

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: January – April 2007

For the Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**Report to Ethiopian CEWERU
August 15th, 2007**

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

January through April 2007

Area of Reporting:

Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Inter Africa Group (IAG), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Country Coordinator:

Coordinator: Girma Kebede

Assistant: Bizusew Mersha

Report to Ethiopian CEWERU
August 15, 2007

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster from January through April 2007 set in the context of all reports submitted from January 2004 through April 2007,. The reporting locations on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster are three in number for the reporting period: Kibish in Nyangatom Wereda; Bubua and Nebremus in Dassenech Wereda of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. This Update presents both positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that can help signal imminent outbreaks or escalations or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period January through April 2007, 9 human deaths and 600 livestock losses were reported on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 7 incidents, of which 5 were cross border in that they involved communities from neighboring Kenya.

All the incidents, human deaths and livestock loss occurred in Kibish Area of Reporting (AoR) in Nyangatom Wereda . This showed that the antagonism between Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom of Ethiopia continued to be the main source of conflict on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster up until the end of March. The absence of effective peace interventions until March significantly contributed to the escalations of the conflict. However, the usual problems such as resource scarcity, conflict aggravating cultural behaviors and availability of small arms influenced the conflict as well.

On the other hand the tripartite collaboration between Wereda administration, local Peace Committee and NGOs in peace and development areas contained the conflict in Nebremus /Dassenech wereda. Also important were uninterrupted delivery of social services, however, limited they were.

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

Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2007 for the Ethiopian 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.

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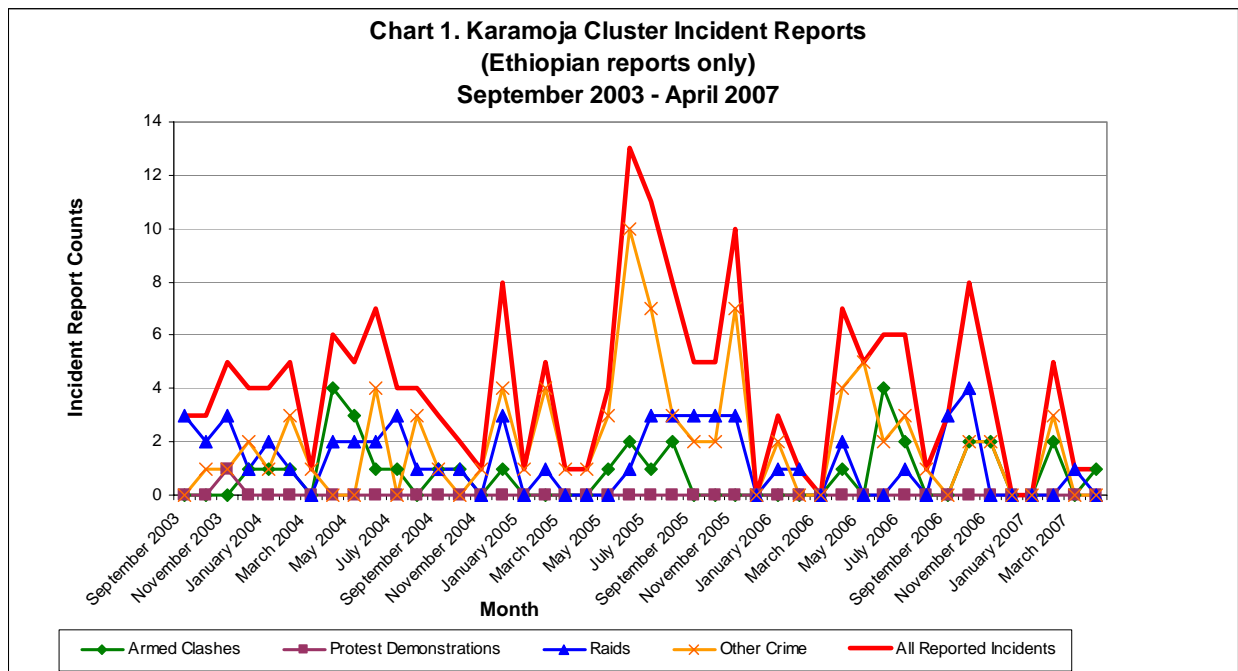
Current Baseline Analysis

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

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 Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.

A total of 7 violent incidents occurred during the reporting period. Out of these 7 incidents, 3 were Assaults, 3 Other Armed Clash and 1 organized Raid¹. February recorded the highest number of incidents.



All incidents occurred in Kibish Area of Reporting, and except two all incidents were cross border nature, in that, the antagonists were Nyangatom from Ethiopian side and Turkana from the Kenyan side. This showed that the general pattern of conflict that had been common in the past two updates (May-Aug and Sept-Dec 06) had continued also in this period – that is, the predominant nature of conflict in the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster for the past six months has been violent incidents between Turkana and Nyangatom.

