

**Draft Report of the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Technical  
Committee on Early Warning and Response of CEWARN**

**Sarova Mara Game Camp**

**Narok County**

**Kenya**

**2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014**

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Prior to the arrival of the Guest of Honor .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Opening Remarks – Presented by Mr Nkoidilia .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4. Adoption of the Previous Agenda.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5. The Report of the 10<sup>th</sup> TCEWR Meeting of the 29-31 May 2014.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6. Presentation by IGAD-CEWARN Director, Mr Richard Barno .....</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1. Progress Report on CEWARN’S Activities.....	8
<b>7. Reports from Member States .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1. Djibouti .....	12
7.2. Uganda.....	12
7.3. Ethiopia .....	15
7.4. Sudan.....	17
7.5. Kenya .....	17
7.6. South Sudan .....	20
7.7. Somalia.....	22
7.8. Presentations and Briefing Notes on CEWARN Response Activities by Yakop.....	22
<b>8. Discussion Session .....</b>	<b>24</b>
8.1. Questions and Discussion Points.....	24
<b>9. Summary Recommendations .....</b>	<b>28</b>

## 1. Introduction

The CEWERU heads, CSO representatives and Country Coordinators from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti attended the 11th meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEW) of CEWARN. Also present were the CEWARN Unit Staffs. A round of self-introduction by each individual who were present in the room ended up with applause from members as the Director of CEWARN, Mr Barno went straight into his welcome remarks.

The Director of IGAD-CEWARN, Mr Richard Barno reminded the members to acquaint themselves with the 8 documents contained in the folder. These documents are the agenda of the day, the agenda for the 12<sup>th</sup> CPS meeting, a report of the 10<sup>th</sup> Technical Committee meeting that was held in Hawassa - Ethiopia, the annual report for 2014, annual report for 2013, narrative and activities for 2015, information note for this meeting and power point slides alluding to the integrated system of CEWARN. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Barno thanked everyone who managed to come to this meeting, and that the presence of everyone in Sarova Mara Game Camp meeting is not taken for granted after travelling from far and wide.

Mr. Barno drew attention of the members present to convey heartfelt concerns about the received report this morning, on the attacks that was carried out by suspected terrorists that killed 36 people in Mandera. He also apologized for the inconveniences that might have occurred to some delegates while on their way to Kenya, Sarova Mara Game Camp, particularly the Sudanese delegation.

Thank you to the CEWARN leadership particularly the CEWERU heads on the continued commitment and for pushing the secretariat to work even harder. Every CEWERU work stands at the core of providing mechanisms of IGAD-CEWARN success, since they understand the groundwork better. There is need to strengthen this mechanism and relationships. Mr. Barno gave example of the loss of 19 police offices in Tatyang where CEWARN was called upon to give a comparative and contextual analysis. Thanks to the CEWERU heads in Uganda and Ethiopia for the work they did in this incidence. Now, this kind of threat profile has significantly reduced.

He cautioned that it has been two years since the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) met. It is advisable to look into the two years when CEWARN got the mandate. One of them is the new integrated mechanism of data system. It is true that the system is not yet tested, but since we have a plan, we can still make changes for a later adoption in the report. Mr. Barno called on the members to invest on the resource mobilization that will enable the Committees of Permanent Secretaries of IGAD and the CEWERUs to approach funders. This is to facilitate on how to make progress in our work, and will thereafter move CEWARN forward for the next 5 years, come June 2015.

Mr Barno concluded by asking the members to agree in this technical committee meeting on how to make good and implementable progress. He thanked everyone and requested for a candid representation in the report so that clear, workable and honest recommendations are arrived at.

## **2. Prior to the arrival of the Guest of Honor**

Mr Tesfaye thanked all the members present, and reminded members about the details of the Hawassa report and the expansion of the data typologies. He thanked CEWARN for conducting this meeting, and in deed the host country, Kenya for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us, since arrival to the wonderful part of Sarova Mara Game Camp.

Mr Maina also thanked everyone, but particularly asked all the members present in the room to stand up for a one-minute silence in honor of the 36 people that were killed in Mandera, Kenya. He also reminded the members about the shooting down of the buss that killed many people and the previous attack in Wajjir. One person was killed in Wajjir. Mr Maina said that these attacks are about extremism, and we express our sincere condolences to the families of the deceased people. It is in our hope that we deal with these incidences, which exposes us to violent neighbors, who strenuously continue to pose threats to our peace and security in Kenya.

Mr Maina continued that the technical communities members have been assisting us for 10 years on early warning and response to improve on our data. It is now time to support our work ourselves too. The issues of data collection and analysis are abundant to share with our partners so as to secure and tackle the issues of development in most of the areas where we have many conflicts.

We also have a lot of potentials like minerals, water sources that has been discovered, like in Turkana, where oil and underground water reservoir have been discovered. These can be new frontiers for resource conflict. CEWARN should work on such issues with the knowledge that these resources can be positive for development but also can be a curse like in the case of DRC.

These resources attract a lot of international interests as we have seen in the DRC where the locals do not even benefit from the natural mineral endowments. Nigeria is another case in point. As part of the technical committee, we need to come up with new recommendations. We have a lot of potentials, so we have to work towards removing our challenges, be it youths' budge and unemployment, and so forth. In Kenya, these challenges have been faced, and by facing these challenges Kenya was consequently able to improve her economy. But, the contending issue of terrorism remains a huge challenge to Kenya, and the region at large.

We hope we can now begin to implement our work, after almost 5 years of planning, strategizing and meeting with partners. It is now time for the technical committee to pursue their processes further. We have an important mechanism that has been put to test and continues to be tested. It is time to make greater milestones in the future to come. I thank you so much for all these.

### 3. Opening Remarks – Presented by Mr Nkoidilia<sup>1</sup>

#### Opening Remarks by H.E. Governor Samuel Tunai, Governor of Narok County, at the IGAD-CEWARN meeting at the SAROVA MARA Game Camp, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2014

The Director, IGAD – CEWARN, Mr. Richard Barno, Your Excellency, and in the capacity of Engineer Mahboub Maalim, IGAD Executive Secretary, there is no better way to heartily thank you and your able team for the profound work you are doing than the pleasure to honor this solemn invitation as chief guest here today.

The reputation that the CEWARN program has built through its early warning approaches is remarkable and unreservedly deserves the thanks of the continent.

Welcome to the Sarova Mara Game Camp. Welcome to the heart of Narok County. There is no greater vocation on earth than the high duty of mitigating and preventing violent conflict. The history of the world is filled with accounts of how the world went to bonkers with blood letting, man raising against the other, kingdom against kingdom and nation against nation.

The history of the world is now in our palms. Territories of empires and boundaries of countries are drawn all over the world on the effects of war and conflict, and some have been dissipated and burnt down because of rivalry for love which led to inglorious wars. Some have said across the ages that if you want peace prepare for war, but I stand in this young century to say undoubtedly that if you want peace build it on dialogue and love.

Conflict by its nature has a distressing control on the lives and affairs of men and has left the world a ruined place with streams of tears, rivers of blood and atmosphere of agony. The horrible massacres of women and children and the outrageous abuse of human rights across the world remains despicable and it is incumbent upon the good men and women and their contribution of great programs such as this to restore sanity and forestall possible conflicts through early warning system mechanisms.

Nearly each country in Africa has tested violent conflict. The sad story of Rwandan genocide forever stains the conscience of the world. The inhabitable Somalia remains an eye-sore. The uprising in the north has led to loss of lives, the collapse of economies and the desecration of existing canons of human and civil liberties.

The volatile situation in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the post election violence in Kenya that took place about a half decade ago are now historical notes for present and future generation that speak of the undesirable capabilities of man and the possible conclusion that in deed what man can build the same man can quickly destroy.

Conflicts are not stopped merely by treaties, but by the intention to sustain common good and that is why war and violent conflicts have never determined what is right only what is sadly left. Violent conflict is an undesirable journey of distress.

The world now is a global village and whatever conflict erupts in one country affects the affairs, economies and securities of other countries. It concerns other countries when one country engages in internal wars or cross border conflicts. The necessity of high quality, credible information and analysis

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<sup>1</sup> The speech text contained in this report can also be obtained in its original text from the CEWARN Unit office.

on violent threats and appropriate responses is exceptionally vital across the society, roping together all stakeholders especially state and non-state actors. Here in Kenya, we need such systems from county to county, at the national level, county level and even wad level. Such early warning systems are made even more effective when hosted on sustainable platform supported by information technology, human intelligence and conventional security networks.

The contribution of IGAD through CEWARN program therefore calls for the support from all people. Through your initiative, you have protected and educated thousands of vulnerable people among them women and children in their thousands.

Narok county government will gladly partner with you to create and foster peace and see how we can work together to embrace peace and security in this county and in Kenya. When there is peace and security, children will enjoy their childhood across playgrounds, families find harmony and prosperity and economies blossom. This is what we need in Narok County. This, we need in Kenya. This, we need in Africa. There is no doubt on my mind that the road to peace and security is long and the distance great, but violent conflict is easily the low hanging fruit that quite often attract many.

