

Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism
(CEWARN)

In the

Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)

**Report of the 6th Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of
CEWARN Meeting**

IGAD Secretariat Conference Hall, Djibouti
30th November 2006

REPORT OF THE 6TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES OF CEWARN HELD ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER 2006 AT THE IGAD SECRETARIAT DJIBOUTI

The 6th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN was held at the IGAD Secretariat Djibouti on the 30th of November 2006. Major Martin NDirangu, the Director of National Disaster Operations Center, Office of the President, representing the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs -Kenya, chaired the Meeting.

(List of participants -see Annex V)

1. Statements

Welcoming remarks by Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir, Executive Secretary of IGAD

In his welcome statement to the delegates, IGAD Executive Secretary Dr. Attala Hamad Bashir, welcomed the delegates to the 6th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of CEWARN. He observed that the meeting coincided with another meeting of Heads of Government of the East African Community and so the substantive Permanent Secretaries for Kenya and Uganda could not make it in person. Nonetheless, these were well represented by Major Martin Ndirangu and Amb. Amoko, respectively.

Noting that IGAD was the first sub- regional organization to come out with a comprehensive institutional framework on conflict EW and ER in Africa, he noted further that for the past 3 years, CEWARN has laid down a system of information collection and analysis, which has been supported by the establishment of National structures, the CEWERUs in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda and recently the Local committees in Ethiopia and Uganda. Focusing on Pastoral conflicts, the Mechanism has been effective in documenting the great losses in human lives and loss of property especially cattle through violent cattle rustling activities across the region. He informed the delegates, that the onus was now on the Member States to effectively utilize the information generated by CEWARN and come up with appropriate response to prevent, mitigate or prevent the escalation of pastoral conflicts.

Appreciating the good will on the part of the Member states through the establishment of the CEWERU's and other structures under the Protocol, Dr. Attalla called upon the Member States make to that important leap to implementation of actions and policy options that will address the root causes of the conflict, as well as socio economic development of these areas. He reiterated the fact that it is only when the EW issued by the mechanism is met with timely responsive conflict preventive measures that the mechanism will be holistically effective in its purpose. Commenting on the ongoing forceful disarmament in the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster, he informed the meeting that the IGAD secretariat was following with keen interest the impact of the exercise on the population in the Karamoja region as well as the neighboring Turkana

region of Kenya and will at an appropriate time, share its views and findings with the relevant authorities.

He concluded his remarks by thanking the Republic of Djibouti for hosting the meeting as well as expressing the appreciation of IGAD to GTZ and USAID for their financial and technical support to the CEWARN Mechanism. **(Full statement as Annex II)**

Opening statement by the guest of honor Mahmoud Ali Youself: Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti.

The Hon Minister welcomed the delegates to Djibouti and wished them a pleasant stay. He noted that the Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution is important to peace and development. Armed conflicts are major obstacles to efforts of Member States to spearhead development as the meager resources in the region are wasted on war instead of social services and development for the people. He noted that cross border pastoral conflicts need to be addressed if we are to promote peace in the Horn of Africa. The Hon Minister reiterated the commitment of the Republic of Djibouti to the aims and objectives for which CEWARN was established. He informed the meeting that Djibouti has established structures under the mechanism and these include an identification of an NRI-Cabinet de consultant Formation et Ingenenietie, the recruitment of a country coordinator Mr. Mr. Awale and identification of Dhikil as an AOR.

He observed that the CEWARN 2007-2011 Strategic Plan will strengthen the objectives of IGAD for the management of conflicts through dialogue. Noting that Prevention is better than cure, an efficient EW will help the region save lives and prevent escalation of conflicts. He noted further that the Experience of CEWARN will be important in the formation of other EW systems in the region. The Hon. Minister congratulated IGAD on the progress so far made and encouraged all Member states to continue their support to the mechanism.

The Hon Minister thereupon declared the meeting officially opened.