In comparison to the last two reporting periods, this period showed a decline in violent incidents, the tension nonetheless remained high between Nyangatom and Turkana up until end of March. One manifestation of the intensity of conflict between these two communities was the incident that occurred on March 14, 2007. On the said date the Turkana who crossed to Lokorlam kebele (Kibish AOR, Nynagtom Wereda) found two Nyangatom boys, beheaded them and cut their body parts into pieces. This prompted the whole Nyangatom community to rise up in anger

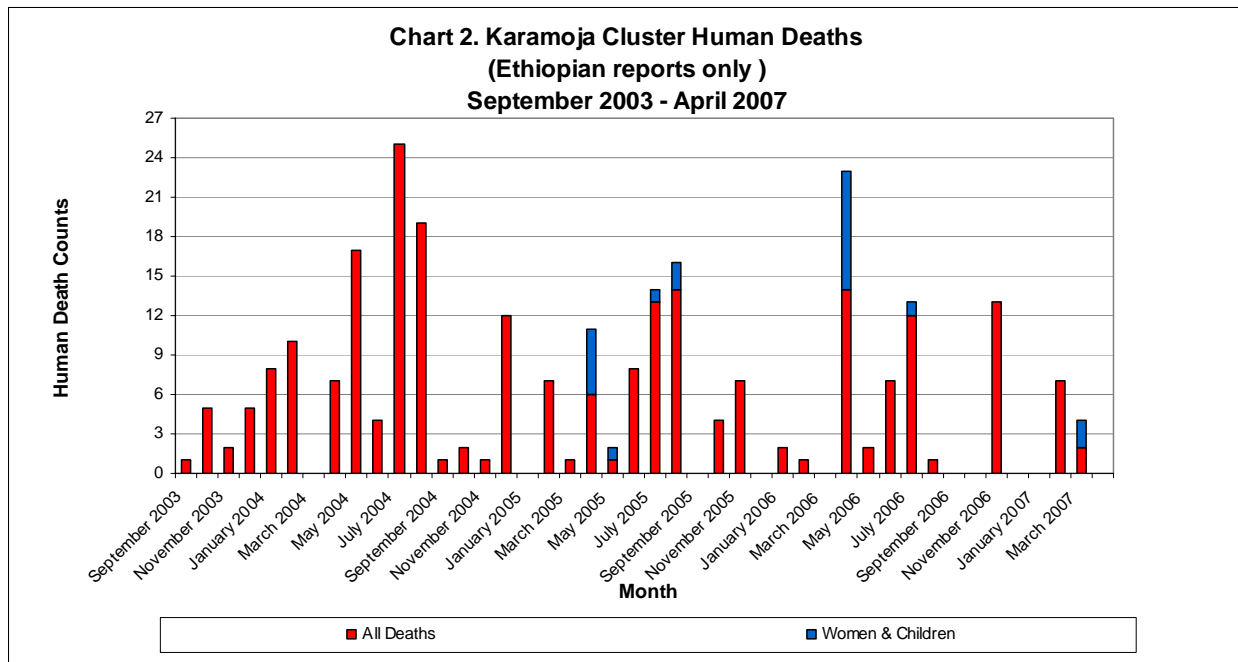
¹ For full description of Indicators see Appendix 1.

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and protest against the local administration for its “failure” to prevent attacks from the Turkana. Apprehensive that the recent development might eventually lead to a full blown communal clash, the Nyangatom Wereda administration sent its representatives to Lokitang, Kenya, through Dassenech, to consult with their Kenyan counterpart on how to diffuse the escalating tension. Both parties agreed to do their level best to restrain the youth, and to quickly start negotiation between Turkana and Nyangatom. In the subsequent meeting which was held on April 6, and which involved community representatives from both sides, an agreement was reached to cease all violence and to punish violators of the agreement. Since this peace initiative, relations between the two communities have improved significantly and tension, as a result, subsided. Although all these activities have resulted in considerably reducing the tension, it had not managed to halt it completely. One incident had occurred in April between Nyangatom and Turkana when the latter attempted to raid livestock but thwarted by the former.

The conflict between Karo and Nyangatom as well as between Mursi and Nyangatom accounted for the other two incidents that were not cross-border. The incident with Karo was retaliation to the killing of a Nyangatom militia in December 2006 whose compensation negotiation since then had not resulted in a deal, and thus led to the revenge killing of a Karo by Nyangatom in February. The killing led to the blockage of the road to Jinka by Hamer that forced travelers to take a detour through Dassenech which takes longer time to arrive at the zonal capital.

