

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)

in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: September – December 2009

For the Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ethiopian CEWERU

February 15, 2010

CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

September through December, 2009

Area of Reporting:

Ethiopian Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Inter Africa Group (IAG)

Country Coordinator:

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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 2009 set in the context of all reports submitted from January 2004 through January 2009. The reporting locations on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster are 3 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 September through December 2009, 18 human deaths and 6109 livestock losses were reported on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 9 incident reports involving the Dassenech, Nyangatom, Turkana, and Gabra communities from Ethiopia and Kenya.

The reporting period saw the continuation of escalation of conflict between Turkana of Kenya and Dassenech and Nyangatom communities of Ethiopia as well as a couple of incidents between Gabra of Kenya and Dassenech communities. Tension between Hamar and Dassenech also remained high.

While drought and inaccessibility of resources played their part in aggravating the conflict and tension, failure to implement agreements, retrieve stolen animals and apprehend the culprits by local government officials and community leaders were the main factors behind the escalation. The rise in tension prevented free movement of the pastoralists and restricted cross-border trade and access to market. The Topossa from the Sudan were also involved in the conflict on the side of the Nyangatom and this showed that the conflicts in the area are intertwined and require a concerted regional intervention.

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On the other hand, local administration officials on the Ethiopian side actively engaged in advising and restraining the communities from conducting retaliation acts which minimized counter-revenge attacks. They also ensured uninterrupted provision of existing social services such as safety net program, education and health which eased the vulnerability of the communities. The lessening of the elder's role in instigating the conflict also helped the conflict from spiraling out of control.

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.

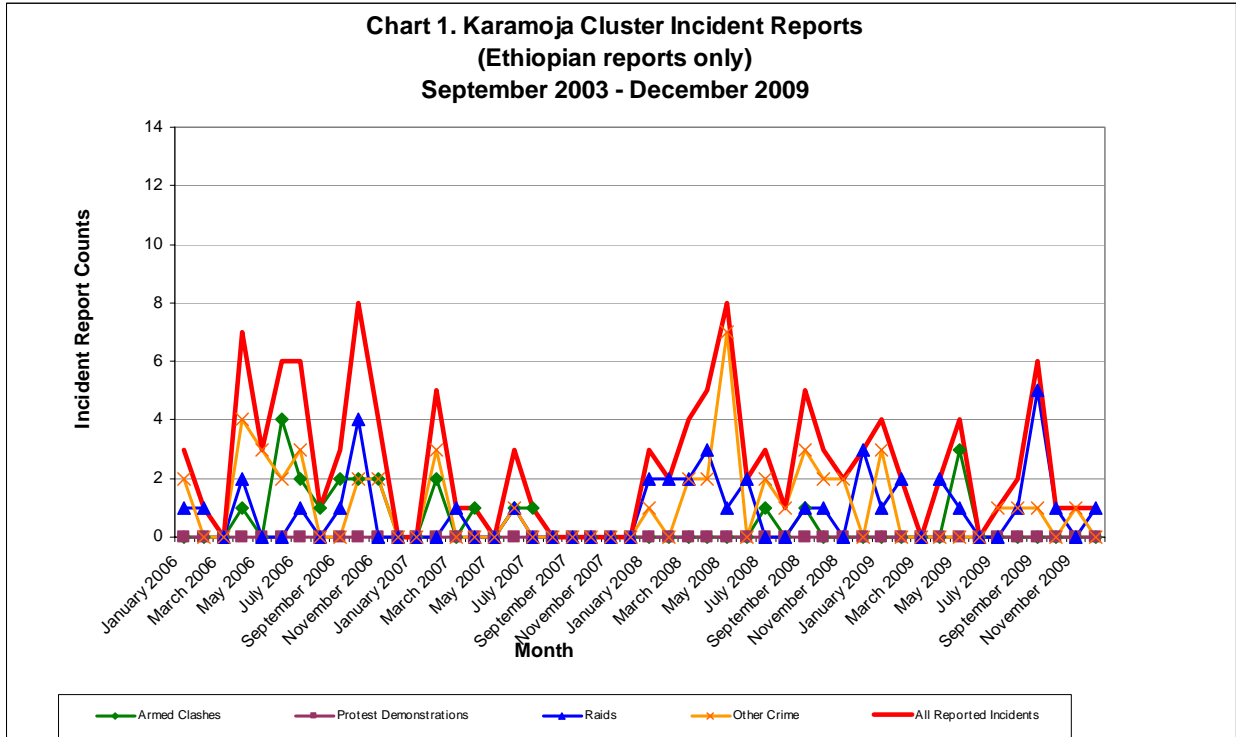
Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact CEWARN (cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update January – April 2010 for the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in May 2010. 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

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 9 incidents occurred on the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster during this reporting period. All these incidents had cross-border nature in that the antagonist parties were the Turkana and Gabra communities from Kenya and the Nyangatom and Dassenech communities from Ethiopia. . The majority of the incidents (5) were reported from Kibish Area of Reporting (AOR). Nebremus and Bubua AORs each reported 2 incidents. The majority of the incidents (6) occurred in September.

Most of the incidents (7 out of the total 9 incidents) were organized raids. Among the raids, the September 4th 2009 raid was the most severe one. The raid was mounted by Gabra (allegedly assisted by elements from Kenyan security forces) who reportedly came into the Bubua area of reporting and took 4260 livestock. This appeared to be in response to a raid that occurred on August 23rd where Dassenech took approximately 850 livestock from the Gabra in Kenya after the Gabra killed a Dassenech man. It was reported that the Kenyan security forces provided Lorries to take the livestock¹. Other notable raids include the September 20th 2009 Turkana raid where they took 400 goats from residents of Tirgiya kebele (Nyangatom) and killed 2 children in the process; and the October 13th 2009 Turkana raid where they took 500 cattle from the Nyangatom in Tirgiya kebele in Ethiopia Kibish. Some of the incidents had elicited

¹ This issue was raised by Dassenech officials in the October Nakuru meeting between Kenyan and Ethiopia officials and the issue was deferred as there was no representative from Chalbi district present at the meeting

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retaliatory responses. For instance, in apparent retaliation to the 500 cattle raided from the Nyangatom in Tirgiya kebele on October 13, The Nyangatom (with assistance from Topossa)mounted a counter raid the next day where they made away with approximately 1700 livestock from the Turkana. The Dassenech had also carried out retaliation raids on Gabra and Turkana communities on two occasions.