2. Election of the Bureau: Kenya -Chair- Major Martin Ruhii Ndirangu, Director National Disaster Operations Center, Office of the President – Kenya, and Uganda Amb. Amoko rapporteur-

3. Adoption of the Agenda:

Agenda adopted as presented: *(see Annex I)*

4. Adoption of the Report of the 5th meeting of the CPS:

The Report of the 5th meeting of the CPS held at the Hilton Hotel in Nairobi- Kenya on the 19th of May 2006 was adopted without any amendments.

5. Status report on ratification of the CEWARN Protocol by Uganda:

The Ugandan delegate, Amb. Amoko, started his report by appreciating the work of CEWARN and the fantastic arrangements by IGAD for the meeting. He reported that while the CEWARN Protocol was important to Uganda, the process for ratification had been delayed due to the process of general elections and changes in governance.

He informed the meeting that he had been sent to reassure the CPS that the process of ratification of this Protocol is in advanced stages and would not feature again on the agenda of the meeting within the next one-year.

6. Report on the Dynamics and outcome of pastoral conflict monitoring by CEWARN.

A presentation was made by CEWARN on the Dynamics and outcomes of Pastoral conflict monitoring in the Karamoja cluster covering the border areas of Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. In the presentation of statistical data, it was noted that in this cluster, for the period July 2003- August 2006:

- A total number of 1744 incidents were recorded
- Out of those 999 were raids
- 31 were protest demonstrations
- 188 incidents were of a cross border nature
- While a total of 139 incidents were armed clashes between the communities and government institutions and 387 were other crimes.
- A total of 2653 human deaths were recorded for the period
- The region suffered a net livestock loss (Livestock lost or stolen) of 116,426 heads of cattle in one cluster.

6.1 The delegates were further briefed on some of the factors fuelling conflicts in these areas and these are:

- I. ***Mutual raids and counter raids.*** The concept of raiding livestock is a historical factor amongst some pastoral communities. However Livestock raiding and inter and intra pastoral conflicts have changed. The availability of arms has increased the number of fatalities and loss of livestock.
- II. ***Natural disasters*** including floods, famine and droughts are leading to loss of both human lives and animal herds. Environmental degradation has reduced the
- III. Fierce ***Competition over scarce resources***, water and grazing land as well as administrative boundaries.

- IV. ***Cultural practices and beliefs:*** The belief that pastoralists have a right to graze cattle anywhere. This results into clashes with the “host” communities
- V. ***Poverty and underdevelopment:*** Continued marginalization of pastoral communities in the Member States.
- VI. ***Bad governance and leadership:*** To a large extent, National development plans have tended to leave out pastoral areas. Pastoralism is not viewed as a viable economic activity. Politicians focus on areas where numbers for votes count. Pastoral areas customarily have few people and are not considered “politically a priority”
- VII. ***Poor allocation of security, legal and administrative structures:*** Pastoral areas are the least provided with security structures like police, they lack legal structures like courts of law and suffer from understaffing of key administrative offices.
- VIII. ***Regional Instability:*** collapse of regional governments/ weak States provide porous borders and an opportunity for the acquisition of illegal arms by communities thus fuelling armed confrontation among communities.
- IX. ***Weakened traditional institutions:*** the availability of arms and commercialization of raids has weakened the influence of traditional institutions.

6.2 Initiatives: to address the situation:

CEWARN reported on some initiatives within the region to address the situation and these include.

- Local and National CSO initiatives: Riam Raim in Kenya and Eparda in Ethiopia. These have initiated peace meetings and agreements between communities a key example being the peace agreement between the Desenech and the Nyangatom.
- Governments adopting policies and development plans: KIDDP- Uganda and the Pastoral Areas Development policy by Kenya.
- Intergovernmental initiatives by – IGAD, AU-IBAR, EAC
- Bilateral mechanisms including Joint border commissions (Kenya – Ethiopia) and Ministerial committees.
- International NGOS and development agencies: Oxfam, Action- Aid and UN agencies.