The irony of life is that many are ready to “fight” for peace. Whatever conflict may be fomented are let us put our shoulder all together, hold arms in unity to safeguard the lives of men and children, protect the rights of all, not just to make a work a better place, but to make ourselves better for the world.

As we engage in the crucial deliberation today, please accept my compliments and the good will from the people of Narok County. Thank you everybody!

Mr Nkoidilia also added by cautioning members that the new constitution of Kenya is not problem free, but will affect many people, women and children alike, in many ways. These are issues for CEWARN to address. He said that CEWARN and this particular meeting have come at the right time when Kenya and Narok County require CEWARN’s contributions and CEWARN is more relevant now than ever.

People are not ready to accept change. We are going through a phase where we have remained stagnant and we require the support of IGAD-CEWARN. Every County in Kenya has challenges and since Kenya neighbors many countries, sharing of experiences is necessary. Despite all these, at least, spare some little time and see Masai Mara Game Camp and enjoy its beauty.

Mr. Nkoidilia declared the meeting officially opened. Thereafter, Mr Barno thanked Mr Nkoidila for presenting the very wonderful, strong and inspiring message from the governor. Members were asked to proceed to pose for group photograph.

#### **4. Adoption of the Previous Agenda**

Mr Tewolde, who holds the chair in Ethiopia, asked the members to adopt the previous agenda, which was passed. Although the agenda was adopted, the chair reminded members to look at the report from Hawassa in details, once again. He requested the members to adopt the report thereafter.

However, Joyce apologized for not attending the last technical committee meeting. She raised concerns about gender mainstreaming and women emancipation by stating that the authorization of the new system of data analysis is necessary to include gender issues. She stated that there was a problem in the protocol in the criteria used to include issues of gender. It was said that Kenya CEWR provides some analysis.

Mr Okello Moses answered that on page 7 of the protocol, the questions about gender captures elements of such concerns and the concretized prospects of gender component as are stipulated in the model of CEWR and strategy. We also need to be clear on how we have gendered the problem during the period of our work, and what do we expect in the next 7 years on equity, empowerment, which is missing? This question was also raised to caution our work at a time when CEWARN is moving towards implementation of activities.

The secretariat of CEWARN responded on the above raised issues that under article 11, sub-section 7 of the protocol, states that this phrase “such other representative” is hurting. It should state, “Gender Existence” – therefore, there is need to make amendments in the protocol. Richard said that what is recorded alluding to the amendment can be learned from its initiated work from Kenya, and that such amendment needs to be followed up. On page 15 of the report, we quoted the word “region” instead of “administration”. That also needs to be taken care of.

The Djibouti CEWERU head noted that on page 16, representation from Djibouti was not cited. It was strongly advised that the Djibouti foreign affairs have read through the report and he thinks that this sentence is not entirely true. The CEWERU of Djibouti actually carried out representation that has thus far put in place some workable mechanisms.

On page 15, the observation and presentation was clearly stated during Hawassa meeting that CEWERU would help with the Website development, but did not. On page 16, it states, “CEWARN would help CEWERU” with the Website development. It has to be included in the amendment.

#### **5. The Report of the 10<sup>th</sup> TCEWR Meeting of the 29-31 May 2014**

After the above discussions were exhausted and agreed upon, the meeting adopted the report of the 10<sup>th</sup> TCEWR meeting that was held on 29-31 May 2014 in Hawassa, Ethiopia.

## **6. Presentation by IGAD-CEWARN Director, Mr Richard Barno**

Mr Barno gave a 15 minutes presentation on the summary report on CEWARN's activities that was held in September 2012 – November 2014. Barno presented both the progress report and what activities are proposed for the coming year 2015.

Mr Barno reminded members about the foundational perusal of CEWARN's Protocol, which Mandates the Mechanism "to receive and share information concerning violent and potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region, undertake analysis of the information and develop case scenarios and formulate options for response."

### **6.1 Progress Report on CEWARN'S Activities**

- **2014 CEWARN Activities**

Following on activities 2014, the Upgrading of CEWARN's EWER system worked on building the integrated data collection and analysis system that includes, the ability of CEWARN to perform much better. This upgrade is aimed at gathering credible and sufficient data that can be turned into high quality analysis. The skills were developed too, to map and analyze violent conflict risks and responses from a complex systems' perspective.

In 2014 CEWARN embarked on the enhancement of CEWARN's Mechanism Unit and those of CEWERUs to implement a new strategy. This strategy aimed at using an in-built learning mechanism that refreshes and reorients strategy and operations. A resilient and flexible financial position is also put in place. CEWARN embarked on creating the capability to effectively grow and evolve the network in line with conflict and response dynamics.

The 2013/2014 CEWARN's scaling of response included Cross Border Response. CEWARN realized the achievement of making it possible, the ability to serve the appropriate decision-makers with robust risks and contingency assessments in a timely fashion. CEWARN created competencies by supporting on-the-ground projects to reduce risks of violent conflicts and/or mitigated them. CEWARN promoted the scaling-up of these competencies for widespread ripple effect. There were realized and Evolving Response that included the building of new partnerships to promote Applied Action Research (AAR) with the IDRC Innovation Resilience Hub together with ICGLR-LMCG/ TCH, LPI and OSSREA, and Danish Demining Group. It also realised its tireless commitments in the South Sudan Peace process starting with the support it is giving to the High Level Experts meetings. It is worth mentioning that CEWARN is supporting the IGAD-led Mediation peace talks process on South Sudan.

CEWARN worked hard in communicating Responses and in influencing policy by supporting/facilitating all the responses. CEWARN facilitated 24 response projects. 2 projects were realized in Djibouti, 6 in Ethiopia, 6 in Kenya, 5 in Uganda, 2 in Sudan, and 3 in South Sudan (in 2014). 10 response projects were supported and 2 peace dividend projects were realized in 2013. We launched RRF fund in 3 countries and made simplification of our RRF manual.

The strengthening network mechanisms of peace actors of CEWARN completed the Romania training for CEWERU heads, Training of CEWERUs on AMM, GIS Training for CEWERU officers and GIS use. It also engaged facilitator corp-consultants, CPMR training in Torit - South Sudan, Support to CEWERU Kenya Strategy for Trauma Awareness and Resilience Training, PCM training for CEWERU, Support to 3 CEWERUs to strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), M&E site visits were conducted, joint planning meetings, finalization of M&E framework, Induction on the framework and

training, Support to Ethiopia/ Somalia/ South Sudan and Uganda with ICT equipment. CEWARN launched the RRF in Sudan, Somalia and South Sudan.

Besides, CEWARN made it possible for the Operationalizing MERL Framework, Semi-annual Participatory Learning Forums, Quarterly Monitoring visits, Training on Project Cycle Management for local Implementing Partners, Training CEWERU M&E persons on evaluation, procurement and operationalize of M&E software, Establishment of indicators' baseline and targets, Local consultation to assess continuing relevance of the CEWARN Strategy, RRF and Peace Dividend Projects, and Financial Resilience.

CEWERU supported the fundraising to solicit funds that allowed for the implementation of National Plans. The national plans aim to operationalize the CEWARN Strategy through support in development of national fundraising action plan. There was also continued engagement with partners (existing and new partnerships) to strengthen resource mobilization. Training on Financial Management mainly in Grant Management Training was conducted with the Unit Staff. Training on SUN-System for CEWARN Finance and Administration Officer/Assistant accountant and CEWARN RRF Finance and Administration Officer was also conducted.

In the areas of human resource, CEWARN continues to engage research and operations fellows. We are also finalizing on the internship and fellowship placement policy. We are liaising with AU Youth Volunteers' Programme (Deployment of Fellows at the Unit in areas such as Communications; Response, GIS, IT and Data Management). CEWARN is deploying other non-AU Youth Volunteers' Programme fellows and interns. There are continuing support to setup an internship program for Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda. Also, we are supporting the establishment of an IGAD wide internship, fellowship and volunteer program. We are initiating a mechanism wide exchange program that will also undertake Mechanism-wide needs assessment to re-organize CEWARN's financial, human, structural and resource needs to successfully operationalize the strategy.

In the areas of Governance, CEWARN has the management – TCEWR, CPS, RRF SC that meets annually and bi-annually, and sometimes on virtual. CEWARN's governance has a joint planning meetings, which is Quarterly. This is also planned to coincide with governance meetings. We have also re-introduced CEWERU liaison officers into some of these meetings.

CEWARN's Communications and Influencing Policy has been working with the High Level Meetings with Permanent Secretaries (PS) in Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Ethiopia, and meetings with IGAD - COA. We have Partnership with GPF to involve business people in conflict prevention. We have also increased visibility in social media- re-launch of the e-newsletter with social media hits' increase from 1600 to 1998 likes on Facebook, from 520 to 1440 on twitter, 91 on LinkedIn. We now have Publications on County profiles, like in the Kenyan elections report and in the 10 years compendium. We conducted the Karamoja Cluster, Ministerial Meetings that were preceded by the Parliamentary and Experts meeting, hosted by H.E Janet Museveni in Kampala, Bunyonyo. We conducted the Kenya Elections projects that looked at the pre-assessment mission, working with private sectors to engage youth as pre election peace agents, and scenario building.