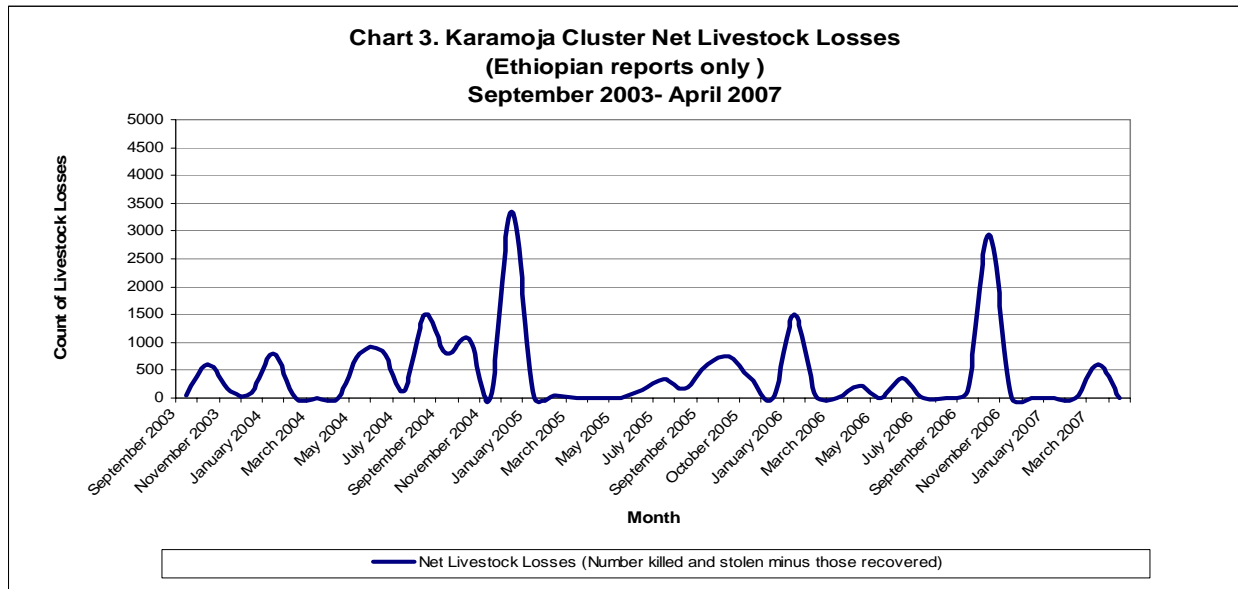
Human deaths for the reporting period are presented in **Chart 2** (below);



A total of 9 human deaths occurred in the reporting period. Human death was highest in February corresponding to the fact that the highest number of violent incidents occurred during this same month. Out of the total deaths of 9 people, 5 were Nyangatom, 3 were Turkana and 1 was Karo. Among the 5 dead Nyangatom, two were boys. Their age and the manner they were killed had ignited rage in Nyangatom community as it was considered a “message” from Turkana to convey their contempt and hatred towards the Nyangatom. Had it not been for the “quick” intervention by the Nyangatom Wereda officials the situation could have deteriorated.

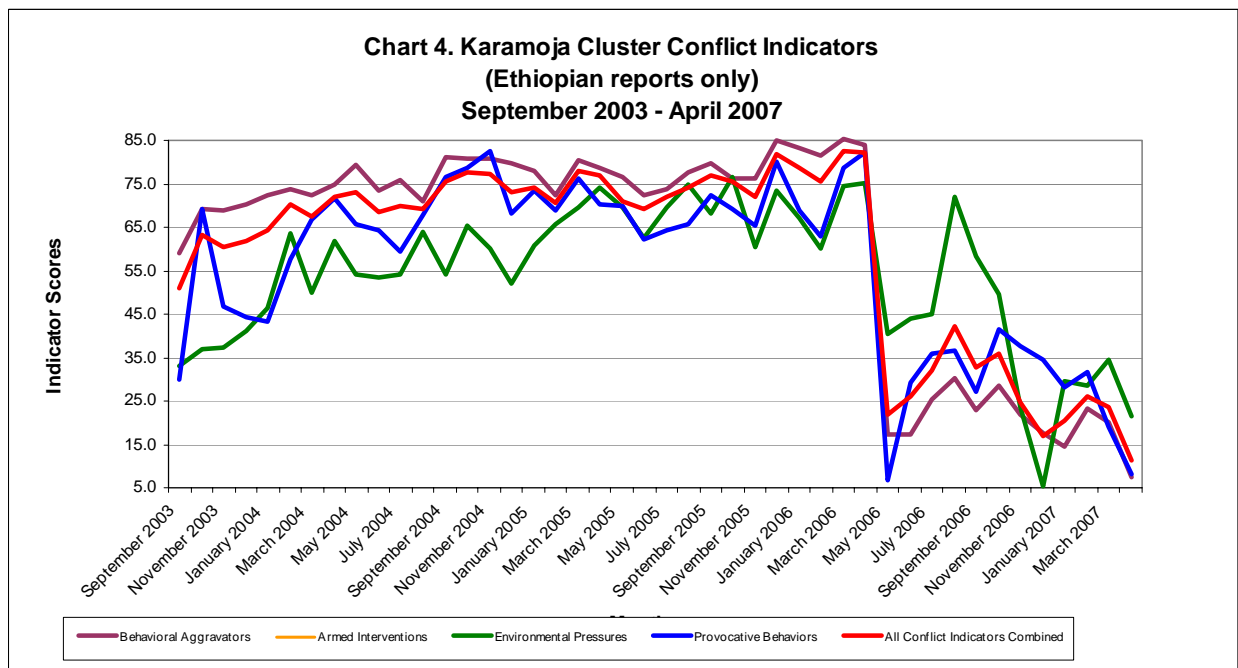
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Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



A total of 600 goats were reported lost in the reporting period in a raid that occurred in March as stated in Chart 1 above. The raid, which occurred in Kibish area, had also led to the dreadful killing of the two boys mentioned earlier above. The number of raid incidents was low in line with the overall decline of incidents particularly since the second half of March. On the other hand, the fact that the Turkana and Nyangatom were on high alert had probably made mounting successful raids a very difficult endeavor to undertake.

