

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

*in the*

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

## **CEWARN Country Updates: January - April 2009**

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For the Kenyan Side of the Somali Cluster

**Report to Kenyan CWEREU**  
August 28, 2009

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CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

# CEWARN Country Update

**Update Period:**

January through April 2008

**Area of Reporting:**

Kenyan Side of the Somali Cluster

**National Research Institute:**

Africa Peace Forum (APFo)

**Country Coordinator:**

Coordinator: Edwin Barasa

Assistant: Irene Tulel

**Report to Kenyan CEWERU**

August 28, 2009

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Kenyan side of the Somali cluster from January through April 2009, set in the context of all reports submitted from July 2003 through April 2009. The reporting locations on the Kenyan side of the Somali cluster 6 in number for the reporting period: i.e Manderla, Wajir, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale. 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 2009, 34 deaths occurred and 2,188 livestock were lost on the Kenyan side of the Somali Cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 31 incident reports, and just over 17% of which involved parties from Ethiopia and Somalia. Violence was highest in the month of March 2009 with most incidents falling under the other crimes category. Organized raids were highest in February which accounted for 8 incidents under this category followed by April with 7 incidents. Peace indicators were highest in month of April though January followed closely by.

While the rest of the cluster was experiencing the traditional raids and ethnic tension, Wajir AOR was experiencing banditry attacks mainly by suspected Oromo liberation Front (OLF) adherents who are said to be crossing over to Kenya and carrying out attacks targeting public service vehicles along the Manderla- Garissa road.

Most organized raids took place in February and this would also explain why the number of animals lost in the said month was high. While this would easily draw one to conclude that most animals are lost during organized raids, the month of April conflicts with this notion in that there were 7 organized raids that took place resulting in the loss of only 164 animals.

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Most of the deaths were due to conflict between the Borana and Samburu and between the Somali and Samburu due to pressure on grazing fields and revenge attacks. There seems to be no relationship between the number of deaths recorded in the period under review and the type of incidents. This is because while January recorded the highest number of deaths, it recorded only 5 incidents, i.e. 4 Organized Raids and 1 Other Crimes. On the other hand very low deaths were recorded in March which also incidentally registered 10 incidents (7 other crimes and 3 organized raids) which was the highest number of incidents in the reporting period.

There was a reported alliance between the Turkana and Samburu in Isiolo to attack the Meru and Borana. The point to note here is that the Meru who are largely agriculturalist are being drawn into the conflict and have start playing an active role in the conflict arena both as victims and the aggressors. An emerging dynamic in the conflict was also reported in that the Samburu were reported to have forged an alliance with some guards in conservancies who gave them a safe passage after raid. While previously looked at as weak in strategy, the samburu are said to be more vicious now after acquiring sophisticated arms mostly M16 type of assault weapons.

In the Somali cluster, the role of elders in conflict resolution is increasingly being appreciated. One of the factors that have led to reduced raids between the Borana and Gabra is activities of the Pastoralists Shade Initiative, which brings together elders from 18 different pastoralist communities in the Somali and Karamoja cluster both in Kenya and Ethiopia.

While the conflict trends is confined to Isiolo, Marsabit and to some extent Wajir, the situation is most likely going to get worse if efforts are not put in place to deal with existing tension between the Samburu, Meru, Somalia, Borana and Turkana community living in the larger Isiolo Area of Reporting. It is also most likely that the conflict will have a spread effect in the whole cluster when the different communities start calling for support from their distant relatives as has happened in the past.

The government and civil society organizations need therefore to intensify peace building strategies and community level awareness and advocacy on illicit small arms and light weapons.

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

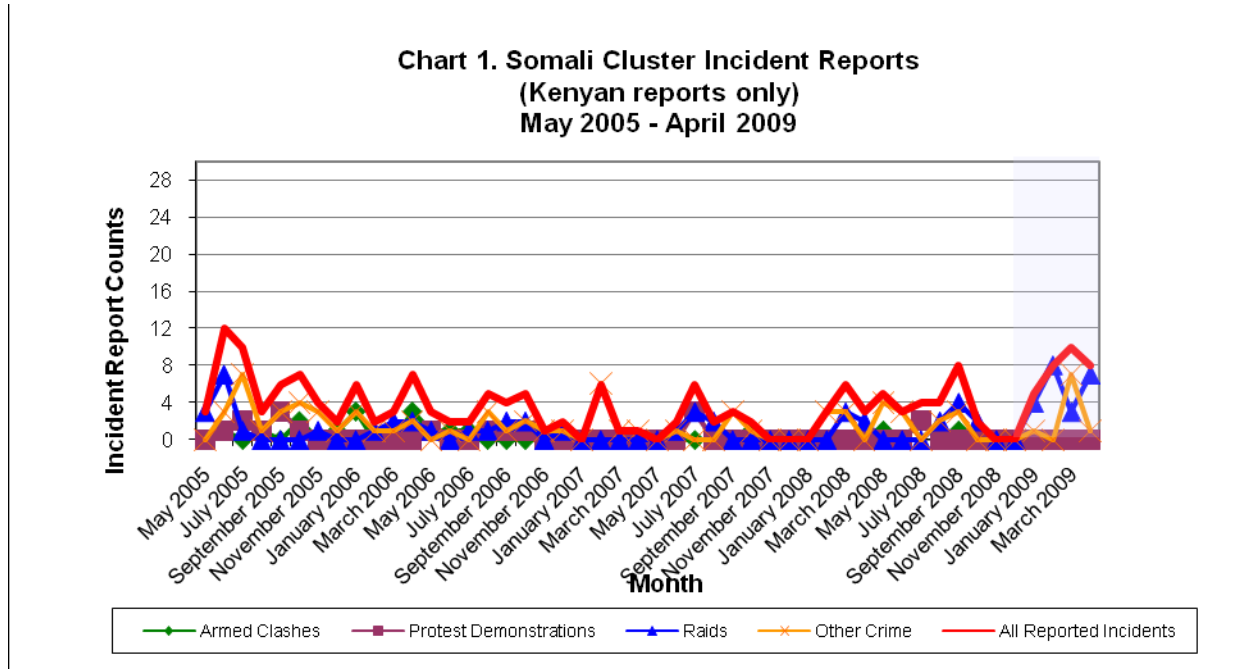
*Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact CEWARN ([cewarn@ethionet.et](mailto:cewarn@ethionet.et)) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2009 for the Kenyan side of the Somali cluster is scheduled for posting in September 2009. 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 Kenyan side of the Somali Cluster for the reporting period.