CEWARN continues to conduct the mapping of influence from other stakeholders and incorporating them in CEWARN mechanism aiming at knowing who is doing what, that we need to reach. We have updated communication strategy on how to reach that we need to reach. CEWARN is branding its increased visibility, recognition, strengthening the mechanism through recognition by looking at how many of LPCs know and identify with CEWARN i.e. Branding that includes upgrading website, and press kit.

We are communicating what we are about- past and present through documentary, press kit, success stories compendium, 10 years of CEWARN exhibition, Kenya elections report, Recognition through awards of Peace champions (e.g. Founders of Local Peace). We have outstanding facilitative and collaborative capabilities on the local, national and regional levels. Now, we have engaged network of peace champions committee model by also leveraging support from PEACE III program.

Our partnership with Media on Peace reporting is now carrying out Exhibition on Reporting the Horn is Influencing Policy. We have Support Trauma Healing processes Network with specialized trauma centers that provide psychosocial support and training on need basis. Finally, we have CEWARN's library and resource center that are very much accessible to whoever wants to use.

The progresses made in 2013/2014 looked at priorities of Conceptualization, validation of Integrated data collection and analysis system, Procurement of ICT equipment, Reporter Upgrade by Engineers. Installation was due to begin in December 2014 but delayed due to delayed funding, but was rescheduled to January. The incorporation of GIS into CEWARN system- consultant, equipment and training was done. Initial AMM training, Workshop on gender sensitive indicators and in the current data collection and analysis system is ongoing.

- **The 2015 CEWRAN activities**

The 2015 activities have focused on upgrading CEWARN's EWER system, which is still continuing to work with VRA so as to complete the remodeling of CEWARN's data collection tools. CEWARN is developing gender-responsive indicators. We are in the finalization stage of System Design and Testing of interim CEWARN data collection system.

CEWARN will be deploying SMS services by conducting consultative meeting with each CEWERU to draw a road map that can also engage with local service providers to solicit for free toll number. The set-up of SMS systems in CEWERU situation rooms is on going, and we are training CEWERU data managers on CEWARN SMS system. We will also recruit local interns to facilitate the process. CEWARN will also engage CSOs, NGOs and Research Institutions in data collection and analysis by developing criteria and identify Local Information Collection Networks (ICN) while making field visits to local pilot areas to develop modalities of partnership. In these exercise CEWARN will rrecruit partners, conduct Pilot Training on CEWARN's information collection system, train on CEWARN's information collection, establish National Information Analysis Network, carry out Consultative meeting with CEWERUs to identify and contract non-governmental organization research institutes. There is need for CEWARN to develop modalities of cooperation and contract in consultation with CEWERUs. The training of CEWERU analysts and non-governmental organization research institutes analysts on CEWARN system and analysis is definitely our targeted activity.

There is also need to diversify CEWARN's Data sources by ccontacting AU CEWs and obtaining structural data and ensure integration of the data into the modified CEWARN Reporter, Assess the ICT needs and provide support to Kenya, Djibouti, Sudan, and South Sudan on training of Analysts on the use of AMM (Djibouti & Sudan). CEWARN is poised to Operationalize and integrate GIS in the Reporter (AM). CEWARN has acquired additional GIS equipment and subscriptions and will develop applications for the system so as to roll out GIS system (including training partner CSOs on GIS and production of materials. CEWARN aims to complete mapping of CEWARN Areas of Reporting and establishing of CEWARN and CEWERU situation rooms with equipment, installation and training.

- **CEWARN's evolving response in 2015**

The CEWARN's evolving response in 2015 is reviewing and strengthening response strategy. These will include mapping of response of actors at all levels. We are working with ES to build scenarios for 2 member states facing threats to election violence in early 2015. The responses need scaling up especially on preventive response with lessons learned from Kenya. The Scenario building for South Sudan and Actor Profiling, Identifying the institutions, individuals and issues that are likely to escalate conflict in South Sudan or/and aims to hamper the peace process follows on from the 2014 exercise.

Evolving is what we are now undertakings like the (4) risks and vulnerability studies to assess the impact of conflict in South Sudan on the neighbors like Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan. We are also undertaking research into the political economy of peace spoilers in the region (such as Al Shabab in Somalia, OLF in Ethiopia). We are conducting conflict mapping and creating baselines by reviewing existing conflict assessment reports in each of the 5 Member States (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda) that CEWARN is currently supporting South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation in its attempts to published the conflict mapping report.

There is support that is provided by CEWARN with peace messaging through use of community radio-work so that locals can develop content- messages, plays, interviews etc; and facilitate their airing; response initiatives from local communities using the deploy RRF fun. An Automation of RRF system is generated therein. CEWARN is completing peace dividend projects in Magado and sololo. We are also developing and deploying an on-demand facilitator trainer.

In order to support and facilitate these responses, the CEWERU operations are strengthened. There are 19 Initiatives in all 7 Member states. We also cover the entire spectrum of peace building including establishing local and cross border peace structures, influencing policy, research, community peace radio station, influencing policy etc. There is use of an in-built learning mechanism that can now refresh and reorient strategy and operations. A resilient and flexible financial position is in place. The capability to effectively grow and evolve the network is in line with conflict and response dynamics.

Our achievements in in 2014 have recorded 9 Policy Forums, 9 Peace and security initiatives with prominent participation by Women, 21 Alerts, 16 adequately responded to, 24 CPMR response activities supported, 13 Capacity strengthening interventions undertaken, 14 Peace building structures have been established and strengthened, and 925 people participated in CPMR activities.

However, our 2014 challenges came as a result of delayed funding and late financial inflow. This has also delayed our implementation of projects as well as delayed the transition process. We have had a lot of challenges facing RRF, which created a huge deficit.

In 2013, we achieved built-up of 28 Alerts, 17 immediate responses; 2900 people participated in CPMR, 256 people received CPMR training, 16 CPMR structures established and strengthened and 15 Reconciliation activities. However, in 2013 we were faced with the challenges cased by the delays in harmonization of plans and delays in replacing critical personnel.

This is where we are now. Let us see from our entire activities. This is the year we hope to stop from planning, but to implementation.

## **7. Reports from Member States**

### **7.1 Djibouti**

There are incidences that we have experienced and kept on record. We have done promotion of peaceful coexistence. For 2014, the numbers of incidences has been 3. These incidences included cattle rustling (2) and the number of stolen goats (20) and 2 camels. 2 goats were recovered, but the 2 camels had already been eaten up.

In October 2014, two communities clashed, but the chairman of CEWERU made a situation assessment visit and thanks to the intervention of police, things normalized. The mission ended by stating that we have to carry out sensitization programme in the framework of RRF. Since we did not have any activities in 2014, because of delays in funds.

The implementation of RRF projects realized that the first project is about sports and games. CEWARN carried out its activities in March 22, which operates under the Ministry of youth. We shared resources in very much a peaceful way. We had football, table tennis, songs, and traditional dances, sketches touring based on the theme, “peaceful coexistence”. In most of the regions, these activities went on for three days, attended by VIPs.

We have Traditional Mechanism of resolving conflicts. We brought together 20 traditional leaders and analyzed conflict locally and built consensus to work together. The pastoral conflict was also resolved through the work of this workshop. The lack of funds have not allowed us to continue, but just three days ago we have been flagged to use the funds as was previously planned.

We worked to help Afar. That depended on the implementation of the second project to have a consolidated framework so that we have the third project to put in place. The analysis of data and the new ways of collecting data brought in a consultative meeting between CEWARN Unit staff and Djibouti - CEWERU.

The implementation of data collection and analysis is planned and it will be put in place. We worked in mapping of partners and CSPO, selection criteria and partners and other specialized institutions (choosing situation rooms) acquisition of equipment, action plans were prepared and sent to CEWARN after July meeting. We came up with the strategy and we asked for help from CEWARN. But we did not get much help. The consultation from CEWARN requires that the consultant had to come and got all the information that we were supposed to collect. Now, Djibouti is continuing to work on the implementation of the new CEWARN strategy.

### **7.2 Uganda**

Ugandan CEWERU is currently implementing its strategic plan of the 2012-2017. This plan is aligned to the CEWARN Strategy, which provides for expansion in both thematic and geographical domains. Uganda Government, Partners and CEWARN are funding the implementation of the Strategic plan.

Uganda Government, through the MTEF provides funds for recurrent activities using normal budgeting process and through Justice Law and Order Sector (a sector wide funding) for capital and development activities.