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



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Conflict Indicators in Chart 4 above highlight Aggravating Behavior, Environmental Pressures, Provocative Behaviors, and all Combined Conflict Indicators². The data shows that these indicators have continued to be low through the reporting period.

With the dry season descending in the area after the end of Nov.- Dec. 2006 rainy season, Environmental Pressure was relatively high up until the end of March. The pressure was more in Kibish area of reporting as some Nyangatom who live in the borderline kebeles were forced to abandon their grazing areas and agriculture plots as the relation with Turkana of Kenya deteriorated. This led to concentration of cattle in secure dry season grazing areas such as near Omo Park and led to competition for water and pasture. The pressure eased beginning April with the commencement of the second rainy season (April – June) as well as with the return of relative calmness in Kibish after the start of peace negotiation between Turkana and Nyangatom.

With the conflict and tension between Turkana and Nyangatom reaching its peak, Provocative Behavior in Kibish was high. But since the graph shows an aggregated value of all the areas of reporting, it is not as high as it is expected to be. Many provocative behaviors were observed in Kibish: Elders were giving blessing to the youth to carry out attacks and avenge the barrage of assaults and raids they suffered from Turkana, not only in this reporting period but also in the past ones. The Youth were more than willing to undertake this initiative and thus were seen flocking in groups in hot spot areas looking for “action”. Making the situation more volatile was the increasing presence of Nyangatom and Topossa youth from Nayita, Sudan to lend hand to the Nyangatom. Provocative Behavior declined starting from the end of March with the return of relative calm as a result of the peace initiative which was launched in the second half of March to diffuse tensions between the Turkana and Nyangatom. Blessing ceased, elders forbid the youth coming from Nayita and the Nyangatom youth were ordered to show maximum restraint.

Aggravating Behavior, like the previous two aggregate indicators, declined in April after a rise in the first three months. Cross border trade between Nyangatom and Turkana in Kibish area was cut off during most of the reporting period. Interaction between the two communities had literally ceased which in turn increased the hatred between the two communities. Most of self-help activities such as farming along the banks of River Kibish were interrupted in Kibish borderline Kebeles. Some of the residents in these kebeles have even abandoned the area and moved to Kuraz Mt and near Omo National Park. Sale of bullets increased during the period as the communities embraced themselves for an eventual full-fledged clash. But all these looked to have been reversed in April with the advent of peace after the March peace agreement. Mobile traders were observed moving back and forth from Kibish Kenya to Kibish Ethiopia, and Self help activities resumed.

² For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.

