

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

in the

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

CEWARN Regional Report

**6th Regional Report on the Karamoja Cluster
January – April 2006**

CEWARN, Addis Ababa

CEWARN Regional Report

Update Period:

January through April 2006

Area of Reporting:

Ethiopian, Kenyan and Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Preliminary Draft

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Regional Report is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Ethiopian, Kenyan and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster from January through April 2006, set in the context of all reports submitted from June 2003 through April 2006. The reporting locations on the Karamoja side of the cluster are 22 in number for the reporting period. This Update presents both positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that can help signal imminent outbreaks or escalations or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period January – April 2006, 335 deaths occurred and 23,323 livestock were lost on the Ethiopian, Kenyan and Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 237 incident reports, and only 10% were cross border. Violence was highest in March. Peace indicators were highest in April.

The devastating drought in northern and north-eastern Kenya left many without livelihoods and some communities were forced to migrate to Uganda in search of pasture and water. Yet despite their vulnerability and likely hood of conflict the officials and other concerned parties failed to make arrangements that will allow sharing of resources with the communities and their counterpart on from the Ugandan side thus increasing tensions. The laxity of security in Uganda during election campaigns encouraged may communities to engage in raids and even alliances to break. There was allegation that forceful disarmament in Uganda was not being implemented uniformly. This left some communities in danger of being raided forcing them to keep livestock near homestead, which exposes the vulnerable group, women and children, at higher risk of getting caught in the conflicts. The cross border conflict between Turkana of Kenya and Hamar of Ethiopia curbed the free movement of other pastoralists in Ethiopia. This disrupted the traditional grazing pattern leaving communities to compete for the limited resource available in secure grazing areas.

The efforts of Kenyan government and some of the programmes, like buy-back, by NGOs helped ease the immediate suffering of the people during the drought. But it must be emphasized that such recurring problems should be tackled with long term solutions. Famine warning meteorological data should be tapped into to reduce impacts. An arrangement for cross-border communication and negotiation on information and resource sharing of should be developed to ease tension and avoid conflicts.

Disarmament, whether voluntary or forceful, should be a process that involves sensitization, involvement of all actors including communities themselves, security must be provided and the programme must take into account the arms availability and armed neighboring communities. Peace struck between Nyangatom and Dassenech and the efforts of the communities, government and NGOs is commendable. But for the peace to last, factors that jeopardize this peace, such as the conflict between Turkana of Kenya and Hamar of Ethiopia must be addressed.

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

Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2006 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in September 2006. In the course of the year these Updates will be enhanced with specific response options identified and tied to their associated thresholds of indicator values that signal pastoral conflict escalation, destabilization or violence.

Background

The term “Karamoja Cluster” is commonly used by CEWARN and other institutions to describe the pastoral and agro-pastoral ethnic communities that encompass Southwestern Ethiopia, Northwestern Kenya, Southeastern Sudan and Northeastern Uganda.. Some share a common language and culture. More specifically the Karamoja cluster in this report covers:

- Four districts in Uganda: Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Kapchorwa;
- Three districts in Kenya: Turkana, West Pokot and Trans Nozia in Rift Valley Province;
- One Woreda: in Ethiopia Kuraz Woreda of the South Omo Zone of the Southern Nations & Nationalities Peoples Regional State (SNNPRS);
- Two counties in the Sudan: Kapoeta and Budi in the Eastern Equatoria Province in Southern Sudan **(the Sudanese side of the Karamoja cluster is not included in this report).**

The pastoral communities that inhabit the region live in poverty and insecurity which is exacerbated by the availability of small arms. The poor state of infrastructure makes it difficult for governments and civil society to provide social services while also curtailing the capacity of security forces to respond to the increasing violence and cattle rustling that have such a devastating impact on the livelihood of pastoral communities.