From January through April 2009, violent incident reports were at their highest levels. Violence was lowest in the month of January 2009. Among the incidents reported on the Kenyan side of the Somali cluster, 13% were identified as cross-border incidents by the reporters in that the protagonists were from different a country; that is from Ethiopia.

From chart 1 above, the month of January recorded low incidents possibly due to unexpected rains experienced in Marsabit, Samburu and Isiolo. Due to tension that have existed since the last reporting period, one of the members of parliament requested for the arming of home guards by the government a move that resulted in 300 guns being distributed to provide security.

March experienced more incidents than any other month with 7 of them falling under the other crimes category the highest since July 2005. Recent reports indicate the involvement of the agro pastoralist communities in cattle theft around Isiolo suspected to be from Meru.

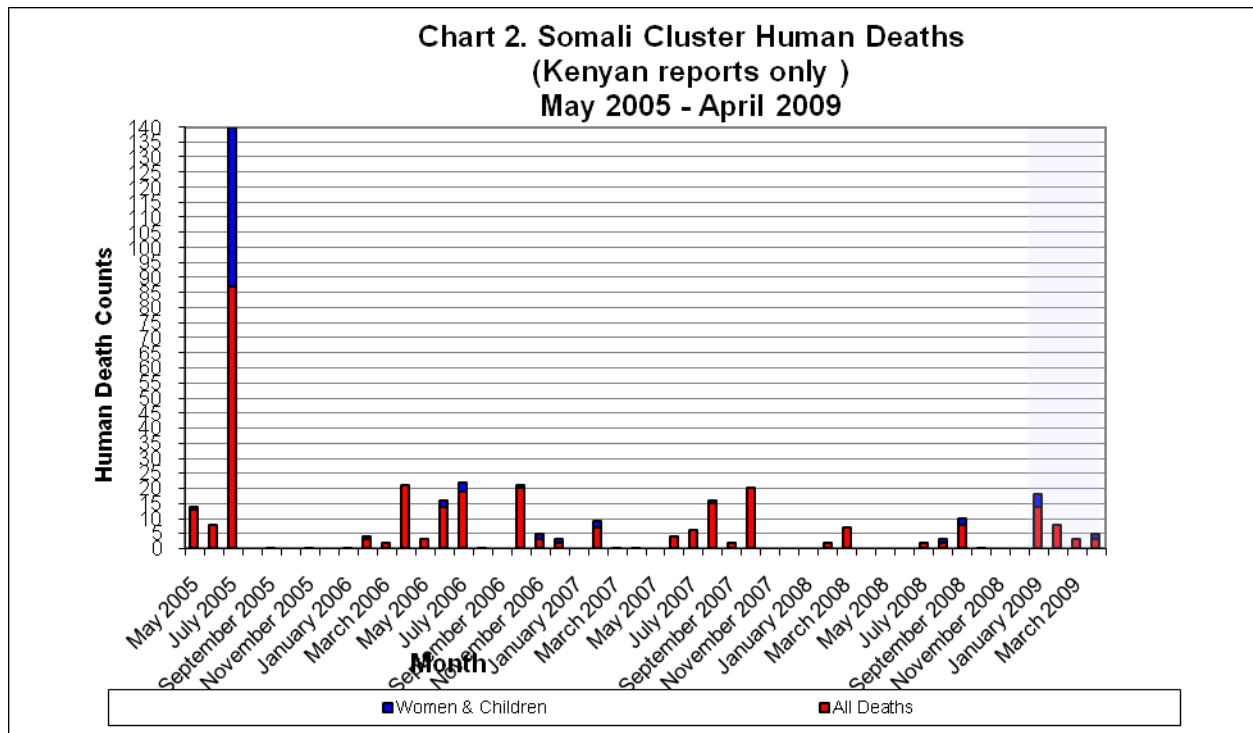
## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Somali Cluster

Organized raids are still the most frequented form of incident reported with February recording the highest number of incidents and the highest number of animals lost in the reporting period. This was seen as the aftermath of tension between different communities that has existed since the past reporting period. Most of the raids were carried out to revenge previous raids or killings of community members by neighboring communities.

Major incidents reported incidents registered in the reporting period include the Killing of six people in Mulango Location, in Central Division Isiolo when Samburu warriors were attacked by the Somali during an organized raid in January 2009. 200 hundred heads of cattle were driven away. In the same months, 1 woman, her son and two youths were killed in East Division Gotu Sub location of Isiolo District during a livestock theft incident. In Marsabit an organized raid in the month of April resulted in the death of one person in Jaldessa Location where 44 animals were raided.

While the rest of the cluster was experiencing traditional raids and ethnic tension, Wajir AOR was experiencing banditry attacks mainly by suspected Oromo liberation Front (OLF) adherents who are said to be crossing over to Kenya and carrying out attacks targeting public service vehicles along the Mandera- Garissa road.

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



The numbers of deaths range from a low of 3 in March 2009 and to a high of 18 in January of the same reporting period. January accounted for 4 deaths of women and children followed by 2 in April 2009. The period saw a total of 34 deaths reported in the whole of Somali cluster

