

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: May – August 2007

For the Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ethiopian CEWERU
October 15th, 2007

CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

May through August 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
October 15th, 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 May through August 2007 set in the context of all reports submitted from January 2004 through August, 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 May through August 2007, 22 livestock were reported raided on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 6 incidents, of which 3 were cross border in that they involved communities from neighboring Kenya.

All the incidents, human deaths and livestock losses occurred in Kibish area of reporting in Nyangatom wereda. The actors involved were Karo, Nyangatom of Ethiopia and Turkana of Kenya.. Dry weather and floods, cultural practices such as blessing and forecasting were the main structural sources of the conflict. Interruption of livelihood complementing activities such as cross border trade and road construction; easy availability of small arms and bullets were the other factors that influenced the conflict.

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

On the other hand, the uninterrupted provision of health services and relief supply, the continuance of government development programs as well as the unrelenting effort for peace negotiation restrained the conflict from engulfing the whole area of the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster.

In general, the situation remained to be similar to that of the previous update. The dynamics and the actors continued to be alike to the conflict and incidents reported in the last update. In the same way the structural and proximate causes were corresponding in both periods.

The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have contributed funds towards this effort. CEWARN in collaboration with Virtual Research Associates (VRA) developed the early warning methodology and reporting tool. Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update September-December 2007 for the Ethiopian 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.

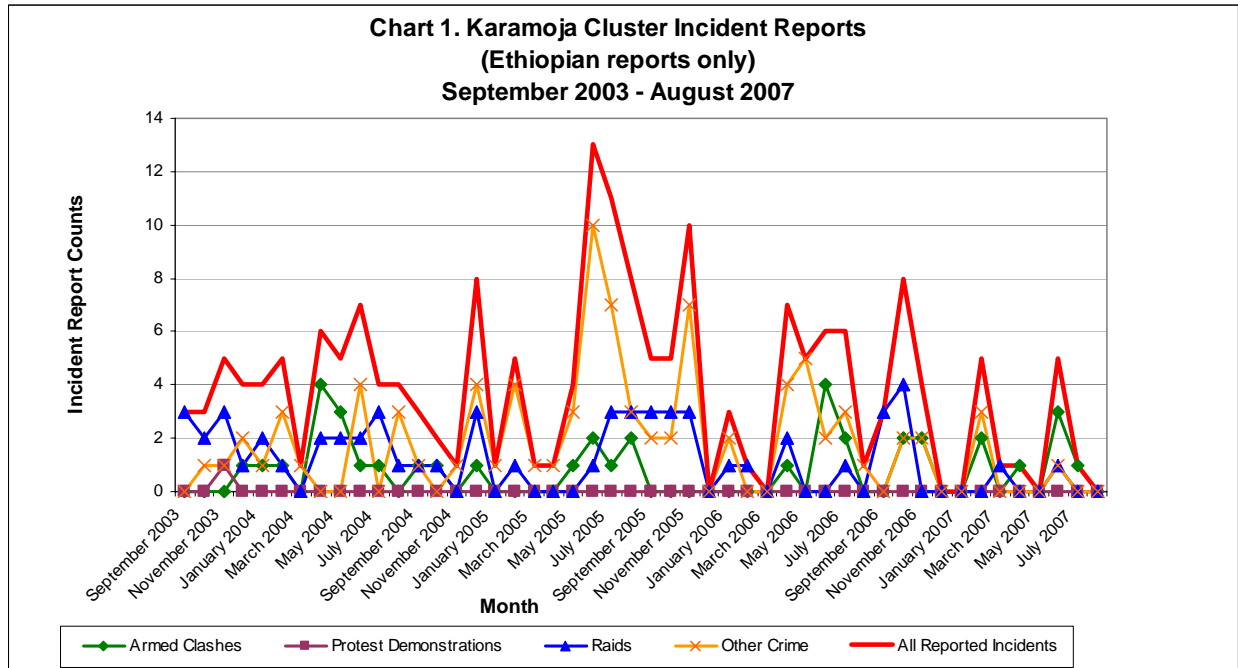
IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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 6 incidents occurred during the reporting period. Out of these 6 incidents, 2 were Organized Raids, 2 Armed Clashes and 2 Other Crimes. The highest number of incidents occurred in June. All incidents occurred in Kisbish area of reporting.

