

Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism
(CEWARN)

In the

Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)

Report of Proceedings of the 3rd Technical Committee on
Early Warning of CEWARN (TCEW)

Hilton Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya

17th May 2006.

INTRODUCTION

The meeting of the 3rd Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) was convened on 17th May 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. Its objective was first to review the activities that CEWARN had implemented since the second meeting held in 7th – 9th June 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. The second objective was to deliberate on the finalization of the five year strategy plan option for CEWARN and other programme activities that needed to be put in place to strengthen CEWARN's work, and present these as recommendations to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries meeting for discussion and approval during its meeting on 19th May 2006.

STATEMENTS

Welcoming Statement by Daniel Yifru, Director of Peace and Security Division, IGAD Secretariat

The Chairman of the TCEW Mr. Leonard Onyonyi invited Mr. Daniel Yifru to welcome the participants. Mr. Yifru began his remarks by welcoming participants to the 3rd Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN and reflected that the deliberations and decisions of the TCEW were vital with regards to providing technical direction and strengthening the implementation of CEWARN's activities.

Citing the three years experience since the launching of CEWARN, He highlighted the sensitive nature of the work involved, and expressed that with the good support of Member States, friends and donors of CEWARN, the challenges waiting ahead will be appropriately met. He commended the efforts of Member States in facilitating the establishment of national CEWERUs and called upon them to work towards achieving the effective implementation of CEWERU activities in their respective countries.

He also stated that the five years strategy plan option thus far chosen by CEWARN would be presented to the TCEW, with the expectation that such undertaking will guide and help the CEWARN mechanism move forward in achieving its mandate..

Mr. Daniel further outlined some of issues that were presented later in the day to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN for deliberations, which included Country Updates, the CEWARN Strategic Plan option, and some of the challenges put forward to move CEWARN'S work forward.

He ended his remark expressing his gratitude for the Kenya Government's continued support and for hosting the Workshop. (*See full statement in the Annex II*)

Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor, H. E. Ambassador Lazarus O. Amayo, HSC, Ag. Permanent Secretary, Ministry Of Foreign Affairs

Ambassador, LAZARUS O. AMAYO, HSC.AG permanent secretary, Ministry of foreign affairs, addressed the participants of the third meeting of the technical committee on early warning. His Excellency, the guest of honor, welcomed the participants, and began his remarks by outlining the negative effects of natural and non-natural disasters, as well as conflict on human lives and property in the IGAD region. He highlighted the concern expressed by the heads of states at the 11th Summit of IGAD, regarding the status and degree of vulnerability of the population in the IGAD region to conflict. He further stressed that the outcome of TCEW deliberations will be presented to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS), in which the recommendations of the same will be deliberated on by the Council of Ministers, which will ultimately be presented to the next summit of the heads of states and governments for consideration and deliberation.

He underlined the significant contributions of IGAD Member States in resolving issues of conflict in the region, and emphasized the need for member states, IGAD and local communities to prevent conflict, and to support the operative role of the actors on conflict resolution. He cited as an example some of the AU supported efforts and events that were undertaken to resolve conflicts in Mogadishu, and the Sudan, and the need to resolve African problems by African organizations. The guest of honour expressed his wish that the deliberations of the meeting, and the recommendations made thereon contributes to a significant transformation, and thereby enabling the IGAD Member States to assess the negative effect of armed conflict. He then concluded his speech by expressing his wishes for IGAD Member State to meeting the resource needs for conflict resolution, and gave a word of direction that CEWARN also collaborates with other organizations in Africa to share and gain experiences. *(See full statement in the Annex III)*

Election of Bureau

The Director of CEWARN Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil, thereafter, expressed his gratitude to the Government of Kenya for hosting the Workshop, and following the regulations of IGAD in conducting meetings; it was agreed that the chairman of the workshop would be Mr. Orleand Onyoni head of Kenya CEWERU, and the Rapporteur Mr. Richard Nabudere head of Ugandan CEWERU.

Adoption of the Agenda

- a) The chairman drew the attention of the participants to review the agenda, and called upon participants to forward amendments. The Director of CEWARN proposed inclusion of “briefing on the strategy finalization Workshop” after which the agenda was adopted.
- b) Proposed work programme was also adopted. *(See adopted Agenda in Annex I)*
- c) A point of clarification on Professor Adelman’s report on strategy plan was called for by the Director for peace and security, IGAD, as some of the participants had expressed negative feelings on some portions of the stated draft Report. Mr. Daniel

Yifru elaborated that Professor Adelman as a consultant was engaged by the CEWARN unit to develop the five-year strategic plan, which gave the strategic option, out of which CEWARN was able to draw what was good for it. It was further indicated that Professor Adelman's report was no more binding, and there was no need to dwell on the statements that did not appeal to the CEWARN mechanism or Member States any more. Mr. Yifru further underlined that what is reflected / perceived in the report is not the views of IGAD, and CEWARN/IGAD was able to siphon from it what was relevant and concluded his reflection that "Adelman's report is not that of IGAD, and the consultant's views and report did not reflect or were not attributable to CEWARN/IGAD."

Summary of report on CEWARN activities – June 2005-April 2006

The Director of CEWARN, Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil reported on the activities implemented by CEWARN since the previous meeting of the TCEW in Nairobi Kenya, in 7th – 9th, June 2005.