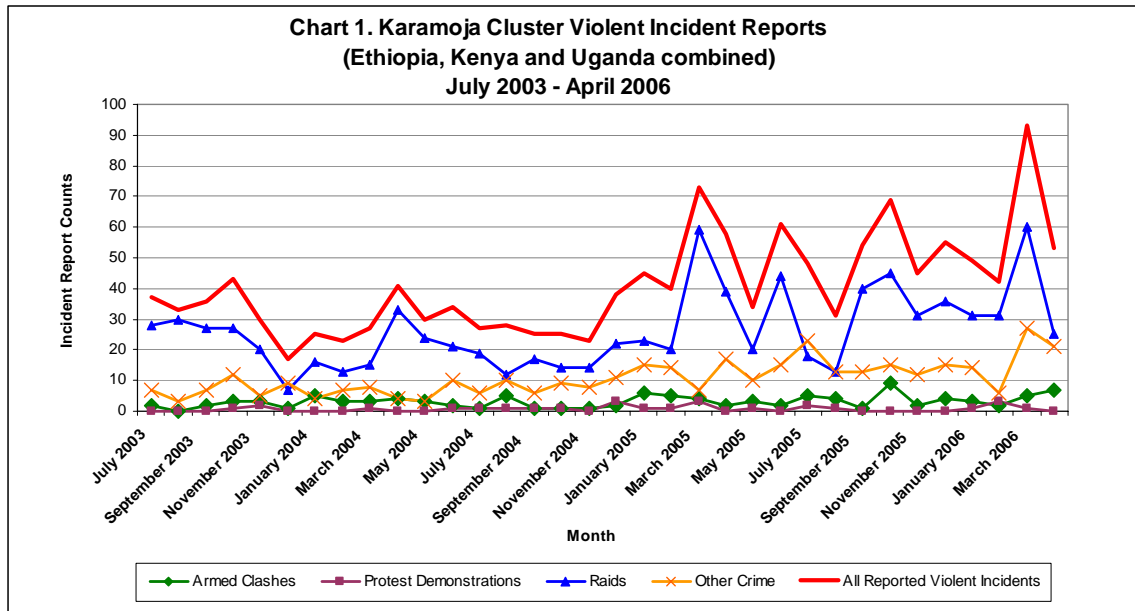
While arid lands of the Karamoja cluster have a diversity of ecosystems dependent on seasonal patterns of rainfall, the predominant mode of food production and livelihood is livestock keeping and subsistence agriculture mainly millet and sorghum. A characteristic feature of pastoral food production is the degree of movement associated with livestock in search of water and pasture. In

Until colonialism in the 19th century boundaries among the ethnic groups of the Karamoja cluster were not rigid and limiting but rather were fluid and dependent on the relationships of the pastoral groups inhabiting certain areas. An intricate web of relations developed among pastoral communities to provide for the sharing of resources, these relationships were shaped by conflict and cooperation as adaptive strategies for survival by pastoral groups in an otherwise harsh environment.

Current Baseline Analysis

NOTE: The y-axes are dynamically scaled on all of the charts presented below. Therefore, the reader should pay special attention to the upper and lower values presented for each chart. The range of values for all "scores" is from 0 to 100.

Chart 1 Below presents the frequency of all Violent Incident counts combined for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



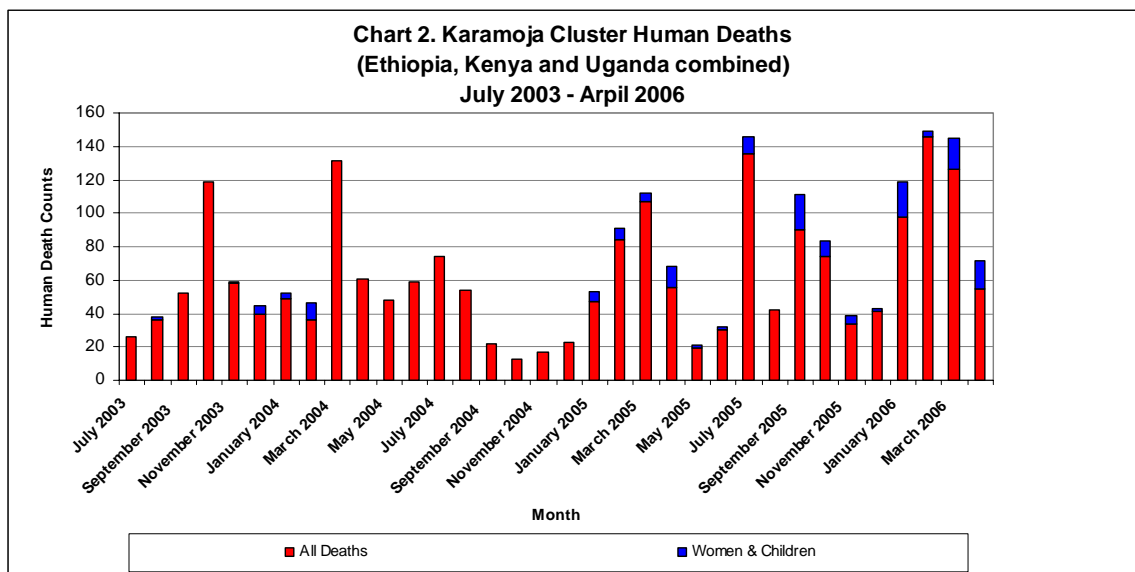
For the reporting period, January – April 2006, a total of 237 incidents were recorded. Of these Organized Raids were 147 accounting for 62% of total incidents, 68 were Other Crimes, 17 were Armed Clashes and 5 were Protest Demonstrations¹. March recorded the highest number of incidents with a total of 60 Raids and 27 Other Crimes. February recorded the lowest violence (42) of the period. Among the incidents reported only 10% of the incidents were identified as cross-border.