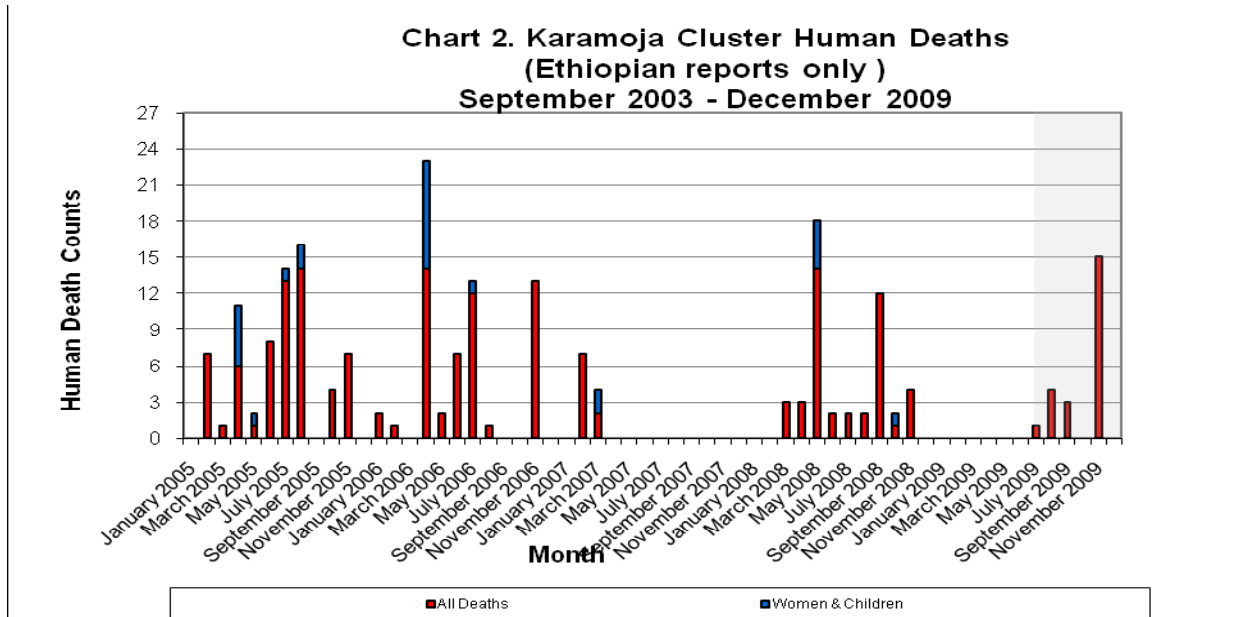
Alarmed by the escalating tension between the cross border communities, the governments of Kenya and Ethiopia organized high level meetings in October and November through their joint border commission structure. Discussions centered on how to mitigate the situation and improve the relationship between the Turkana, Nyangatom & Dassenech, and how to address the Toposa presence in the area as well. Livestock retrieval was highlighted as the primary activity that should be carried out in order to bring stability to the area. But the livestock retrieval decisions failed to be implemented as planned. It was planned to commence immediately after the Nakuru meeting in October. Thus, tension and violence continued to occur in these areas. Similarly, despite a significant gap in cross border communication, there were instances of early warning information exchanges that assisted in minimizing the outcomes of incidents. For example, information passed from the North Turkana administration to the Dasseench Woreda officials through the CEWARN mechanism in November minimized the impact of the Turkana raid on Dassenech and similarly an early warning information passed from the Nyangatom administration to North Turkana administration enabled the administration and communities to minimize their vulnerability to an apparent Nyangatom-Toposa retaliatory attack².

The previously relatively stabilized relationship between the Dassenech and Hamar is also deteriorating due to a violent assault on September 26th 2009. A Hamer individual was killed by Dassenech in Hamer area. Following the assault the relationship between the communities has been damaged.

² In both instances the information was passed through Telephone call and involved the CCs of Ethiopia, CEWARN Acting Director, FMs and the local administration officials. While the information passed had not halted the attacks, it is believed they have helped in reducing the severe damage that could have occurred.