The Director gave a highlight of some of the major activities, such as the conduct of meetings, training workshops, country updates received and posted; reflections about the situation of drought in the Somalia Cluster; internal assessment of CEWARN, the process undergone in drafting the strategy plan report and options paper by Professor Adelman; as well as several of the conferences and international visits attended by CEWARN staff. *(Full report is available on request)*

Some of the comments reflected from the participants included, the following points:

- The need for Training workshop for Country Coordinators and Assistant Country Coordinators of Eritrea,
- The need for more promotional tools and enrichment of the current CEWARN brochure;
- Lack of awareness on the part of the Eritrean's CEWERU about the changes that had taken place in CEWARN office, by which the necessary explanation was given by both Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director, PSD, IGAD and Dr. Bashir Attalla, the Executive Director, IGAD, regarding the transparent measures undertaken by IGAD to strengthen and staff CEWARN. Ambassador Abdelrahim Khalil also gave his supplementary views about some of the programmatic, organizational and staffing activities to be conducted in the future and how they will be published.

The TCEW adopted the report after getting the necessary input from participants, and recommended the report to be submitted to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN meeting on the 19th May 2006 for approval.

The deliberation of TCEW also tasked CEWARN unit to work on and implement fully the and details of the chosen five-year strategy of CEWARN, based on the power point presentations. It was also recommended that the CEWERUs of each Member States, likewise, develop a plan of implementation for the next five years through the participation of CEWARN with particular emphasis on the initial strengthening and consolidation of the activities in the pilot cluster areas, prior to the enlargement and scaling up of operations at other areas. *(Full report is available on request).*

Reports by Member States on the Activities of CEWERUs (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda)

Djibouti

The CEWERU head informed the meeting that Djibouti had completed the process of ratifying the Protocol in September 2005. Other activities that were undertaken included a Workshop on 27th February to March 1st 2006 to institutionalize the CEWERU, and thereafter the purchase of computer equipment for the CEWERU by the CEWARN office.

He concluded by stating that the identification of a Country Coordinator and selection of a National Research Institute and Field Monitors would be done in the near future in collaboration with the CEWARN Unit and IGAD Secretariat.

Eritrea

The Eritrean CEWERU representative began by noting that a workshop was organized in February 2004, which officially launched and deliberated on modalities of engendering the CEWERU in the state of Eritrea. Other key related duties include holding of a workshop in August 2005 to strengthen and institutionalize the CEWERU, and the national plan of action for 2005/06. It was mentioned that CEWARN staff had visited Eritrea in May 2006 to hold consultation on the selection of NRI, CC & FM, and identification of the area of reporting, that NRI is selected and the recruitment of Country Coordinator and Field Monitor to be completed soon. CEWERU Eritrea has also identified the area of reporting.

Ethiopia

The CEWERU Head stated that the CEWERU steering committee held its first meeting in May 2005 where relevant stakeholders have participated including the department of security, and parliamentarians. He also indicated that the Steering committee had its 2nd and 3rd meeting whereby the later meeting recommended a stakeholder workshop, which is to take place in June 2006. The venue for workshop will be in Awasa, which is closer to the conflict areas, which will be easier for the regional authorities to participate. The translation of the rules and procedures of the steering committee is underway through the participation of CEWARN. [In which translation of the document into Amharic was finalized by CEWARN]. The CEWERU head also stated that regional city, Awasa is chosen as it represents all of the nations and nationalities in the southern region of the country. It was confirmed that the CEWERU office had received the required office equipments, and an arrangement for training of the CEWERU steering members is in process.

Kenya

The head of the Kenyan CEWERU reported that as of the last technical committee meeting, efforts have been made to improve the capacity of peace committees. He

reflected that there was fare amount of calm within the karamoja cluster with reduced incidences for some time. However, so suddenly cattle rustlers clashed, leading to serious incident in Mersabit last June where the CEWERU Kenya was trying to address some of the sources of hatred by using the traditional leadership, whereby the Boranas in Kenya called upon and organized women for peace in the area. In so doing, at the end there came a tragic incident, where all parliamentarians perished in a plane crash.

CEWERU Kenya also stated about some of the issues of concern in and around lake Turkana, in which issues were tabled at the boarder commissioners meeting that took place in Adama, Ethiopia, creating amicable atmosphere between the communities in Turakna, between Kenya and Ethiopia.

The CEWERU representative reported to have received desktop computers from CEWARN, three additional computers from USAID, which facilitated due engagement of the recruited staff. The representative also highlighted that the Quarterly report, and what is coming from the field will be incorporated into the national policy with emphasis on cross border issues, an approach that will direct and facilitate the management of the pastoral conflict.

The CEWERU head stated that building the capacity to mediate effectively through a joint programme with UNDP, and securing funding, for peaceful resolution of conflict had taken root within the reported period. He also indicated that there will be Border commissions meeting, Kenya-Uganda which will take place in Eldoret, in which CEWERU Kenya will participate.

Sudan

The representative of CEWERU of Sudan made it explicit that he is sitting as CC, but sharing his views based on his experience in his former capacity as head of CEWERU, and wanted his remark noted as Country Coordinator. He stated that the CEWERU was inaugurated in 2004. He reflected that after the signing of peace agreement, the process gave large attribution, for the security of inside borders. It was also stated that in the south there are government actors, together with the collaboration of other Field partners, which disarm the government militias. It was further stated that, there are two types of FMs, and indicated the presence of common areas of monitoring but difficult to differentiate militias from either borders.

The visit of the director of CEWARN and his staff, the nomination of the country coordinator, and head of the CEWERU were some of the recent developments that took shape. He concluded his statement by envisioning the recruitment of ACC, FM, enlightenment of the steering committee and setting up of the local committee.

Uganda

The CEWERU head began by stating that the time has been unusually inconvenient for them to establish the required mechanisms and meet their commitments due to the

election process. However, he confirmed regarding the establishment of steering committee, the presence of an office endowed with computers, and Internet connectivity. It is reported that an officer is also deployed, being introduced to the system. It was highlighted that lack of effective office/secretariat in the past, has negatively impacted their level of performance.

