

Intergovernmental
Authority on Development

IGAD



Conflict Early Warning and
Response Mechanism

CEWARN

Summary Report of the Proceedings of the 8th Meeting of the Committee of
Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of CEWARN
Kampala, Uganda

27 November, 2008

1. INTRODUCTION

The meeting of the 8th Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) was held on 27 November, 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. Its objective was to receive the report of the 6th meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) and discuss future operations of the CEWARN Mechanism.

1.1 OPENING STATEMENTS

Welcoming Remarks by the Executive Secretary of IGAD, Eng. Maalim Mahboub

Eng. Mahboub expressed his gratitude to the Uganda Government for hosting the meeting and CEWARN for organizing the forum. He elaborated the three-tiered structured forums of IGAD, i.e. Committee of Permanent Secretaries, Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments.

He gave a highlight about the role that CEWARN is playing, the mandate of which is getting much more greater and pronounced than ever before, where a lot of things have changed, e.g. the insecurity due to climatic changes which leads to migration, and related situations. Hence, key to manage situations from the sources, backed by timely, and quality response, tied to policy and research issues.

He informed the meeting that in June, 2008 the Heads of States and Government mandated the revitalization of the IGAD Secretariat, through which some policy harmonization will be achieved. The issue is to have an official stamp to what is taking place in the ground, where monies of different countries is working across the borders, issues in which countries need to be serious about and provide official stamp to it.

It was made clear that Institutional strengthening at the IGAD Secretariat is vital, as it is weak, and is not of high calibre, thus the need to develop systems that can attract donor funding, and have the trust on it.

He also reflected on the need for domesticating some of the deliverables as learnt from other RECs. He informed that the Secretariat is trying to institutionalise a proper system of corporate governance and is expected to bring about new changes and recommend the appropriate structural and functional aspects of the secretariat. In conclusion he confirmed that he would critically review and endorse the documents presented here under for workable solutions.

Opening Statement by the Guest of Honor, Hon. Sam Kuteesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Uganda

In his opening address, the Guest of Honor, represented by the Minister for State for Regional Cooperation, Hon. Isaac Musumba, welcomed **the** participants on behalf of the government and people of Uganda. He congratulated the Executive Secretary of IGAD, Engineer M. Maalim on his appointment and confirmed his support for the issues that he has stressed upon in his speech.

He reiterated the point that the IGAD region is a troubled region due to several conflicts including terrorism, small arms proliferation and pastoralist conflict and expressed his belief that the current IGAD management will add value to resolve the challenges of the region. He further reflected that the Karamoja Cluster suffers from multidimensional problems, but how to bring peace and security in itself could be resolved if the gun culture ceases to operate as a means of survival. He acknowledged that armed pastoralism is a threat for all, which has contributed to low level of development. He underlined that there is a need for full support in development, in areas such as those of the Karamoja and the Somali cluster.

The efforts taken to disarm the Karamojong communities by the Ugandan Government was a challenge as it was done unilaterally without the involvement of the neighbouring countries e.g. Kenya. He hoped that the deliberation of this meeting would enhance the work of the CEWERUs to fulfil and find the answers to the questions raised as regards the sources of funding, and widening areas for monitoring, conflict management and resolution. He further wished that IGAD Member States must seize the moment to resolve conflicts and other challenging situations in a Karamoja and other regions, and thus aspired to challenge the CEWARN Mechanism to be a model in the region.

He thereafter declared the meeting open.

[See Annex II for full statements]

1.2 ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

As per the regulations of IGAD, Ambassador B. Ogutu, the Ambassador of Ethiopia to Uganda representing the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ethiopia assumed chairmanship while Ambassador M.S. Katende, representing the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, assumed the Rapporteur's position.

1.3 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Agenda was adopted as presented without any amendments.

[See Annex I for adopted agenda]

2. ADOPTION OF 7th CPS REPORT OF 31 OCTOBER 2007

The CEWARN Director, Ambassador Abdelrahim A. Khalil introduced the report which had been earlier prepared and sent to Member States, reviewed and authenticated by the Rapporteur, Uganda. The report was adopted as a true record of the proceedings on the 7th Meeting held in Khartoum, Sudan in October, 2007.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEWARN STRATEGY 2007-2011

CEWARN provided a brief on the status of implementation of the 2007-2011 strategy, highlighting on each of the strategic focus and objectives and related implementation phase.