Out of the total 6 incidents 3 were cross border and the communities involved were Nyangatom and Turkana from Ethiopia and Kenya respectively. The remaining 3 incidents were between Nyangatom and their neighboring Karo community who live in Hamer Wereda of South Omo Zone.

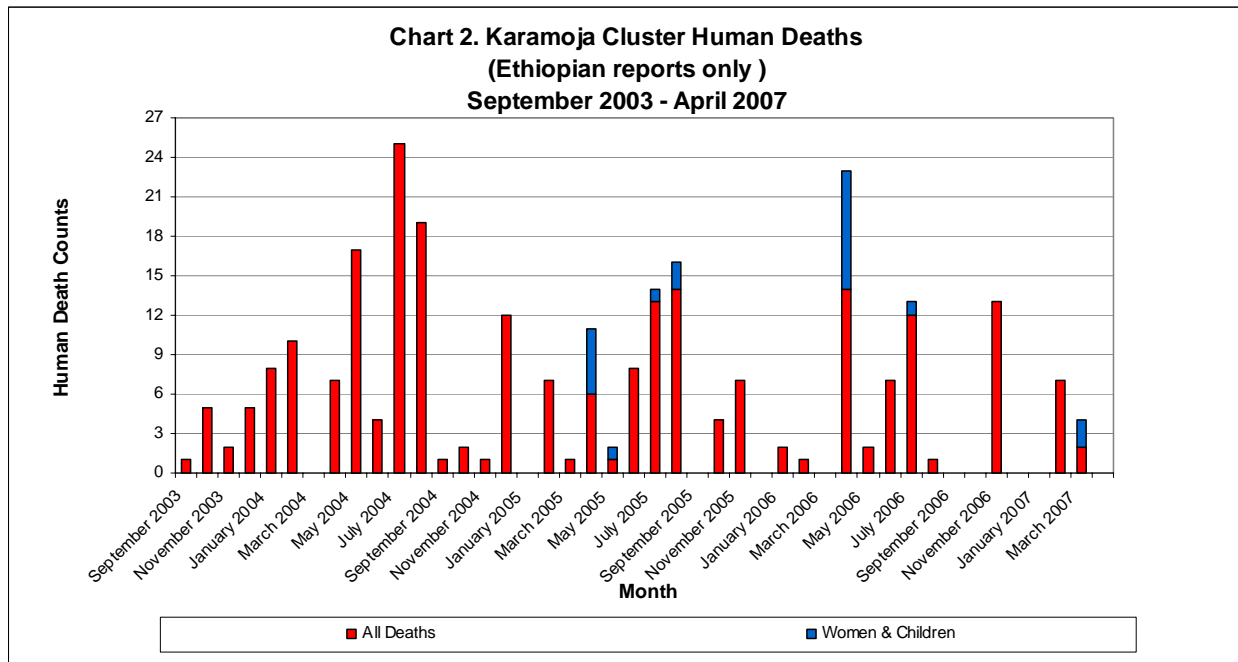
As it has been the case for quite a while, tension and incidents between Turkana and Nyangatom continued to appear during this period, despite concerted peace efforts by the local officials beginning from March-April, 2007. In two different occasions – on June 9th and August 14th – the Turkana encroached into Nyangatom territory in Kajamakin kebele and raided cattle from the Nyangatom. In another incident, on August 3, the Turkana entered into the compound of Guinea Worm Eradication Project run by the Carter Centre in Nyangatom Wereda, and took away around 200 galvanized steels. These incidents fuelled the general apprehension that clouded the border Kebeles and grazing points in the area of reporting.

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

Another tension and violent conflict observed in Kibsih AOR was between Karo and Nyangatom. The immediate source of this escalating conflict was the killing of a Nyangatom militia in Hamer Wereda on December 2006 by Karo community member and the subsequent failure of negotiation for compensation between elders of the two communities. The implication of the failure of agreement between the two communities was felt initially in the last reporting period when the Nyangatom in retaliation killed a Karo community member in February 1st, 2007. As there had been no attempt to de-escalate the rising dispute, the conflict also continued with rigor in this reporting period.

Two armed clashes - one a dispute over grazing area that occurred in June 1st and another on July 13th when Karo youth while passing a grazing area at Lorrengichaw kebele, likulan grazing area fired at Nyangatom youth herders - were reported. Although no one was hurt, the clashes highlighted the continuing enmity between the two communities.