6.3 Reactions of the Delegates.

Sudan: Noted that the figures were very alarming and wanted to know whether the reports include conflicts between pastoral and farming communities. The answer was in the affirmative that the recorded incidents include both pastoral and farming communities e.g in Kapchorwa.

Uganda: Observed that there were some programmes going on currently in these pastoral areas by some UN agencies and wanted to know whether CEWARN was coordinating efforts. He was informed that consultations are on going.

Niels: GTZ- noted: According to the graphs given, the month of March has the highest number of incidents and losses. Is there an explanation for this? It was explained that after droughts, the beginning of the rainy season, raids take place to replace lost animals. For Kenya, towards the end of the year and the new year, the environmental pressure is so high and pastoral communities move out of their traditional areas to other areas in Kenya and across in Uganda. Furthermore, between August and December, young men are initiated into manhood and to prove their manhood carries out raids in the New Year.

7 Presentation of the CEWARN Strategy 2007-2011.

A presentation of the CEWARN strategy 2007- 2011 was made by the CEWARN Director Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil.

He informed the delegates that in May 2006 at the 5th CPS meeting, the delegates had discussed and approved the programmatic focus of CEWARN for the next five years. He stated that the programmatic focus covers six key areas namely:

- (1) To expand the monitoring and reporting of pastoral and related conflicts in all IGAD Member States.
- (2) To strengthen the early response side of the mechanism by fully operationalizing CEWERUs in all IGAD Member States.
- (3) To widen sources of information, enhance the information collection system, and strengthen the data analysis capacity of CEWARN.
- (4) To develop a public relations and communication strategy and promote awareness on CEWARN's work.
- (5) To strengthen the institutional and functional capacity of the CEWARN Mechanism using all enabling means, including research and training as well as administrative and financial support.
- (6) To implement a sustainable long-term funding strategy that will ensure CEWARN's access to adequate resources to fulfill its mandate.

He further explained that the goals of CEWARN to be achieved by the end of the five years are:

- Significant reduction in the magnitude and intensity of pastoral and related violent conflicts in IGAD Member States.
- CEWARN to be established as the leading early warning and response mechanism to address pastoral and related conflicts in the region.
- CEWARN stakeholders (local communities, local administration, government bodies, civil society, research and academic) are equipped with sufficient CPMR skills and resources to address conflicts.
- Closer cooperation between civil society and governments within IGAD on issues of peace, security and development.
- Consolidated institutional linkages to the AU and other RECs as well as other early warning systems and initiatives.
- CEWARN to be a recognized centre of excellence for operating an early warning and response mechanism on a regional and international level.
- Consolidation of funding and sustainability of the Mechanism.

Commenting specifically on the funding for CEWARN, the Director informed the meeting that in addition to the gradual increase of Member states contributions from the current 10% to 30%, CEWARN intends to expand its donor base and will call a donors meeting on 12th December in Addis Ababa. Another new development will be the establishment of the CEWARN Rapid Response Fund (CRRF) which would be critical to the strengthening of the response side of the mechanism.

He further guided the delegates through pages 30-36 of the copy of the strategy that had been provided to the delegates. He explained the implementation matrix of each of the strategic objectives outlining the activities to be undertaken, the expected results and the timeframes for implementation. Amb. Khalil then called upon the delegates to give their comments.

7.1 Comments by the delegates on the CEWARN Strategy 2007-2011

Ethiopia: Thanked CEWARN for the comprehensive document. The delegate noted that the commitment by member states to increase their financial contribution to the operation of the mechanism will be critical to the implementation of the five year strategy.

Uganda: Noted that the objectives outlined by CEWARN should include Promotion of policies that promote the eradication of poverty and social economic deprivation of pastoral areas.

In response, the Director of CEWARN noted that the mandate of CEWARN is limited. The aspect of addressing of poverty does come as a recommendation from CEWARN but not as a main activity.

Sudan: Commended efforts for preparation of the strategy document. He noted that implementation of the strategy will weigh heavily on the activities of national CEWERU's.