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

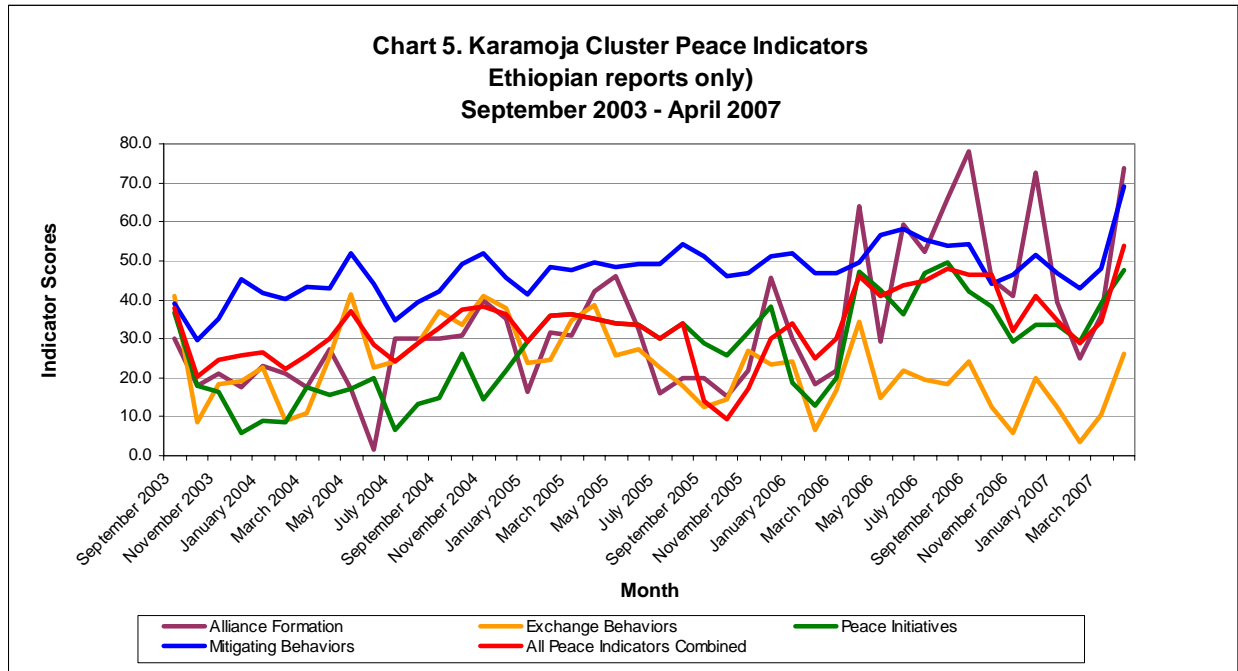


Chart 5 highlights peace indicators including Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined³.

The graph for Peace Initiatives was moderately low throughout the reporting period but rose in April mainly due to the new peace endeavors in Kibish that started in March followed by subsequent meetings in April. Although there were no new peace initiatives in Dassenech, the peace activities that were put in motion in the past one year continued without interruption reinforcing the peaceful ties with neighboring communities of Turkana and Nyangatom. Training on conflict prevention by EPARDA mobilizers was consistently given to peace committees and residents in various Kebeles. On top of that the Wereda administration had been active in engaging the local community in the area of law and order. The inculcation of the virtue of peace was so deep that for instance in February the Dassenech elders held discussion amongst themselves to discuss on how they could provide their good office to mediate between Turkana and Nyangatom.

This peace activity in Dassenech was later emulated in March in Kibish when, as discussed earlier, the Nyangatom administration took the initiative to contact its Kenyan counterpart to diffuse the tension that was piling up in March. The consultation led to the April 6 meeting where representatives from both communities participated. Among the concerns raised and discussed, one key issue was how to deal with spoilers of the prevailing truce. They agreed that any spoiler from both sides should be punished by being brought before the council of traditional elders or the formal court. Another one was the importance of sharing early warning information. The participants agreed that sharing early warning information about an impending attack as well as possible escalation of conflict is crucial to reducing the incidence of conflicts and tensions. The meeting also stressed the importance of initiating peace talk with the elders of Nyangatom and Toposa in Nayita, South Sudan as the conflict is intrinsically linked with these groups and

³ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2.

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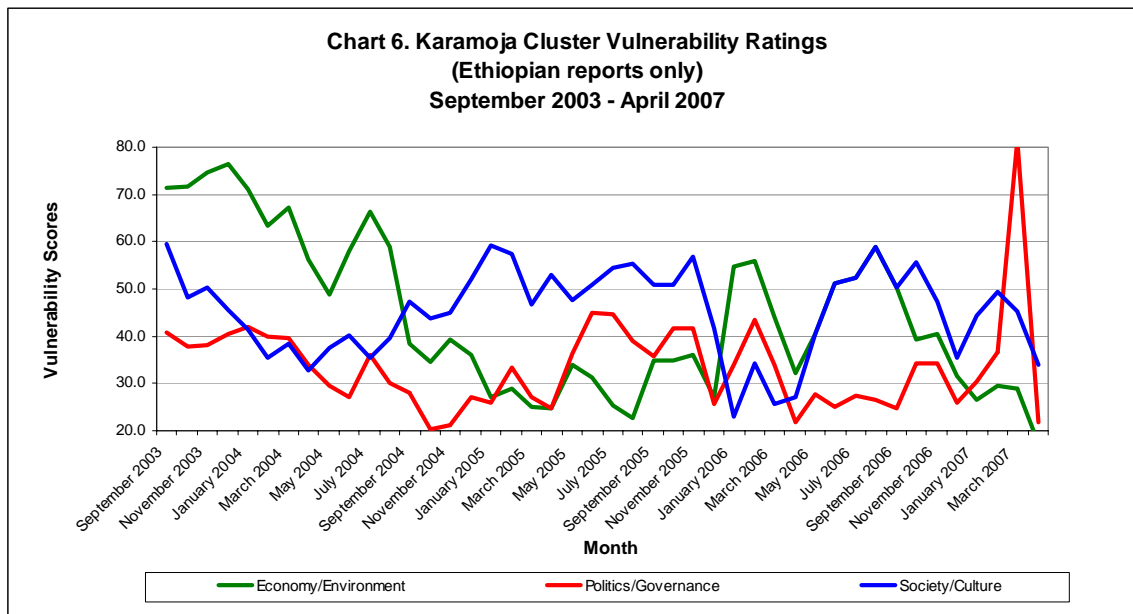
without whom it will be difficult for the peace agreement to hold. The meeting agreed to hold a follow up meeting in Lodwar Town Kenya in few weeks time. In related news, there was an attempt by PACT Ethiopia – Jinka office to initiate the talk with the Nyangatom and Toposa of Sudan, however due to the heavy rainfall it was postponed.