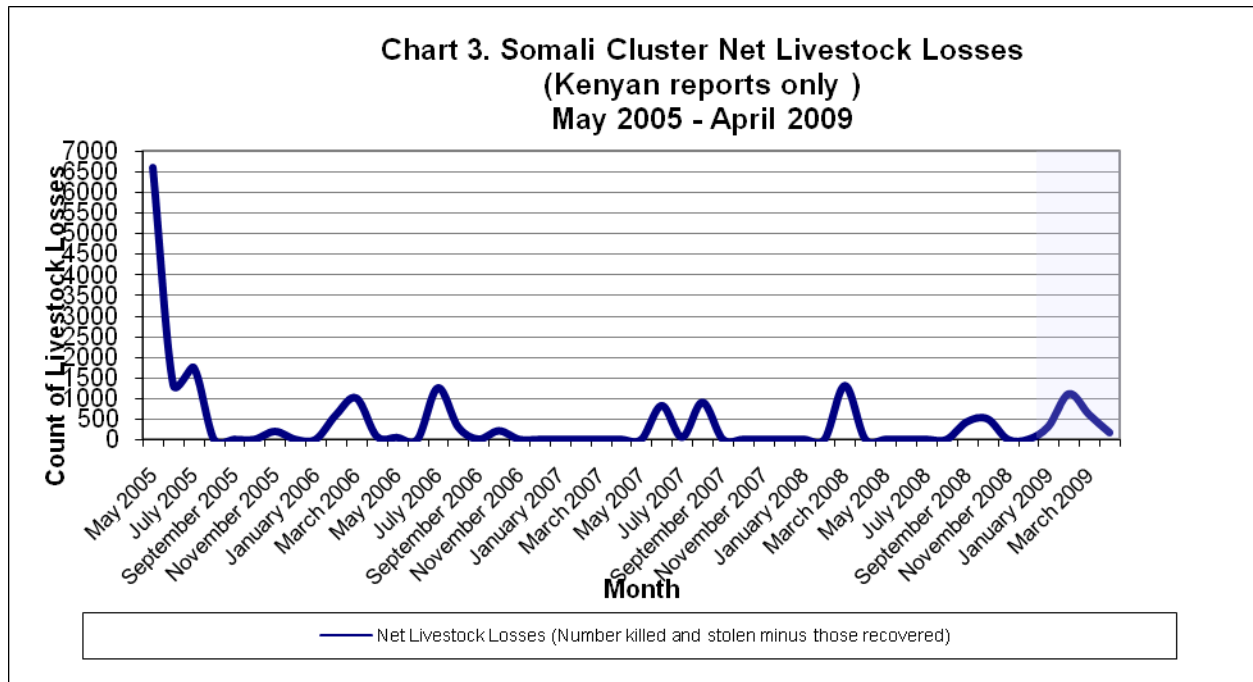
Most of the deaths were due to conflict between the Borana and Samburu and between the Somali and Samburu due to pressure on grazing fields and revenge attacks. There seems to be

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no relationship between the number of deaths recorded in the period under review and the type of incidents. This is because while January recorded the highest number of deaths, it recorded only 5 incidents, i.e 4 organized raids and 1 other crime. On the other hand very low deaths were recorded in March which also incidentally registered 10 incidents (7 other crimes and 3 organized raids) which was the highest number of incidents in the reporting period.

High numbers of deaths were recorded in two major incidents which were the Killing of six people in Mulango Location, in Central Division Isiolo when Samburu warriors were attacked by the Somali during an organized raid in January 2009. The other was the killing of a woman, her son and two youths in East Division Gotu Sub location of Isiolo District during a livestock theft incident in the month January 2009.

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



In February 2009, 1106 livestock were raided, the highest number lost for the period. Fewer livestock were raided in the months of April (164) and January 318.

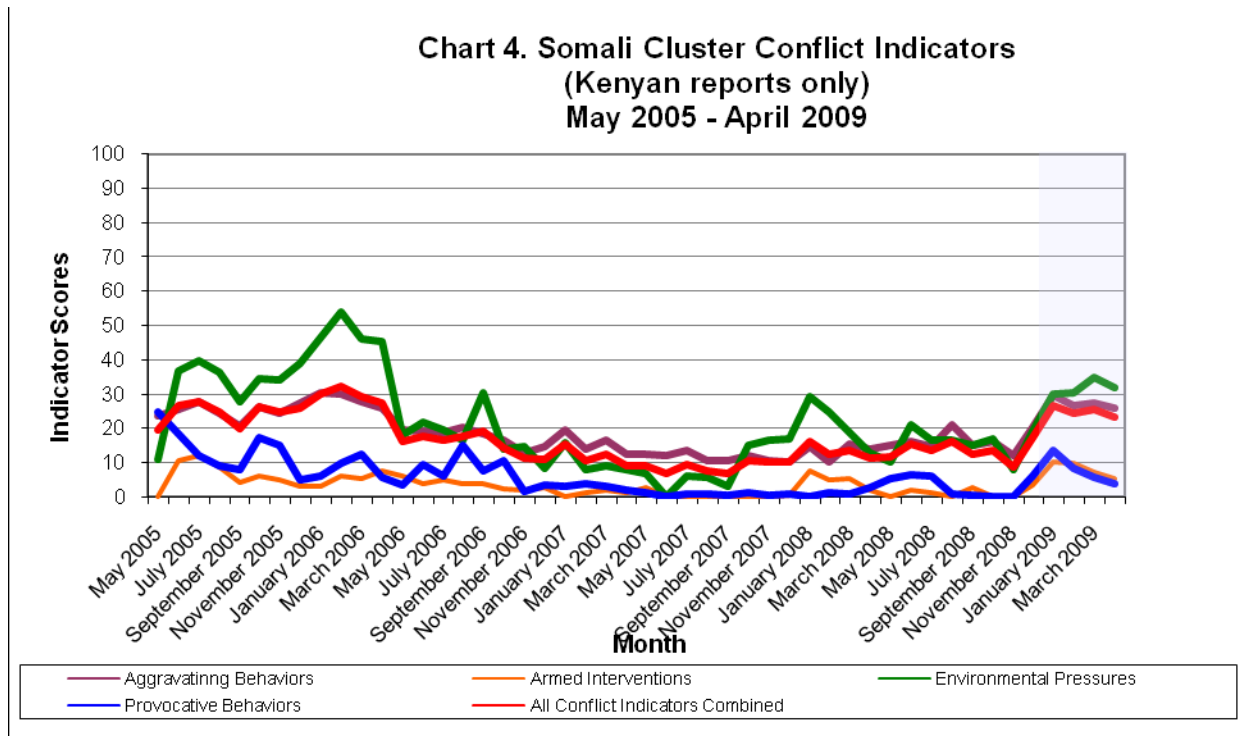
The chart generally shows an almost consistent decline in the number of animals lost during raids from slightly over 6500 in May 2005 to 164 in April 2009. While this could be attributed to the dwindling number of livestock held by individual pastoralists, security and Peace initiatives by different players have also played a key role in reducing incidents of cattle rustling.