The CEWERU head expressed his view that the CC has done commendable work in the production and delivery of the country report and in putting systems in order. It was also noted that the election process in the country has impacted their efforts, as many of the members of the steering committee were involved and stuck in the election process, which led to under performance in facilitating such meeting. Besides, it was reported that, what was planned with CEWARN unit to train steering committee did not materialize due to the election. It was reflected that a fresh arrangement is made, and as there has been continued activity in the Karamoja cluster; it was made possible to develop an integrated karamoja disarmament program, bringing various government agencies, with clear role to play. The integrated program is hoped to ensure, that the root underlying causes of conflicts is to be addressed. It was stated that the document is endorsed, and it is hoped that the president shall be able to launch it, after which the steering committee shall continue to play its role. It was also expressed that it is practically impossible to disarm one side of the border with out doing so on the other; hence, it was indicated that there is a collaborative activity with UNDP to make the disarmament program holistic.

The CEWERU has indicated that proper response system is identified, including how the response system is to be activated and by who, while the short and long-term mechanisms are in the process of being designed. The CEWERU head concluded his statement, hoping that the finalization of the electoral process leads towards the fulfillment of the required task.

Presentation of Country Updates of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda:

The Country Coordinators of Ethiopia, & Kenya, as well as CEWERU head of Uganda presented the three Country's Updates for the period of May - August and September-December, 2005.

- **Presentation on Ethiopian updates:**

The Ethiopian Country Coordinator delivered a power point presentation of the update covering May - December, 2005, reflecting the map of the Ethiopian side of Karamoja cluster in Kuraz woreda in southern OMO, bordering Turkana district in the Kenya side.

It was indicated that the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster had been characterized by under development, lack of infrastructure, recurring drought and intense competition for declining pastoral resources as some of the structural causes of conflict.

The Conflict situation for the period May-Dec, 2005 indicated graphic representation of the highest cross border incidence (17/20). The violent incidents were reported to be highest in June and lowest in December, with high mortality rates, and 31/47 death being cross-border in nature; livestock losses were the highest within September to December the reasons being due to lessened environmental pressure, which can also be convenient for raiding. It was reported that violent conflict were exacerbated by dry spells, however, it was also reflected that it is not always true that rainfall de-escalates in certain situations.

As Peace indicator the Country Coordinator of Ethiopia reflected that several peace initiatives, brought traditional leaders together, local authorities supported the initiatives of CSOs, the initiative was short lived due to further escalation.

The recommendations highlighted by the CEWERU head were thus focused on the following:

- The establishment of local level steering committee for the medium, support local peace initiative to enhance sustainability, negotiate bilateral fishing agreement on lake Turakan's.
- Drawing the attention of the relevant authorities on the ground on drought, affecting the livelihood of the pastoralists.
- Informing local administration in the interim to support activities of FM, NGOs,
- Enhancing, [in the mid-term] the voice of pastoralist and representation at the local level,
- Taking immediate and appropriate action, in the short term, support the full functioning of the CEWERU.
- Engaging effectively to support the peace activities of elders, women, youth and other grass root organizations.
- The CC of Ethiopia in his reflection about the Opportunities and challenges regarding the Karamoja Cluster highlighted the presence of increased interest in pastoralist issues in government circles, donors, and CSOs; establishment of new pastoralist commissioner; partnership between the regional government and CSOs in addressing issue of pastoralist conflict – decentralized administration

On the challenges side, the establishment of CEWERU, strengthening the cooperation and partnership with CSOs / NGOs both at local and federal level, timely collection of information and analysis, generating timely response on the updates were mentioned as issues that required addressing.

▪ **Presentation on Kenyan updates**

The country coordinator of Kenya delivered a PowerPoint presentation of the update May to December 2005. She reflected that there were ten areas of reporting, where ten FMs are deployed to monitor and report. Graphic presentation of the conflict indicated the following:

- *The number of weapons recovered, due to pastoralist movements,*
- *Conflict indicators, emphasizes traditional forecasting*
- *Peace indicators indicating peace negotiations that had taken place*
- *Report challenges the process of disarmament*
- *Long-term solutions be sought that minimize insecurity*

- *The graph in the months of May –August revealed general decline in conflict due to disarmament, (both in death, loss of property and conflict incidence), and peace indicators remaining relatively stable.*
- *Sept- Dec, 2005 updates- it was reflected that there were 20 deaths, over 4300 livestock stolen, 34 incidences, 50% of which were cross- border, most were driven to livestock theft and raids,- most of the incidence is from Turkana north,- drought was most significant ,animal deaths reported as early as September, many reports on provocative behavior[male movement], disarmament data has not been availed yet.,*

The Recommendations reflected by the Country Coordinator was thus - that CEWERU Kenya links with Arid land Administration; CEWERU needs further strengthening; information needs to get to CEWERUs faster; and that the long-term solutions to impact drought must be addressed. It was also indicated that a graph showing the increasing trend of incidents, sharp rising of livestock losses, peace indicators, and vulnerability rating stayed stable.

▪ **Presentation on Ugandan updates:**

The head of CEWERU delivered a power point presentation as the CC of Uganda was not present due to family's sickness. The head of the CEWERU indicated that the number of violent reports was high in June 2005; these indicators were highest in July, which was a projection of unstable conflict situation. May was low incidence, followed by a sharp increase in June, due to the collapse of the alliance, this exposed towards consistent raid inflicting raids in all of the three communities, in Morotto district, a cluster on the Ugandan side. In the graph, a decreasing trend in the July to December was observed, as the alliance among pastoralists change as situations change, and may not even stay in the same areas. It was indicated that new strategies adopted, Crown to crown for peace, on how to improve local conflict resolutions.