Discussions Arising:-

The meeting made the following observations and noted the following:-

- a) There is need to identifying sustainable funding strategies for the Mechanism rather than relying too much on donor support. It was noted that there was now more commitment from Member States who have increased their contributions to CEWARN.
- b) On how the mid term evaluation of the Strategy is expected to be carried out, Members were informed that CEWARN was now over a year into the implementation phase. He confirmed that cooperation with Member Sates was vital, whereas CEWARN's role was limited to data and information gathering and reporting, the rest of the interventions basically rested on the Member States
- c) The representative of USAID Uganda urged the participants to see the budgeting challenge from the demand side when making the prioritization of activities so as to put IGAD/CEWARN in their respective budgets, as donors could not fulfill every budget line. Member States were asked to emulate the example from Kenya where CEWERU activities have been mainstreamed into the main budget by the government.

6. THE DYNAMICS AND OUTCOME OF PASTORALIST AND RELATED CONFLICTS

The following are the highlights of the presentation:-

- a) The dynamics of conflict, in the IGAD region were characterized by attacks and counter attacks, ineffective and unsustainable implementation of peace initiatives by Governments and non state actors, armed opposition groups operating within the pilot cluster areas, and other complicating factors that upgraded the cycle of conflict such as natural disaster, traditional belief and culture, insecure neighbors, influx of refugees from Somalia, insecurity, competition over resources, increase in flow of small arms and other related factors.
- b) The limited presence of government in the pastoralist areas, communal alliances for conflict, and absence of relevant policies and communication facilities further hampered peace and security within the pilot areas.
- c) Some of the peace dynamics included the disarmament exercises in Kenya and Uganda; the peace initiatives taken by both state and non-state actors, communal alliance for peace, effort made by communities and governments, provision of relief and humanitarian assistance were some that contribute to peace building.

- d) Some examples of mitigating factors included increased governmental presences, disarmament, placement or anchoring developmental initiatives, sustained peace initiatives, collaborative cross-border security operations in Moyale, Turkana and Nyangatom by both the Kenyan and Ethiopian Governments.
- e) Challenges that the CEWARN Mechanism is encountering, which includes lack of effective response, timely and appropriate early warning systems and the required resources and technical capacities.
- f) Some of the opportunities that need to be tapped as lessons learned from the continued emergence of CBOs and CSOs in areas of reporting.

Discussions arising from the presentations:

- a) Members sought to know the policies that exist on the ground and at the policy level so as to streamline any anomalies that may exist.
- b) The level of impunity in pastoralist areas is quite high. The mechanism has failed to address this issue to the fore to ensure rule of law is adhered. The recovery of cattle was not significant, which would have brought some aspects of healing. In the case of the Dassenech and Nyangatom conflicts, the federal government of Ethiopia has provided their respective administration, and budgets, with equitable comparative advantages.
- c) The communal alliance for peace was quite commendable especially in Nakapiripirit, Uganda. There is need to learn from such alliances. Participants also noted that there is need to conduct studies on pastoralist and agro pastoralist ways of life, and if there is a possibility to change the pastoralist livelihood into a settled life. It was also noted that impunity in itself is a culture and that there should be enhanced coordination between Government and other actors, including academic institutions that need to take a diagnostic approach to the challenges pastoralist life.

5. THE RAPID RESPONSE FUND (RRF)

CEWARN presented the concept behind the Rapid Response Fund, highlighting the rationale, aims, and Objectives of the Fund; the main areas of interventions with special focus to the development of water points, access roads, and arranging the institutional set-ups, including the formation of a Steering Committee and regional, national and local levels of implementation.

Funds already pledged and transferred include contributions from Denmark, UK, GTZ of Germany, and Italy. The presenter informed that proposals will be generated from the local level followed by the approval process at both the national and local levels.