During the month of February a trend emerged in Isiolo where when the Borana raid the Samburu in Samburu East, the Samburu would in turn raid the Neighboring Meru when they come to water their animals in their area. The Meru on the other hand would organize and steal animals from the Borana and Samburu. A case in point is what happened in February where Borana raided the Samburu and stole 350 animals only for the Samburu then attacked Magado water point and made away with 1,000 animals from the Meru Community. This trend partially explains the reason behind a high number of animals lost in the months of February 2009.

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As earlier indicated in chart 1, most organized raids took place in February and this would also explain why the number of animals lost in the said month was high. While this would easily draw one to conclude that most animals are lost during organized raids, the month of April conflicts with this notion in that there were 7 organized raids that took place resulting in the loss of only 164 animals.

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



The chart highlights Aggravating Behaviors, Provocative Behaviors, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressures, and the Combined Conflict Indicators. Environmental Pressures were highest in the reporting period while Provocative Behaviors and Armed Interventions remain low but showing an increase in January with a decline towards the end of the reporting period.

Due to foot and mouth disease reported in Isiolo prices of animals dropped while movement was curtailed for fear of spreading the disease. This though was a short lived measure since the veterinary department took care of the situation and restored it to normalcy. In March the Samburu refused to accept animals confiscated from them by security forces during an operation targeting the Samburu in February demanding that all animals taken from them must be returned. The security forces decided to return the animals after an out cry from the Samburu accusing them of favoring the Borana and Meru who ended up benefiting from the confiscated animals. Some community leaders also refused to attend a DCs meeting in Isiolo in the month of January alleging that such meetings do not bear any fruits. This were mostly from the Borana, Embu and Somali Community who complained of the little effect that such meeting have on the local conflict situation. Complains against the local Member of Parliament in Isiolo who requested for the armament of home guards by the government in were recorded in January. It is rumored that the more than 300 guns handed over to home guards by the government as a security measure were given to the Borana and Somali, ethnic groups affiliated to the sitting member of parliament.

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Recent incursion by the Al Shabab militia in Somali on the Transition Federal Government (TFG) leading to further destabilization of the already fragile situation has led to more and more refugees crossing the border in to Kenya. Another factor that affected the Aggravating behaviors indicator was the refusal of Samburu women to attend the UNDP meeting in Isiolo in the month of March 2009.

Provocative Behaviours were experienced amongst the Borana in January. The rains experienced in January were short lived and according to Borana elders a bad omen since they came at a time when drought was expected. The rains are referred to in local terms as “spear rains” an indication that violent conflict would occur. This may have contributed to the number of incidents in the month of February as the Borana played an active role as aggressors attacking the Samburu several times. January also saw several cases of all male migration from Samburu East to Kipsing location in Isiolo district. This was in preparations to launch revenge attacks on the Ajuran Somali in Isiolo District. From January onwards the provocative behaviour indicators took a down turn as peace initiatives intensified in the cluster.

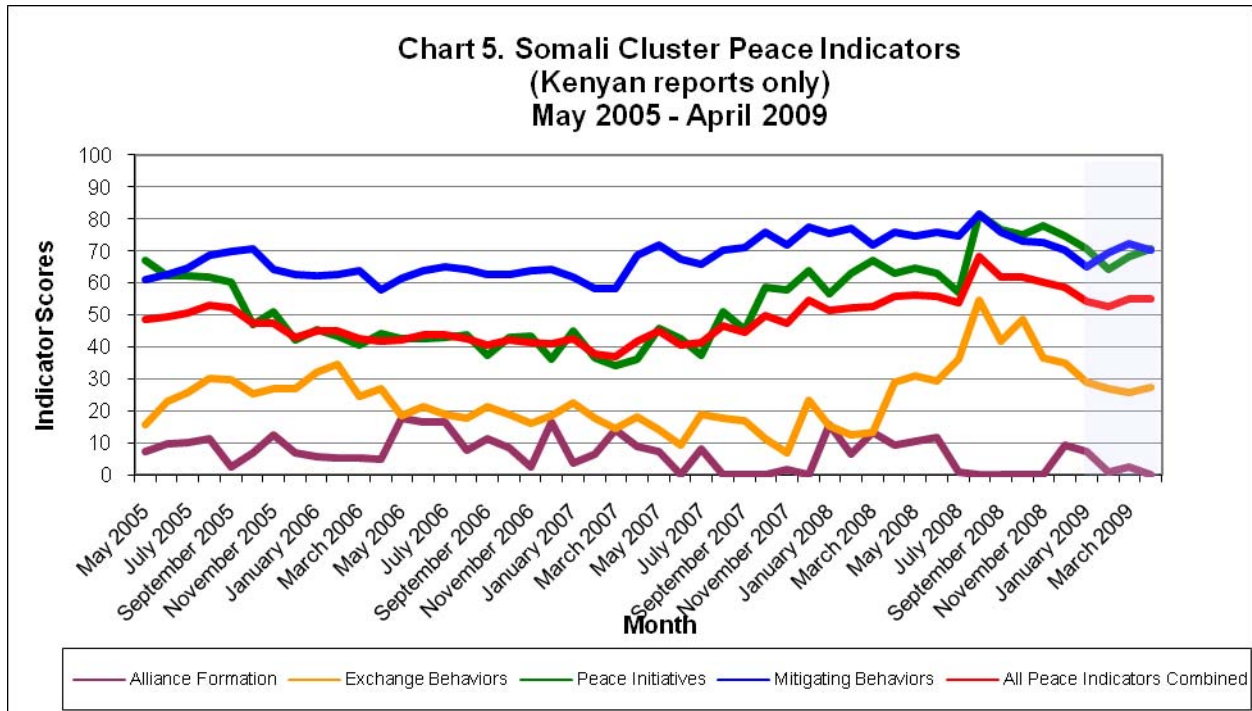
The Months of January saw deployment of 800 security personnel to quell the Samburu/ Borana conflict. This resulted in to alleged human rights violations by the samburu who also reportedly lost 1000 animals to security forces. The same animals were used to compensate the Meru and Borana with Samburu elder complaining that some of the animals impounded were not from raids but belonged to innocent community members. This triggered more raids in the month of February by the Samburu targeting homestead compensated by the security forces.