In the Sept- December Report of the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster, it was observed that high deaths and property loss had taken place; indicators of Violence were highest in the month of October. There was indication that the trend for violence started falling sharply during the month of November, which will again rise starting December due to the call from the alliance; the raids were highest during the month of September, and October. It was also indicated that the arid conditions tend to trigger movements of people in those areas in search of pasture and water which lead to decrease of raids.

Some of the recommendations indicated were the following ones:

- To use the local monitors manage the alliance
- Enhance Coordination between the CSOs and Government
- Establish response structures, at the local, national and regional level.
- Short-to long-term actions to be taken by government such as joint disarmament project between Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan were reflected. It was also indicated for local authorities to encourage the culture of peace, practices, and encourage communities to take their children to school.

In the discussion session some of the comments and questions that were raised by the participants after the presentation of country updates included the following:

- *The net loss in terms of raids is 17,000 livestock, as it is a huge number participants felt that it requires further elaboration,*
- *There is a need to calibrate the number of raids and livestock loss, need to ask FMs follow when they raid, [as raids are done at night] the recovery of cattle is less than what gets lost due to the timing of raids.*
- *How do we console raids and violence as raiders also move beyond the border?*
- *Understanding of the nature and the dynamics of the conflict is vital*
- *Understanding the underlying causes, versus imposed interventions is crucial, as People only address the symptoms.*
- *The systems and methods resource distribution among communities need to be rationalized/restructured.*
- *Question on how to shorten the chain of data processing, [once the report is produced, the need to act and generate a response].*
- *The need for intersectional /inter-agency collaboration was also highlighted*

Presentation of the 4th and 5th Regional Report (May-Aug & Sept –December 2005)

Raymond Kitevu displayed a power point presentation on the 4th and 5th Regional report reflecting the general situation of the Karamoja cluster; the comparative data for May-August, and Sept- December on raised, protest demonstrations, armed clashes and other crimes all ranging 95-152,4-0,14-16,61-80 respectively.

In the aggregate the Main causes of conflict are reported to be Resource competition, Climatic condition, Culture of cattle raiding and the formation of Alliance among the different ethnic groups within the pastoral setting.

It is considered that the presence of security system can be one of the means to mitigate conflict. Congruently, projections on conflict indicated that violence continues to rise over time; human death in July, and August 2005 despite peace initiative, community continues losing human lives; In September to October 2005.

There were significant losses; despite moderate peace indications the conflict indicators are reported to have remained high. According to the vulnerability rating, economy and environment, politics and governance are reported to have had an influence.

The presenter further forwarded some question that remains to be assessed and be addressed. *“Is it the climatic or behavioral factors that drives conflict most? and why? What are some of the cultural norms and traditional behaviors driving conflict?”*

In conclusion, some recommendations were listed down to include border programs involving cross-border communities; Address immediate communal needs; CEWERUs to address indications of break of alliances; foster forum and environment of sharing of

information between CEWERUs; use of information and consultation with bilateral institutions and mechanisms to bring coordination and Arrangements; the actors can be local Administration working with government and communities; use local communities initiatives for peace and establish channels of early warning information with FMs; with CEWARN's facilitation, Encourage forums, Enhance capacities, and Design mechanisms to work with other organizations.

Following the presentation of the 4th and 5th regional Report, the TCEW participants forwarded the following comments and suggestions.

- *The need to emphasize the involvement of elders in the pastoral communities;*
- *The importance of open dialogue between CEWERUs and CEWARN a little bit going into the future outlook, in terms of the kinds of supports desired from the CEWERUs from CEWARN;*
- *The need to have an extended discussion in the workshop-taking place in Uganda, in the training workshop; that interaction among the CEWERUS is of pivotal importance, and the medium of exchange of information is vital to substantially reduce impediments; that interaction among CEWERU, FM and CC are also part of the response mechanism, where more focus needs to be given for capacity building.*
- *The need for Sustained work on quality information, information received must be dispatched right away to provoke response.*
- *The need to revise the methodology so as address the root cause, since Raids have always been there and the political will of governments, but some times governments can also use them for their own ends.*
- *The need to explore as to how the culture of peace, starting from our kids can be built in.*
- *Dr. Haile Woldemichael referring to how Einstein's definition of a mad man, as " **the one who does the same thing when things have changed.**" Expressed his view that globalization is going to bring about changes, emphasized on the need for re-evaluation of cultural values, and for serious discussion among governments; "There is no natural enmity, human are good to each other, our values and culture, everything we have is what we receive from others; Every country are good among each other, there is natural reflection inherent among us human beings; Conflicts are indications of relatedness and common interest. If we are in conflict we are related, and we have common interest, we have to analyze why? And shared values have to be redressed."*
- *Mr.Niels keyserlingk compared the emerging (new) and the old CEWERUs, where the old ones are advanced, and the new ones are yet to catch up, the Eritreans, Djibouti, and the Sudan representatives, expressing their respective commitments highlighting the need to redress the gap between the two levels of CEWERUs through intensive capacity building and training effort The director of CEWARN Ambassador Abdelrahim A.Khalil reflected that the agreement thus far reached with the three CEWERUS, on the recruitment of personnel, and indicated that the training process will follow soon after the deployment of the CCs, ACCS,*

Presentation and discussion on strategy workshop Recommendations

Key recommendations on the five-year strategy of CEWARN were presented to the TCEW, which was endorsed with amendments. (*See full report in the Annex IV*)

Recommendations of the 3rd Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) to the 5th Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS)

