Pokot to promote peace. Between July and August 2007, CSOs such as the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Action Aid, World Vision – Marakwet, Pokot and Turkana (MAPOTU), and Sikom facilitated peace meetings between the Pokot and Turkana communities in the border areas of the two communities.

Mitigating Behaviours remained the highest peace indicator. Access to health care and education was unhindered; bride price also remained stable. Law enforcement was maintained and negotiations used to resolve conflicts in various parts of the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2007, the provincial administration and leaders from West-Pokot and Trans-Nzoia districts held a roundtable meeting with representatives of the UPDF in Kitale Club, Kitale town, to address the UPDF interventions and confiscation of Pokot livestock. The confiscated livestock were later returned to the owners, thus reducing tension. The police and Kenya Police Reservists were actively involved in the maintenance of law and order in the AORs, they intervened in most of the incidents of livestock theft and organized raids, thus bringing calm.

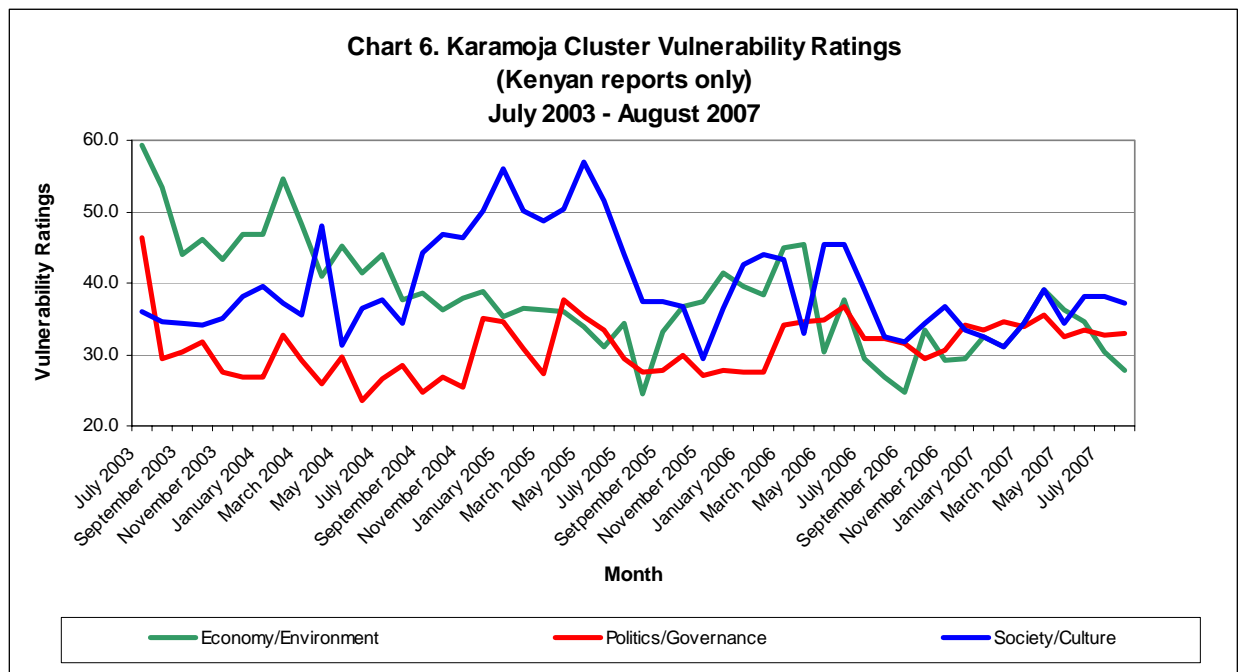
<sup>5</sup> For a full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix II

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Exchange Behaviors remained low in this reporting period even though relations between most communities were good; the indicator however appeared to be rising between July and August 2007. From May – July 2007, relations between the Turkana and Toposa were reported as cordial and that the two communities were engaging in livestock trade in Lokichoggio, Nadapal, New-site, Kapoeta and Narus in Southern Sudan. However, tension arose between the two communities after Toposa raiders attacked Turkana pastoralists on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2007 in Nakinomet location, Kaleng Division, Turkana North. The Turkana and Tepeth of Uganda were also involved in trade in Turkana Central, however, the Turkana and Jie were not engaging in trade because of the difficulty of the terrain along the border. Exchange between the Pokot, Sabinu and Turkana communities was also minimal because of fears of insecurity. Relations between the Turkana of Kenya and the Dasenach and Nyangatom of Ethiopia around Kibish, Naita, Nakuwa and Koyasa areas were cordial in spite of the few incidents of organized raids by the Nyangatom in Turkana North East.

Alliance Formation remained the lowest Peace Indicator in this reporting period. There were however some cases of inter-communal alliance in some of the AORs. In August 2007, members of the Turkana and Matheniko communities were living together peacefully in Lochor-alomala sub-location of Turkana Central. Sections of the Turkana community, particularly the Ngissiger clan living in Lokamarinyang location of Kibish Division, Turkana North-East, have had an alliance with the Dassenach; it was reported that one of the reasons why the Ngissiger and Kwatela clans clashed in June 2007, was the continued Ngissiger frustration of Kwatela attempts to raid the Dassenach, considering that the Kwatela have to pass through Ngissiger territory so as to reach the Dassenach.