Exchange Behaviors was relatively low until end of March but showed strong improvement in April. By disaggregating the data it was observed that, as expected there was very little exchange and interaction in Kibish while there was booming cross border trade and commodity exchange in Dassenech with Turkana. Yet since the graph is an aggregate of all the reporting areas it showed a lower value for the first three months due to low records in Kibish. However, with the improvement of relation between Turkana and Nyangatom starting from late March Exchange Behaviors showed a marked increase in April. During this month in all areas of reporting there was progress in terms of cross border trade, commodity exchanges with the adjacent communities.

Alliance Formation also showed a marked increase in April with improved collaboration between Nyangatom administration, the community and that of Kibish (Kenya) Division Officials and local representatives. In Nebremus, the collaboration between local administration, the community and civil society remained strong as ever.

Mitigating Behaviors remained relatively strong except to a decline in February. Provision of education and health care centers, distribution of relief food supply and implementation of help activities were disrupted in Kibish area during this month as the tension with Turkana reached its peak. In the other months, these services remained active. Particularly in Dassenech, in addition to the provision of social services, some of the development plans like the one initiated by EPARDA to assist selected households to cultivate 20 Hectare land started. Similarly, the same organization has initiated micro-finance scheme to selected beneficiaries in some of the Dassenech kebeles.

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



The inadequacy of the Nyangatom Wereda administration to protect its community from Turkana attack, the lack of the people trust on the local state machinery as expressed in their

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 protest, the decline of law and order and the rise of tension and displacement of people and the lack of any semblance of peace initiative had forced the Politics and Governance Vulnerability

Ratings in February to reach its highest ever, all forced by the situation in Kibish. But things improved by end of March and April as the local administration intervened and peace initiative began to show results. Thus, the decline of the Ratings in the following months.

Economy/Environment showed a decline as the Environmental Pressure eased with the advent of the rainy season towards the end of March and as cross border trade and new markets resumed their function after a peace agreement was reached between Turkana and Nyangatom.

Society/Culture Vulnerability also declined toward the second half of the reporting period. This is particularly related to the improvement of ties between Turkana and Nyangatom which encouraged cross border interaction as well as led to the invitation of Turkana to traditional celebrations held to praise and bless the peace agreement in Kibish.

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

	Date	Incidents	Human Deaths	Livestock losses
Kibish, Kuraz Woreda	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	5	7	0
	Apr-07	1	2	600
	May-07	1	0	0
	Total	7	9	600
Nebremus, Kuraz Woreda	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	0	0	0
	Apr-07	0	0	0
	May-07	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
Bubua, Kuraz Woreda	Jan-07	0	0	0
	Feb-07	0	0	0
	Apr-07	0	0	0
	May-07	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0
Grand total		7	9	600

Comparative Analysis

Type	Sep. – Dec., 2006	Jan. – April 2007
Incidents	15	7
Human death	13	9
Livestock Loss	3061	600
Cross border incidents	15	5

The comparison above showed a sharp decline in all accounts for the reporting period January – April 2007. This does not mean, however, that conflict in the area decreased. In fact all the indicators revealed that the intensity of the tension in Kibish area was as strong as it was in the previous reporting period (Sept-Dec 2006). Yet, the magnitude of incidents, and the associated loss of human life and property were not as expected to be. This might be due to the reason that the communities were waiting for favorable time/condition to launch attacks but were not afforded as often as they wish. On the other hand, the impact of the peace initiative starting from March contributed in reducing the tension and conflict in Kibish area of reporting.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

Provocative cultural behaviors, such as pre-raid blessing continue to be the main aggravating factor to the conflict in the area. Environmental pressure caused by the advent of dry season as well as inaccessibility of grazing areas and watering points in Kibish area of reporting due to the rising tension with Turkana also proved to be important factor.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Easy availability of bullets and small arms continue to stoke the conflict during this period. Disruption of self help activities that complement livelihood such as farming in Kibish, inadequacy of the Nyangatom Wereda administration to restrain and protect its constituency, and absence of civil society activities in the areas of peace and development in Kibish aggravated the conflict as well.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

Peace initiatives in Nyangatom and Dassenech areas in collaboration with local administration and the community proved to be an important factor in diffusing conflict in the area. The relevance of peace initiatives cannot be stressed more as the area is a conflict zone and requires intervention that aim at reversing the state of violence. Provision of education, health care and relief supply also led to easing of tension/vulnerability. Also relevant were community development initiatives that complemented livelihood, such as the one being undertaken by EPARDA to cultivate 20 hectare of land for 20 selected households and the introduction of credit scheme for pastoralists.

**IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster
RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS**

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<p>Support the peace initiatives of local government and the civil society in averting conflict</p> <p>Need to initiate contacts with Kenyan CEWERU to address cross-border attacks by the Turkana of Kenya on the Nyangatom</p>	<p>Strengthen the coordination and institutional mechanism linking federal, regional and local organs of government and civil society to solicit better response</p>
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<p>Extend their peace initiatives to other reporting areas, particularly to Kibish to mitigate the tension between Nyangatom and Turkana</p>	<p>Follow and sustain the peace activities (cross border/national) by including pastoralist elders, youth, women, etc</p>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<p>Strengthen coordination and networking to mitigate conflict by incorporating the community, local administration within as well as across the border</p>	<p>Consolidate and possibly expand their development initiatives by including the pastoralists themselves</p>
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<p>Support the peace activities of local NGOs, especially the cross border ones</p>	<p>Provide resource and “expertise” for development and peace initiatives</p>

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Appendix 1: Description of Indicators (from the Situation Reports)

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 2: Definitions of the Incident Categories

<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 Demonstration	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	July 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
August 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	August 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
September 2003	0	0	3	0	3	September 2003	1	0	0.0
October 2003	0	1	2	0	3	October 2003	5	0	0.0
November 2003	1	1	3	0	5	November 2003	2	0	0.0
December 2003	0	2	1	1	4	December 2003	5	0	0.0
January 2004	0	1	2	1	4	January 2004	8	0	0.0
February 2004	0	3	1	1	5	February 2004	10	0	0.0
March 2004	0	1	0	0	1	March 2004	0	0	N/A
April 2004	0	0	2	4	6	April 2004	7	0	0.0
May 2004	0	0	2	3	5	May 2004	17	0	0.0
June 2004	0	4	2	1	7	June 2004	4	0	0.0
July 2004	0	0	3	1	4	July 2004	25	0	0.0
August 2004	0	3	1	0	4	August 2004	19	0	0.0
September 2004	0	1	1	1	3	September 2004	1	0	0.0
October 2004	0	0	1	1	2	October 2004	2	0	0.0
November 2004	0	1	0	0	1	November 2004	1	0	0.0
December 2004	0	4	3	1	8	December 2004	12	0	0.0
January 2005	0	1	0	0	1	January 2005	0	0	N/A
February 2005	0	4	1	0	5	February 2005	7	0	0.0
March 2005	0	1	0	0	1	March 2005	1	0	0.0
April 2005	0	1	0	0	1	April 2005	6	5	83.3
May 2005	0	3	0	1	4	May 2005	1	1	100.0
June 2005	0	10	1	2	13	June 2005	8	0	0.0
July 2005	0	7	3	1	11	July 2005	13	1	7.7
August 2005	0	3	3	2	8	August 2005	14	2	14.3
September 2005	0	2	3	0	5	September 2005	0	0	N/A
October 2005	0	2	3	0	5	October 2005	4	0	0.0
November 2005	0	7	3	0	10	November 2005	7	0	0.0
December 2005	0	0	0	0	0	December 2005	0	0	N/A
January 2006	0	2	1	0	3	January 2006	2	0	0.0
February 2006	0	0	1	0	1	February 2006	1	0	0.0
March 2006	0	0	0	0	0	March 2006	0	0	N/A
April 2006	0	4	2	1	7	April 2006	14	9	64.3
May 2006	0	5	0	0	5	May 2006	2	0	0.0
June 2006	0	2	0	4	6	June 2006	7	0	0.0
July 2006	0	3	1	2	6	July 2006	12	1	8.3
August 2006	0	1	0	0	1	August 2006	1	0	0.0
September 2006	0	0	3	0	3	September 2006	0	0	N/A
October 2006	0	2	4	2	8	October 2006	0	0	N/A
November 2006	0	2	0	2	4	November 2006	13	0	0.0
December 2006	0	0	0	0	0	December 2006	0	0	N/A
January 2007	0	0	0	0	0	January 2007	0	0	N/A
February 2007	0	3	0	2	5	February 2007	7	0	0.0
March 2007	0	0	1	0	1	March 2007	2	2	100.0
April 2007	0	0	0	1	1	April 2007	0	0	N/A
totals	1	87	57	35	180	totals	241	21	8.7