1. The CEWARN Unit and National Research Institutes devise innovative ways of addressing the challenge of collecting structural and secondary data for purposes of improving the production and analysis of reports.
2. The CEWARN Unit opens a special internet forum in the CEWARN Website to facilitate discussion and exchange of information on issues of common interest and concern to CEWERUs.
3. That the CEWARN Unit puts in place an information system for purposes of informing all Member States on such activities as new appointments, main events, and success stories.
4. That for purposes of disseminating peace information at the communal and other relevant local levels, CEWERUs take the initiative to translate key documents such as reports and brochures into local languages.
5. As a strategy to strengthen and build the capacities of CEWERUs in Conflict Resolution, Prevention, and Management, the CEWARN Unit should conduct training workshops or source other institutions that can provide such training.
6. As a way to strengthen response capacities at the national, cross-border, and local levels, CEWERUs need to strengthen linkages with actors at those levels.
7. That the CEWARN Unit encourages regular contacts and communication between CEWERUs to enhance cooperation and joint activities such as disarmament, and cross-border peace initiatives.
8. The CEWARN Unit should in the near future conduct CEWERU operationalization activities in Member States where CEWERUs have not been fully established so as to ensure that all CEWERUs develop and operate on even basis.
9. All CEWERU Steering Committees need to convene on timely basis and discuss response recommendations proposed in Early Warning Reports in order to ensure prompt and effective follow-up on conflict crisis or impending ones.
10. CEWERUs should identify and build linkages with existing peace initiatives for purposes of creating synergy and sustainability.

ANNEXES

Annex I

The 3rd Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN Hilton Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya 17th May 2006,

Wednesday, 17, 2006:

8:30 – 9:00	Registration of participants
9:00 – 9:20	Introduction and welcome Address (<i>Daniel Yifru, Director, PSD, IGAD Secretariat</i>)
9:20 – 9:35	Opening Statements by guest of Honour (<i>The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>)
9:35 – 10:00	Election of Bureau
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee/Tea Break
10:15 – 10:30	Adoption of the Agenda and Programme of Work
10:30 – 11:00	Summary of Report on CEWARN's Activities (June 2005-April 2006) (<i>Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director, CEWARN</i>)
11:00 – 11:20	Discussion
11:20 – 11:50	Reports by Member States on Activities of CEWERUs <i>Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan & Uganda</i>
11:50 – 12:20	Presentation on Ethiopian Update (May-August & September-December 2005) (<i>Girma Kebede, CC for Ethiopia, IAG</i>)
12:20 – 12:50	Presentation on Kenyan Update (May-August & September-December 2005) (<i>Jebiwot Sumbeiywo, CC for Kenya, APFO</i>)
12:50 – 13:15	Discussion on the two Country Updates
13:15 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:00	Presentation on Ugandan Update (May-August & September-December 2005) (<i>Peter Otim, CC for Uganda, CBR</i>)
15:00 – 15:20	Discussion
15:20 – 15:45	Presentation of the 4 th & 5 th Regional Reports (May-August & September-December 2005) (<i>Raymond Kitevu, Head of Conflict Analysis, CEWARN</i>)
15:45 – 16:15	Discussion
16:15 – 16:45	Presentation and Discussion of Strategy Workshop Recommendations
16:45 – 17:00	Coffee/Tea Break
17:00 – 17:15	Adoption of the Report of the TCEW to CPS
17:15 –	AOB and closing of the meeting

WELCOMING REMARK BY Mr. DANIEL YIFRU DIRECTOR, PSD, IGAD, DURING THE THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON EARLY WARNING FOR CEWARN (TCEW), 17TH MAY 2006, NAIROBI, KENYA

**Your Excellency,
Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of foreign Affairs of Republic of Kenya and the chairman,
Distinguished Participants,
Heads of CEWERUs,
Esteemed Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the IGAD Secretariat and the Executive Secretary, it is a pleasure and an honour for me to welcome you all to the 3rd Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN. I wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Kenya for the support they have accorded us in organizing this meeting. In addition, we acknowledge the support, commitment, and encouragement that Member States and our development partners – USAID and GTZ - have continued to accord CEWARN in the implementation of its activities.

As set out in the Agenda for today, the Technical Committee on Early Warning for CEWARN will deliberate on issues that are of strategic importance to CEWARN. I wish to reiterate that during the course of our meeting we will have the opportunity to cover and address the important issues indicated in the Agenda. Some of the vital issues indicated for today's discussions include:

- o Review and discussion on the Early Warning reports and provide guidance on what needs to be done to strengthen the capacity of national Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in utilizing these reports to address emerging or existing conflicts at the local, national, and at cross-border levels.
- o Review, discussion and specific recommendations on the Summary of Report of CEWARN's Activities (June 2005-April 2006); Presentation on the Ethiopian, Kenyan, and Ugandan updates for (May-August & September-December 2005); and on the Presentation of the 4th & 5th Regional Reports for (May-August & September-December 2005). In the aggregate, the recommendations from the above deliberations will finally be reported to get the approval of the committee of permanent secretaries.

Excellencies, Distinguished Participants,

As we conduct our business today, I wish to underline that the Technical Committee on Early Warning is an organ, which is tasked with, and shouldering unique and major responsibilities regarding the effective implementation of CEWARN's work. The challenge put forth for all of us is that we run constructive and effective deliberations that will move CEWARN's work

forward, with the continued support from and goodwill of Member States. As you, all know, the TCEW's deliberations and decisions will be discussed, adopted, and approved by the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN, which will meet on 19 May 2006.

Allow me to conclude my remarks by acknowledging the assistance and support that the Government of Kenya accorded us in organizing this meeting, and our development partners, [GTZ and USAID] for their unreserved support. In addition, I thank you all for your continued commitment and interest in CEWARN's work, and for availing yourselves to participate in this meeting.