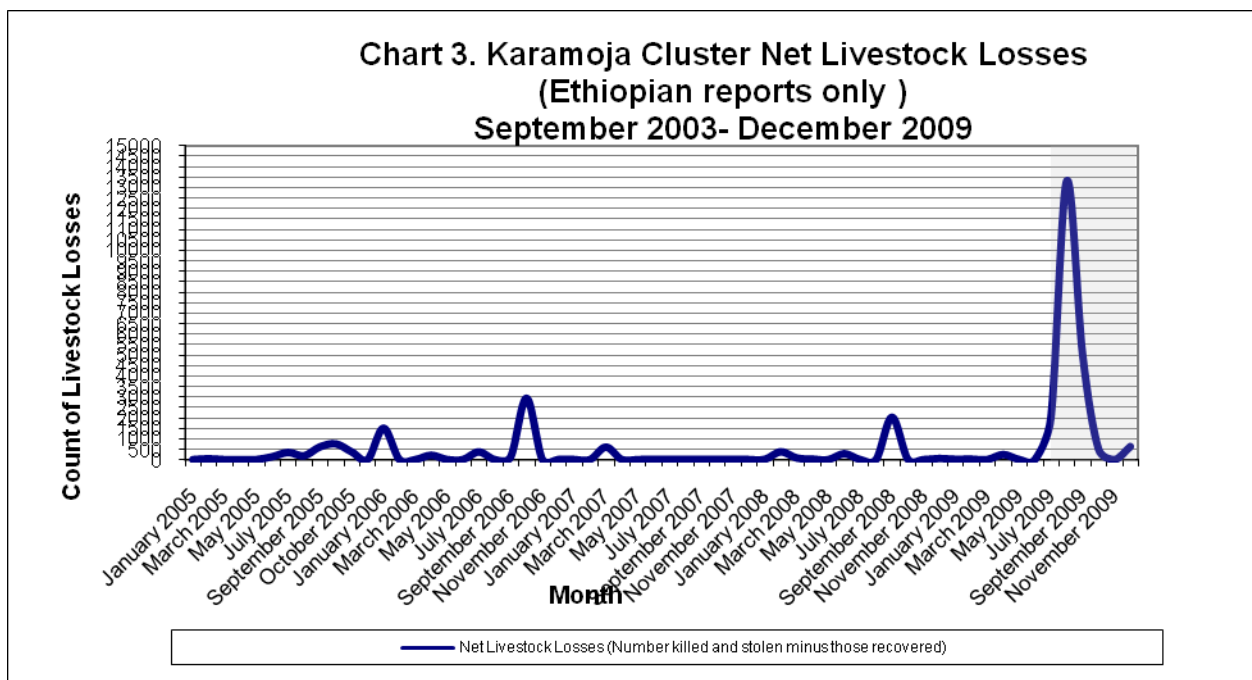
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Human deaths for the reporting period are presented in **Chart 2** (below);



A total of 18 human deaths were reported to have occurred during this period. Out of this, 15 were Turkana, 2 Nyangatom and 1 Dassenech. All the 15 Turkana deaths occurred in one incident in November 2009. This happened due to the early warning information passed from the Kenyan authorities to the Dassenech woreda which robbed the element of surprise from Turkana and their attempted organized raid, hence, was met with fierce resistance from the Dassenech.

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



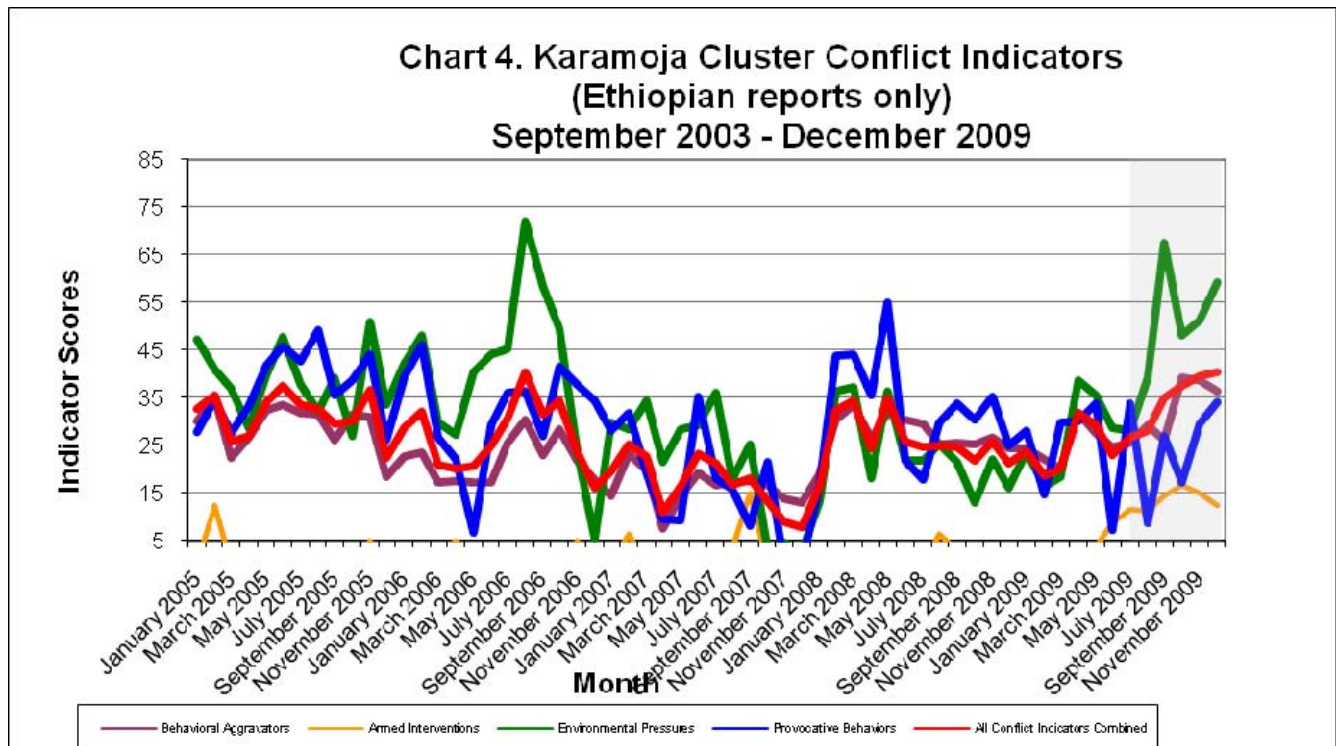
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A total of 6109 livestock were reported to have been lost during this period. Most of the loss occurred in September when organized raids were the highest. The Dassenech suffered the largest loss. In one Incident on 04 September 4260 livestock belonging to Dassenech were taken away by Gabra (the Kenyan Security forces were accused of providing cover and lorries for Gabra raiders) from Chalabi district from the grazing area between Bubua and Eleret in response to the Dassenech raid in August, 2009. Other notable raids include the October 13th and December 4 raids that resulted in the loss of 500 Nyangatom and 620 Dassenech livestock respectively. All in all the Nyangatom lost 1229 livestock to Turkana and the Dassenech lost 4880 to Turkana and Gabra communities.

The period also saw cross-border raids mounted by Nyangatom and Dassenech that resulted in the loss of livestock. For instance, in October the Nyangatom raided Turkana in Kibish Kenya and made away with 1700 livestock and in September, the Dassenech raided Turkana and made away with 200 cattle.