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



Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings were on the decline in the current reporting period. This is a result of favourable weather conditions experienced in the AORs. The AORs received sufficient rainfall between May – August 2007, which ensured the availability of adequate water and pastures thus reducing competition over the same. Members of the different communities

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in the cluster enjoyed cordial relations. It was reported that between May and July 2007, the Turkana and Toposa were engaging in livestock trade in Lokichoggio, Nadapal, New-site, Kapoeta and Narus in Southern Sudan. The Turkana and Tepeth of Uganda were also involved in trade in Turkana Central. Exchange between the Pokot, Sabinu and Turkana communities was however, minimal because of fears of insecurity.

Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings was also low. This may be largely attributed to the enhanced engagement of the provincial administration and civil society organizations in conflict prevention and peace building activities in the AORs, which helped mitigate cases of aggravating and provocative behaviours, thus influencing communities not to attack each other. Bride price stability and decreasing cases of pre-raid and blessings also contributed to the continued decline in Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings.

Politics/Governance Vulnerability remained low, a trend that continued from the previous reporting period. This is attributed to the relative tranquil enjoyed in most of the AORs, the increased engagement of the Government in the implementation of development projects and the close collaboration between CSOs and the Provincial Administration in peacebuilding. The most outstanding issues were the Pokot – Turkana raids and counter-raids in Nakoria sub-location of Katilia location, Lokori Division, Turkana South, where 850 heads of livestock were raided and 13 people killed by Pokot raiders; and in Ompolion sub-location, Kaptolomwo location, Kasei Division, West - Pokot AOR, where 500 livestock were raided and 8 people killed by Turkana raiders.

### Comparative Analysis

	September – December 2006	January – April 2007	May – August 2007
Number of incidents	28	27	38
Human deaths	46	64	47
Livestock losses	13,998	11,826	2629

There was an increase in the number of incidents, but a decrease in the number of human deaths and livestock losses in this reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period; there were 38 incidents compared to 27 in the previous reporting period; there were 47 human deaths in this reporting period compared to 64 in the previous reporting period; and 2,629 livestock were lost compared to 11, 826 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. Although Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan are currently enjoying relative peace, the long period of conflict and instability that previously characterized these regions resulted in the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons which are used in cattle rustling in the cluster. The porous nature of the borders in the context of conflict and instability, the availability of illicit small arms and light weapons, scarce resources, poverty, and inadequate policing, creates a volatile mix that continues to perpetuate conflict among pastoral communities.

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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. The fact that pastoralists value livestock is a truism; a few incidents of post-raid blessing and traditional forecasting were reported in Trans-Nzoia, West-Pokot and Turkana South in this reporting period. These practices encourage livestock raiding and thus perpetuate pastoral conflicts. The Trans-Nzoia and West - Pokot CEWARN Field Monitors reported in the week of the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2007 that a traditional seer in Naminit village of Kaptega sub location, Chepchoina location, Endebess Division, Trans-Nzoia Area of Reporting, warned the Pokot community of an impending Sabiny raid and asked the people to be vigilant; and in the CEWARN Situation Report of 11<sup>th</sup> June 2007, the Turkana South CEWARN Field Monitor reported that traditional seers warned the Turkana community that the Pokot will continue attacking them.

### **Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors**

The ease in the availability of illicit small arms and light weapons continues to perpetuate violent conflict in the cluster. All the major raids responsible for all the human deaths and livestock losses in Turkana South, West – Pokot and Turkana North East Areas of Reporting involved the use of illicit small arms.

Inadequate policing is also responsible for insecurity in the cluster. Although the Police were responsive to most of the violent incidents in this reporting period, there were some instances where the police did not intervene. The 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007 organized raid incident in Nakukulas sub-location, Kochodin location, Lokori Division of Turkana South is a case in point. The Pokot raiders killed 3 people and took away 850 heads of livestock. The Kenya Police reservists and Turkana warriors engaged the raiders in a fierce gun battle that lasted for three days, until the Pokot raiders over-powered the Kenya Police Reservists and the Turkana warriors. In some instances, the police arrived at the scene of the incidents much later after the raiders had left. There is need to provide adequate policing in pastoral areas.

There was a new development in Turkana North-East, where fears of livestock disease infection sparked violence. The Kwatela and Ngissiger sub-clans of the Kamatak clan of the Turkana community clashed on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2007; six people were killed in the incident. The Kwatela were attempting to block the Ngissiger from accessing water and pasture in Napak sub-location, Lokamarinyang location, Kibish Division, a predominantly Kwatela zone, claiming that the Ngissiger livestock were suffering from the contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia and would infect their livestock.

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

The government initiated numerous development projects in the AORs; of particular significance were the construction of dams and the drilling of boreholes in Alale, Kacheliba and Kasei Divisions of West-Pokot AOR. This was done by the Kenya Army in a bid to address conflicts over access to water and pasture.