Discussions Arising:-

Participants deliberated on the nature and type of projects that would be funded by the fund and the funding ability of the project.

CEWARN further confirmed that it is ready to make the project operational by next year (2009).

6. CEWARN FINANCIAL STAUS

A presentation was made on the financial status of the Mechanism, illustrating the secured and unsecured amounts while indicating the gaps that need to be addressed so as to ensure sustainability of activities.

7. REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF THE TCEWR RECOMMENDATIONS

The report on recommendations made at the TCEWR meeting held on 24-25 November, 2008 was presented to the meeting. After deliberations, the recommendations were adopted with some amendments.

[See Annex III for full report of adopted recommendations]

8. DATES AND VENUE OF THE NEXT CPS MEETING

Ethiopia proposed to host the next meeting of the CPS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The offer was welcomed by the meeting.

9. ANY OTHER BUSIINESS

None.

Closing Remarks

The Chair thanked the Government of Uganda for hosting the meeting, and the IGAD Secretariat and CEWARN for its dedication to ensuring that the Mechanism is a success. He noted that all delegations provided constructive inputs in the meeting and thanked them for the support to the Chair.

The host, Uganda thereafter invited participants to a cocktail reception to be held at the same venue in the evening.

With these closing remarks, the meeting thereafter came to a close.

8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of
CEWARN/IGAD
Kampala, Uganda
27th November 2008

Draft Agenda

Opening Statements:

- Welcoming Remarks

Eng. Mahboub M. Maalim, Executive Secretary, IGAD Secretariat.

- Opening statement by the Guest of Honour

H.E., Hon. Sam K. Kuteesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Republic of Uganda.

Election of the Bureau:

Adoption of the Agenda and Program:

1. Adoption of Report of the 7th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of 31st October 2007
2. Update on the implementation of the CEWARN Strategy, 2007-2011
3. Presentation on the dynamics and outcome of the Pastoral and related violent Conflicts in the Pilot Areas.
4. CEWARN Rapid Response Fund
5. CEWARN Funding Status
6. Review and adoption of the report and recommendations of the Technical Committee on Early Warning
7. AOB
8. Date and venue of the next CPS Meeting
9. Closing Statement by the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries

WELCOMING STATEMENT BY ENG. MAHBOUB MAALIM, IGAD EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AT THE 8TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES (CPS) OF CEWARN IN KAMPALA, UGANDA, 27 November 2008

**Your Excellency, the Guest of Honor and Minister of State, Hon. Issack Musumba,
Your Excellency, the Chairman of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries,
Your Excellencies, the Permanent Secretaries,
Esteemed Guests,
Distinguished Participants,**

Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is indeed my honor and pleasure to welcome you to Uganda for the 8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism, CEWARN. It is my belief that you will have a pleasant stay and fruitful deliberations in Kampala and that your participation in this meeting will further strengthen the functioning of CEWARN as a conflict early warning and early response mechanism in the region.

Allow me in the outset to express our thanks and gratitude to the Government and people of Uganda for hosting this meeting and the traditional Ugandan hospitality that has been bestowed upon us.

As you are aware, CEWARN's mandate is to receive and share information concerning particularly violent conflicts, their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region, analyzing the information and formulating feasible options for response. This mandate remains critical to the peace and security agenda of the IGAD Member States in our pursuit of a regional economic development strategy for our region.

Your Excellencies,

As one of the coordinating structures of the protocol establishing CEWRN, we are gathered here to receive briefs and updates on the function of CEWARN since our last meeting in Khartoum last year and more importantly, on the progress made by CEWARN implementing its strategy for the years 2007-2011. In addition, I would also like to thank the Government of Uganda for supporting the structures of CEWARN and implementing the Protocol within its borders since the establishment of the Mechanism in 2003, and also more importantly for ratifying the protocol in May, 2008 thereby giving it the basis for implementing CEWARN activities in the country.

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 is hinged on the timely and effective response through policies and other intervening actions that contribute towards the de-escalation of conflicts in the Areas of Reporting covered by CEWARN. The framework for responding to conflicts is one such initiative that has been developed by the Mechanism for the IGAD countries and is expected to be fully operationalised without delay.