Environmental Pressures was experienced in most parts of the cluster due to prolonged drought with short rains in early January only experienced around Isiolo and Marsabit, but this did not last long. The upward trends in Environmental pressure was recorded from November 2008 though there was a downwards trend towards the end of the reporting period. A case of foot and mouth Disease was experienced in Isiolo in the month of January suspected to have originated in Wajir but this was contained by the veterinary officers in the district by end of February 2009.



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



The Chart above highlights Alliance Formation, Exchange Behavior, Mitigating Behavior, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined. In the reporting period Mitigating Behaviours were highest while Alliance Formation ranked lowest. All peace indicators combined showed a continuous decline from the upward trend experienced between July and August of 2008. Peace Initiatives and Mitigating behaviour seemed to pick in the month of month probably due to responses triggered by events experienced in the month of February 2009.

There was a reported alliance between the Turkana and Samburu in Isiolo to attack the Meru and Borana but this fizzled out when security personnel took charged of the situation. The Samburu were also reported to have forged an alliance with some guards in conservancies who gave them a safe passage after raid. While previously looked at as weak in strategy, the samburu are said to be more vicious now after acquiring sophisticated arms mostly M16 type of assault weapons.

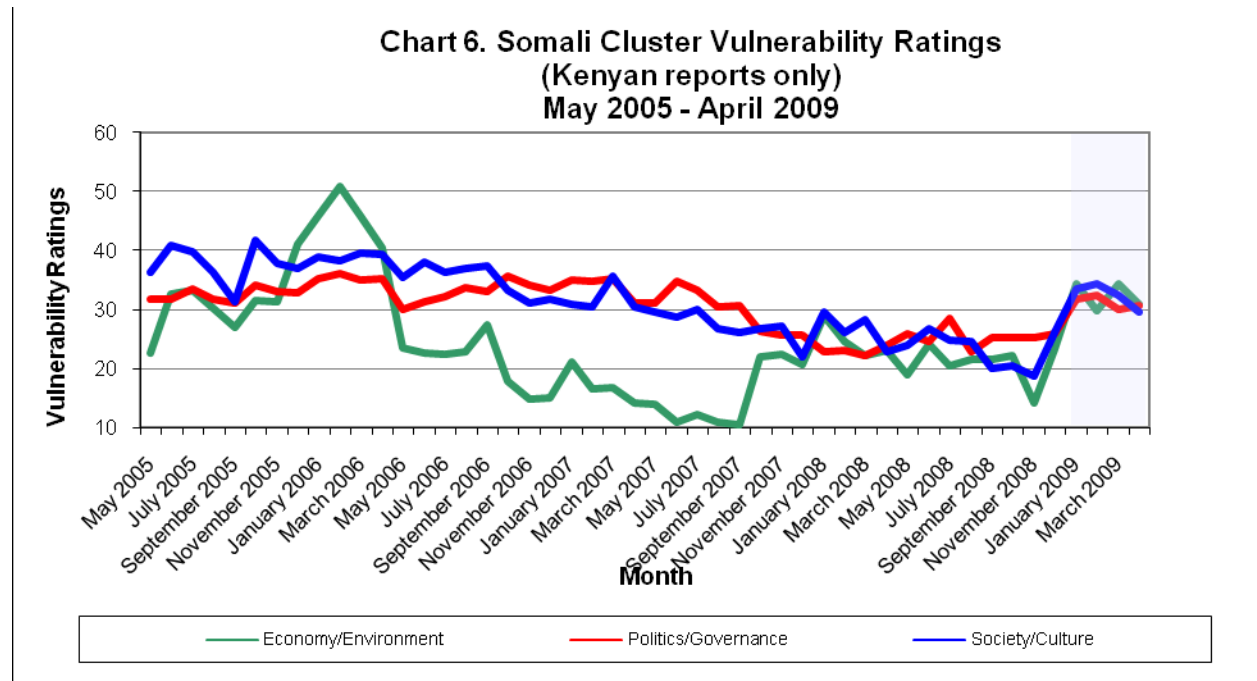
Peace Initiatives remained high through out the reporting period except for slight drop between January and February. . The recordings of March to April are indication of the initiatives taken aimed at addressing security challenges experienced. Such included peace activities by the Isiolo women for Peace, General Aden Peace Foundation, the Wajir Peace and Development Committee. There was a women peace consultative workshop held in Isiolo to have women take a more active role in Peace and Security Issues.

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Exchange Behaviors were on the decline as indicated in the chart. Turkana women avoided the launch of the UNDP funded Isiolo District Women for Peace held in March 2009. This was perceived by the women in Isiolo as a negative indicator on inter community relations given that the Turkana women had promised to attend the launching ceremony. A Turkana woman was beaten by several Borana women when they were fetching firewood thus curtailing the interaction between women from the two communities that takes place in such traditional chores. This took place in January at Kambi Gabra, Isiolo resulting into tension between the two ethnic groups. Livestock Markets were interrupted in Gotu location, West Division Archers post after security personnel rounded up 800 animals belonging to the Samburu. No case of intergroup marriages or gift offering was reported during the reporting period.

Mitigating behaviours went slightly high due to a strong presence of security personnel out to keep law and order in Isiolo and Marsabit after inter community tension. Communities' access to health care and relief distribution remained uninterrupted through out the cluster except in Burat location Isiolo District where schools such as the center for the disabled were temporarily closed. Burat Market was only accessible to the Somali and Borana while the Samburu and Turkana were denied access.

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



Vulnerability indicators were moderate through out the reporting period, especially in January followed by a slight decline in the months that followed. Politics/Governance ratings were affected by the refusal of some community leaders to attend a DCs meeting in Isiolo in January alleging that such meetings do not bear any fruits. There were complains against the local member of Parliament in Isiolo who requested for the armament of home guards by the government in January. This further complicated the relation between the District administrators, political leaders and sections of the community. In March the Samburu refused to accept animals confiscated from them by security forces during an operation targeting the Samburu in

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February demanding that all animals taken from them must be returned. The Samburu claim that more than 800 animals were taken away forcefully by security forces.

Recent incursion by the Al Shabab militia in Somali on the Transition Federal Government (TFG) leading to further destabilization of the already fragile situation has led to more and more refugees crossing the border in to Kenya. This destabilized the society/culture rating especially in January. Another factor that contributed to this situation is the refusal by Turkana women to attend the launch of the UNDP funded Isiolo District Women for Peace held in March 2009 due to non involvement in Peace Initiatives and the branding of the Turkanas as the aggressor community in the district.