I wish you successful discussions and deliberations.

I Thank You.

**OPENING STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR LAZARUS O. AMAYO, HSC, AG.
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DURING THE
THIRD MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON EARLY WARNING
(TCEW), 17TH MAY 2006, NAIROBI, KENYA**

**Your Excellency, H. E. Dr. Attalla Bashir, Executive Secretary of the Inter-Governmental
Authority on Development
Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Peace and Security, IGAD secretariat
Friends of the IGAD Region
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is an honour for me to welcome you to Nairobi for the 3rd meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW), which takes place shortly after the 11th IGAD Summit held here in Nairobi on 20th March 2006. During the Summit, the Heads of State and Government notes with concern the vulnerability of the Horn of Africa region to natural and man-made disasters. The Summit further committed Member States to the establishment of a regional emergency fund in line with the Agreement establishing IGAD.

This meeting is expected to deliberate on a range of important issues, the outcome of which will be presented to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS). The recommendations of the CPS will in turn be deliberated by the Council of Ministers and later be presented to the next Summit of the Heads of State and Government for consideration. It is my sincere hope, that, this distinguished panel of experts, will rise to the occasion and meet the expectations of the IGAD organs.

Although your mandate has more to do with armed conflicts, a few seconds or minutes can save lives during a disaster – natural or manmade. Warnings on matters relating to armed conflicts, drought, stampede, volcanoes, tsunamis, floods, locusts, diseases, wildfires, industrial, chemical and biological accidents. Disasters cause unnecessary deaths and property damage that could be significantly reduced with effective early warning. We need to reduce deaths, injuries and property damages caused by natural and manmade disasters.

**Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

IGAD has made remarkable achievements in the area of Peace and Security. The success of the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, which concluded with the establishment of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the Sudanese Comprehensive Peace Agreement that led to the formation of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan are exemplary of the significant progress realized through the collective efforts of IGAD member states.

Whereas these collective efforts have led to the resolution of the two conflicts, a lot is yet to be done with regard to the decision taken by the IGAD 2000 Heads of State and Government Summit to establish the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN).

You will, in deed, recall that, CEWARN was established by the Member States of IGAD to perform three main objectives namely: -

1. To enable Member States to prevent cross-border pastoral conflicts from developing into armed violent conflicts
2. To enable local communities to play an important role in preventing violent conflicts
3. As well as to enable IGAD Secretariat to pursue conflict prevention initiatives and to provide technical and financial support

To enable CEWARN operate effectively and from informed position, Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUS) were established in all the seven Member States of IGAD. This meeting is tasked to discuss reports and advisories from the various CEWERUS Response Units and make appropriate recommendations.

Distinguished Delegates,

To date, our region continues to experience serious conflicts despite the establishment of CEWARN. In deed IGAD's ability to prevent inter-state an intra-state conflicts remains challenged. Further, huge amounts of resources continue to be expended on war or defend peoples in this region against armed conflicts. The events taking place in Mogadishu, Somalia and Darfur in Sudan confirm of the urgent need to put in place appropriate conflict early warning systems, which are a prerequisite for preventing conflicts.

However, it is imperative to acknowledge the significant role played by IGAD and AU in the Darfur Peace Negotiations held in Abuja, Nigeria, which led to the signing of a Peace Agreement between the Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA) and the Sudan Government on the 5th May 2006.

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

IGAD was initially formed to address issues of drought and desertification. In the mid 1990s, the Member States revitalized the organization into a fully-fledged regional political, economic and social unity. In this respect, it should be noted that, peace and security are the pillars of human life around which all other sectors are hinged. In this regards, the deliberations of this meeting will be incomplete without in-depth examination of the subject of conflict prevention. It is expected that recommendations of this important meeting will enable countries in the region to build the requisite human and technical capability to effectively detect armed conflicts and meet the ensuing humanitarian challenges in order to foster sustainable peace and development.

The advent of globalization and its rapid integration places greater emphasis on regional blocs for economic and political co-operation. IGAD Member States realized the inevitability of its impact and consequently embraced regional co-operation. It is, therefore, necessary for

CEWARN to collaborate with other regional and international agencies in its endeavors to generate advisories and predictions necessary in detecting activities that may lead to conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

The capacity of IGAD organs to undertake their mandate, projects and programs is linked directly to the resources at their disposal. IGAD depends on contributions from Member States to finance its activities. It is, therefore, very crucial that IGAD Member States avail adequate funding to CEWARN in order to fulfill its mandate in generating reliable advisory reports on Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism.

**Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is now my pleasure to declare the third meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) officially opened. I wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thank you.

Key Recommendations From the CEWARN Strategy Workshop, 15-16 May 2006

This document contains the key draft recommendations that emerged from the Strategy Workshop discussions. For a more complete discussion, please refer to the full text of the draft Strategy Framework document that is to be distributed by the end of May to all Member State delegations.

1. **CEWARN's Mission** is to establish and operate an effective, sustainable sub-regional mechanism that will inform conflict EW and ER consultations and cooperation among relevant stakeholders *to enhance peaceful settlement of disputes and respond to potential or actual violent conflicts in the IGAD region.*
2. **CEWARN's Vision is Stakeholders Empowered to Prevent Violent Conflict.** This vision would be realized in peaceful, sustainable resolutions to pastoral conflict in the IGAD region where
 - *Stakeholders* – IGAD and its Member States, local communities, civil society, NGOs, academic and research institutions and community based organizations, Regional Economic Communities, the African Union and other international organizations
 - *Empowered* by a shared interest and sustained effort in transparent collaboration, cooperation and participation at all levels from local to international.
 - *To Prevent Violent Conflict* – through the use of timely, systematic tracking of social, economic, political and environmental activities and events, assessing their trends prior to escalation to violence, and formulating response options that seek peaceful, sustainable resolutions to pastoral conflicts.