September recorded both the highest number of raids and livestock loss. The fact that there have been little retrieval efforts by the governments and community have contributed to the escalation of raids as the communities see it as the only alternative option to restock for livestock lost. The Gabra raid and the alleged involvement of security forces by providing cover and lorries were reported by the Ethiopian officials during the Nakuru meeting between the Rift Valley Province and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional States. But the meeting deferred the issue because there were no officials representing the Chalbi district, where the security forces were alleged to have come from.

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



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Provocative Behaviors despite a brief drop in October remained Moderate.. Footprints of “enemy” group (Turkana) had been observed in many areas of Nyangatom and Dassenech which in turn provoked counter mobilization of the youth from these communities. This had directly led to violence in some instances. For example, in November the the suspicious movement of Turkana had led to the large mobilization of Dassenech youth which led to a to an incident that claimed the lives of 15 Turkana. This tit-for-tat mobilization was further triggered by forecasts of traditional seers who predicted impending attacks. Such was particularly observed in Kibish AORs throughout the period. Interestingly though, despite the escalating tension elders role in inciting violence was minimal during this period as there was little pre-raid blessings reported in all areas of reporting.

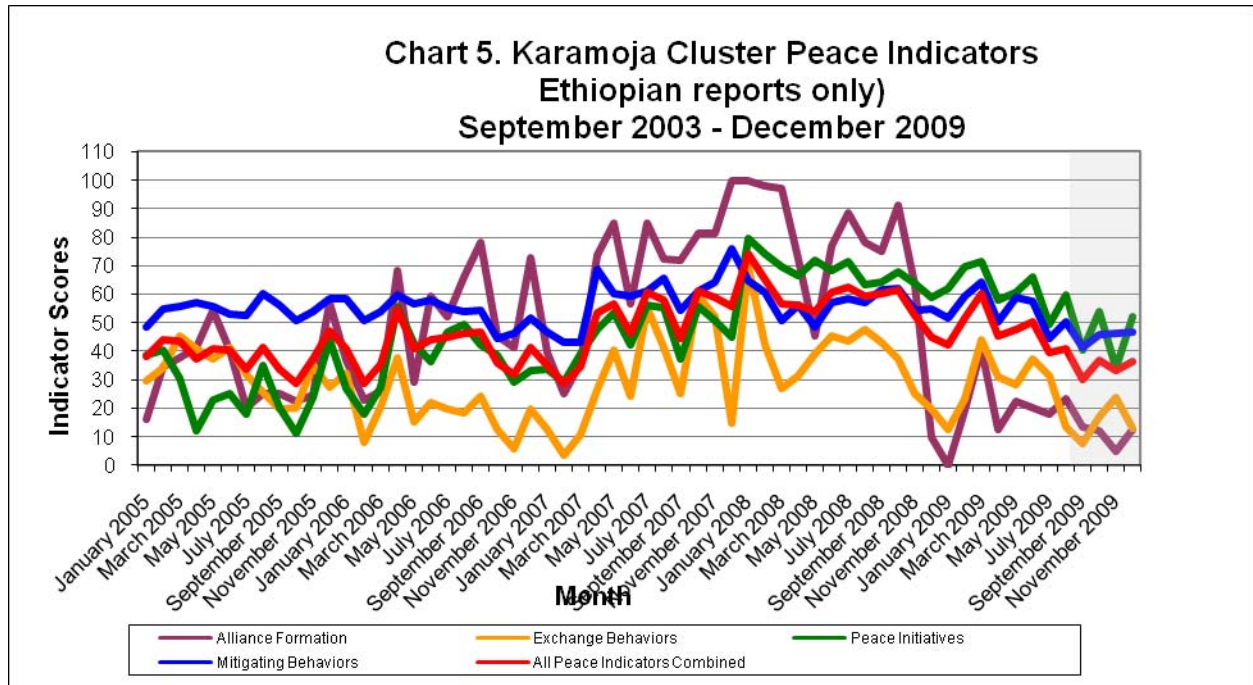
Environmental Pressure capital letter was high in September and moderate in the rest three months A number of factors have contributed to the Environmental Pressure . Due to the absence of rains, the area was hit by severe drought in Septemeb. The communities in all AORs were forced to abandoned many dry grazing areas and watering points. When the rains come around in November, both the Dassenech and Nyangatom communities were unable to access fresh grazing lands and watering points along the border due to the on-going conflicts. The conflict with Turkana also pushed Nyangatom communities to leave areas such as Lokorlam and Natikar near Kibish and move to Tirgiya, Omo National Park. In Nebremus AOR, the Dassenech were also unable to come out of the Omo River enclaves to access grazing lands along the Ethio-Kenya borders near Todenyang and Nebremus. In addition, the Dassench communities were affected by a water borne disease Acute Diarrhea in November which claimed lives. All these factors restricted pastoral movements and increased concentration of livestock in secure areas and led to competition for resources.

Aggravating Behavior remained moderate throughout the period Many reasons were attributed for this. Inter-Communal interactions through trade or other exchanges ceased throughout the period. Dassenech and Nyngatom communities curtailed their joint activities and avoided any cross-border interactions with Turkana. Communication between local officials across the border also declined significantly in the first two months, though it improved after the Nakuru and Hawasa Ethio-Kenya border commission meetings. Dassenech and Nyangatom pastoralists’ movements were restricted; they were unable to freely move from place to place in search of grazing areas and watering points and were forced to camp in secure areas (Desset, Omo River enclave) or move to distant areas (Tirgiya, Near Omo park). Dassenech and Nyngatom communities were also displaced from their settlements as they came under repetitive Turkana attack. For instance it was reported that the Dassenech living in Seyes Kebele and the Nyngatom in Lokorlam and Natikar had to leave their areas due to fear of attack from the Turkana. . Small arms & bullets availability and sales increased in many markets. Students were unable to attend schools due to the rising tension. (is it just security or some of the youth were maybe part of the group you said were organizing and attacking) This was observed particularly in Kibish AOR where students could not go to school . The price of livestock also dropped due to the severe drought as well as decline in cross border trade.