The period also recorded the highest number of incidents since CEWARN started monitoring. The sharp increase in March was due to the drought that was being experienced in the Karamoja that forced communities to move to other neighboring countries and areas where there were better pastures which not only made them easy targets by communities to the areas they migrated but also creating tension and clashes with other groups over the limited resources available. Another factor, arguably, could be the laxity of security in Uganda during the election period which the warriors took advantage to raid each other. Uganda accounted for the majority of the overall incident counts (74) while no incident was reported in Ethiopia.

¹ For full description of categories of incident Indicators see Appendix I.

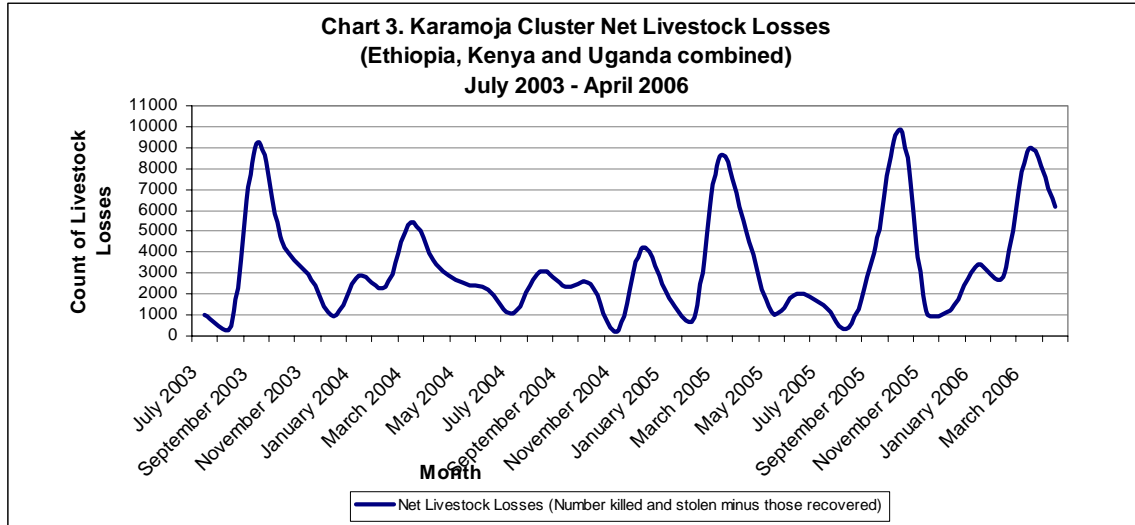
Recent data (since January 2005) mostly show that, unlike previous periods in 2003 and 2004, Other Crimes seem to follow the trend in the rise and fall of Raids. In the past, Other Crimes (Assault and Banditry) seemed to occur when Raids incidents were low, acting as catalyst to perpetuate the cycle of further acts of crime and revenge raid attacks. The current trend might be an indication of how violence among pastoral communities may have moved to another critical level since most Other Crimes target human lives and the consequences could be heavy toll of loss of life. The trend will need further supporting data and analysis but if true early intervention by both the communities, CSOs and government must be implemented to deal strictly with crimes of Assault and Banditry.