The Arid Lands Resource Management Project II in the Office of the President continued implementing development projects such as fishing communities' support, rain water harvesting, restocking support to vulnerable groups, and the construction of class rooms in the AORs. The fishing communities' support project involves the provision of boats and fishing nets to fishing communities particularly in Kakagapoi and Loarengak along Lake Turkana. Bee-hives were given to members of the Turkana community in Kainuk location, Turkana South. Market stalls were also constructed in Kainuk. All these will promote alternative sources of livelihood and promote development in the affected areas.

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Rain water harvesting basins were constructed in Namoruputh, Ile, Iloping, Lokichoggio and Kainuk. Restocking support to vulnerable groups was done extensively in Turkana North-East, Turkana North West, Turkana Central, Turkana South and West-Pokot AORs.

In August 2007, Kenya Power and Lighting Company extended power to Kacheliba and Sigor in West-Pokot, and Kolongolo in Trans-Nzoia District.

### **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 reduced 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 served to mitigate conflict in the cluster. CSOs such as the National Council of Churches of Kenya, Action Aid, World Vision and Sikom, worked together with the West-Pokot District Committee and the provincial administration to promote peaceful co-existence between the Pokot and Turkana communities in the Turkana – Pokot border area. This calmed the situation somewhat in the affected areas.

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. Although the police were not able to recover all the stolen animals in most of the incidents, they were able to repulse the raiders and to recover some of the raided livestock in some instances.

There were reports of disarmament in Trans-Nzoia district, the target areas being Kapolet and Kolongolo of Kwana Division, in August 2007; 25 rifles had been recovered by 13<sup>th</sup> August 2007. This disarmament effort was necessitated by the increase in assault cases in the area. There is however, need to coordinate the disarmament effort on a wider scale, particularly at the regional level so as to effectively address the problem of the proliferation of illicit small arms.

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### 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 between the District Peace Committees and the District Security and Intelligence Committees and the District Steering Groups.</p> <p>Hasten the establishment of effective linkages with the District Peace Committees for purposes enhancing response to Early Warning information.</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 is currently under development.</p>
<b>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<p>Ensure the provision of adequate security in pastoral areas.</p> <p>Provide support to the CEWERU and CSOs in addressing conflicts at the local, national and cross-border levels</p>	<p>Continue and expand the coverage of Arid Lands Resource Management Project's interventions in the Areas of Reporting.</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>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	<p>Enhance the promotion of dialogue between the Pokot and Turkana communities in the Turkana - Pokot border area.</p> <p>Sustain the peacebuilding and conflict management, effort, particularly the facilitation of inter-communal dialogues and negotiations in the AORs.</p>	<p>Focus on long-term peace and development programmes that seek to diversify and improve pastoral communities' livelihood options.</p>
<b>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</b>	<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>

## 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)**

Alliance Formation

Inter-ethnic group alliance      Ethnic group – government alliance

Armed Intervention

Internal armed support                      External armed support

Aggravating Behavior

Interrupt other activities	Pastoral migration	Bullets as commodities
Development aid problems	Harmful migration policy	Protest
Media controls	Harmful livestock policy	Student attendance interrupted
Migrant laborers	Influx of IDPs	Separation of groups
New Markets	Security escorts	Livestock prices dropped
Negative media coverage	Small arms availability	Post-raid blessing
		Livestock sales increase

Environmental Pressure

Natural disaster                      Land competition                      More livestock in secure  
areas grazing areas abandoned      Livestock disease

Exchange Behavior

Celebration                      Inter-group marriage                      Gift offering  
Inter-group sharing                      Cross-border trade

Mitigating Behavior

Access to health care	Relief distributions	Law enforcement
Small arms disclosure	Markets remain open	Bride price stable
Access to education	Positive media coverage	Negotiations taking place

Peace Initiatives

Women peace messengers      Weapons reduction program      Local peace initiatives  
Religious peace building      NGO peace initiatives

Provocative Behavior

All-male migration                      Pre-raid blessing                      Traditional forecasting



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

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
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
May 2007	0	5	1	0	6	May 2007	4	0	0.0
June 2007	0	1	9	1	11	June 2007	10	0	0.0
July 2007	0	4	3	1	8	July 2007	19	0	0.0
August 2007	0	0	6	0	6	August 2007	7	0	0.0
<b>totals</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>totals</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.2</b>

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

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
May 2007	0.0	11	26.74	30.91	26.91	May 2007	0
June 2007	0.0	13	31.56	28.65	27.14	June 2007	1634
July 2007	0.0	11.04	28.59	29.46	26.54	July 2007	958
August 2007	0.0	9.6	35.63	24.41	25.23	August 2007	37
<b>total</b>						<b>total</b>	<b>54929</b>

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

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	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
May 2007	74.8	60.3	15.4	0.0	50.3		May 2007	36.1	32.5	34.4
June 2007	63.8	64.1	15.1	3.0	48.2		June 2007	34.5	33.5	38.1
July 2007	60.2	70.1	22.0	0.6	50.4		July 2007	30.5	32.6	38.0
August 2007	65.2	68.4	27.1	3.2	52.7		August 2007	27.9	33.0	37.1