Armed Intervention was highest since CEWARN started monitoring. The armed intervention was associated with the increasing involvement of the Topossa and their support to the Nyangatom in the conflict dynamics. The Topossa were observed in many instances in Kibish AOR in support of the Nyngatom. Since the Nyngatom have left some of the Kebeles in Kibish and started residing in Tirgiya they have become very close to Topossa and this has provided a favourable condition to jointly plan attacks and raids against their perceived common “enemy”, Turkana.

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Peace indicators presented in Chart 5 (below).



Peace initiatives capital letter remained moderate except to a slight decrease in November. The active engagement of local authorities in positive peace activities was one of the key reasons for keeping the peace initiatives graph from falling. The Dassenech and Nyangatom administrations had worked relentlessly in convincing the communities to refrain from launching counter raids in the face of repetitive attacks from Turkana. They were tirelessly moving from settlements to settlements in attempt to convince the communities to show restraints. This has hugely contributed to the lessening of cross-border attacks from the Ethiopian side. In addition to this, there had been two peace initiatives during this period, one headed by the Ethio-Kenyan bilateral commission, and the other facilitated by AEPDA, a CBO based in the area. The Ethio-Kenya bilateral meetings were held in October and November in Nakuru and Hawassa respectively. Both meetings were led by Provincial Commissioner of Rift Valley and Regional president of SNNPR and resulted in an agreement to return 800 cattle to the Nyangatom by the Turkana. It was also agreed that a joint committee needs to be formed in order to verify the number of livestock raided from both sides. But none of the decisions were implemented. The AEPDA facilitated meeting was a two day peace meeting held on October 28-29th 2009 to resolve the conflict between Hamer and Dasseench. The meeting had led to relaxation of hostilities between the Dassenech and Hamer, even though some of the decisions passed during the meeting, exchange of stolen livestock and compensation, were still not implemented. Exchange Behaviors were one of the lowest peace indicators throughout the period. It is not difficult to note that with the conflict becoming pervasive and intense, exchange behaviors, particularly cross-border, remained little. As a result, inter-community cross-border relations including trade, marriage, gift and sharing of labor and other resources (were almost non-existent) The exchange activities that were observed during this period were the traditional Demi ceremony held in Dasseench areas and inter-group sharing between Dassenech, Nyangatom and their surrounding communities within Ethiopia.

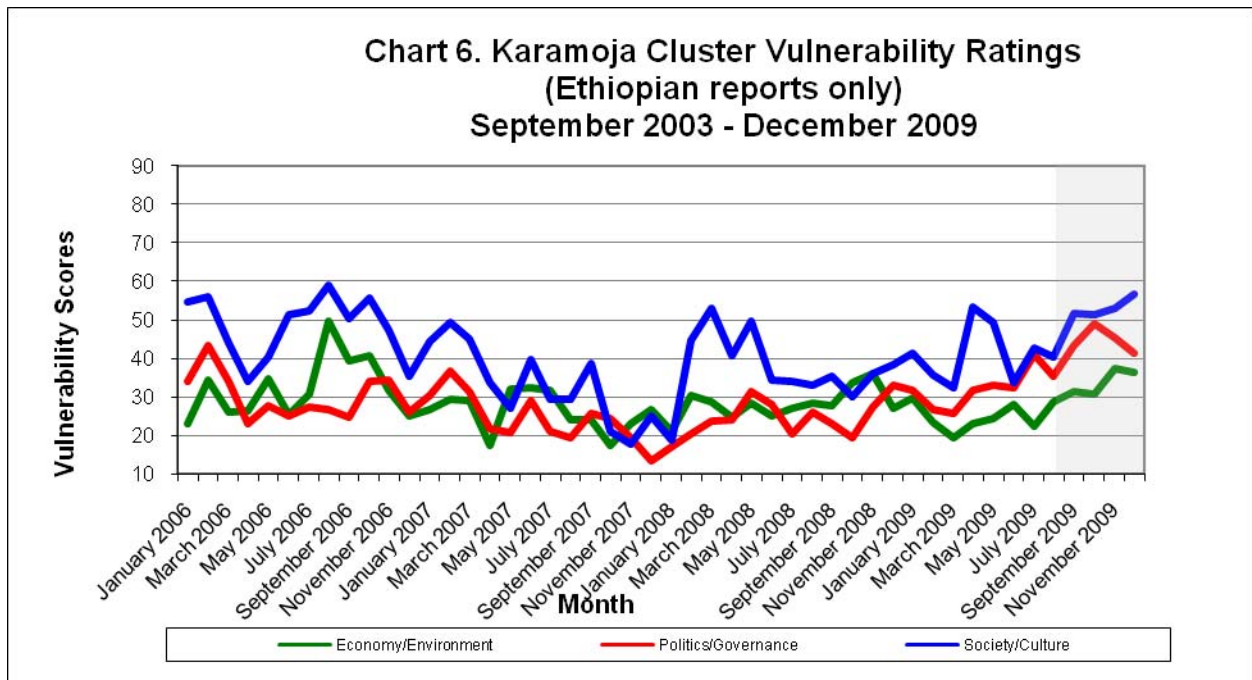
Mitigating Behaviors was one of strongest peace indicators during this period as has been the case through the years. Despite the rising tension and conflict, provision of social services such

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as access to education and health continued with minor interruptions. How did this serve as mitigating behaviour The health sector was put under strain in November with the outbreak of acute diarrhea but due to quick intervention it was put under control before it claimed many more lives (in previous paragraph you have mentioned of a lot of death in conflict indicators. Do not contradict your statements). Education was accessible in all areas except one primary school near Kibsih police camp which was forced to close down due to the conflict. Relief supply by government continued uninterrupted and helped the communities to withstand the severe drought

Alliance formation remained one of the lowest peace indicators during this period. Inter-communal alliance for peace was insignificant throughout this period. Rather antagonistic alliances for defense were observed particularly between Topossa and Nyangatom of Tirgiya and Naita to counteract Turkana's aggression. While such is the case for inter-communal alliance for peace, community-government alliance was on the other hand relatively significant in both Dassenech and Nyanagtom. The local authorities were able to convince their communities to show maximum restraints and put their belief in negotiation and mediation to resolve their differences with Turkana. While in most cases they succeeded, there were instances where they failed and retaliatory raids were launched (please see section 1). There were also two instances where the two local authorities through CEWARN FM's and CC collaborate to share early warning information. The interesting aspect of this collaboration was both occurred immediately after the Nakur and Hawasa cross border meeting and such collaboration declined as the day go by.