Economy/Environment rating went high due to persistent drought in samburu, Marsabit and Isiolo even after unexpected rains in January which did not last for long. Livestock prices decrease considerably across the cluster. Livestock movement in Isiolo avoided central division where cases of the disease were reported to be most severe, concentration of livestock in areas deemed safe by community for fear of catching the foot & mouth disease etc must be mentioned here.

## **Comparative Analysis**

	<b>January – April 2008</b>	<b>May-August 2008</b>	<b>September – December 2008</b>	<b>January – April 2008</b>
<b>Number of Incidents</b>	9	10	10	31
<b>No. of Human Deaths</b>	9	4	11	34
<b>Livestock loses</b>	1307	00	930	2,188

The reporting period seems to be the most volatile in recent times in comparison to previous recordings. The table above indicates a sharp increase in the number of incidents, Human deaths and Livestock lost. Despite several peace initiatives, tension still remained high especially in Isiolo and samburu which led to the deployment of security forces. The increase in human deaths is a worrying trend and need to be checked against the kind of incidents experienced in the AORs. Organized Raids, cases of animal theft and banditry attacks were reported to be responsible for human deaths in the reporting period.

### **Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors;**

The government policy on security in Northern Kenya has of recent come under criticism especially the deployment of security personnel to quell violence; however, the warring parties are always torn between appreciating the positive impact while at the same time taking note of the negative impact. The deployment in samburu and parts of Isiolo was blamed for human rights violations, information that found its way to the media. Field reports however could not verify the allegations apart from reported cases of confiscation of animals by the security forces that were later returned to their rightful owners. The arming of selected individuals as Kenya Police Reserves in Isiolo has created a controversy with recent alleged reports indicating that some of the guns were later sold to business people in the district arming themselves due to increased cases of insecurity.

Most AORs did not receive enough rain thus resulting in tension in several parts for the cluster. This was the case in Marsabit between the Rendille and Borana who clashed several times over access to water due to prolonged drought. The same scene was repeated in Wajir where the Murille and Degodia clans experienced tension over grazing fields.

The Oromo liberation Front factor has added another dimension to conflict in the cluster. The communities in Marsabit, Moyale, Isiolo, Wajir and Mandera are increasingly accusing the OLF of breaching the agreement they had with the host community of providing refuge for them and turning into criminals thus instilling fear in many parts of the cluster. OLF is accuse of among other crimes; rape, looting, abductions and banditry a trend which in local terms is worrying.

The closure of the Kenya- Somali border continuous to affect pastoralist communities living in Doble and lower juba since their ability to trade freely has been curtailed by the authorities due to increased cases of cross border crime. While the cases of insecurity have been on the decline, this situation has resulted into increased economic refugees on the Kenya side.

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

The deployment of security personnel in Isiolo led to further deterioration of relations amongst communities with the Samburu accusing the Borana and Embu of working with the administration to ensure that they are disposed of their animals. In March when the security personnel attempted to return animals wrongfully confiscated, the Samburu community refused to accept the animals back insisting that the animals were fewer than the number taken away while in some instances, they alleged that they were being given animals that do not have their branding marks so they did not belong to them.

These allegations led to the creation of an unusual alliance between the Samburu and Turkana in March 2009 for purposes of attacking the Somali, Borana and Meru, but this was short lived. The Samburu community was also accused of using their relatives working in conservancies to gain access to safe passages after raids within the conservancies which are said to be convenient hideouts for raiders.

The status of the Modogashe and Garissa declaration between pastoralist communities of Somali descent is in doubt given that there have been cases of violations of the declaration in many instances with many culprits failing to pay the stipulated fine with no consequence evident. If recent the recent conflict trends in Isiolo and Wajir are anything to go by, then there are reasons for us to worry that we may be facing eminent collapse of the declaration which will most likely take the cluster back to experiences of the early nineties where violence was the order of the day. There is therefore urgent need for stakeholders to address the situation to leading a process of renegotiating and reviewing the declarations so as to get generate fresh and firm commitments to abiding by the declarations as a way of preventing conflict.

The Modogashe Declaration of 2001 between elders from Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa and Moyale meant to bring peace to a community that had seen armed conflict for long. The declaration as reviewed in 2005 with the assistance of Oxfam Gb and challenges were identified related to the enforceability of the declaration in situation where those fined refused to pay. There were also questions as to why compensation for a man killed was higher than that of a woman killed during conflict i.e 100 camels and 50 camels respectively. The declaration was also side to be weak in terms of dealing with criminal cases within these very communities in that there were no modalities spelt out on how to apprehend and hand over suspected criminals to the authorities for prosecution.

The refusal by the Samburu to accept animals confiscated from them by security forces during an operation targeting the Samburu in February demanding that all animals taken from them must be returned has to date created tension between the Borana and Samburu. Accusations of one side of the conflict i.e the Borana Somali being armed by politicians in the alleged pretext of arming home guards has led to further armament by the Samburu and Turkana residing in Isiolo in anticipation of violent conflict. It is rumored that the more than 300 guns handed over to home guards by the government as a security measure were given to the Borana and Somali, ethnic groups affiliated to the sitting member of parliament.

The “spear rains” in January gave an indication that violent conflict would occur. This may have contributed to the number of incidents in the month of February as the Borana played an active role as aggressors attacking the Samburu several times.

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

The December 2008 FewNet report isolated Mandera and Moyale as two areas that will experience a high level of food insecurity a situation that went further to affect other AORs such as samburu, parts of Marsabit and Wajir. The government did put in place measures to address food shortages by subsidizing the price of cereals through the National Cereals and Produce Board a factor that helped in mitigating the challenge. Vigilance by the ministry of livestock development saw the country avert the spread of Rift Valley Fever and foot and mouth disease in Garissa and parts of Ijara early in January 2009.

The deployment of security personnel along the Kenya/Somalia border has ensured that the Al-Shabab militias do not gain free access to the Kenyan side of the border. Though there were rumors of the militia recruiting youths on the Kenyan side, the same could not be verified by Field Monitors.