Chart 2 (below) presents Human Deaths combined for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



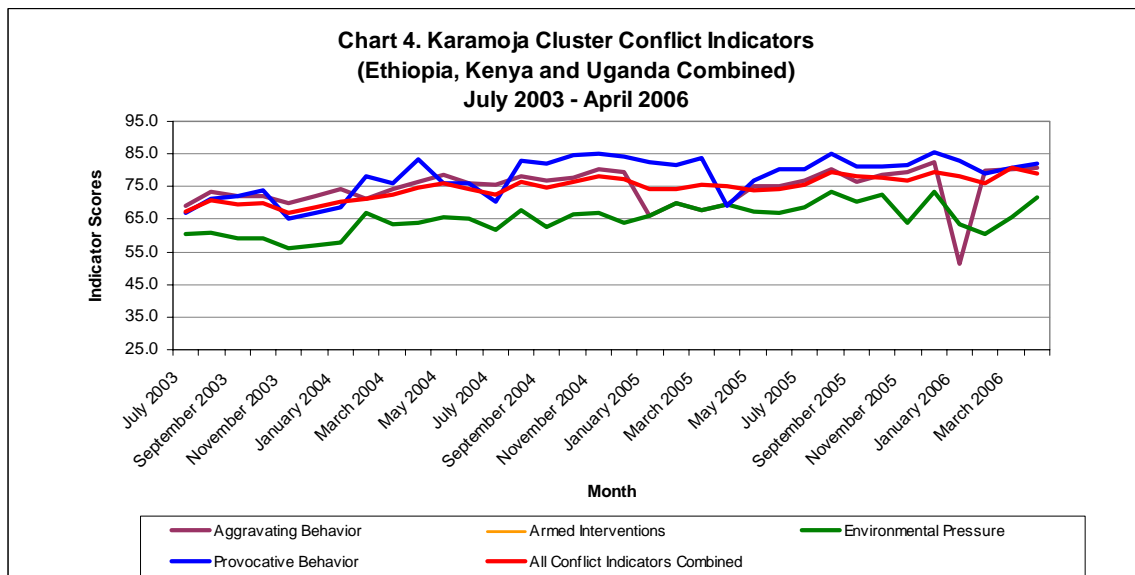
A total of 335 human deaths were documented, February recording the highest number (146) followed by March (126). The deaths in February and March were largely due to Raids. The high number of incident in March and to a lesser degree in February corresponds with the resultant large number of deaths. The period also recorded the highest number of deaths of women and children (57). Of these over 70% were herds boys who were looking after the livestock of the communities. It is worth noting that the largest number of death of women and children occurred in the month where Other Crimes were highest for the reporting period.

Chart 3 (below) presents Net Livestock Losses combined for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



A total of 23,323 livestock were recorded raided in the reporting period. March recorded the highest loss (8,924) while the lowest loss report was February (2,824). The record in March corresponds with the high counts of both violent incidents (Raids and Other Crimes) and deaths. There seems to emerge a trend where the month of March have shown peaks in death, incident counts and loss of livestock since CEWARN started monitoring.

Chart 4 (below) presents the combined Conflict Indicators for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



The above Chart highlights Aggravating Behaviors, Provocative Behaviors, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressure, and the Combined Conflict Indicators². Overall Conflict Indicators recorded high for the reporting period.

Aggravating Behaviors remained high throughout these four months. The reasons that accounted included the disruption of pastoral movements due to conflicts within countries and across borders. The conflict between Hamar of Ethiopia and Turkana of Kenya affected the free movement of other two Ethiopian communities – Nyangatom and Dassenech while disarmament programme in Uganda have made some “disarmed” communities vulnerable to groups not disarmed from within and across the border from Kenya forcing the “disarmed” groups to disrupt their grazing and movement patterns for fear of being attacked and not able to defend themselves. In Kenya the drought especially in Turkana and West Pokot resulted in disruption of traditional patterns of migration. Such interruptions of movements of communities aggravates the already tense situation since both communities - those who have become vulnerable or are on the move for better pasture and those who would take the opportunity to mount raids and communities not willing to share the resources would be on the alert to defend or attack.

The presence of small arms, even in Uganda despite disarmament programme, interruptions of social services and markets due to insecurity, drought in Kenya and post raid blessings of youth in Ethiopia for raids conducted in Kenya, Turkana further aggravated the situation contributing to the high record.