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



All vulnerability indicators, except society/culture remained moderate during the period. The combination of severe drought, abandonment & inaccessibility of grazing lands and watering points, displacement of people from their settlement and disruption of their seasonal movement pattern; as well as the significant decline in cross-border trade and livestock prices pushed the Environment/Economic vulnerability.

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Similarly, societal interactions across the border remained severely limited. Cross-border trade and relations among Turkana, Dassenech and Nyangatom were non-existent. As the communities fell far apart, mistrust suspicion among the communities increased and the tendency to negotiate and resolve difference in peaceful means declined. As a result, the socio/cultural vulnerability was at its peak during this period.

On the other hand, the fact that there was little interaction and cooperation among local authorities across the border to deal with the conflict has contributed to the rising tension. Little efforts have been made to retrieve stolen livestock and apprehend the culprits on both sides of the border. Although the interaction had improved after the bilateral meeting of Nakuru and Hawassa little has changed on the ground in terms of taking concrete steps to mitigate the conflict.

Comparative Analysis

Types	May-Aug 09	Sep – Dec, 09
Incidents	6	9
Human Deaths	5	18
Livestock losses	15,323	6109
Cross-border incidents	5	9

Except for livestock losses, by all other accounts this period recorded more violent incidents than the preceding period including in terms of its impact. As a result human deaths jumped from 6 to 18. The most interesting aspect of the period is that all the incidents that occurred are cross-border indicating the need for strong cross-border interaction and collaboration to address the conflict. There have been attempts in this regard in terms of organizing cross-border meetings for local authorities, but their impacts on the ground was very minimal due to poor oversight of implementation. Above all, since the communities were not adequately represented in these meetings, local authorities faced strong resistance from the communities in implementing the decisions passed. All inclusive and sustained cross-border engagement is what is required in dealing with the conflict. This can be facilitated through the assistance of the two CEWERUs and CEWARN unit. However, such engagement should also be supported by the local authorities- particularly in retrieving stolen livestock and apprehending culprits.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster has consistently exhibited evidence of drought during different times of the year. Climate change has impacted these communities. Their adaptation capacity which has helped them to navigate through hard times in the past has now been severely curtailed by the rise of the conflict in the area (hope you have supporting information since conflict has been going on longer than impact of climate change). Previously, communities will move from place to place to cope with the environmental pressure induced by climate change but now their free movement has increasingly been curtailed by conflicts. This has been witnessed more and more in recent times and has been the catalyst for conflict and tension (support it with numbers). Cultural social construct such as strong belief in the power of traditional forecasting also fuelled the conflict; this was especially evident in the Kibish area, where warnings of Turkana attacks directly led to the mobilization of youth groups.. The authority of forecasters is highly pertinent in these societies, and consequently efforts need to be made to let them promote peaceful outcomes as opposed to conflict instigating citations.

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Analysis of Proximate conflict aggravating Factors

Suspicion and mistrust among the cross-border communities and local authorities was the key aggravating factor. Such deep mistrust held against each other hindered constructive engagements. This was further entrenched by the failure of local authorities to successfully retrieve stolen livestock and apprehend culprits. Failure to immediately respond to smaller incidents also led to escalation of the conflict and retaliatory attacks. Lack of communication and transportation equipments for rapid response also contributed to this failure. Internally displaced communities, outbreak of disease and availability of small arms and bullets were the other proximate factors that added to the tension.

Analysis of Proximate conflict mitigating factor

Increased involvement and coordination of existing structures/mechanisms for conflict prevention helped to curb the conflict and this should be strengthened in the future. The Ethio-Kenya joint border commission involvement in resolving the cross border conflict is worth mentioning here. This will add to the effort to address the conflict using both top -down and bottom-up approach. Provision of relief supply also helped the communities to cope up with the impact of the drought and decreased their vulnerability to some extent. The lessening of elders involvement in encouraging the youth was another mitigating factors observed during this period.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen CEWARN peace committees in the area via capacity building. • Pressure the local authorities to retrieve stolen livestock and apprehend criminals. • Provide support for sustained cross-border engagement between local authorities and communities • Provide support for enhancing the mobility capability of local authorities and local peace committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue strengthening the CEWERU structure at both the national and local level. • Establish viable linkages with other in-country or cross border peace and security structures
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restart communication with local partners on the Kenyan side to promote the transmission of information and rapid response to conflict • Contain, exclude and apprehend members of the community that participate in raid activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards annihilating negative cultural traits that incite violence • Focus your peace work by targeting the youth for creating a new generation
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist local communities and peace structures to bring relative peace in the area. • Avoid duplication of efforts and streamline CPMR activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create programs that promote the holistic approaches to conflict resolution, in order to target as many sectors of the community as possible.
INTERNATIONAL NGOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued relief efforts in the region, especially considering the current drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find ways to tie in development efforts with CPMR efforts.