Uganda’s expansion of CEWERU areas of reporting worked using funding from Uganda government that embarked on the geographical expansion to bring on board districts bordering South Sudan; Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe and Lamwo. Adjumani, Lamwo, Moyo and Yumbe were brought on board

because they urgently needed the CEWERU intervention, as there was influx of refugees from South Sudan in those districts at the start of the conflict in South Sudan in Dec 2013.

In the beginning 2014 there emerged threats of conflicts between the local communities and refugees, some refugee communities were importing the South Sudan conflict into Uganda in spite of the Nuers being separated from the Dinka. It was also suspected that some refugees might have entered illegally with arms.

We worked on the establishment of District Peace committees in the districts of Yumbe, Moyo, Lamwo and Adjumani. In February 2014, CEWERU Uganda traversed the districts of Yumbe, Moyo, Lamwo and Adjumani; meeting district officials as well as peace building CSOs, sensitizing them about the CEWERU programme and establishing District Peace Committees in those districts in accordance with the CEWARN Protocol.

One of the CSO members of the Ugandan CEWERU was able to conduct a District conflict Assessment in Adjumani that identified early warning indicators of conflict, conducted a training of 20 Peace Monitors composed of the Office of OPM, Police, Elders Forum, Religious Leaders and Refugee leaders. The trainees identified 4 hot conflicts that they were deployed to diffuse through Peace building and mediation. Not only were the conflicts diffused but also supplementary training has since been given in Facilitation, Negotiation and Mediation Skills. CEWERU contributed to the holding of the International Peace Week celebrations in Adjumani District.

The second thing is the peace policy. CEWERU Uganda is working with UJCC and convened a National Stakeholders' workshop for 30 participants to discuss and input into the draft issues paper for developing a National Peace Policy. Uganda currently does not have a national peace policy and there are many actors in peace building activities. In that workshop, CEWERU position was clearly articulated as a key stakeholder. It was subsequently agreed that CEWERU would lead in drafting the CEWER component of the Policy.

The third part of our work was Dialogue support. With support from UNDP CEWERU organized a dialogue meeting between the Kaabong District Peace Committee and Turkana Authorities to mend the fragile relationship following the murder of two Dodoth herdsmen by suspected Turkana warriors. Resulting from the meeting, two suspects and a firearm were handed over to Uganda authorities and the animals, which were confiscated, were handed over to the Turkana authorities. This meeting helped in easing tension as both communities resumed grazing their animals together.

The fourth is that facilitated a cross border meeting. CEWERU facilitated a cross-border peace-building meeting between the Bukwo District Peace Committee and West Pokot of Kenya on 6/8/2014. The meeting took place at Kacheliba where the two communities resolved the tension arising from boundary marks removal. The meeting resolved the dispute and improved the relationship between the two communities. The outcomes of the meeting have resulted to an agreed restoration of the pillars that was destroyed at the border. A joint team of surveyors to start the process through sensitization of those at the border started from 15<sup>th</sup> august 2014. The Pokot resumed grazing on Bukwo on Uganda side. We are carrying out joint vaccination and plan to continue sharing early warning information and cooperating for quick response. We are also aiming to establish a Joint Border market. As a point of interaction this would be upgraded at AMERIMER in Riwo s/c border by both governments with the help of CEWERU Uganda.

The fifth is the establishment of sub-county Peace Committees. The CEWERU conducted CPMR training for the Sub-county Peace Committees in Amudat and Napak Districts (RRF). 148 members were trained and given basic skills in conflict management and early warning and response.

The sixth area worked on women involvement in Cross Peace building Processes. An advocacy training for Karimojong and Turkana women were conducted to empower these women in participating in peace activities which hitherto been men domain (RRF). The training was conducted in Community Based Advocacy for 25 Jie and 10 Turkana Women in Kotido and for 25 Matheniko /Tepeth and 10 Turkana Women in Moroto. Both groups developed their advocacy strategies. The Jie Turkana Strategy included the objectives of strengthening Rural Women participation in Cross Border Peace and Security programmes in Jie and Turkana Communities by 2016. Also to strengthen women roles in the management of community shared resources especially land and water in Turkana and Jie Communities by 2016. Another objective is to empower women elders politically and economically to engage decision makers to reduce domestic violence in Jie and Turkana Communities by 2016. It is also to lobby and advocate to the Turkana and Jie traditional decision makers to reduce under age forced marriages through Nayece Legend by 2016.

The outcomes of Jie Turkana Women Advocacy has been that the Jie /Turkana Women have held dialogue meetings with the Sub County Peace Committees as well as the Traditional Peace Committee in Nakapelimoru and Panyangara. The elders and sub county peace committees agreed to dissolve the communal girl's houses and each homestead to construct a girl's house. In one Manyatta in Panyangara 40 girl's houses have been built.

The Peace Monitors have conducted awareness raising on Gender based violence and need for homestead girls houses in 40 Manyatta and in each reaching out to ERITE women, Girls, Male youth and elders. The Women have lobbied to hold a women's dialogue meeting and vigil at the home of Nayece on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2014 and hope to make this an annual event regardless where the celebrations are held. Space to be used to lobby against early forced marriage of girl child abuse and campaign for taking girls to school/ establish a monument in Nayece honor. Her name has been proposed for nomination as a Peace ICON

The Cross Border Women Advocacy Forum and Strategy also had a joint TOT in CPMR was then conducted. At the end of the ToT, a cross Border Advocacy Forum was established to be composed of the Peace Monitors as facilitators to bring women across the Uganda Kenya border together for Peace and Security. A cross Border joint Advocacy Strategy was developed with 3 Key areas; (i) Building capacity of women to engage with decision makers on increasing Domestic and Gender Based Violence among pastoralists. (ii) Enhancing capacity of rural Karimojong and Turkana, Pokot Women to participate in Peace and Security Pacts (iii) Empower Rural women elders economically to sustain their families and play greater roles in resource management.

The seventh area targets training of national steering committee members in M&E. With support from CEWARN - CEWERU Uganda Trained members of the National Steering committee and key stakeholders on MERL framework to equip them with the CEWARN new tool of monitoring and reporting.

In our eight works, we enhanced Peace Club activities. We facilitated four School Peace Clubs to undertake exchange visits outside their districts where they engaged in football, debates and drama with the host Schools (RRF). This activity contributed to student's interaction with their counter parts in other schools leading to an increase in their social networks. Over time there is noticed improvement in behavior of students who are members of the peace clubs.

Our commenced implementation of hay project has made its implementation of the project by enhancing food security for animals during dry period after signing the M.O.U with Makerere University (RRF).

On the issues regarding setting up the Situation Room, the refurbishment and furnishing of the Situation Room is nearing completion and we believe that we shall beat the date set by CEWARN to install the software. Negotiation for Desk at the National Disaster Centre in OPM is ongoing.

**Challenges facing Uganda - CEWERU:** The main challenge CEWERU is facing is the lack of a National Peace policy to guide peace-building activities and spell collaboration mechanism. There are very many actors in the peace-building arena operating without a structured coordination mechanism albeit CEWERU has developed Operational guidelines. Secondly, CEWERU is grappling with inadequate funds for implementing its strategic plan. Thirdly, the irregular disbursements of project funds delays the project implementation. Fourthly, there are new and emerging conflict dynamics and trends with attendant complexities. This is calling for efforts to understand these new challenges and devise ways of handling them. Some of these challenges include oil with its issues, land, terrorism, human trafficking, and climate change, strange cultural practices that is not in tandem with our traditional norms. Fifthly, youth unemployment and cyber crime, which is getting sophisticated where people have lost billions of Shillings and many, are being lured into radicalism and fanaticism.

In conclusion, with the new trends and emerging dynamics to conflicts in the IGAD region, CEWARN should strategically position itself to lead the process in making this region a better place to live in.

### 7.3 Ethiopia

The Ministry of Federal Affairs (MoFA) was established in 2001 under the Proclamation 256/2. One of the mandates of the Ministry is conflict prevention and resolution. Similar structure exists in the regions having administration and Security Bureaus. This ministry has developed and put in place a Conflict Prevention and Resolution Strategy. Ethiopia's strategy has four pillars comprising of Building Culture of Peace, Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution pillars.

The strategy of building culture of peace, worked with the periodic monitoring and evaluation of peace architectures (peace committees and school peace clubs) with a major focus on conflict prone areas. We are also strengthening peace forums in state universities. We are working on the dissemination of Peace Radio Program to raise public awareness on peaceful coexistence, tolerance and mutual respect. We have continuous community dialogue on issues of peace and stability in their respective areas.

Our Conflict Early Warning and Rapid Response has its mechanisms in place. The establishment of Situation rooms at federal and regional levels including in 10 selected conflict prone zones is realized. We have regular information and feedback exchange between the federal and regional levels. Also, periodic monitoring and evaluation of field monitors at the *kebele* level in conflict prone areas. We are embarking on the development of Rapid Response Guideline on process.