Through its collaborative, transparent and proactive nature, this vision builds a foundation for peaceful resolution of conflicts beyond the pastoral. In sum, it promises a strengthened capacity to maintain peaceful relations within and across IGAD Member States.

3. Focuses and Scope of CEWARN Activities

One of the first issues discussed was the focus and scope of CEWARN activities over the next five years. A range of options was presented, extending from a narrow focus on pastoral conflict to a broad effort that would address other types of conflict in the region. *The consensus was to take an incremental approach, continuing the focus on pastoral conflict while integrating supplemental data into the events data analyses and while institutionalizing the response mechanisms.* To the extent that this integration and institutionalization can be effected before the five-year period, the scope of CEWARN activities may be expanded to cover all pastoral areas across borders of Member States.

4. Roles and Responsibilities of the Primary Organizational Units

The discussion identified the following as important roles and responsibilities of each organizational unit:

IGAD Secretariat

- A. Liaise with Regional and Continental Organizations for the purpose of providing and receiving EW information and coordinating response initiatives.
- B. Develop a programme to use regional platforms to foster cooperation, information sharing and understanding between RECs and their Member States.

Member States

- A. Member States should continue to facilitate the operationalization of CEWERUs in countries where they are not fully operational.
- B. Member States should further augment their commitment by contributing to the budget of CEWARN and CEWERUs operations.

CEWARN Unit

- A. CEWARN needs to develop a framework that shall guide the roles and responsibilities of CEWERUs
- B. Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of action plans with all organizations in the mechanism
- C. CEWARN should make available field information concurrently as soon as received
- D. Build an environment and system that fosters information sharing, cooperation and collaboration through meetings, trainings, experience sharing, and collaborative programs
- E. A response capacity mapping in collaboration with CEWERUs and NRIs should be done to identify available resources and actors and link these to CEWERUs, Field Monitors, Country Coordinators, Civil Society institutions, CBOs, and other actors.
- F. Jointly with CEWERUs design and operate programmes that assist in the building of capacities of the CEWERUs in CPMR
- G. Facilitate and support in the mobilization of resources.

CEWERUs

- A. CEWERUs should identify institutions/organizations and create linkages to assist in initiation of responses and information dissemination.
- B. CEWERUs should create and support networks of NGOs, and state institutions in respective countries, which could be utilized by CEWARN in expanding data collection and soliciting response
- C. Strengthen the institutional linkages within the various members of the CEWERU steering committee by ensuring information sharing, updating and briefing among these members on regular basis
- D. Establish the Local Committees of the CEWERUs and define their roles and responsibilities of the committees. Ensure a workable, fast and effective communication within Local Committees and with the National CEWERU
- E. Review the composition of the Steering Committees both in the national and local level to add other relevant stakeholders

NRI and CSOs

- A. Shall continue with data collection, analysis and producing reports but enhance the analysis by integrating structural and supplementary data.
- B. Strengthen the institutional linkages between the NRIs, CEWERUs and CEWARN
- C. Identify other relevant security institutions and CSOs, CBOs, influential local community leaders and institutions, and help establish linkages through their respective focal points
- D. Initiate joint trainings / capacity building to address identified needs.
- E. Design a system to that will enable CEWERUs to include the civil society institutions and organizations in recommendations and implementation of responses whenever their participation is deemed relevant
- F. NRIs will undertake an assessment on the number and capacities of CSOs, CBOs and other actors within their respective countries so as to identify which are to collaborate within EW and ER works.

5. Information and Analysis

The core activity of any EW-ER mechanism is the monitoring of evolving situations so that trends that may escalate into violence can be identified early assessed and proactively addressed. Over the past four years, CEWARN has established a state of the art tool for systematic events monitoring and its resultant baseline database for pastoral conflict. More importantly, *CEWARN has nurtured the capacity of civil society to participate jointly with their governments to record the costs of these pastoral conflicts transparently.*

CEWARN's ongoing monitoring has yielded a documented toll in livestock that is staggering – with losses in the tens of thousands per year for just part of the Karamoja cluster. The human toll is even worse, as one scholar put it; they are “horrifying,” with a death count in the same area well over five hundred per year.

However, four gaps or deficiencies were identified: *the first dealt with CEWARNs' failure to date to systematically incorporate structural or contextual data, and the second dealt with the lack of explicit linkages between the analyses produced from the baselines and response options. The third deficiency addressed the need to engage FMs more directly in the analyses, and the fourth encouraged a more systematic documentation by CEWERUs of responses and interventions taken.*

6. Communications and PR

A lengthy discussion of CEWARN's information sharing and dissemination identified several needs to prioritize in the next five-year period. Up until now, very little effort has been undertaken in this area, in part because of the lack of a dedicated staff member. The specific recommendations of the strategy workshop in this area include the following:

- * Develop targeted information about CEWARN activities to all levels (national, intergovernmental, international broad public etc.), especially at the local level, including the use of translated education curricular materials, radio and other media announcements.
- * Strengthen the information and communication systems of CEWARN by regularly engaging friends of CEWARN, FMs, CCs, CEWERUs, AU, RECs, CSOs and partners

- * Increase awareness and understanding of the CEWARN mechanism to all stakeholders, including the general public
- * Enhance channels of communication (website, e-mail service, newsletter, CEWARN mechanism, regional bodies, subscribed publications etc.)
- * Regularly review gaps or weaknesses in information sharing and dissemination process

7. Response Mechanism

CEWERUs in collaboration with CEWARN shall develop response strategies.