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

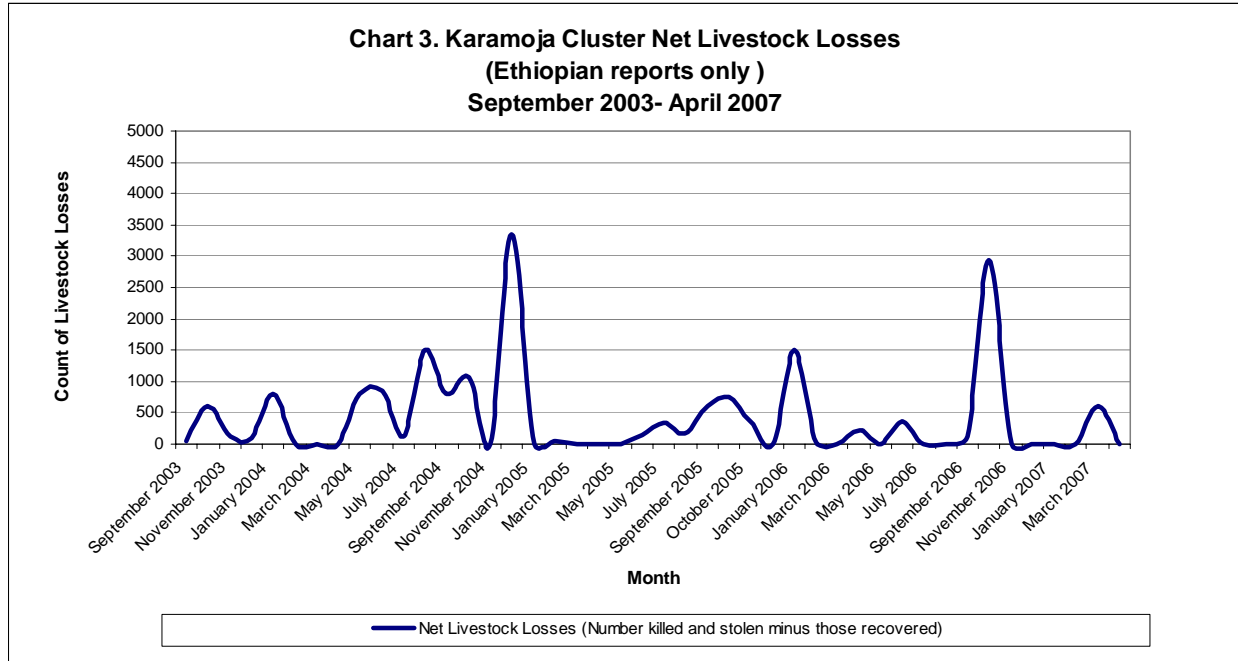


No human deaths occurred in the reporting period. The non-occurrence of death, however, does not discount the intensity of conflict during this period. As has been argued many times in the past reporting periods², it has always been difficult to establish a direct correlation between frequency of incidents and human deaths. Many factors including the context, timing and the manner in which the attacks were launched seem to have an influence on the number of deaths and injuries.

¹ Please refer to Jan-April, 2007 update

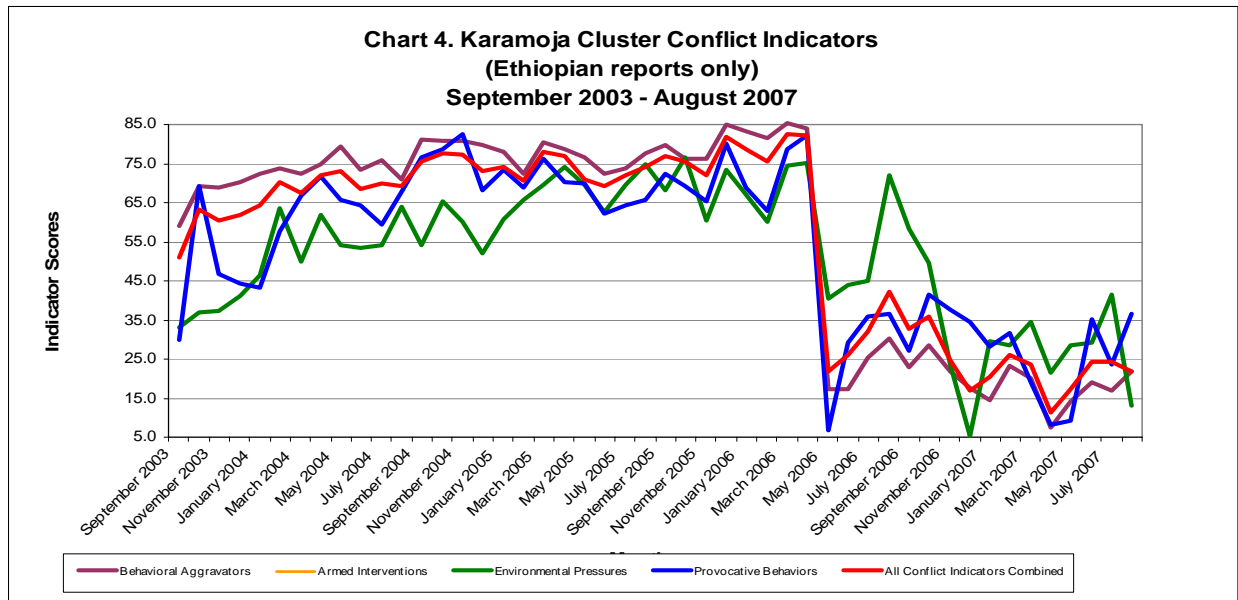
² please refer to Jan-April, 2007 update

IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster
 Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



A total of 24 livestock losses were reported for the reporting period. All losses reported were from the Nyangatom community through reports of organized raids mounted by the Turkana during two separate incidents. One was conducted on June 9, 2007 whereby the Turkana raided grazing areas in a border Kebele, known as Natikar, and looted 18 cattle. The other raid was mounted by Turkana on August 3 where they managed to get away with 4 of the 13 cattle they stole; the other 8 managed to escape and return to their place. The relative low number of livestock losses, as compared to previous reporting periods, could possibly be attributed to the increasing prudence exercised by Nyangatom community in grazing areas against raids from whom they consider "enemies".

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



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

Environmental Pressure began to ascend starting from June. The regular rainy season of April-May on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster ended towards the end of May. Dry weather descended afterwards, increasing Environmental Pressure in the area. Many of the pastoralists (both Dassenech and Nyangatom) began to move their livestock to secure dry-season grazing areas away from traditional, scattered around rainy season grazing and watering points, due to the decline of fresh rain water and pasture. This pattern of movement increased concentration of livestock in restricted grazing areas leading to competition over essential resources - water and pasture. In addition to this, the on-going conflict between Turkana and Karo had piled up the pressure on the Nyangatom community. Reports from the field indicated that the Nyangatom were forced to abandon grazing areas in Kebeles that border these two communities. For instance, they abandoned grazing areas in Lorengikachaw and Aipa Kebeles of Kibish AOR that border the Karo community as well as grazing areas in Natikar and Kajamakin Kebeles that border Turkana. Those displaced resettled in neighboring kebeles stretching the carrying capacity of the grazing areas in the latter. The rise in volume of the Omo River was another factor that contributed to a certain extent to the Environmental Pressure experienced by the Nyangatom and Dassenech communities. The magnitude of the destruction of the flooding was by far less than what was observed a year ago³; but there were instances where the river forced some communities (mainly in Kangaten Kebele, Nynagatom Wereda) to evacuate, and also destroyed Sorghum and other crops that were sown along its banks.