Our development intervention has realised one of the Pastoral Community Development strategy in Ethiopia as is a commune Program. This program is contributing to improve the livelihood of pastoral communities. In Karamoja and Somali clusters, small irrigation projects and constructions of basic services are underway for the resettled communities. We have Celebrations of Pastoralist Day. In this

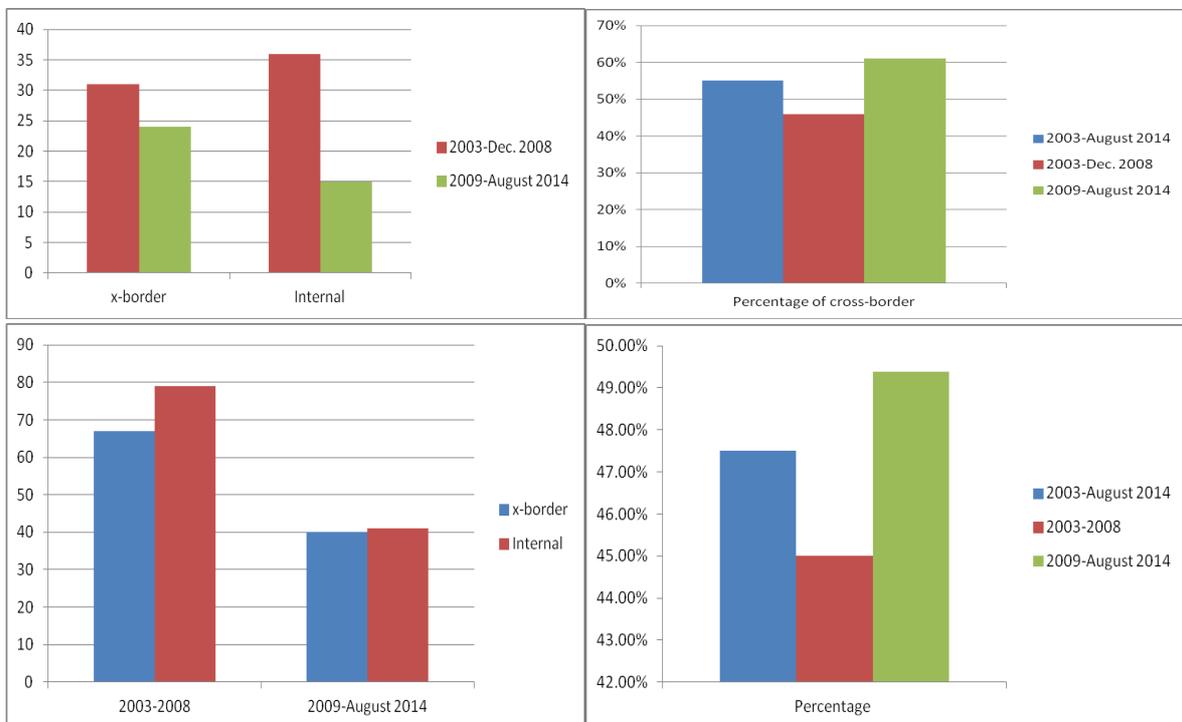
event, developmental champions are awarded at regional and federal level and also, we document best lessons.

We have the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP). The 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of PCDP has been launched since May. The Community Driven Development approaches are in most districts (woredas) in Karamoja and Somali clusters of the Ethiopian side are also part of the project beneficiaries. Currently training of various sectors of communities is underway on the procedures of the project. Decision makers will finalize preparation of plan in January and February 2014 for approval.

The Ethiopia's Cross boarder peace committees in then Somali cluster has peace committees which are strong enough in a sense that they meet regularly in a monthly basis and evaluate the performance of their joint plan of action. Therefore, in relative sense, the peace and stability of the Somali Cluster is encouraging. Despite this, OLF, the terrorist group, is infiltrating in the area to insight further violence. Both sides should be alert in preventing this terrorist group.

In Karamoja cluster, there seems to be tense situations along the corridors of this cluster and cross boarder relationships are not as smooth as that of SC. The cross boarder peace committees have to be strengthened. The people-to-people relationships is weaker compared to SC.

Our areas of results are realized in expanding monitoring and mapping of conflict and violence systems (typologies and geography). The uninterrupted provision of EW information, proposals to expand the CEWARN cluster to the South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti, cross-border corridor. The South Sudan x-border corridor has secured funding and in building capacity to devolve EW to national and sub-national levels



We have also realized positive results in sustaining preventive response initiatives by local, national and regional actors. The preparation for joint handover of peace dividend projects commenced. The RRF supported Peace Week; we sponsored 50 local CEWERU members to Lokiriama peace commemoration

ceremony. The proposal for community Radio Program approved: This is a pilot project to be implemented on the Ethiopia side of Karamoja Cluster. We conducted research to understand the implication for conflict and cooperation of use of land in pastoral areas for other purposes has reached advanced stage.

We realized improvements in the resilience and dynamism of CEWERU to implement the Strategy. CEWERU staffs have been trained in PCM. Preparations are underway to roll out M&E system in 2015. Our proposals were developed and approved for integrating the CEWERU Ethiopia in the national and state formal CPMR structures. The consultation with potential partners was also established.

## **7.4 Sudan**

Sudan is a very huge country with its well-known problems over many years now. Conflicts between the two governments of South Sudan and Sudan, tribal conflicts, rebels movements and many problems are our biggest challenges. We asked the CEWARN to help us in Sudan and they came to Sudan and established the CEWERU unit Sudan. We did not receive anything to resolve conflict in my country. We appreciate CEWARN in assisting us. They are not moving so fast. In this kind of job we started, we were alone. We found that in these areas, in the border, we have Ethiopia, etc. We made some progress in some areas like in Kasala, Darfur (eastern) where the conflict is still going on, we tried to do something. I personally tried to meet the Mahailia, and the communities to discuss on issues of security. Now there is some understanding amongst this country.

In terms of data collection, we have our people scattered all over the country. We have data and now we have negotiation to compute data using SMS and now GPS from CEWARN. In terms of the data, the full data of Sudan, some of them are ready and if we received a little bit of help, we will achieve very much. We also asked if CEWARN could help us, making a visit to Addis. We have not heard from CEWARN from that time of the meeting.

Since I came to this, I remember that we have two people have in the group and we do not know only two are represented from Sudan. We hope I can do something. We need to stop what is going on Nuba Mountain, Darfur etc. I thank you for listening and I hope I will hear and answer any question that will be directed to me.

Colleagues added that Sudan is endemic with a lot of problems. CEWRU has meddled it out into the middle of Mara River. We have contact with the highest officials in the country. We explain the objectives and explained that CEWRU in Sudan had not been active, and it was not the responsibilities of CEWRU. We had to move swiftly to make some improvement to have information reach the local people. Our CEWERU system has helped spread information. I think we have to collect rocks to be squeezed. I come from a country endemic with conflict. The politicians have made a lot of execrated efforts to the conflict. I know that the government of Sudan has made a lot of backing and it would be nice in the New Year, CEWRU will go back to the CEWARN. Additionally, the issue of refugees from South Sudan is worrying. The general situation is that we are helping them after registration is line in South Sudan.

## **7.5 Kenya**

Kenya CEWERU has continued to play a key role in enhancing conflict early warning and response the region. To this effect, the Government of Kenya to support the CEWERU programs and structures in order to achieve a structured and concerted approach to peace and security in the region. These efforts have contributed greatly to improved conflict mitigation at the national and cross border level and pre-empted incidences of potential violence.

The millstones we have are that currently Kenya CEWERU has completed reconstruction of Sololo livestock Market, a peace dividend project aimed at facilitating peaceful coexistence among cross border communities in Marasabit County and neighboring counties of Wajir and Isiolo in Kenya and Miyo Woreda of Ethiopia. The project is supported by USAID/EA through CEWARN. Information sharing between community and security agencies has considerably strengthened community-policing concept in the region and helped in reduction of incidences of inter-community violent conflicts. The domestication of the CEWARN protocol through operationalization of the National Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS) has served well the Kenya CEWERU in responding to electoral-related conflicts as exemplified by realization of a peaceful 2013 General Elections.

CEWARN has continued to strengthen the technical capacity of the Kenya CEWERU to respond to conflict challenges through training. Between 2012 and 2014, CEWARN has supported training of Kenya CEWERU officials in various courses including; AMM, EWER, MERL, GPRS Mapping etc. Support in community social agreements in the region as an alternative framework for conflict resolution. The application of this hybrid system of conflict resolution and management has strengthened inter-community harmony.

Kenyan CEWERU has continued to nurture the Peace Committee Model and the documentation of peace processes following the role of Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms. The NSC has remained instrumental in steering the peace process in various parts of the country, with focus on the need to strengthen traditional conflict handling mechanisms that are community-driven. The NSC has thus continued to facilitate the development of community peace agreements through highly consultative and participatory process. It has been involved in various peace processes in the Northern Kenya, which includes Somali, and Karamoja clusters. Lokiriyama Peace Accord and Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation (TLPF).