We, at the IGAD Secretariat, are happy of the good demonstration of goodwill on the part of Member States through the establishment of relevant structures under the protocol. We shall continue to work together to devise effective preventive responses to the numerous early warning information that will require addressing and resolving at the local, national and cross-border or regional levels.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Participants,

The IGAD region continues to face many challenges in its search for reducing and preventing violent conflicts. We, at the Secretariat have been keenly following up on some of the key issues that we need to address. Very recently, the Secretariat held a Special Summit on Somalia in order to assess the progress made so far by the TFG of Somalia in stabilizing the regional. We have been able to identify key deliverables which we expect will be followed up and implemented without delay. Since I took office in June, 2008 and following the decision of the 12th Summit of Heads of State and Government Held in Addis Ababa during the same period, IGAD has initiated the process of taking stock of what has been achieved so far in terms of regional integration. A consultative process which included our development partners held in September, 2008 has resulted in a clear road map being developed for the way forward in trade policy harmonization, free movement of goods and services in the region. The Secretariat acknowledges that peace and security will remain to be pre- critical conditions for economic development as we move into a more revitalized IGAD.

Your Excellencies,

The Secretariat is also keenly following up and applauds the **Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP)** and supports all efforts being made by Uganda and other international, regional and national partners in addressing some of the conflicts in the hotspots of the IGAD sub-region. IGAD and CEWARN shall continue to be a partner in such positive approaches that integrates disarmament with human right, environment, gender and other interventions like the provision of water, food and education for previously marginalized communities. It is my challenge to all IGAD Member states to emulate the initiative by the Government of Uganda to address some of the most challenging security issues in the region.

At the continental level, I am happy to inform that CEWARN has also been engaged with other RECs in working together with the AU in building up the Continental Early Warning system. Regular technical meetings have been held with the continental body and other RECs to enhance information sharing and capacity building. New data and information collection tools are being developed to improve together with the AU so as to sharpen our information gathering and analytical abilities.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Being a forerunner in conflict early warning and response, CEWARN continues to receive a lot of requests for sharing its experiences and lessons learnt in operationalising its work within the region. This therefore places CEWARN in a position where as an institution it needs to set the pace and agenda at both the regional and international levels. CEWARN must continue to be seized of the place it has to continue reviewing and enhancing its functional and institutional capacity so as to meet the demands and expectations of the IGAD Member states in terms of detection and addressing conflicts within the region.

Finally, I would like to underscore that CEWARN's mission is very clear. It was inspired by the need to establish an effective mechanism of consultation and cooperation in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the need to respond early to potential and actual violent conflicts in the IGAD region. The Secretariat will therefore remain committed to ensuring that CEWARN continues to move towards regional collective cooperation and action to establish peace and security in the region, and eliminate all forms of threats that would stand in the way of making the IGAD region a truly prosperous community.

In this regards, I therefore wish to urge you to critically examine, enrich and endorse the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) on issues critical to the successful functioning of the Mechanism.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to conclude by acknowledging the continued financial and technical support from our development partners, GTZ and USAID; and to express our thanks to the governments of Denmark, Austria, the United Kingdom, Italy and many others who have expressed interest in supporting our activities.

I once again welcome you all and wish you fruitful deliberation.

I thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE GUEST OF HONOUR, THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA, HON. SAM K. KUTEESA, AT THE 8TH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES OF CEWARN/IGAD IN KAMPALA, UGANDA, 27 NOVEMBER 2008.

**Youe Executive Secretary of IGAD, Engineer Mahboub Maalim,
Permanent Secretaries,
Heads of Delegations,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen.**

On behalf of the people of the Republic of Uganda and on my own behalf, I welcome you all to Uganda for the 8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of CEWARN. I hope that you all had smooth journeys to our beautiful country and that so far your stay here has been comfortable.

Allow me also to congratulate Engineer Mahboub Maalim for his appointment as the new Executive Secretary of IGAD. I would like to assure him of Uganda's full support and cooperation in his efforts to steer forward our organization.