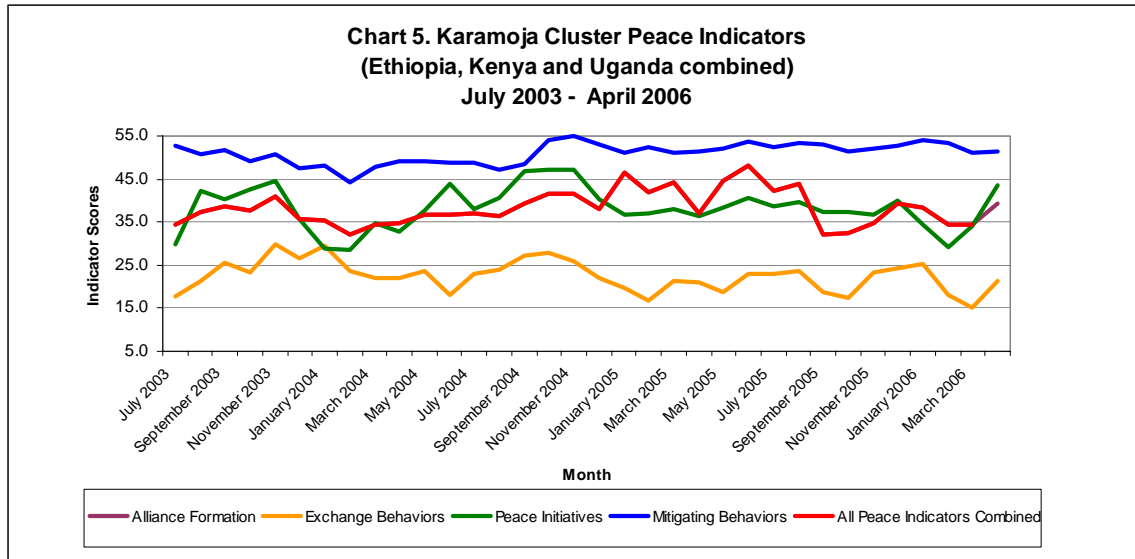
Provocative Behaviours were also high mostly due to traditional forecasts of possible attacks such as Merillie against Turkana and a total war between Pokot, Sabiny and Karamojong in Kenya and from Turkana of Kenya against Hamar/Karo of Ethiopia. In addition, reports of all male movements, as elders keep blessing the youth in Ethiopia for raids against Turkana of Kenya and as drought in Kenya forced communities to travel outside their traditional routes in search of pasture created anxiety among other groups resulting in creating more tension.

Environmental Pressure though lower than the above two Conflict Indicators and despite reports of rainfall both in Ethiopia and Uganda after late March, the influence of insecurity - laxity of security during election in Uganda, drought in Kenya and conflicts between Turkana of Kenya and Hamar of Ethiopia and forceful disarmament in Uganda that curbed free movement – forced communities to concentrate their livestock in secure areas and sometimes like in the case of Uganda and Ethiopia to abandon their grazing areas contributing to the moderate record of this indicator.

The slight rise in March in Provocative, Aggravating Behaviours and Environmental Pressure corresponds with the high record of violent incidences, loss of lives and livestock.

² For full description of Indicators see Appendix II.

Chart 5 (below) presents Peace Indicators combined for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



The chart highlights Alliance Formation, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined³. Peace Indicators remained from low to moderate for the reporting period.

Alliance Formation remained low for the reporting period with no major alliances being reported in all three countries except one or two reports of peace ceremonies in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Exchange Behaviours recorded the lowest of the Peace Indicators. Forceful disarmament in Uganda disrupted the cross-border trade and the cross-border trades reported was from the intermittent exchange between Nyangatom of Ethiopia and Toposa of South Sudan and one or two peace ceremonies that took place between communities in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Peace Initiatives vary between low in February and Moderate in April. The slight rise in March and April are due to notable cross-border peace initiatives that were conducted between Turkana of Kenya and Nyangatom and Dassenech of Ethiopia involving both government officials and NGOs. The visit of the peace mission from Turkana North of Kenya to Kaabong district in Uganda to negotiate for grazing rights was also another important peace initiative that contributed to the rise. Other than the two very few significant initiatives were recorded for the reported period.