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

In the Somali cluster, the role of elders in conflict resolution is increasingly being appreciated. One of the factors that have led to reduced raids between the Borana and Gabra is activities of the Pastoralists Shade Initiative, which brings together elders from 18 different pastoralist communities in the Somali and Karamoja cluster both in Kenya and Ethiopia. This initiative has identified emerging challenges to Peace in the region amongst pastoralist communities as being the elite living in towns, the Business community out to make profit through conflict and politicians who seek to retain their elective posts by supporting the armament of their communities and sanctioning raid to other neighboring communities. The all inclusive approach and community level mediation practices of the group have led to communities developing agreements on the crucial issue of resource sharing thus reducing incidents of conflict in the reporting period. Their activities have so far been effective in Chalbi, Turbi, Saku and Maikona.

The inauguration of the Isiolo women's Peace forum though of no immediate consequence has opened up an alternative channel upon which peace initiative could rest given concerns that elders in Isiolo are increasingly becoming partisan. The good will the women have from across the board and the involvement of the administration in their activities means that they have massive support that they need to take advantage of in their quest to bring peace to Isiolo.

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### RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>
<b>CEWERU</b>	<p>Enhance interaction with emerging Peace initiatives and encourage learning's from such initiatives.</p> <p>Convert the synergy developed with CSOs in CPMR into tangible action at community level</p> <p>Encourage cross cultural/inter community mediation using traditional structures such as the Pastoralist shade and others</p>	<p>Put in place strategies to document conflict trends and traditional peace strategies.</p> <p>Encourage a linkage between policy makers and communities in the two clusters as a strategy towards people sensitive development policies</p> <p>Develop ways of recognizing and encouraging community level peace personalities and bring them to the national limelight</p>
<b>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>	<p>Encourage women participation in peace building so as to generate an alternative voice.</p> <p>Support Field Monitors in their quest to collect and transmit credible information</p> <p>Work with the government administration in resolving local level conflicts</p>	<p>Need for the pastoralist communities to speak with one voice over security affecting their region with a view to developing long term strategies for trading their small arms with development including health and education.</p>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	<p>Enhance capacity building for peace actors at the community level</p> <p>Advocate for responsiveness from the administration through action on early warning information</p>	<p>Initiate advocacy for conflict sensitive approaches to development as a way of discouraging conflict caused by community level development projects</p>
<b>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</b>	<p>Liaise closely with the government and the community in implementing development projects that will respond effectively to the peoples needs.</p> <p>Support relief initiatives and response to disasters</p>	<p>Focus on structural causes of violence such as a strategy for maximizing impact on development</p>

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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 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

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

Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
January 2006	0	3	0	3	6	January 2006	0
February 2006	0	1	1	0	2	February 2006	599
March 2006	0	1	2	0	3	March 2006	1003
April 2006	0	2	2	3	7	April 2006	74
May 2006	1	0	1	1	3	May 2006	45
June 2006	0	1	0	1	2	June 2006	0
July 2006	0	0	1	1	2	July 2006	1250
August 2006	1	3	1	0	5	August 2006	300
September 2006	1	1	2	0	4	September 2006	5
October 2006	1	2	2	0	5	October 2006	210
November 2006	0	1	0	0	1	November 2006	0
December 2006	0	1	1	0	2	December 2006	0
January 2007	0	0	0	0	0	January 2007	0
February 2007	0	6	0	0	6	February 2007	0
March 2007	0	1	0	0	1	March 2007	0
April 2007	0	1	0	0	1	April 2007	0
May 2007	0	0	0	0	0	May 2007	0
June 2007	0	1	1	0	2	June 2007	820
July 2007	3	0	3	0	6	July 2007	51
August 2007	0	0	2	0	2	August 2007	900
September 2007	0	3	0	0	3	September 2007	0
October 2007	0	1	0	1	2	October 2007	0
November 2007	0	0	0	0	0	November 2007	0
December 2007	0	0	0	0	0	December 2007	0
January 2008	0	0	0	0	0	January 2008	0
February 2008	0	3	0	0	3	February 2008	0
March 2008	0	3	3	0	6	March 2008	1307
April 2008	0	0	2	1	3	April 2008	0
May 2008	0	4	0	1	5	May 2008	0
June 2008	0	3	0	0	3	June 2008	0
July 2008	2	0	0	2	4	July 2008	0
August 2008	0	2	2	0	4	August 2008	0
September 2008	0	3	4	1	8	September 2008	430
October 2008	0	0	2	0	2	October 2008	500
November 2008	0	0	0	0	0	November 2008	0
December 2008	0	0	0	0	0	December 2008	0
January 2009	0	1	4	0	5	January 2009	318
February 2009	0	0	8	0	8	February 2009	1106
March 2009	0	7	3	0	10	March 2009	600
April 2009	0	1	7	0	8	April 2009	164
<b>totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>totals</b>	<b>19551</b>