The IGAD sub-region continues to face serious challenges that pose a big threat to the security, stability and development of the region. These challenges include violent conflicts, civil strife, the threat of terrorism, illicit arms proliferation, cattle rustling and uncontrolled movement of people and cattle in search of water and pasture. I believe that your participation and contributions in this meeting will further strengthen IGAD's efforts in addressing some of these challenges facing the region.

Aware that peace and security is a pre-requisite for any form of development, I wish to commend the IGAD Secretariat for setting in motion CEWARN activities in the two pilot areas, namely the Karamoja and Somalia Clusters, to monitor and track cross-border pastoral conflicts in these areas. These areas seriously suffer from drought, food insecurity, environmental degradation and scarcity of resources, which have exacerbated conflict. We believe that in order to address these problems, there should be peace and security in the areas and the entire region.

However, how do we bring about peace and security when the very reasons for conflict and insecurity remain unresolved? If the "gun culture" is a means of survival, how can this culture be made unattractive and people encouraged to engage in other developmental activities?

We all know that armed pastoralism is a threat to both national and international security. Armed rustling in particular has led to untold suffering, damage of property and loss of life amongst affected communities. This, among other things, has contributed to the low level of development in the regions where this bad practice has been entrenched.

In order to address many of the problems I have cited, we need to provide full support to CEWARN so that it is in position to effectively respond to emerging or existing violent situations in areas such as those under the Karamoja and Somalia Clusters. To this end, Uganda fully commends CEWARN in developing its five-year strategic plan for the year 2007-2011 and will strongly support appropriate initiatives that are undertaken to implement the various strategic objectives in the CEWARN Strategic Plan.

I believe that the success of CEWARN and any initiative that deals with pastoral communities, especially where cattle rustling and conflicts over scarce resources are commonplace, will depend on the ability to address the question of providing alternative livelihoods to those communities.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you may have been informed already, Uganda has carried out substantial work on disarming the Karamajong pastoral community under the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP). The KIDDP takes into account matters regarding creation of alternative livelihoods, education and development in the Karamoja region.

Allow me to explain that the effort to disarm the Karamajong was initially problematic because Uganda and Kenya were not coordinating their operations. This meant that whenever the Karamajong on the Uganda side would be disarmed, the Pokot from Kenya would attack them; and when the Pokot or Turkana would be disarmed, the Karamajong would attack them.

Now with the operationalization of CEWARN and the use of Field Monitors and CEWERUs, our national effort has even been greatly strengthened. For instance, through information sharing with our neighbours concerning impending crisis, such as preparations for raids, we have been able to carry out coordinated responses on raids by the pastoral groups along the common border with Kenya.

It is therefore my hope that the deliberations of this meeting have taken due consideration of the need to strengthen the capacity of the institutions involved in Conflict Early warning and Response, such as the CEWERUs.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am confident that this meeting will be able to find answers to questions related to:

- Improving and establishing of funding levels for CEWERU activities;
- Facilitation for conducting awareness campaigns about CEWARN at Sub-county level in the districts under the pilot monitoring;
- Widening areas for monitoring to include other districts affected by pastoral conflicts;
- Improving communication in the areas under the pilot monitoring;
- Developing of a regional mechanism for coordinating cross-border activities on conflict prevention, management and resolution; and
- CEWARN/IGAD should develop a cross-border framework for developing and sharing resources;
- Member states should also develop other ways of promoting economic activities in the pastoral areas to provide alternative sources of livelihood.

In this regard, I wish to urge this meeting to seize the moment and come up with practical recommendations for our policy makers, that will enable us resolve conflict and other outstanding challenges in Karamoja and the Horn of Africa region at large. This way we can be in position to concentrate on economic transformation of region.

Finally, I would like to challenge the CEWARN Mechanism to be a model institution within the region that sets the standards for Conflict Early Warning and Response, and thereby being an indispensable mechanism for conflict management and resolution in the Horn of Africa.

With these remarks, I now wish to declare the 8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN officially open and wish you fruitful deliberations.

I Thank You.