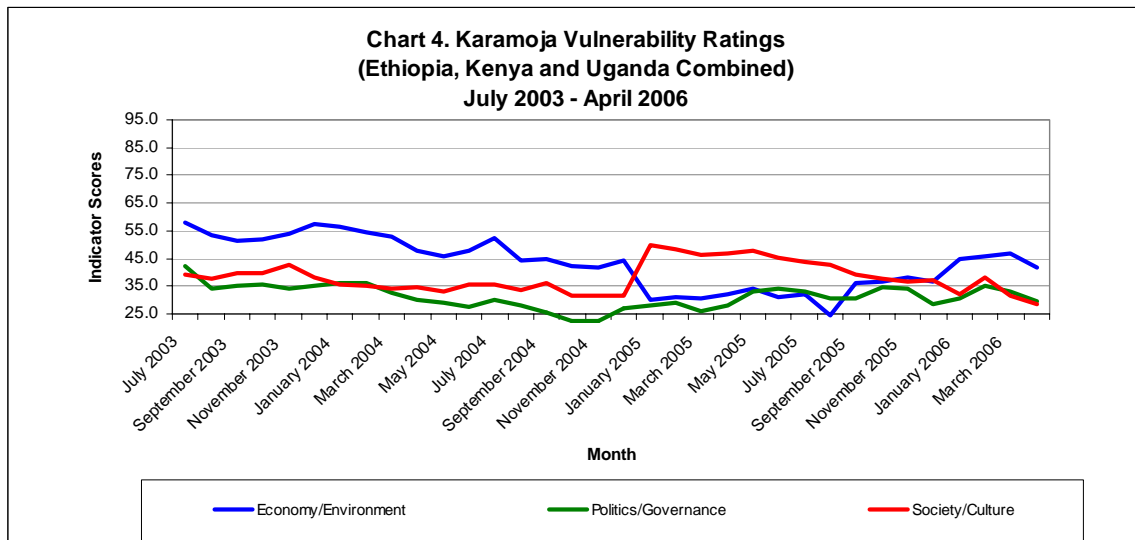
Mitigating Behaviours were constant and remained moderate throughout the reporting period. The moderate record was mostly due to the firearm recovery programme in Northern Kenya, the relative calm reported from the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja Cluster due to the peace negotiation of the two communities of Nyangatom and Dassenech with no major interruptions of social services. The slight decrease in March

³ For full description of Peace Indicators see Appendix II.

and April was due to the slowing down of services due to election and forceful disarmament in Uganda.

Here again the decrease in March in all Peace indicators corresponds with the high record of violent incidents. (see Chart 1)

Chart 6 (below) presents Vulnerability Ratings combined for Ethiopia, Kenya, and Ugandan sides of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period.



Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings remained moderate for the reporting period. The moderate record was mostly due to reports of deaths of livestock in Kenya because of the drought that impacted communities' ability to engage in trade. Fear of attacks and raids in Uganda by communities "not disarmed" also contributed in the ability of communities to keep large number of livestock in one place and freely engage in economic enterprises.

Politics/Governance also recorded low despite high tensions and incident reports. The active engagement of officials in peace initiatives in Ethiopia and popular and appealing election campaigns in Uganda contributed to the low record.

Comparative Analysis

The reporting period showed an increase in violent incidents, one of the highest since CEWARN started monitoring. It recorded the highest counts of Other Crimes and loss of women and children.

The overall impact of the devastating drought in Kenya and restriction of movements and thus competition over secure and limited pasture due to insecurity, very few reports of mitigating, exchange behaviors and peace initiatives characterized the reporting period.

Notable attempts and involvements of NGOs and government officials in a few but significant peace initiatives and negotiations as well as the efforts of government support

to the communities to reduce the impact of drought through buy-back programmes and distribution of relief food mitigated the tense and conflictive situations of the period.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The prominent structural conflict aggravating factors during this period was the impact of drought especially in Northern and North-western part of Kenya. The impact of the drought was devastating both in the loss of lives and livelihood of the pastoralists. Temporary relief assistances may ease the problem but this recurring problem of drought should be addressed with long term solutions.