The CEWERU has continued to support the commemoration of the traditional peace agreements i.e. *Lokiriyama Peace Accord* involving the Turkana of Kenya and the Jie, Dodoth, Matheniko, Tepeth, and karamojong of Uganda. Kenya CEWERU has continued to support the TLPF to hold this annual event, which has been instrumental in bringing communities in the region together, and reduced violent conflict incidences in the region. The 2014 event incorporated a component of community dialogue forums supported by the CEWERU. The event was also graced by H.E. the Deputy President Hon. William Ruto who commended to demonstrate government commitment to ending the culture of violence which has pervaded the region for a long time. Resulted in reduced livestock raids and increased recoveries along the common border.

Local peace committees have negotiated many conflicts successfully at a much lower cost compared to the formal judicial system that is non-existent in most of the arid Northern Kenya; Communities readily identify themselves with it and respect its decisions. The Kenyan CEWERU has played major role to see the success of the above by facilitating the dialogue meetings and coordinating response with other stakeholders within the clusters.

A detailed log frame can be found in a separate attachment. However, the implementation of the National Policy on Peace building and Conflict Management was approved by the Cabinet in July 2012 is underway pending adoption of its attendant Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 by the National Assembly. It provides for the institutionalization and recognition of peace committees, among other structures and processes. A draft Sessional Paper (No. 5 of 2014) to anchor the Policy is currently before Parliament awaiting debate and enactment into law.

The Media engagement and training on conflict sensitive journalism, development of the National Action Plan on Women and Security to operationalize UNSCR 1325, research and Intervention studies (Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Scenario building; Militia and Gangs, Crime Monitoring, etc) and the training of the LPCs to strengthen their capacity have been realized.

*Kenya is adapting the CEWARN Post-2012 Regional Strategy to National Priorities/Imperatives.* CEWARN supported a high-level national seminar at the *Morendat Training Institute* in December 2012 involving key peace and security stakeholders from Government, private sector and CSOs to develop national priorities to domesticate the Regional Strategy. The meeting took cognizance of the recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) meeting held in Mombasa, Kenya in 2011 which included expansion of the geographical coverage of the mechanism and the genre of conflicts including election-related, political, transnational crime and human drug and substances abuse, terrorism and other emerging conflicts; and strengthening national CEWERU to develop effective national-level conflict response initiatives. The priorities subsequently formed parts of Kenya CEWERU input into the 2014/14 CEWARN Work Plan developed in September 2014.

Kenya's Challenges include, but not limited to the RRF concept is still new to the FAU hence there has been challenges in liquidating funds. At the same time, challenges associated with late disbursement and capacity gaps of implementation partners have also impacted on conflict response. Inability to release analyzed data by CEWARN impacting on timely response to conflicts due to inadequate data to monitor trends and dynamics.

Cross border initiatives not sustained. There is lack of legal framework for traditional conflict handling mechanisms. Areas of reporting remain vast with poor communication network therefore posing a challenge on information sharing. There has been increased workload for the CEWERU due to absence of an NRI and staff i.e. CC and ACCs affecting timely reporting. Termination of contracts for FMs has a huge implication on the CEWARN Mechanism that has taken massive resources to build.

Some of the lessons learnt include Community Empowerment through community contracting; strengthened early warning systems and established networks of peace actors are integral to effective conflict prevention and response. Cross border initiatives are hampered by lack of harmonized policies among member state governance structures.

Peace dividends are realized through co-managing and sharing development projects; cross-border communities will develop strategic relationships and long-lasting peace networks. These relationships provide the basis for joint response when faced with situations of violent conflicts in the future. Social reconciliation increased understanding of broken relationships and trauma caused by conflict will increase stakeholder resilience and leadership in conflict transformation and prevent relapse to violent conflicts in future. There has been a shift in conflict from traditional cattle rustling to commercial cattle thefts, boundary disputes, competition over fishing lines and resource-based conflicts due devolution and discovery of oil and other rare minerals thus altering conflict dynamics in Kenya.

Greater commitment by Regional governments to manage border conflicts through implementation of flagship projects i.e. Lamu Port Southern Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) coupled with external pressure represented by such trans-boundary conflicts e.g. the Al Shabaab threat provide future window of opportunity for regional integration. IGAD need to invest in such windows of opportunity to enhance peace and security in the region. Strengthening conflict early response capacity is critical to match increased early warning capacity.

**Recommendations** are made to consolidate these gains; CEWARN should take a lead role in assisting in documentation of success stories, including those undertaken by national CEWERUs. Strengthen the data gathering and analytical capacity of CEWERUs/ NRI for effective informed response; Enhance cross border initiatives; Quarterly meetings for FMs/CCs and predictable engagement of NRI/FAU support; Strengthen M&E capacity of CEWERUs to improve interventions; Incorporate new emerging ICT technologies in order to enhance information gathering, analysis and dissemination e.g. use of geo-spatial information systems for NCEWERS; Strengthen regional CSO networks.

## 7.6 South Sudan

In South Sudan, we have worked in two areas of geographical coverage. These areas are Northern Bahr el Ghazel (NBG) and Western Equatoria (WE) States.

The purpose of our work focused on determining the actors working on CEWARS, Establishing functionality of those previously trained in CEWERS, Identifying existing conflicts and parties involved, introducing CEWERU to the two states, Assessing local authority structures and determine their suitability to CEWERU/CEWARS (e.g. police local government, wildlife, correction services etc.).

Our assessment and methodology worked on mapping of stakeholders, individual interviews, and Focus group discussions. The proportion of respondents included 6 Focus group discussions sessions held with approximately 15 participants each in NBG. In WE, 5 Focus group discussions sessions held with approximately 15 participants each.

Our assessment in NBG included crimes such as killings; some unlawful individuals commit thefts, rape and abductions. Parties in conflict included the visiting *Mesiriya* traders of Sudan and *Dinka Malual of South Sudan* who depend on trader routes from the Republic of Sudan. The *Mesiriya* and *Rezigad* who depend on the pasture and water from South Sudan. The conflicts occur during the migration in November, which is the beginning of the dry season, and end in May and June respectively, which is the end of dry season.

The mechanisms employed in addressing these conflicts include, a Joint Border Monitoring Committee (JBMC) established in 2008. The broader terms of reference include resolution of conflicts associated with seasonal migration towards harmonious co-existence of these three communities who are interdependent. Conflicts are resolved through pre and post migration meetings in early November and in June respectively.

The characteristics of the meeting adapted a pre-migration meetings review of all the resolutions that have been set in the post migration meeting and the extent to which they have been observed/implemented. Actions are taken against culprits who violated the resolutions. Also, the Post-migration meetings are held when herders have left and address Crimes that are committed during the grazing period including identification of culprits. Compensations and fines are determined and executed before the next migration season.

Our achievements have been peaceful co-existence of the three communities realized; For instance, in the last migration season, only two incidents were reported; These incidents were resolved through the pre and post migration meetings; Examples of resolutions achieved include turning in the culprits; Settlement of claims by having the culprits pay fines to compensate atrocities.

The challenges have been that the area known as 14 miles of the border between South Sudan and Republic of Sudan is disputed areas so it has been suggest being demilitarized Zone. Tribalism has overshadowed objectivity in conflict analysis, prevention and resolution among residents.

The description of the conflict in WE States includes LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY (LRA) activities currently affecting the 3 Countries of CAR, DRC and South Sudan. In South Sudan, Ezo, Tombora Nzara Yambio Iba and parts of Meridi are affected. Insurgents traverse a vast area with thick vegetation and difficult to access and not inhabited.

The mechanisms employed in addressing the conflict ranges from the local to national. The establishment of local armed volunteers referred to as 'the arrow boys' who respond effectively due the understanding of terrain and vegetation. Funding of programs that preach forgiveness especially for the returnees by NGOs such as Nonviolent Peace Force. Establishment of reconciliation and counseling interventions by the inter Church committees have been used.

Child transit centers were established and linkages with international Organizations like the ICRC helping in tracing families; and facilitating reintegration of rescued children from LRA the borders. But Local NGOS trace families, facilitate integration of children rescued from LRA.

At the national, National, campaign was made by GRSS to encourage voluntary surrender and also had military confrontation. At international level, an agreement has been established for a joint force of 1500 soldiers from each of the four-countries, i.e. the Republic of South Sudan, DRC, Uganda, CAR and Military expert from USA.

The benefits of using local authority structures, a number of benefits of using local authority structures for CEWERS include, It received a first hand information on potential conflicts, Provide advisory to those in conflict, Offer channels for conflict resolution / mitigation right from Boma to state level.

Challenges are there in tracing and identification of families remains a challenge for the actors. We recommend that CEWARS should work with local authorities/ government structures.

The Future Opportunities for CEWERU, should Support Northern Bar el Ghazel Peace Forum and the Joint Border Committee in organizing bi annual pre and post Migration peace dialogues; Facilitate the organization of the meeting of Governors of the Border States with Republic of Sudan; Link Civil Affairs with the Peace Forum and other peace actors.