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
July 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	July 2003	N/A
August 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	August 2003	N/A
September 2003	0.0	30.0	33.0	58.9	50.9	September 2003	55
October 2003	0.0	69.3	36.8	69.3	63.3	October 2003	600
November 2003	0.0	46.7	37.3	68.9	60.6	November 2003	124
December 2003	0.0	44.2	41.0	70.1	61.9	December 2003	100
January 2004	0.0	43.3	46.4	72.2	64.2	January 2004	799
February 2004	0.0	57.5	63.5	73.8	70.1	February 2004	7
March 2004	0.0	66.7	50.0	72.4	67.6	March 2004	0
April 2004	0.0	71.7	62.0	74.9	72.1	April 2004	0
May 2004	0.0	65.7	54.3	79.4	73.2	May 2004	800
June 2004	0.0	64.4	53.3	73.3	68.6	June 2004	850
July 2004	0.0	59.3	54.0	75.9	70.0	July 2004	120
August 2004	0.0	67.8	64.0	70.9	69.3	August 2004	1500
September 2004	0.0	76.7	54.0	81.2	75.6	September 2004	800
October 2004	0.0	78.7	65.2	80.6	77.6	October 2004	1080
November 2004	0.0	82.5	60.0	80.9	77.2	November 2004	0
December 2004	0.0	68.3	52.0	79.6	73.2	December 2004	3359
January 2005	0.0	73.3	60.9	77.9	74.2	January 2005	0
February 2005	0.0	68.9	65.7	72.3	70.7	February 2005	43
March 2005	0.0	76.1	69.7	80.3	77.8	March 2005	0
April 2005	0.0	70.4	74.2	78.7	77.0	April 2005	0
May 2005	0.0	70.0	69.5	76.6	70.9	May 2005	0
June 2005	0.0	62.2	62.7	72.3	69.4	June 2005	140
July 2005	0.0	64.4	69.6	73.9	72.0	July 2005	341
August 2005	0.0	65.7	75.0	77.6	74.0	August 2005	182
September 2005	0.0	72.2	68.3	79.7	76.8	September 2005	609
October 2005	0.0	69.2	76.6	76.1	75.4	November 2005	750
November 2005	0.0	65.3	60.4	76.1	72.0	October 2005	366
December 2005	0.0	80.0	73.4	85.1	82.0	December 2005	0
January 2006	0.0	68.9	67.0	83.3	78.7	January 2006	1500
February 2006	0.0	62.8	60.0	81.6	75.5	February 2006	50
March 2006	0.0	78.8	74.5	85.4	82.6	March 2006	0
April 2006	0.0	82.2	75.3	83.9	82.2	April 2006	209
May 2006	0.0	6.8	40.3	17.1	21.8	May 2006	0
June 2006	0.0	29.1	44.0	17.3	26.1	June 2006	369
July 2006	0.0	36.0	45.1	25.4	32.2	July 2006	0
August 2006	0.0	36.5	72.2	30.3	42.3	August 2006	0
September 2006	0.0	27.0	58.4	22.9	32.9	September 2006	127
October 2006	0.0	41.4	49.5	28.4	35.9	October 2006	2934
November 2006	0.0	37.8	23.7	21.9	24.7	November 2006	0
December 2006	0.0	34.6	5.4	17.7	16.9	December 2006	0
January 2007	0.0	28.2	29.7	14.4	20.5	January 2007	0
February 2007	0.0	31.7	28.6	23.4	25.9	February 2007	0
March 2007	0.0	19.1	34.5	19.9	23.7	March 2007	600
April 2007	0.0	8.0	21.4	7.5	11.3	April 2007	0
totals						totals	18414

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

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
July 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
August 2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
September 2003	36.7	38.9	40.8	30.0	38.0
October 2003	18.0	29.8	8.7	18.0	20.2
November 2003	16.3	35.1	18.1	21.1	24.5
December 2003	5.8	45.3	19.2	17.5	25.8
January 2004	9.0	41.8	22.7	23.0	26.6
February 2004	8.8	40.3	9.2	21.3	22.3
March 2004	17.5	43.3	10.8	17.5	25.9
April 2004	15.4	43.1	25.4	27.5	29.9
May 2004	17.1	52.1	41.4	17.1	37.1
June 2004	20.0	44.1	22.8	1.7	28.6
July 2004	6.7	34.9	24.3	30.0	24.3
August 2004	13.3	39.3	28.9	30.0	29.0
September 2004	15.0	42.2	37.1	30.0	32.7
October 2004	26.0	49.1	33.7	31.0	37.5
November 2004	14.6	51.9	40.8	40.0	38.3
December 2004	21.7	45.6	37.9	35.0	36.4
January 2005	29.3	41.3	23.8	16.4	29.3
February 2005	35.9	48.5	24.7	31.7	35.9
March 2005	36.2	47.6	34.7	30.8	36.2
April 2005	35.0	49.4	38.5	42.2	35.0
May 2005	33.9	48.3	25.6	46.2	33.9
June 2005	33.7	49.3	27.2	32.5	33.7
July 2005	30.1	49.3	22.4	16.0	30.1
August 2005	34.0	54.3	17.8	20.0	34.0
September 2005	28.8	51.3	12.5	20.0	14.2
October 2005	25.6	46.2	14.6	15.4	9.2
November 2005	31.7	46.7	27.0	22.0	17.3
December 2005	38.1	51.0	23.6	45.7	30.0
January 2006	18.6	52.0	24.2	30.0	34.1
February 2006	12.8	46.9	6.7	18.3	25.0
March 2006	20.0	46.9	17.0	21.8	29.9
April 2006	47.0	49.4	34.2	64.2	45.9
May 2006	42.6	56.7	15.0	29.3	40.9
June 2006	36.4	58.2	22.0	59.5	43.8
July 2006	46.9	55.4	19.3	52.3	45.1
August 2006	49.6	53.9	18.2	65.9	47.9
September 2006	42.2	54.4	24.4	78.2	46.6
October 2006	38.4	44.3	12.6	45.5	46.6
November 2006	29.3	46.3	5.7	41.1	32.0
December 2006	33.4	51.7	19.8	72.7	41.2
January 2007	33.6	46.9	12.5	39.5	34.8
February 2007	29.2	43.0	3.7	25.0	28.7
March 2007	39.0	48.1	10.6	36.0	34.5
April 2007	47.7	69.0	26.3	73.8	53.7