Reports of cultural factors that communities' value such as traditional forecasting, blessings of raids both before and after raids conducted continue to perpetuate the culture of violence in the reporting period. Thus any intervention or peace building should look at these structural factors engrained and valued by the people and find ways of addressing them.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Interruption of pastoral movements, concentration of livestock in secure areas due to insecurity and mass migration due to drought intensified tension and also made some groups vulnerable to attacks.

The laxity in security during election and alleged not uniformly applied forceful disarmament caused fear and insecurity heightening tension and forcing communities to keep livestock near homestead increasing the risk of death of human lives.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

Several reports of governments in assisting communities in the recovery of livestock stolen help ease tensions. Government programmes like disarmament intended to bring restore peace should involve all stakeholders including the communities themselves. The continuation of provision of services such as education and health care both by the government and NGOs were another major conflict mitigating factor. Efforts of government and NGOs in easing the devastation of drought with emergency assistance also helped in easing the suffering of the communities.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

Several peace initiatives were reported in the period. These may have greatly assisted in easing the otherwise tense conditions of the cluster. But great effort is needed by all parties to bring about lasting impact. The joint efforts of government, NGOs and the community to reinforce the peace initiative between the Nyangatom and Dassench including sensitization programmes and the cross border peace initiative between the above two communities and Turkana of Kenya were good examples.

Forceful disarmament has proven again to be costly both in creating rift between the government and communities as well as to lives. The underlying factors of armament should be considered and addressed before implementing disarmament. Else it will again be a cause for more tension and conflict instead of its intended objective of restoring peace in the area.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revisit status and impact forceful of disarmament - Work closely with Local Committees to enhance response including ensuring sustainability of peace initiatives and negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote EW and ER works - Involve itself in government programmes such as disarmament and advocate on the need to involve all stakeholders including neighbouring countries of IGAD - Strengthen the linkages between local committee and civil society
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - greater involvement in peace initiatives including training and activities in peace building - assist FMs in information collection and dissemination - Utilize traditional institutions for peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthen collaboration with local committee - Encourage self-help activities - Greater involvement of communities with response initiatives of government and CSOs
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist government in providing assessment information including on disarmament - Coordinate works of CSOs to avoid wastage of resources in duplication - Work on ensuring sustainability of peace initiatives with government and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do impact assessment on initiatives - Lobby government to target pastoralist livelihoods - Enhance education on peace and peace building - Enhance to support and be involved in cross border peace and development initiatives
CEWARN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the platform of sharing of information between CEWERUs - Create awareness on the work of CEWARN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - greater involvement in bilateral institutions - assist CEWERUs in capacity building in CPMR

Appendix 1: Definitions of the Incident Categories

- Armed Clashes
 - Military Battle (Armed hostilities or engagements between an official military unit of a government and an armed party. Includes both civil war and inter-state war battles.
 - Other Armed Clashes (All other armed hostilities or engagements. Includes all communal and inter-communal battles.

- Raids
 - Raids with Abductions (Raids focused around abductions of people or the taking of hostages. May include injuries or death to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).
 - Organized Raids (Other organized raids. May include injuries or deaths to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).
 - Livestock Theft (Raids focused around the theft of livestock. May include injuries or death to humans, and/or damage, destruction or theft of other property).

- Protest Demonstrations
 - Peaceful Protests (peaceful protest demonstrations or assemblies. May include isolated or low-level violence).
 - Violent Turmoil or Riots (Assemblies or crowds that get out of control. Marked by violence, disorder, damage and/or destruction).

- Other Crime
 - Assaults (Physical attacks and abuse involving the actual use of physical force against individuals, and/or groups. Does not include abductions.
 - Banditry (Commandeering of vehicles, highway robbery, and other similar criminal activities).

Appendix 2: Description of Indicators (from the Situation Reports)

<u>Alliance Formation</u>		
Inter-ethnic group alliance	Ethnic group – government alliance	
<u>Armed Intervention</u>		
Internal armed support	External armed support	
<u>Aggravating Behavior</u>		
Interrupt other activities Development aid problems Media controls Migrant laborers New Markets Negative media coverage	Pastoral migration Harmful migration policy Harmful livestock policy Influx of IDPs Security escorts Small arms availability	Bullets as commodities Protest Student attendance interrupted Separation of groups Livestock prices dropped Post-raid blessing Livestock sales increase
<u>Environmental Pressure</u>		
Natural disaster grazing areas abandoned	Land competition Livestock disease	More livestock in secure areas
<u>Exchange Behavior</u>		
Celebration Inter-group sharing	Inter-group marriage Cross-border trade	Gift offering
<u>Mitigating Behavior</u>		
Access to health care Small arms disclosure Access to education	Relief distributions Markets remain open Positive media coverage	Law enforcement Bride price stable Negotiations taking place
<u>Peace Initiatives</u>		
Women peace messengers Religious peace building	Weapons reduction program NGO peace initiatives	Local peace initiatives
<u>Provocative Behavior</u>		