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Appendix 1: Definitions of the Incident Categories

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Alliance Formation</u>		
Inter-ethnic group alliance	Ethnic group – government alliance	
<u>Armed Intervention</u>		
Internal armed support	External armed support	
<u>Aggravating Behavior</u>		
Interrupt other activities	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
<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	Relief distributions	Law enforcement
Small arms disclosure	Markets remain open	Bride price stable
Access to education	Positive media coverage	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 incident
January 2006	0	2	1	0	3
February 2006	0	0	1	0	1
March 2006	0	0	0	0	0
April 2006	0	4	2	1	7
May 2006	0	3	0	0	3
June 2006	0	2	0	4	6
July 2006	0	3	1	2	6
August 2006	0	0	0	1	1
September 2006	0	0	1	2	3
October 2006	0	2	4	2	8
November 2006	0	2	0	2	4
December 2006	0	0	0	0	0
January 2007	0	0	0	0	0
February 2007	0	3	0	2	5
March 2007	0	0	1	0	1
April 2007	0	0	0	1	1
May 2007	0	0	0	0	0
June 2007	0	1	1	1	3
July 2007	0	0	0	1	1
August 2007	0	0	0	0	0
September 2007	0	0	0	0	0
October 2007	0	0	0	0	0
November 2007	0	0	0	0	0
December 2007	0	0	0	0	0
January 2008	0	1	2	0	3
February 2008	0	0	2	0	2
March 2008	0	2	2	0	4
April 2008	0	2	3	0	5
May 2008	0	7	1	0	8
June 2008	0	0	2	0	2
July 2008	0	2	0	1	3
August 2008	0	1	0	0	1
September 2008	0	3	1	1	5
October 2008	0	2	1	0	3
November 2008	0	2	0	0	2
December 2008	0	0	3	0	3
January 2009	0	3	1	0	4
February 2009	0	0	2	0	2
March 2009	0	0	0	0	0
April 2009	0	0	2	0	2
May 2009	0	0	1	3	4
June 2009	0	0	0	0	0
July 2009	0	1	0	0	1
August 2009	0	1	1	0	2
September 2009	0	1	5	0	6
October 2009	0	0	1	0	1
November 2009	0	1	0	0	1
December 2009	0	0	1	0	1
totals	1	108	81	40	230

Month & Year	Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C
January 2006	2	0	0.0
February 2006	1	0	0.0
March 2006	0	0	N/A
April 2006	14	9	64.3
May 2006	2	0	0.0
June 2006	7	0	0.0
July 2006	12	1	8.3
August 2006	1	0	0.0
September 2006	0	0	N/A
October 2006	0	0	N/A
November 2006	13	0	0.0
December 2006	0	0	N/A
January 2007	0	0	N/A
February 2007	7	0	0.0
March 2007	2	2	100.0
April 2007	0	0	N/A
May 2007	0	0	N/A
June 2007	0	0	N/A
July 2007	0	0	N/A
August 2007	0	0	N/A
September 2007	0	0	N/A
October 2007	0	0	N/A
November 2007	0	0	N/A
December 2007	0	0	N/A
January 2008	0	0	N/A
February 2008	0	0	N/A
March 2008	3	0	0.0
April 2008	3	0	0.0
May 2008	14	4	28.6
June 2008	2	0	0.0
July 2008	2	0	0.0
August 2008	2	0	0.0
September 2008	12	0	0.0
October 2008	1	1	100.0
November 2008	4	0	0.0
December 2008	0	0	N/A
January 2009	0	0	N/A
February 2009	0	0	N/A
March 2009	0	0	N/A
April 2009	0	0	N/A
May 2009	0	0	N/A
June 2009	0	0	N/A
July 2009	1	0	0.0
August 2009	4	0	0.0
September 2009	3	0	0.0
October 2009	0	0	N/A
November 2009	15	0	0.0
December 2009	0	0	N/A
totals	307	29	9.4

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

Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net	Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined
January 2006	1500	January 2006	0	39.2	42.1	22.6	28.8
February 2006	0	February 2006	3.1	46	48.1	23.6	32
March 2006	0	March 2006	2.3	26.7	29.7	17.1	21
April 2006	209	April 2006	5	22	27.3	17.6	20.1
May 2006	0	May 2006	0	6.8	40.3	17.1	20.8
June 2006	0	June 2006	0	29.1	44	17.3	24.9
July 2006	369	July 2006	0	36	45.1	25.4	30.8
August 2006	0	August 2006	0	36.5	72.1	30.3	40.4
September 2006	127	September 2006	0	27	58.4	22.9	31.4
October 2006	2934	October 2006	0	41.4	49.5	28.4	34.3
November 2006	0	November 2006	5	37.8	23.7	21.9	23.8
December 2006	0	December 2006	0	34.5	5.4	17.7	16.1
January 2007	0	January 2007	0	28.2	29.7	14.4	19.6
February 2007	0	February 2007	6.3	31.7	28.5	23.3	25.1
March 2007	600	March 2007	0	19.1	34.4	19.9	22.6
April 2007	0	April 2007	2.3	9.5	21.4	7.5	11
May 2007	0	May 2007	0	9.1	28.5	14.3	16.5
June 2007	18	June 2007	0	35.3	29.2	19.2	23.1
July 2007	0	July 2007	0	18.2	36	16.7	21.1
August 2007	0	August 2007	3.1	15.8	17.8	17.3	16.6
September 2007	0	September 2007	15	8.1	25.3	17.5	18
October 2007	0	October 2007	0	21.5	2.9	16.7	13.1
November 2007	0	November 2007	0	0	4.8	13.7	8.9
December 2007	0	December 2007	0	0	2.7	12.9	7.9
January 2008	13	January 2008	0	16.7	13.2	18.9	16.3
February 2008	372	February 2008	0	43.7	36.5	30.3	32.4
March 2008	79	March 2008	1.4	44	37.2	33.5	34.4
April 2008	23	April 2008	0	35.6	18.1	26.3	24.3
May 2008	0	May 2008	1.3	54.8	36.4	31.9	34.9
June 2008	280	June 2008	4.2	21.7	21.7	30.4	25.8
July 2008	0	July 2008	0	17.8	21.8	29.5	24.6
August 2008	0	August 2008	6.3	29.8	25.1	25.2	25
September 2008	2022	September 2008	2.9	33.7	21.5	25.4	24.6
October 2008	15	October 2008	0	30.4	13	25.3	21.8
November 2008	0	November 2008	2.5	35.1	22	26.8	25.7
December 2008	54	December 2008					
January 2009	16	2008	1	25	16	24.4	21.3
February 2009	22	January 2009	0	28	23.7	24.4	23.7
March 2009	0	February 2009	2.1	14.6	16.3	22.1	18.7
April 2009	243	March 2009	0	29.7	18.3	20.1	20.1
May 2009	7	April 2009	0	30	38.6	31.7	31.8
June 2009	0	May 2009	3.8	33.7	35.4	27.5	29.1
July 2009	2000	June 2009	8.8	7.2	28.6	24.8	22.9
August 2009	13316	July 2009	11.5	33.9	28.2	25.6	26.6
September 2009	4989	August 2009	11.1	8.6	39.2	29.1	28.1
October 2009	500	September 2009	14.3	26.9	67.5	26	35
November 2009	0	October 2009	16.7	17.3	48.1	39.2	37.6
December 2009	620	November 2009	15	29.6	51.2	38.8	39.5
		December 2009	12.5	34	59.2	36.4	40.3
Totals	41503						