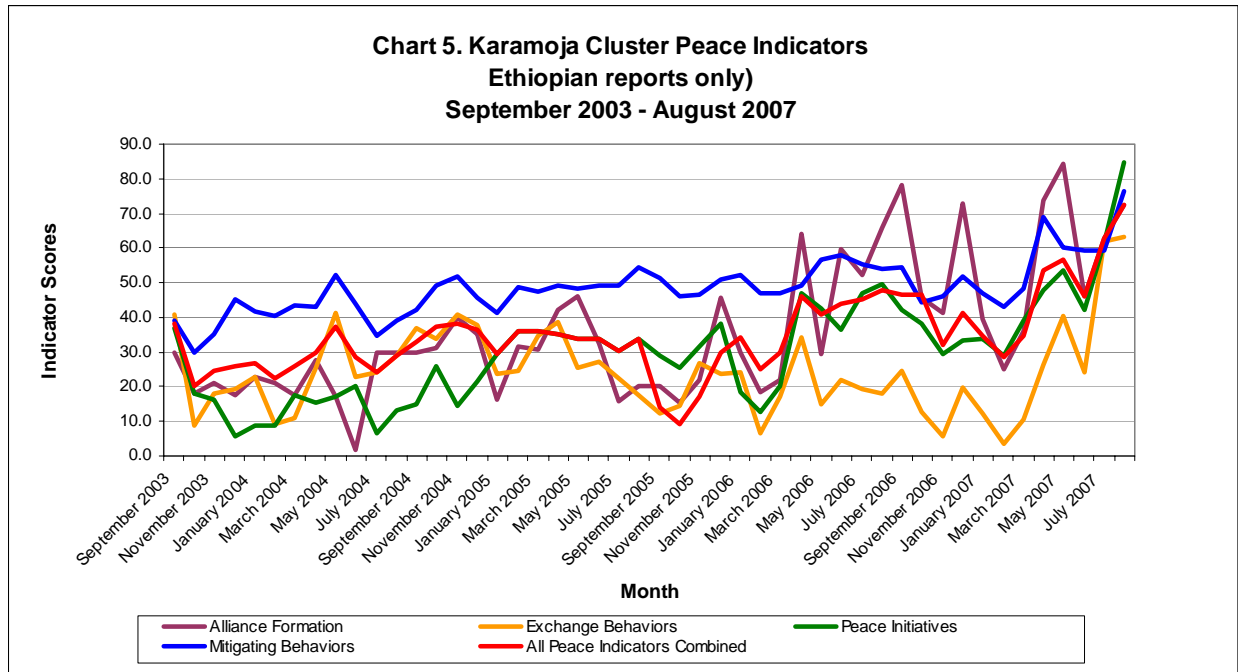
Provocative Behaviors increased after May, with a slight drop in July. Not surprisingly, most of the Provocative Behavior indicators – blessings by elders, all male movement and forecasting by traditional seers etc... – were observed in Kibish area of reporting. The frequent expression of these behaviors in this AOR was a direct product of the incidents that occurred in the area and were targeted against the perpetrators (Turkana and Karo) of the incidents. While these behaviors were born out of the incidents, they, on the other hand, helped to maintain the level of intensity and tension that prevailed in the Areas of Reporting. For instance, the incidents that occurred in June and July between Turkana and Nyangatom had provoked the elders to pass orders for the youth to carry out retaliation acts, which the latter alluded to and mobilized themselves, increasing the level of tension that had been lingering in the border areas.

Aggravating Behaviors slightly rose since May. Many of the indicators attributed to the rise of Aggravating Behaviors occurred in Kibish in line with the rise in tension and violent incidents in the AOR as compared to the other Areas of Reporting. Due to these incidents and tension, pastoral movements in areas where most of the conflict was occurring (near Karo and Turkana) were curtailed. They were forced to abandon grazing areas and watering pointing located near these border areas. Self help activities such as food for work programs were disrupted. One good example for this is the disruption of the 17 KM feeder road that used to be constructed by the active participation of Nyangatom communities after the Karo blocked the trucks that supply the stones for the construction of the road since June. In addition purchase of bullets and availability of small arms increased as the Nyangatom embraced themselves for the likely continuance of attacks. Trade and exchange of labor between Nyangatom and Turkana as well as Nyangatom and Karo subsided as all avoided each other. All these reasons aggravated conflict behavior in the area.

³ Please refer to May-August, 2006 update

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

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



Peace Initiatives showed an increase during this period. Various factors contributed for this influence. Field reports revealed that peace efforts continued in earnest in Nebremus AOR. As indicated in the previous updates, the Dassenech Peace Committees and their Turkana counterparts continued their peace dialogue to consolidate the peace that prevailed in their areas. Their efforts were complimented by the local officials from Dassenech Wereda and North Turkana District who regularly meet to jointly address problems through dialogue. Ethiopian Pastoralist Research and Development Association (EPARDA) continued its engagement as facilitator as well as giving re-trainings for community mobilizers and peace committees. The period also saw a meeting between Dassenech and Nyangatom in June to review and consolidate their peace agreement and solve issues related to the use of grazing areas and watering points.

There were also reports from Nyangatom Wereda of peace initiatives in the reporting period. July saw a peace agreement reached between Hamer and Nyangatom that halted the long standing feud between these two communities over grazing areas and watering points. The agreement was reached after 13 Hamer elders and 3 Wereda representatives went to Kangaten (Nyangatom) and discussed with their Nyangatom counterparts for a week. In August a team consisting of USAID/Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), EPARDA, Riam Riam and Turkana elders toured Nyangatom Kebeles and discussed with the communities on matters of peace between Nyangatom and Turkana. In the end it was reported that both communities have agreed to hold discussion to sort out their differences.