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

Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	Percent W&C
January 2006	3.1	6	46.6	30.4	29.9	January 2006	1	0	0.0
February 2006	5.9	9.7	54	30	32.2	February 2006	3	1	33.3
March 2006	5.3	12.3	46.1	27.8	29.3	March 2006	2	0	0.0
April 2006	7.5	5.8	45.3	25.8	27.2	April 2006	21	0	0.0
May 2006	6	3.2	18	19.4	16.2	May 2006	3	0	0.0
June 2006	3.9	9.4	21.6	19	17.6	June 2006	14	2	14.3
July 2006	5	5.9	19.6	18.7	16.5	July 2006	19	3	15.8
August 2006	3.8	15	16.4	20.1	17.7	August 2006	1	0	0.0
September 2006	3.8	7.5	30.4	18.3	19.2	September 2006	0	0	N/A
October 2006	2.1	10.4	14	16.3	14.2	October 2006	20	1	5.0
November 2006	1.9	1.4	14.5	12.8	11.1	November 2006	3	2	66.7
December 2006	2.5	3.4	8.2	14.4	10.8	December 2006	2	1	50.0
January 2007	0	3.1	15.6	19.6	15.4	January 2007	0	0	N/A
February 2007	1.3	3.9	7.9	13.7	10.3	February 2007	7	2	28.6
March 2007	1.9	3.1	9.1	16.6	12.2	March 2007	1	0	0.0
April 2007	1	1.9	7.7	12.1	9.1	April 2007	1	0	0.0
May 2007	2.5	1.1	6.9	12.1	8.8	May 2007	0	0	N/A
June 2007	0	0	0	11.9	6.7	June 2007	4	0	0.0
July 2007	0	0.9	6.1	13.4	9.2	July 2007	6	0	0.0
August 2007	0	0.8	5.6	10.4	7.4	August 2007	15	1	6.7
September 2007	0	0.4	3	10.4	6.7	September 2007	2	0	0.0
October 2007	0	1.1	14.9	11.8	10.6	October 2007	20	0	0.0
November 2007	0	0.3	16.6	10.3	10.1	November 2007	0	0	N/A
December 2007	0.5	0.6	17	10	10	December 2007	0	0	N/A
January 2008	7.5	0	29.3	14.4	15.9	January 2008	0	0	N/A
February 2008	5	1	24.9	10.1	12.4	February 2008	2	0	0.0
March 2008	5.2	0.6	18.8	15.2	13.6	March 2008	7	0	0.0
April 2008	1.8	2.6	12.7	13.6	11.3	April 2008	0	0	N/A
May 2008	0	5.3	10	14.8	11.6	May 2008	0	0	N/A
June 2008	1.7	6.2	21.1	15.9	15.2	June 2008	0	0	N/A
July 2008	1.3	6.1	16.6	14.5	13.3	July 2008	2	0	0.0
August 2008	0	0.8	16.4	20.9	16	August 2008	2	1	50.0
September 2008	2.6	0.5	15.1	15.1	12.5	September 2008	8	2	25.0
October 2008	0	0	16.9	16	13.3	October 2008	1	0	0.0
November 2008	0	0	7.9	11.8	8.7	November 2008	0	0	N/A
December 2008	3.4	6.1	19	20.2	17.2	December 2008	0	0	N/A
January 2009	10.2	13.7	30	29.6	26.6	January 2009	14	4	28.6
February 2009	9.5	8.3	30.3	26.8	24.4	February 2009	8	0	0.0
March 2009	7.1	5.6	34.9	27.2	25.3	March 2009	3	0	0.0
April 2009	5.2	3.7	31.8	25.7	23.2	April 2009	3	2	66.7
<b>totals</b>							<b>305</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>459.2</b>

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

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
January 2006	45.4	62.3	32	5.6	45.1
February 2006	43.5	62.6	34.4	5.3	45
March 2006	40.5	64	24.4	5.3	42.5
April 2006	44.1	58	27	5	42
May 2006	42.4	61.6	18.4	17.7	42.3
June 2006	42.7	64.1	21.3	16.5	43.7
July 2006	43.1	65	18.9	16.3	43.7
August 2006	43.8	64.2	17.6	7.7	42.6
September 2006	37.2	62.6	21.1	11.4	40.8
October 2006	43.1	62.8	18.9	8.4	42.2
November 2006	43.5	64	16.1	2.4	41.5
December 2006	36	64.3	18.3	16.5	41
January 2007	44.9	61.9	22.6	3.5	42.7
February 2007	36.5	58.2	17.7	6.4	37.8
March 2007	34.1	58.3	14.5	14	37.1
April 2007	36	68.6	18.2	9	41.8
May 2007	45.6	71.8	13.9	7.3	45.1
June 2007	42.6	67.3	9.1	0	40.8
July 2007	37.5	66	19	8.1	41.4
August 2007	51.2	70.1	17.7	0	46.5
September 2007	45.3	71.1	17	0	44.7
October 2007	58.6	75.6	11.4	0	49.7
November 2007	58	72	6.8	1.5	47.4
December 2007	63.8	77.5	23.4	0	54.6
January 2008	56.8	75.4	15.1	15.8	51.3
February 2008	63	76.9	12.3	6.4	52.4
March 2008	67.1	71.7	13.2	13.3	52.7
April 2008	63.2	75.7	29.1	9.1	55.7
May 2008	64.6	74.7	31	10.6	56.3
June 2008	62.9	75.6	29.4	11.8	55.9
July 2008	57.1	74.7	36.1	1	53.9
August 2008	81.6	81.3	54.7	0	68.2
September 2008	76.6	75.8	41.8	0	61.9
October 2008	75	73.2	48.5	0	61.8
November 2008	77.9	72.5	36.7	0	60.1
December 2008	74.9	70.2	35.1	9.4	58.8
January 2009	70.8	65.2	29	7.3	54.2
February 2009	64.3	69.5	26.9	0.7	52.6
March 2009	68.5	72.4	25.7	2.3	54.9
April 2009	70.9	70.4	27.4	0	55.1

Month & Year	Economy/Environment	Politics/Governance	Society/Culture
January 2006	45.9	35.3	38.8
February 2006	50.9	36.2	38.3
March 2006	46	35.2	39.6
April 2006	40.5	35.3	39.3
May 2006	23.6	30.1	35.4
June 2006	22.7	31.4	38.1
July 2006	22.4	32.3	36.3
August 2006	22.8	33.9	36.9
September 2006	27.5	33.2	37.3
October 2006	17.9	35.8	33.2
November 2006	14.8	34.2	31.2
December 2006	15.1	33.3	31.7
January 2007	21.1	35.1	31
February 2007	16.5	34.8	30.4
March 2007	16.8	35.3	35.6
April 2007	14.3	31.3	30.4
May 2007	13.9	31.2	29.7
June 2007	11	35	28.8
July 2007	12.2	33.4	30.1
August 2007	11	30.5	26.9
September 2007	10.5	30.8	26.2
October 2007	22	26.4	26.9
November 2007	22.5	25.7	27.2
December 2007	20.7	25.8	22
January 2008	29	22.9	29.7
February 2008	24.6	23.2	26.2
March 2008	22.2	22.3	28.4
April 2008	23.1	24	23
May 2008	19	26	23.9
June 2008	24.1	24.6	26.8
July 2008	20.6	28.6	24.8
August 2008	21.6	23	24.7
September 2008	21.5	25.3	20.1
October 2008	22.2	25.3	20.5
November 2008	14.3	25.3	18.8
December 2008	23.4	26	26.2
January 2009	34.3	31.9	33.4
February 2009	29.9	32.4	34.4
March 2009	34.4	30.1	32.4
April 2009	31	30.7	29.7

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