There is need to support the Joint Border Committee of North Bar EL Ghazel or the JBC to widen mandate and geographic scope to neighboring States. We have to conduct research on the origin, activities and interests of the Ambororo Nomads in Western Equatoria State, and sedentary native communities in the region. Support the State Security Committee in Western Equatoria to organize and engage in all high level consultative meetings.

Strengthen capacities of key players involved in various forms of peace dialogue in mediations, negotiations and monitoring resolutions. Facilitate the broadening and bridging of communication gap among other Peace actors. CEWERU of South Sudan urgently to be supported by CEWARN to facilitated a workshop to strengthen the relationship between the Military and Civil population of South Sudan for Peaceful coexistence. South Sudan CEWERU conducted induction to its new and old members of the steering committees in Torit town of Eastern Equatoria State.

## 7.7 Somalia

Conducted conflict analysis and mapping in 10 regions UN South Central Somalia. Most of these regions controlled by Al-Shabab and there was a government plans to liberate the areas. We are trying to find out hot spot areas. We have collaborations with AMISOM.

We have extended Somali CEWERU activities in Somalia and Ethiopia border. It is estimated that the new peace committees in liberated district (Baledeweyn Baidoa and Jowhar and Kismao) will continue. We have strengthened the role of peace committees in the local community dialogue. We also strengthened the existing peace committees in Gedo and Lower Jubba by mapping additional capability needs (some equipment were used last year) and by providing targeted support.

We have been strengthening the working relationship between AMISOM and PM; Setting up an office for Somalia CEWERU in the ministry of foreign affairs building. We work to strengthen the communication of the Somalia CUWERU (Development IEC).

Recommendation – Kenya and Somalia CEWERU to collaborate more. It is not happening as yet. Somalia has been suffering from terrorist attacks and we learnt a lot, which we want to share with our regional countries and partners. This is not yet happening. I have not seen any cluster meeting on terrorisms and sharing of experiences. We only share our activities, which goes to the secretariat. The meeting of head of committees in Mombasa recommended that special attention should be given to Somalia and South Sudan with the aim of giving support to these two countries. That support did not happen. We need to give that support. This will strengthen our collaboration in the region. I believe that it will help us alleviate and minimize the damage. I conclude by thanking you.

## 7.8 Presentations and Briefing Notes on CEWARN Response Activities from CEWARN Unit - Yakop

Generally, the CPMR Projects have been approved and supported by MS and Type. The development Partners have provided Grants. The RRF Financial Overview is also available from Nov 2014. There is need as well to look at the RRF Fund Balance. CEWARN realized some progress and Achievements, much as it faced challenges and Actions taken/needed to avert these challenges. We have some recommendations and projections for the year 2015.

CEWARN realized some progress and Achievements including 52 CPMR related RRF projects approved to date, out of which 15 were capacity building, 26 were peace building, 4 were technical studies, and 7 were conflict preventive projects. Emergency revolving fund established in four MS and will continue to be established in remaining ones; RRF handbook reviewed and simplified; Enhanced capacity developed to produce and disseminate early warning reports to trigger early response; Relative peace gained in a number of AORs due to RRF funding; Realizing the capacity for multi-level response with grassroots networks of local peace structures across the sub-region.

We have had delayed development partner funding and loss of interest by some of traditional partners. The action taken/needed was that the ADA showed interest to fund raise and to scale up their contribution on supporting RRF projects. Discussion is under way.

There has also been delayed and incomplete financial and accounting documents by FAU's on implemented projects, which in turn hindered CEWARN's capacity to submit financial documents to development partner on time for replenishment, consequently ended up in cancellation of unused or unaccounted funds. CEWARN took action by developing a TOR for auditing FAU accounts and regular field visit by CEWARN officers as planned.

Our project implementation delays and cancellations has been due to absence of local structures, externalities, administrative, logistical and legal issues, technical nature of the projects and so on. We took some necessary action by continuously following up of CEWERU and CEWARN Staff. There is fluidity and precarious nature conflicts in the region that requires constant engagement of stakeholders and huge amount of resources that cannot only be meet with RRF funding. We took action by providing additional fund raising needed through provision of timely and credible information to development partners and MS.

We recommend that the regionalised nature of conflicts – such as spill over effects of conflicts in some border areas in the IGAD sub-region – necessitates the refinement of cross-border initiatives to be more effective and efficient. There is need to link rapid response interventions to long-term conflict transformation initiatives addressing a root causes of conflict to avoid recurring conflicts. We have to develop detailed modalities for increasing the participation of women and youth in peace interventions.

We need to support a comprehensive assessment of RRF projects based on both primary and secondary data collection; Build the capacity of CEWERU's through deploying a national response coordinator; Develop local, national and regional response strategy that meets the expanded (geographic and thematic) mandate of CEWARN; Automation of RRF documentation in lieu of increasing transparency and accountability, facilitating monitoring & evaluation and streaming a real time information to donors and all stakeholders.

Our projection is to complete ongoing projects, convening of SC Meeting, developing Response Strategy, Supporting regular and emergency CPMR projects, Continuing to Deploy Response Staff, Monitoring ongoing projects in MS, Completing Sololo and Magado and to have Automation of RRF system.

## 8. Discussion Sessions

### 8.1 Questions, Discussion Points and Responses

Based on Mr. Barno's presentation the CEWERU Head from Sudan argued that Sudan realized in their work that there are many conflicts arising from inter tribal conflicts. At any scale and levels of these clan conflicts, there are so many resource-based conflicts that need to be taken into considerations. The wonder is that, nobody knows if other countries are experiencing these conflicts and how we can redirect or make new plans that can match our resources.

**Response by Mr Barno:** The reality we have is that we are doing our operations based on overcoming financial challenges. We are dealing with resource challenges. Tomorrow we will discuss on how to deal with the direct involvement in new emerging conflicts. I expect a paragraph or two on these technical problems.

In Kenya, further capacity building is a huge challenge, as well; there are challenges on resources mobilization. At the same time we are encouraged on the issue FMs with so many issues that arise severally. We do not have NRA and loading a lot of work on us. The Situation Room (SR) is lining its work to what role we expect the SR do visa-avis in terms of sharing information. Let us not forget that there is some level of sensitivity in these.

**Response by Mr Barno:** In response to the SR – can we prefer the discussion later because we will cover that?

**Question Two:** Joyce Bernice: I was happy to note on issues of radicalization. Peace spoilers are there and may be we should also consider these people having issues – we need to understand their perspectives. The second question is that Uganda has election 2016. Can CEWERU consider monitoring election in Uganda and see how we can liaise with IGAD? Can we also liaise with IGAD Peace process in South Sudan and locate local peace initiatives for S Sudan refugees? Conflict amongst these refugees can allow us transplant conflict from refugees' camps with the national authorities in Juba and Kampala.

**Response by Mr Barno:** There is already a thin response and resources. The two countries we have been working with Ethiopia and Uganda. We would like to duplicate what we have done with Kenya. We shall work with CEWERU to design pre-election programs. The amount of work we do depend on CEWERU. We work together. Radicalization is here with us. I have open mind and we have to stop branding, but it has to be a good approach, (how)... my background is counter terrorism. We lack experiment (meeting of the mind), to approach and contain to convert them. We have to confront and address these issues.

Another question from CEWERU Head of Djibouti is that the meeting between CEWRN and Gen Sec was held with others except Djibouti – Why! Also, the financial projects, which are funded for Djibouti, have not been done, why? The buying of tools left out Djibouti – why?

**Response by Mr Barno:** On the issues of why there has not been any meeting, the reality is that I passed it to the secretariat. I made the request through the secretariat. The rout we used was not followed and implemented. We have to follow it up correctly next time. Sorry about that. On the issues of the projects, we worked with the projects that you brought to us from RRF and usually that has to be approved. All the 24 projects named herein are all approved from the RRF and Djibouti has 2 that went through RRF. What we have done is that we provided ICT to Uganda, S. Sudan. Djibouti will definitely get theirs.

The Ugandan delegation raised issues about the numbers of refugees that has been returned, but the Uganda statistic still has that record as are in Uganda. My issues were IDPs and not refugees (3600). Government officials have visited those camps. We have categorized the ranking of hot spots – We are not abandoning Narok. Our peace committees have gone down. We have the partnering program with the counties. We want to partner with you, train your officers and see how to continue working towards community dialogue – considering the cosmopolitan nature of this county. There has been a number of cattle rustling and cattle death in the country.

We have problems in the Somali clusters of inter, intra and cross border problems exist. Extremism exists. We agree with Mr. Osman in that we need to replicate the meeting in the fashion that was held in Uganda. We rather have the peace building and management policy, not peace building policy as stipulated by the Uganda CEWRU head. Uganda needs to look at this. The Peace Building Policy is an old document now. The exchange visits are very much necessary. We had the Djibouti in 2012 and we had a good program and exchange.

The Somali CEWERU head, Mr Osman insisted that we could still collaborate irrespective of where we are in our activities – not to wait for until the whole of Somalia is integrated. We need to do the collaboration even now.