Alliance Formation was on the increase except for a slight decline in June. The optimism that surrounded the April peace agreement between Turkana and Nyangatom continued in May⁴.

⁴ Please refer to Jan-Apr., 2007 update

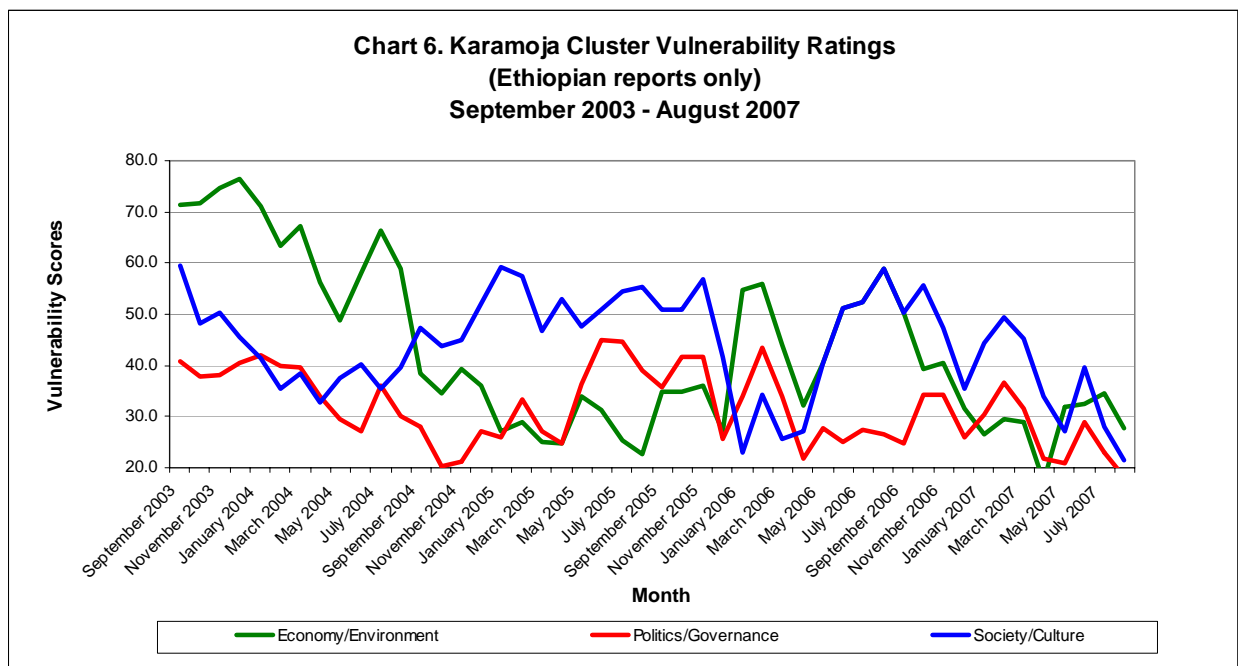
IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

That is why we saw alliance between Turkana and Nyangatom high during this month. But the optimism was short lived in June when sporadic incidents between the two communities eroded the trust and replaced it by suspicion. While the alliance between the two faltered, a new alliance was forged in July between Hamar and Nyangatom after a peace deal was brokered by elders of the two communities - thus, the reason for the rise in July and August.

Exchange Behaviors was on the rise in the reporting period except again a slight decline in June. Similar to Alliance Formation the dynamics of Exchange Behaviors followed the same pattern. In May cross border trade, inter group sharing of goods and labor, and, in some instances, inter group marriage were evident between Turkana and Nyangatom following the peace agreement in April. But these interactions ceased in June when conflict flared up between the two communities. July and August saw Exchange Behaviors picking up but this time it was between Hamar and Nyangatom following their peace accord in July.

Mitigating Behaviors was stable and moderately high towards August. Health services and relief supplies continued in all the areas of reporting without disruption. Negotiations were facilitated by EPARDA and Nyangatom wereda administrators although their efforts did not bring a lasting solution to some of the dispute particularly that of Turkana and Nyangatom. Education services were unaffected by the conflict as schools all over the Wereda were closed for the summer break (which lasts from June to September) Law enforcement and implementation of government programs continued with little disruption. The National census that was conducted in the whole country in May went without major problem in Nyanagtom and Dassenech Weredas despite the fact that these communities are mobile.