8. Funding and Resource Mobilization

After considering the objectives, rationale and guiding principles of CEWARN's funding and resource mobilization the following strategy was proposed for adoption:

- Get IGAD Member States to renew and fulfill their funding commitments to CEWARN.
- Gradually increase Member State contributions of the CEWARN core budget costs to 30% over the next 5 years.
- Adequately endow CEWERUs resources to effectively act as response units.
- Use IGAD Secretariat's profile and good offices to raise funds on behalf of CEWARN.
- Closely coordinate IGAD Secretariat and CEWARN's development of an aggressive fund raising strategy.
- IGAD engagement of multilateral organizations like the EU.
- Cooperate and coordinate with other RECs and the AU in fundraising, including NEPAD
- Coordinate fundraising efforts for CEWERUs, and develop their capacities in fundraising and budgetary matters.
- Adopt flexible fund raising mechanism, i.e., by combining both "basket funding" and "line item funding."
- Diversify funding sources.
- Organize a donor meeting to present this strategic plan.
- Follow up financial commitments and pledges.

Annex VI.

List of Participants

Name	Title	Organization	Address	Tel/Fax/e-mail
Mr. Abdi Houssein	CEWERU Head	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Rep of Djibouti	Tel: +253-357539/821610 e-mail: a.houssein@yahoo.fr
<i>Ms. Hasna Houmed Bilil</i>	Civil Society Rep.	-	“	Tel: +253-847788
Mr. Tesfaye Yilma	Counsellor (Focal Point Person CEWERU)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-5517345 Fax: +251-11-5514300 e-mail: tyilma@yahoo.com
Mr. Girma Kassa	Country Coordinator	IAG	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-6600253 e-mail: girmakk@ethionet.et
Dr. Haile Woldemichael	Civil Society Rep.	African Peace & Conflict Mgt. Studies	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-5515243
Mr. Kebreab Habtemichael	NRI representative	Citizens for Peace in Eritrea	Warasai St. Saba Building 7 th floor Asmara, Eritrea	Tel: +291-1-181259 Fax: +291-1-184546
Mr. Zeraselassie Kedi	IGAD Desk Officer	“	“	e-mail : zeraslaseredi@yahoo.com
Ms. Belainesh Seyoum	Ms. Int. Rel.	<i>National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW)</i>	Asmara, Eritrea	Tel : +291-1-125444 Mobile : 07125204 Fax : +291-1-120628 e-mail : bseyoum@nuew.org
Mr. Leonard Onyonyi	CEWERU Head	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	P.O. Box 30510, 00100 Nairobi, Kenya	Tel: +254-20-244688 Fax: +254-20-244688 e-mail: focal.point@aridland.go.ke
Ms. Isabella Karanja	Civil Society Rep.	NCWK	P. O. box 43741-00100 Nairobi, Kenya	Tel: +254-20-603416 Fax: +254-20-604738 e-mail: ncwk@ncwk.org
Mrs. Jebiwot Sumbeiywo	Country Coordinator	Africa Peace Forum (APF)	P.O.Box 76621 Nairobi, 00508 Africa Peace Forum Kenya	Tel: 254 20 57409216 e-mail: jebiwot@amaniafrika.org
Mr. Rutto Edwin	Assistant Country Coordinator	APFO	P. O. Box 76621 Nairobi, Kenya	Tel: +254-20-3874092 Mobile: +254-720547018 e-mail: ruttoedwin@amaniafrika.org
Amb. Mohamed Abdel Ghaffar	Ambassador	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Khartoum Sudan	Tel: 249912918366 Fax: 249183799992 e-mail: ghaffar2@hotmail.com
Mr. Richard Nabudere	Ceweru Head	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	P. O. Box 7191 Kampala, Uganda	Tel: +256 41252091 Fax: +25641252093 e-mail: genpol25@utlonline.co.ug

Report of the 3rd Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning of CEWARN

Ms. Nasinyama Scholastica	Civil Society Rep.	INTERAID (U)	P. O. box 737 Kampala, Uganda	Tel: +256-41-347022 Fax: +256-41-347545 e-mail: iau@utlonline.co.ug
Mr. Brazille Musumba	Consultant Editor	IGAD	P. O. Box 39458 Nairobi Kenya	Tel. +254-20-607422 e-mail: brazille@bigfoot.com
Mr. Atheru Zachary	Programme Officer	ICPAC	P. O. Box 10304-00100 Nairobi, Kenya	Tel: +254-20-3878340 Fax: +254-20-3878343 e-mail: zatheru@icpac.net
Mr. Daniel Yifru	Director, PSD	IGAD Secretariat, Djibouti	“	Tel: +253 250121 Fax: +253 250121 e-mail: daniel.Yifru@igad.dj
Mr. Niels von Keyserlingk	GTZ Adviser to IGAD	IGAD Secretariat Djibouti	“	Tel: +253 354083 Fax: +253 353195 e-mail: niels.keyserlingk@igad.org
Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil	Director	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: a_khalil.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Mr. Raymond M. Kitevu	Head, Conflict Analysis	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: r_kitevu.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Mrs. Mebrat W/tensaie	Training & Research Officer	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: m_wtensaie.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Mrs. Zam Zam Nagujja Kasujja	Communications Officer	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: z_kasujja.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Mr. Kalayu Bezabeh	Accountant/Administrator	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: k_bezabh.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Ms. Bethelhem Abebe	IT & Database Manager	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: b_abebe.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et
Ms. Sebene Negussie	Secretary	CEWARN	P.O.Box 58652 Addis Abeba, Ethiopia	Tel: +251-11-3728094/93 Fax: +251-11-3721022 e-mail: s_negussie.cewarn@ethionet.et or cewarn@ethionet.et