Mr. Barno commented on the issues raised about exchange visit is one issue with very strong elaboration from Somalia. There had been some exchange visit form Kenya, even outside the CEWARN plans. We need to incorporate in our budget to amend the budget to allow for more exchange visit. One of our key partners USAID strongly advised us to stop delegates to travel across the border.

Issues of cluster meeting was drafted and made a commitment to have a Somali cluster, but was hampered because of lack of funding. To combat the challenges faced because of funding, CEWRAN has put in the implementation plan strategy to allow each CEWERU raise its own funding. Kenya did this a lot. We have been talking with UNDP to fund conflict early warning in each country (Uganda and Ethiopia). In South Sudan there are to many competing priorities. UNDP will also be lobbied to help in Djibouti, etc.

The concerns from Sudan are genuine. We have to be reminded that our limited support to Sudan was because of the funding that did not come through. We chose two projects out of three because of this problem. We also promised to roll out the CUWERU structure, but our funding got cut. At the end of October 2014, we were expecting funding from Scandinavia. We only concentrated on administrative issues and committed funds for this particular meeting.

The Guest of Honor raised issues relating to partnering with the Narok County as is very important. We are close to Tanzania. We have many conflicts. CEWARN has not identified hot spots in Kenya. The issue of more forest and resettlement program in the country at large is problematic. Narok County is a cosmopolitan county with all Kenyans living in this county. Much as CEWARN has interacted with 17 counties, there needs to be more interactions with many even, at government levels. It is important that this issue of terrorist attacks in Mandera be taken seriously in this forum so as to give it a lot of attention. Somalia CEWERU must work together. We appeal that the two countries should work together. This meeting is a God sent opportunity. I see that we can gain a lot from the Somalia experience.

There are serious questions regarding the “So What” while conducting the M and E. The way we have been reporting our activities needs to address this question, and go beyond reporting. We are still faced

with so what whenever donors ask. The issues are always asked around what have the peace committees been doing? What has changed as a result of receiving ICT equipment? What kind of activities do we report at CEWARN and those that belong UNDP? CEWARN needs to be able to list all the outcomes of their work, which are being used by other agencies and are claiming ownership of such work.

A keen proposal is to look at working with a format that can help CEWERU heads to document such work.

We should also be mindful that CEWERU heads are working with a theory of change approach in mind. Once that is agreed, change is becomes an incremental approach. So we need to realize the strategic objective of CEWARN first and work achieve outcomes in a multilayered way. Reporting can be inbuilt in the system so that CEWERU heads can get to know how to report, what to report and why they report. In South Sudan for example, the issues of reporting are coming in again and again. It would also be wise to present this issue at the end of the workshop so that we can come back with different reporting system. The issue of ICT needs training. The trainers have not come to train. In Ethiopia, the CSO can make their report to focus on levels. These levels are from the community, national and regional.

In Uganda, the “So What” has become a nagging issue. This is an activity that we have carried out like yesterday. But we should be realistic to carry out the training of district peace communities first. We have not to the opportunities to report on these recent reports, while also thinking of what to do with that. For example, while working the women, the program may need to first emphasize on gathering data at the top, we need to use these skills to benefit backward. After we train PCs, these people go back and handle conflict. Women are beginning to change the culture of how to look after their family. We then go back on the responses and balance our work with warnings. Such reporting is different. The reporting becomes a whole discourse instead.

However, when we move from training to reporting outcome, we tend to loose reporting our outcomes. Irrespective of what we are not able to control over, we have to sit and look at our footmark, you will be able to see what we have done. There are monthly reporting, quarterly reporting. During the UN delegation in New York, IGAD raised the issue of UNDP location office in Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan whose office is located to cater for Arab countries. Most of these countries submitted their annual plans to the secretariat, to the member states. If the secretariat can circulate some of these indicators will help us cross check our indicators.

Regarding the RRF, the accuracy of information on who plays the role of verification of the data that has been provided is an issue. How close is the use of the codebook being monitored, i.e. to ensure credibility in reporting? We know that the data seems static for RRF on the challenges and resource utilization and distribution. How will CEWARN bridge the gap in the reporter system? These are not easy answered question, but there should be a way of doing all these.

The cost of the SMS system is as well alarming, but the roles of individuals matter at the end of the information line. Loss of funding interest from development partners can also make thing difficult. How does CEWARN plan to create focus on funding? The RRF funded 8 projects, but we need to know the details of the eight projects approved in Djibouti. Some people are aware of only six projects. The CEWARN needs to ensure that the associations are free and without certain motivations so as not to threaten credibility.

In fact the system is open on the kind of information being sent. CSO’s will be there to help in the verification of the data provided. The kind of people providing the information will be selected in a

discussion, i.e. on information sharing; there are close protocols to ensure information is shared among only those who are in the need and legality to know. Analysts are ones who make sense of the data. Retraining to be done for reporters to facilitate this. There will be an analyst at the regional level to parse the data on its impacts regionally. The methodology and system is not new but an improvement of the past and therefore the old protocols for back up and security are still on place. The framework of the system had to be developed by external bodies for lack of expertise within the continent.

The EDF has allocated 10million euros for CEWARN 4 of which are for RRF. Member states need to increase contributions to the Secretariat to facilitate more projects such as the many pending RRF projects. There was agreement that the CSO's also can play a major part as they are quite well connected and can get funds. Working on it, already working on funding, recently met with funding partners including from the World Bank.

Andrew drew attention of participants about insecurity in Kenya has indeed been most challenging especially Lamu, Manderra and Nnairobi. The system would therefore be most valuable. Continued bilateral engagements between Kenya and Ethiopia have helped mostly stop the age-old issues in the Moyale-Moyale Corridor. Mr. Maina sought to disparage that claim that there is little sharing information between the governments and confirmed that there is sharing only that the problem of terrorism/insecurity requires much much more efforts. He lamented the fact that Al-Shabaab re trying to provoke inter-religious conflicts. Mrs. Loyatum asked Somalia to join more closely to help in improving security in the border.

Mrs. Joyce Bernice said that the root causes of terrorism should be explored more closely as it might be the beginning of arresting the issue. She said that perhaps it is time that dialogue is explored as an option in dealing with the terrorist groups here. She decried the circulation of arms and the little commitment that seems to be prevalent in dealing with the issue.

Mr. Makmot emphasized the importance of information-its provision in a timely manner-in fighting such kinds of crimes in the region. Mr. Muhumuza indicated that radicalization and terrorism is an ant consequence respectively and should be separated and treated as such. What causes radicalization? This concept he intimated must be addressed more closely. Mr. Omar urged that a closer and more cooperation should be encouraged to tackle terrorist issue. He said that the terrorists groups are weakened and that the renewed attacks are a way to remain relevant. Mr. Yusuf urged the Kenyan CEWERU to turn more focus on this issue, as it is proving more deadly.

In closing remarks to this, the Chairman Mr Tewolde pointed out that poverty was perhaps the most obvious cause of the route to radicalization and ultimately terrorism since there grows disillusionment among mostly the youth. He accepted that perhaps dialogue can be made an option by the governments but it grows challenging as the terrorists target civilians who are mostly helpless.

## 9. Summary Recommendations

Recommendations emerging from the 11<sup>th</sup> IGAD – CEWARN Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) Meeting in Sarova Mara Game Camp, Kenya from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014.

1. TCEWR recommends that the CEWARN Mechanism pilots the proposed integrated data collection and analysis system, as approved by the 11<sup>th</sup> Committee of Permanent Secretaries (2012), and on the basis of a review of the pilot, progressively rolls out the mechanism in the Member States;
2. Requests Member States to position CEWERUS as the primary national peace building and conflict prevention platforms;
3. Mandates the CEWERUs to engage in alternative resource mobilization for their national activities including by seeking budgetary support and directs the CEWARN unit to speed up support to CEWERUS in development of their capacity and resource mobilization action plans;
4. Calls on the CEWARN unit to implement measures aimed at revamping the RRF and urges all partners to enhance support to the pool fund;
5. Calls for increased partnerships and network with CSOs, government institutions and development agencies in implementation of 2012-2019 strategy;
6. Calls on the CEWARN Unit to initiate and fast track processes for engendering of the CEWARN Protocol to align it with applicable international best-practice;
7. Recognizes new and growing threats to peace and security in the region, such as violent extremism and terrorism, embraces the CEWARN mechanisms to evolve innovative means of addressing the challenge;
8. Approves the CEWARN Unit work plan and budget for 2015;

**The three recommendations below were added during the CPS deliberations on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2014.**

9. Calls on IGAD Member States to fully commit to sharing of information with the CEWARN Unit and with each other in line with the CEWARN Protocol;
10. Restate that CEWARN should continue to participate and contribute to bilateral border commission meetings;
11. Calls upon CEWARN Mechanism to explore possibilities of utilizing space based technology (for example, satellite technology) for data collection, analysis and real time monitoring of events to support efforts in conflict prevention and peace building.