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

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
January 2006	27.1	58.6	32.3	36.9	40.7
February 2006	17.9	50.7	8.1	22.9	28.5
March 2006	27.2	53.9	20.6	26	35.6
April 2006	55.9	59.6	37.5	68.2	54.7
May 2006	42.6	56.7	15	29.3	40.9
June 2006	36.4	58.2	22	59.5	43.8
July 2006	46.9	55.4	19.8	52.3	45.1
August 2006	49.6	53.9	18.2	65.9	46.4
September 2006	42.2	54.4	24.4	78.2	46.5
October 2006	38.4	44.3	12.6	45.5	36
November 2006	29.3	46.3	5.8	41.1	32
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	3.7	25	28.7
March 2007	39	43.1	10.6	36	34.5
April 2007	47.7	69	26.3	73.8	53.7
May 2007	53.6	60.3	40.5	84.9	56.5
June 2007	42.3	59.3	24.2	56.6	46.3
July 2007	56.1	61.1	55.2	84.8	60.5
August 2007	55.3	65.7	41.4	72.4	58
September 2007	37.2	54.6	25.2	71.8	44.5
October 2007	55.9	61.2	59.5	81.3	61
November 2007	50.8	64.3	52.2	81.3	59
December 2007	45.1	76.2	14.7	100	55.7
January 2008	79.5	64.8	69.9	100	74.1
February 2008	74.2	60.7	42.1	97.9	65
March 2008	69.9	50.6	26.9	97	56.7
April 2008	66.5	56.4	31.6	72.5	56.3
May 2008	71.8	48.6	38.9	45.2	54
June 2008	68.4	57.3	45.4	77.1	60.5
July 2008	71.3	58.4	43.4	88.6	62.6
August 2008	63.4	57.2	47.4	78.4	59.3
September 2008	64.5	61.4	43.1	75	60.1
October 2008	67.9	62	37.3	91.1	61.8
November 2008	64	54.6	25	63.6	52.6
December 2008	59.1	54.9	19.6	9.8	44.8
January 2009	62.1	51.8	12.3	0	42.3
February 2009	69.5	59.4	23.4	19.3	51.6
March 2009	71.3	64.4	44.1	40.9	60.4
April 2009	58	50.4	30.8	12.5	45.3
May 2009	60.6	58.8	28.1	22.5	47.8
June 2009	66	57.5	37.2	20	50.2
July 2009	49.5	44.4	31.3	17.9	39.3
August 2009	59.9	50.2	13.6	23.5	40.9
September 2009	40.2	41.2	7.4	13.3	30
October 2009	53.9	45.9	16.9	11.9	37
November 2009	33.9	46.3	23.7	4.7	33.3
December 2009	52.1	46.8	13	12.5	36.2

Month & Year	Economy/ Environment	Politics/ Governance	Society/ Culture
January 2006	23.1	34.1	54.7
February 2006	34.4	43.3	56
March 2006	25.9	34.1	44.1
April 2006	26.4	23.2	33.9
May 2006	34.8	27.6	40.5
June 2006	25.3	25	51.2
July 2006	30.6	27.4	52.5
August 2006	49.7	26.6	58.9
September 2006	39.3	24.7	50.3
October 2006	40.7	34.2	55.6
November 2006	31.8	34.3	47.4
December 2006	25.1	26.1	35.5
January 2007	26.6	30.3	44.3
February 2007	29.4	36.7	49.4
March 2007	29	31.5	45.1
April 2007	17.5	21.7	33.8
May 2007	31.9	20.9	27.2
June 2007	32.5	29	39.6
July 2007	31.6	21.1	29.3
August 2007	24.2	19.3	29.4
September 2007	24	25.7	38.6
October 2007	17.5	24.3	21
November 2007	23	19.3	17.6
December 2007	26.6	13.4	24.9
January 2008	21	17	18.9
February 2008	30.5	20.3	44.6
March 2008	28.7	23.8	53
April 2008	24.7	23.9	40.6
May 2008	28.4	31.5	49.6
June 2008	25	28.1	34.5
July 2008	27.1	20.5	34.1
August 2008	28.5	26.2	33
September 2008	27.6	22.9	35.4
October 2008	33.8	19.4	30.1
November 2008	36.1	27.5	36.2
December 2008	27	32.9	38.3
January 2009	29.6	31.7	41.4
February 2009	23.3	26.7	35.7
March 2009	19.5	25.8	32.5
April 2009	22.9	31.8	53.4
May 2009	24.5	33.1	49.4
June 2009	27.9	32.5	33.6
July 2009	22.3	41.1	42.8
August 2009	28.6	35.3	40.5
September 2009	31.3	43.5	51.7
October 2009	30.7	49	51.2
November 2009	37.3	45.3	52.9
December 2009	36.5	41.2	56.8