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



Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings showed a slight rise starting from May as the dry season descended and its associated environmental pressure piled up on the pastoral communities of Nyangatom and Dassenech. This pressure was further compounded by the

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

displacement of some of the Nyangatom pastoral communities as the Omo River rose inundating part of the lands along its banks, as well as by the desertion of some of the grazing and watering points in Nyangatom due to an increased tension in these areas. In addition, the disruption of cross border trade due to the conflict between Nyangatom and Turkana took its toll on the economic vulnerability of the former.

Social/Cultural Vulnerability Ratings rose in June and declined in July and August. It was not surprising to see inter-group sharing and interaction among the pastoral communities disrupted in June as sporadic conflicts between Nyangatom and Karo of Ethiopia as well as Nyangatom of Ethiopia and Turkana of Kenya emerged in this month. But after June, the vulnerability declined not because things improved between these feuding communities, but mainly due to improved relation between Nyangatom and Hamar as well as due to the continuing consolidation of peaceful relationship between Dassenech and Nyanagtom of Ethiopia as well as Dassenech of Ethiopia and Turkana communities.

Politics/Governance remained relatively low in the reporting period. The main reasons were the increasing involvement of local officials in initiating peace processes, even though some of them did not succeed in bringing lasting solution. Moreover, the implementation of government programs and social services without interruption and the conducting of national census in the Nyangatom and Dassenech Wereda without major disruption also accounted for the decline in Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings.

Comparative Analysis

| Type | Jan-April, 2007 | May-August, 2007 |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Incidents | 7 | 6 |
| Human deaths | 9 | 0 |
| Livestock losses | 600 | 22 |
| Cross border incidents | 5 | 3 |

The figures above showed that there is little difference in terms of number violent of incidents reported between this and the previous reporting periods. Similarly the actors involved in the conflicts were similar – between Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom of Ethiopia and Nyangatom and Karo of Ethiopia. This indicated that the dynamics of the conflict continued without much change. However, the impact on human deaths and livestock losses brought about by the incidents exhibited a significant variation. This variation could possibly be a support to the conclusion that it has been difficult to establish direct correlation between violent incidents, human deaths and livestock losses.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The pressure brought by environmental changes continued to be the major structural conflict aggravating factors. The interchange between dry weather and floods has made the pastoral areas harsh place to pursue the traditional mode of livelihood as witnessed in this reporting period. In addition, cultural sources of conflict such as blessings and traditional forecasting tend to ignite and maintain conflict in the area, particularly in Nyangatom wereda In June and July

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

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Availability of small arms and bullets continued to fuel the conflict. In addition, disruption of trade, self help activities and lack of societal interaction among the different pastoral communities beefed up the conflict, even though at times they were the direct product of the conflict.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

Continuing delivery of health and education services; uninterrupted supply of relief often in the form of food for work; and the implementation of government programs such as pastoral and agricultural extension programs provided the communities a respite from violence. The continuance of negotiation and dialogue was another factor that mitigated some of the conflict in the areas as witnessed in the case of the agreement reached between Hamer and Nyangatom in July

Response Recommendations

| ACTORS | SHORT TERM | MEDIUM TERM |
|--------------------|---|---|
| CEWERU | Support the peace initiatives of local government and the civil society in averting conflict Initiate cross-border peace initiatives with Kenya CEWERU to address Turkana raids. | Strengthen the coordination and institutional mechanism linking federal and local organs of government and civil society to solicit better responses to conflicts |
| LOCAL COMMUNITIES | Extend their peace initiatives to other reporting areas, particularly to Kibsh | Follow and sustain the peace activities (cross border/national) by including pastoralist elders, youth, women, etc |
| CIVIL SOCIETY | Strengthen coordination and networking to mitigate conflict | Consolidate and possibly expand their development initiatives by including the pastoralists themselves |
| INTERNATIONAL NGOs | Support the peace activities of local NGOs, especially the cross border ones | Provide resource and “expertise” for development and peace initiatives |

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

Appendix 1: Description of Indicators (from the Incident 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).