USAID: Proposed that as part of Communications and PR, CEWARN could introduce an annual CEWARN competition in conflict prevention where by it would reward innovative leadership within the region that has taken most steps to address the prevention, mitigation or de-escalation of Pastoral conflicts. This would stimulate leadership to undertake more activities to address conflict. The matter will be followed up by CEWARN.

Kenya: Reacting to the proposal by USAID, Kenya reported that the government of Kenya had been toying with the idea of rewarding communities for the maintenance of peace.

Proposed that on Page 31, Objective 2(1) include in expected result bullet 3, insert after functional the words, "*the committees should have representatives of women.*" This was accepted.

GTZ: There was need to clearly spell out Gender mainstreaming and the attendant activities to be carried out within the Strategy document. Proposal was accepted.

With those amendments, CPS meeting endorsed the CEWARN five-year strategy (2007-2011) for implementation.

8. Presentation of Criteria for identification of Area of Reporting (AOR) by Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil Director CEWARN.

The criteria for identification of areas of Reporting that was discussed and passed by the TCEW was presented to the CPS. (*See Annex III*) The delegates approved and adopted the criteria with one amendment set out below:

C (vi) replace "IGAD" with CEWARN and "shall" with "may"

8.1 New Areas of reporting Proposed by Member States.

Djibouti: Djibouti formerly presented its proposed Area of Reporting the Dikhil area. The delegates were informed that this area was identified after nine months of consultations within government and with the communities. There were regular clashes among pastoral communities in the area.

The formal communication of the AOR is contained in a letter dated 30th November 2006 and signed by Mr. Abdi Houssein Ahmed the Head of the CEWERU in Djibouti.

Since the area selected is a cross border area with Ethiopia, it was decided to consult with the government of Ethiopia as outlined in the criteria, before commencement of the monitoring.

Eritrea: Eritrea proposed Um Hajjar as an area of reporting and it was decided that the same consultative procedures with Ethiopia and Sudan would be followed.

9. Review and adoption of the report and recommendations of the Technical committee on Early Warning held on the 28th of November 2006. Presented by Chairman of the TCEW, Hassan Sheik Mohammed- Kenya.

The presentation was made and the Report and recommendations of the TCEW was adopted with the following amendments:

1. Recommendation xi change 'PSC' to "CPS".
2. Page 6 item 6 heading is ICT for Peace
3. Page 7 recommendations VI, was discussed in depth. The need to optimally utilize resources of the region and avoid duplication of efforts by EW systems was noted. EAC has identified monitoring of pastoral conflicts as one of the areas.
4. After a brief discussion, it was agreed to amend recommendation VI to read, "There is need for coordination between the IGAD Secretariat at Member States level, the EAC, other RECS and the AU over the establishment of EW systems to avoid duplication of efforts.

(Report attached as Annex IV)

10. Next CPS meeting.

Sudan: Offered to host the next CPS Meeting although the month of May may not be the best in terms of weather. The proposal was accepted and consultations over appropriate dates will take place and members will be informed accordingly.

11. Final Comments: AOB

The chairperson welcomed any closing remarks from the Member States before the closing of the meeting.

Representatives of the Member States thanked IGAD and CEWARN for the excellent preparations and organization of the meeting and commended the

CEWARN Unit for the progress and improvement in work methods and reactivation of the mechanism during the preceding months.

Djibouti: Thanked all delegates for agreeing to hold the 6th CPS meeting in Djibouti. Looks forward to commencement of monitoring in the area identified and promised to work together with Ethiopia over this cross border area.

GTZ: Commented that having observed CEWARN over the last five years, GTZ commended the work of the CEWARN team for the last year. The new team has given the TCEW and CPS one of the smoothest meetings of the mechanism. The newly identified areas of reporting take the mechanism to a new level from Pilot phase to a regional level. The conference on disarmament will be a big step towards consolidation of the CPMR efforts. He noted that the progress registered so far is a big step forward and congratulated all stakeholders of the mechanism.