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Recommendations of the 6th Meeting of the Technical Committee On Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) of CEWARN

The 6th Meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning and Response (TCEWR) of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) in the IGAD region convened from 24-25 November 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. The Meeting reviewed the activities of CEWARN for the year 2007/2008 and gave recommendations on its future direction. The Meeting, among other things, also held fruitful discussions on the CEWARN Activity Report, the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) and the CEWARN Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) Training Manual.

After discussing the various set agenda items, the meeting came up with the following recommendations to be presented to the 8th Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) to be held on 27 November, 2008;

- I. The meeting approved and endorsed the activity report of the CEWARN Mechanism for the period November 2007-October 2008 and commended the Unit for the activities undertaken during the same period.
- II. That CEWARN and CEWERUs ensure implementation of the recommendations presented in the Country Updates and the Regional Cluster reports at national and regional levels.
- III. That CEWARN ensures that there is a comprehensive approach to deal with pastoralist conflicts within the IGAD region by conducting a mapping of peace actors in areas of reporting to ensure effective coordination and collaboration between the various stakeholders within the CEWARN Mechanism.
- IV. That CEWARN finalizes the CEWARN Conflict Response Framework after receiving the comments and inputs from Member States within three months.
- V. The establishment of the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) for the CEWARN Mechanism including its key documents be endorsed and the first Meeting of the RRF Steering Committee organized in the beginning of 2009 in order to operationalise the Fund without further delay.
- VI. That CEWARN expedites the implementation of the ICT 4 Peace Project within the areas of reporting to facilitate communication and relaying of early information for effective response.
- VII. As a follow-up to the Meeting of the Steering Committee on Disarmament of Pastoralist Communities held from 12-13 December 2007 in Djibouti, CEWARN to explore and link with existing international, continental, regional/sub-regional, national initiatives and mechanisms in

addressing the disarmament of pastoralist communities and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs).

- VIII. The meeting takes note of the progress report on the Cattle/Livestock Branding, Identification and Tracking/Tracing Study and continues to support the CEWARN Unit for identifying complementarities and undertaking the Study in a collaborative venture with *Mifugo* Project of the Institute of Security Studies (ISS) and the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) in order to come up with a regional approach to deal with the issue.
- IX. The Comprehensive Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) Training Manual developed by CEWARN and InWent be endorsed, and that CEWERUs coordinate the establishment of national and local level CPMR Training focal persons, and develop national plans of action for training and capacity building.
- X. The CEWARN Unit establishes strong linkages and institutionalizes periodic consultations and collaboration among CEWERUs including initiating exchange visits, so as to promote cross-border peace initiatives at both national and local levels and respond to both potential and actual conflicts in the reporting areas in an effective, warranted and timely manner.
- XI. That CEWARN in collaboration with CEWERUs to develop operational guidelines for the effective functioning of the various levels of the CEWERUs.
- XII. The CEWARN Unit to hold a mid-term review of implementation of its 2007-2011 Strategy involving Member States, stakeholders, partners and experts in the second half of 2009.
- XIII. In connection to the above, that the CEWARN Mechanism establishes a monitoring and evaluation system so as to measure the effectiveness and impact of its projects and programmes aimed at promoting early warning and early response.
- XIV. That IGAD Member States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on Elimination on all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, should ensure adequate protection of women and children in areas of reporting in accordance to the provisions of the stipulated instruments.
- XV. That CEWARN continues to provide assistance to CEWERUs in order to strengthen their institutional capacities in conducting CPMR activities within the areas of reporting with a view to integrating conflict response and peace-building systems and efforts from grass-roots to national levels.
- XVI. While recognizing the financial support and contribution of the Member States and Partners to the operational budget of the Mechanism and the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) and calling for the continued support therewith; the CEWARN Unit is encouraged to continue its efforts in mobilizing new sources of funding.
- XVII. That IGAD should assist Member States in committing more resources to areas prone to conflict within their respective countries and addressing cross border conflicts and call on Member States to give priority to developing the needs of these regions.

Adopted by the TCEWR on the 25 November, 2008 in Kampala, Uganda.