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

Appendix 2: Definitions of the Situation 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 grazing areas abandoned | Land competition Livestock disease | More livestock in secure areas |
| <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 |

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

| Month & Year | Protest Demonst ration | Other Crime | Orga nized Raids | Armed Clash | all incident | Month & Year | Human Deaths Low Estimates | Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates | percents W&C |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | | July 2003 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 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 |
| May 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | May 2007 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| June 2007 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | June 2007 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| July 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | July 2007 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| August 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | August 2007 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| totals | 1 | 88 | 58 | 39 | 186 | totals | 241 | 21 | 8.7 |

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

| Month & Year | Armed Intervention | Provocative Behavior | Environmental Pressure | Aggravating Behavior | Combined | Month & Year | Livestock Losses, net |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | July 2003 | 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 |
| May 2007 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 28.5 | 14.3 | 17.3 | May 2007 | 0 |
| June 2007 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 29.2 | 19.2 | 24.2 | June 2007 | 24 |
| July 2007 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 41.6 | 17.0 | 24.5 | July 2007 | 0 |
| August 2007 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 21.7 | August 2007 | 0 |
| | | | | | | totals | 18438 |

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 |
| May 2007 | 53.6 | 60.3 | 40.5 | 84.5 | 56.5 |
| June 2007 | 42.3 | 59.3 | 24.2 | 46.3 | 46.3 |
| July 2007 | 61.6 | 59.4 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 62.7 |
| August 2007 | 84.7 | 76.2 | 63.0 | 72.4 | 72.4 |

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

| Month & Year | Economy/ Environm ent | Politics/ Governance | Society/ Culture |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| July 2003 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| August 2003 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| September 2003 | 71.4 | 40.9 | 59.4 |
| October 2003 | 71.6 | 37.9 | 48.1 |
| November 2003 | 74.7 | 38.2 | 50.2 |
| December 2003 | 76.5 | 40.6 | 45.7 |
| January 2004 | 71.2 | 41.8 | 41.4 |
| February 2004 | 63.4 | 39.8 | 35.6 |
| March 2004 | 67.4 | 39.5 | 38.4 |
| April 2004 | 56.4 | 34.1 | 32.7 |
| May 2004 | 48.8 | 29.5 | 37.4 |
| June 2004 | 58.0 | 27.1 | 40.1 |
| July 2004 | 66.3 | 35.9 | 35.5 |
| August 2004 | 58.9 | 30.2 | 39.5 |
| September 2004 | 38.6 | 28.1 | 47.2 |
| October 2004 | 34.6 | 20.3 | 43.8 |
| November 2004 | 39.4 | 21.1 | 45.1 |
| December 2004 | 36.0 | 27.0 | 52.0 |
| January 2005 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 59.1 |
| February 2005 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 57.5 |
| March 2005 | 25.0 | 27.2 | 46.6 |
| April 2005 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 52.9 |
| May 2005 | 33.9 | 36.3 | 47.7 |
| June 2005 | 31.2 | 45.1 | 50.9 |
| July 2005 | 25.4 | 44.7 | 54.3 |
| August 2005 | 22.8 | 39.1 | 55.2 |
| September 2005 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 51.0 |
| October 2005 | 34.7 | 41.6 | 50.8 |
| November 2005 | 36.0 | 41.7 | 56.8 |
| December 2005 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 41.7 |
| January 2006 | 54.7 | 34.1 | 23.0 |
| February 2006 | 56.0 | 43.3 | 34.3 |
| March 2006 | 44.1 | 34.1 | 25.7 |
| April 2006 | 32.1 | 21.7 | 27.2 |
| May 2006 | 40.5 | 27.6 | 40.5 |
| June 2006 | 51.2 | 25.0 | 51.2 |
| July 2006 | 52.5 | 27.4 | 52.5 |
| August 2006 | 58.9 | 26.6 | 58.9 |
| September 2006 | 50.4 | 24.7 | 50.4 |
| October 2006 | 39.2 | 34.2 | 55.6 |
| November 2006 | 40.6 | 34.3 | 47.4 |
| December 2006 | 31.7 | 26.1 | 35.5 |
| January 2007 | 26.5 | 30.3 | 44.3 |
| February 2007 | 29.4 | 36.7 | 49.4 |
| March 2007 | 29.0 | 31.5 | 45.1 |
| April 2007 | 17.2 | 21.7 | 33.8 |
| May 2007 | 31.8 | 20.9 | 27.1 |
| June 2007 | 32.4 | 29.1 | 39.6 |
| July 2007 | 34.4 | 23.0 | 28.1 |
| August 2007 | 27.7 | 18.1 | 21.4 |