The chairperson commended the meeting for the fruitful discussions. He reiterated *the key out-puts of the 6th CPS as:*

- Endorsement of the CEWARN strategy 2007- 2011 for implementation.
- Adoption of the Criteria for Areas of reporting
- Empowering IGAD to hold a regional conference on disarmament.
- Coordination between the IGAD secretariat and Member States over optimal use of the regions resources to avoid duplication while implementing EW and ER activities.
- Other recommendations from the TCEW as endorsed by the CPS.

He announced that the Delegates would be hosted to Lunch by the Executive Secretary and closed the meeting at 12.30 P.M.

**Prepared by
CEWARN UNIT
Addis Ababa
4th December 2006.**

**Approved as a true reflection of proceedings by
Amb. Amoko- Uganda Rapporteur**

Annexes

Annex I

**The 6th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries
of CEWARN/IGAD
IGAD Secretariat, Republic of Djibouti, 30th November 2006**

8:30 – 9:00	Registration of participants
9:00 – 10:00	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcoming Remarks <i>(Dr. Attalla H. Bashir, Executive Secretary, IGAD Secretariat)</i>• Opening Statement by the Guest of Honour H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Ali Youssouf, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Djibouti• Election of Bureau• Adoption of Agenda
10:00	End of the Opening Session
10:00 – 10:15	Adoption of Report of the 5 th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of May 19 th 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya.
10:15 – 10:30	Status report on Ratification of the CEWARN Protocol by Uganda
10:30– 11:00	Presentation on the dynamics and outcome of Pastoral Conflict Monitoring.
11:00-11.15	Coffee/Tea Break
11:15 – 12:00	The five-year Strategy Document of CEWARN, 2007-2011, [<i>Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director of CEWARN</i>]
12:00 –12:30	Criteria for the identification and selection of Area of Reporting (AOR) [<i>Amb. Abdelrahim A. Khalil, Director of CEWARN</i>]
12:30 – 13:00	Review and adoption of the report and recommendations of the Technical Committee on Early Warning. [<i>By the Chairman of the TCEW</i>]
13:00 – 13:15	Dates and venue of the next CPS Meeting
13:15 – 13:30	AOB
13:30 – 13:40	Closing statement by the chairman of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries
13:40	Lunch

WELCOME STATEMENT BY DR. ATTALA HAMAD BASHIR, IGAD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE 6 TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES (CPS) OF CEWARN, IGAD CONFERENCE HALL DJIBOUTI, 30TH NOVEMBER 2006

**Your Excellency, the guest of Honor,
Your Excellencies the Permanent Secretaries,
Esteemed Guests,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and gentlemen,**

It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you to Djibouti for the 6th meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN. It is my sincere belief that you will have a pleasant stay and fruitful deliberations in Djibouti and that your participation in this meeting will further strengthen the functioning of CEWARN in its work as an Early Warning and Response mechanism in the IGAD region.

The mandate of CEWARN is to receive and share information concerning 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. This mandate remains critical to the peace and security agenda of the IGAD Member States. Conflict prevention and management is important for peace and security and for development. The pursuit of regional socio- economic development strategies is now anchored on the maintenance of a peaceful and stable region.

For the past 3 years, CEWARN has laid down a system of information collection and analysis, which has been supported by the establishment of National structures, the CEWERUs in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda and recently the Local committees in Ethiopia and Uganda. Focusing on Pastoral conflicts, the Mechanism has been effective in documenting the great losses in human lives and loss of property especially cattle through violent cattle rustling activities across the region. The onus now is on the member states, through this structure and those on the ground to show what has been done in response to the information being generated by CEWARN.

Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen, IGAD was the first sub- regional organization to come out with a comprehensive institutional framework on conflict EW and ER in Africa. Commencing 2007, CEWARN will be implementing its five year strategic plan which is being presented to you today. Among the proposed targets, is the expansion of the Areas of Reporting to cover all member states. The criteria for identification of such areas will also be considered in this meeting. Also within the Strategy, at mid term, there will be an assessment as to whether CEWARN will commence the monitoring of other types of conflicts as laid down in the protocol.

Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen, while it is accepted that having an Early Warning mechanism is a useful tool in the peace and security framework, the effectiveness of the mechanism will be weighed against the timely and effective response through policies and other intervening actions and activities that would contribute to the de escalation of conflicts in the Areas of Reporting covered by CEWARN. Lack of political will is often cited for the failure of adequate response. In the case of CEWARN, there has been a good demonstration of good will on the part of the Member states through the establishment of the relevant structures under the protocol and indeed the participation of all actors. The fact that this is the sixth meeting of the CPS is a demonstration of the importance attached to the mechanism by the member states. But what happens to the information once it has been submitted to the CEWERU's. At the IGAD Secretariat, we are interested in knowing what effective preventive responses will follow once early warnings are issued.

What is now required is to make that important leap to implementation of actions and policy options that will address the root causes of the conflict, as well as socio economic development of these areas. Member states have to demonstrate the support for this useful tool by undertaking policy measures that prevent violent conflicts in the Areas of Reporting. It is only when the EW issued by the mechanism is met with timely responsive conflict preventive measures that the mechanism will be holistically effective in its purpose.

Excellencies, The IGAD secretariat is following with keen interest the impact of the on going disarmament exercise in Uganda, on the population in the Karamoja region as well as the neighboring Turkana region of Kenya and will at an appropriate time, share its views and findings with the relevant authorities.

At the regional level, while ECOWAS has a functional EW system, SADC and ECCAS are in the process of establishing Early Warning Systems. The SADC system is to monitor war economies. For the African Union, a road map is soon to be drawn for the full operationalization of the Continental Early warning System (CEWS). Consultative meetings and exchange of information between the various RECs is taking place. The lessons and challenges so far faced in the operationalization of CEWARN will provide good feed back in this exercise. To this end, I would request you to critically examine, enrich and endorse the recommendations of the Technical committee.

The IGAD Secretariat will continue to render its support to the CEWARN mechanism. We are counting on the collaboration and cooperation of the structures in the Member States for more effective functioning of the Mechanism. I 'm strongly optimistic that the deliberations of this meeting will promote this desired outcome.

Last but not least, I would like to thank the Republic of Djibouti for hosting this meeting and our appreciation to GTZ and USAID for their financial and technical support to the CEWARN Mechanism.

**DR. ATTALA HAMAD BASHIR,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, IGAD SECRETARIAT**

Criteria for selection of Areas of Reporting for IGAD/ CEWARN

A. Background:

CEWARN was established in 2002 with the mandate to receive and share information concerning potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region. CEWARN has established an early warning system that is operational and is used to produce qualitative and quantitative analysis of field data, which in turn is used to provide the necessary alerts for stopping or curbing imminent conflict. The CEWARN mechanism functions through its network of National conflict early warning units (CEWERU's) and National Research institutions (NRIs) with country coordinators and field monitors stationed in Areas of reporting.

The protocol lays down a wide number of areas for which CEWARN can collect information including livestock rustling, conflicts over grazing and water points, smuggling and illegal trade, nomadic movements, refugees, landmines and banditry.

Since its inception, Member States agreed that CEWARN would commence its activities by monitoring pastoral and cross boarder pastoral conflicts. Two areas of reporting were initially identified and these are the Karamoja and Somali clusters.

The mechanism is fully functional in 3 member states namely Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. Plans are underway to operationalize it in other IGAD Member States (Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia) by the year 2007.

At the recent Five - year Strategic planning workshop for CEWARN (May 2006), it was agreed that the programmatic focus for CEWARN would continue to be monitoring of Pastoral and cross boarder pastoral conflicts while gradually laying the foundation to expand to other types of conflicts as outlined in the Protocol.

B. Selection criteria:

In selecting an Area of Reporting under the CEWARN Mechanism, the following criteria will be used.

- i. The area must be a pastoral community area
- ii. The area must be prone to conflict either internally or of a cross boarder nature arising out of the pastoral nature of the community /communities involved.
- iii. The conflict should be of such a nature that may turn violent leading to loss of property and lives.

C. Approval process:

- i. The National CEWERU in close collaboration with the NRI will submit to the CEWARN Unit a list of the areas where there is need for monitoring.

- ii. The CEWERU will submit along with the request:
 - A brief write up on the area selected
 - The nature of conflicts that affect peace and security in the area
 - Environmental or other factors that affect the area
 - Information on the population
 - Information on Live stock
 - Local government organization in the area and any traditional form of administration if any.
 - Basic social services available in the proposed area and possibility of finding qualified field monitors.
 - Any topographical or local maps of the proposed area of reporting.
- iii. Where the Area of Reporting proposed is a cross boarder area, CEWARN shall undertake consultations with the CEWERUs of the concerned MS for their comments.
- iv. Where the Member State(s) has/have identified an area of reporting, CEWARN will undertake necessary preparations for the operationalisation of the mechanism and shall at the earliest opportunity present the proposals for the new AOR to the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) and to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) for approval.

Provided that where, upon consultations, the consensus of all Member States to a cross border conflict cannot be obtained, the Member State(s) willing to have its area monitored will benefit from the functioning of the mechanism as consultations continue with the other reluctant Member State.
- v. The CEWARN Unit shall organize a field mission to the approved Areas of Reporting to lay ground for commencement of monitoring and reporting.
- vi. The above criteria notwithstanding, CEWARN may propose to member states/ National CEWERU an area of reporting where the security situation in the area warrants monitoring and special intervention/ attention by the Member state.

D. Expansion of the mechanism to cover other Types conflicts.

It is noted that within the five-year strategy of CEWARN, 2006-2010, CEWARN may, through consultations with Member states embark on monitoring of other types of conflicts. Upon such a decision being taken, the CEWARN Unit shall in consultation with the IGAD secretariat develop a criteria for identifying Areas of Reporting to cover such other agreed types of conflicts and present the same for approval to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) at the earliest opportune moment.

Adopted by TCEW on 28th November 2006.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 4TH TCEW MEETING:

- I. The meeting requested IGAD to convene a conference as soon as possible to deliberate on disarmament on a regional basis and adopt measures that will ensure a coordinated approach.
- II. The procedure for reporting response activities should be structured in the same way as data collection in order to capture the actions taking place in Member States in response to the EW of the mechanism.
- III. Policy measures / Response activities being undertaken by Member States to address conflict prevention and promote peace amongst pastoralist communities have to be captured, documented, and disseminated. NRIs will be responsible for gathering this information and disseminating it to the CEWERUs and CEWARN.
- IV. CEWERUs should update CEWARN Technical Committee quarterly on activities being undertaken on Conflict management
- V. Training of the new CEWERU's should include sharing of information and exchange visits with those CEWERU's that are fully operational.
- VI. There is need for coordination between IGAD Secretariat at Member States level, the EAC, other RECs and the AU over the establishment of Early Warning Mechanism to avoid duplication of efforts.
- VII. CEWARN should undertake Studies/ research on the impact of violence on economic development and these needs to address root causes of Pastoral conflicts.
- VIII. The recommendations attached to the Country Updates and Regional Reports should be more specific and CEWARN and the CEWERU steering committees should follow up on the implementation of recommendations contained in these Reports.
- IX. The Country Updates should be posted on the CEWARN website and disseminated to other media in the Member States after review and comment by CEWERUs.
- X. Reports of Country Coordinators should incorporate response recommendations implemented by the CEWERUs contained in previous Country updates
- XI. Criteria for the identification and selection of areas for Reporting be submitted to CPS for approval
- XII. The CEWARN five year Strategic plan 2007-2011 be presented to the CPS meeting for approval

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