All-male migration	Pre-raid blessing	Traditional forecasting
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Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents	<u>WARN</u>		
						Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C
July 2003	0	7	28	2	37			
August 2003	0	3	30	0	33			
September 2003	0	7	27	2	36			
October 2003	1	12	27	3	43			
November 2003	2	5	20	3	30			
December 2003	0	9	7	1	17			
January 2004	0	4	16	5	25			
February 2004	0	7	13	3	23			
March 2004	1	8	15	3	27			
April 2004	0	4	33	4	41			
May 2004	0	3	24	3	30			
June 2004	1	10	21	2	34			
July 2004	1	6	19	1	27			
August 2004	1	10	12	5	28			
September 2004	1	6	17	1	25			
October 2004	1	9	14	1	25			
November 2004	0	8	14	1	23			
December 2004	3	11	22	2	38			
January 2005	1	15	23	6	45			
February 2005	1	14	20	5	40			
March 2005	3	7	59	4	73			
April 2005	0	17	39	2	58			
May 2005	1	10	20	3	34			
June 2005	0	15	44	2	61			
July 2005	2	23	18	5	48			
August 2005	1	13	13	4	31			
September 2005	0	13	40	1	54			
October 2005	0	15	45	9	69			
November 2005	0	12	31	2	45			
December 2005	0	15	36	4	55			
January 2006	1	14	31	3	49			
February 2006	3	6	31	2	42			
March 2006	1	27	60	5	93			
April 2006	0	21	25	7	53			
totals	26	366	894	106	901	2103	162	7.7

Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net	Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
July 2003	1034	July 2003	30.0	52.6	17.7	17.3	34.5
August 2003	448	August 2003	42.2	50.6	21.2	11.0	37.3
September 2003	9157	September 2003	40.2	51.6	25.5	17.1	38.8
October 2003	4543	October 2003	42.7	49.1	23.3	13.9	37.6
November 2003	2925	November 2003	44.6	50.8	29.7	20.4	41.1
December 2003	968	December 2003	35.8	47.4	26.4	12.7	35.9
January 2004	2890	January 2004	28.8	48.1	29.4	15.6	35.4
February 2004	2342	February 2004	28.5	44.1	23.7	16.0	32.3
March 2004	5409	March 2004	34.8	47.6	22.1	9.3	34.3
April 2004	3407	April 2004	32.8	49.2	21.9	13.2	34.7
May 2004	2562	May 2004	37.8	49.2	23.7	16.9	36.7
June 2004	2234	June 2004	43.9	48.7	18.1	16.0	36.6
July 2004	1098	July 2004	38.0	48.8	23.1	24.1	37.2
August 2004	3098	August 2004	40.5	47.3	24.0	12.3	36.4
September 2004	2348	September 2004	46.9	48.6	27.4	10.5	39.3
October 2004	2470	October 2004	47.1	54.0	27.8	10.0	41.5
November 2004	229	November 2004	47.0	55.1	25.8	11.7	41.6
December 2004	4224	December 2004	40.4	53.2	22.1	10.5	37.9
January 2005	1779	January 2005	36.7	50.9	19.8	9.2	46.6
February 2005	845	February 2005	36.9	52.5	16.8	11.7	41.9
March 2005	8559	March 2005	38.2	51.1	21.3	12.1	44.2
April 2005	4952	April 2005	36.5	51.6	21.0	13.0	37.1
May 2005	1149	May 2005	38.3	52.1	18.8	15.7	44.7
June 2005	2034	June 2005	40.7	53.7	23.0	12.9	48.1
July 2005	1443	July 2005	38.7	52.3	23.1	13.2	42.4
August 2005	414	August 2005	39.7	53.5	23.7	13.1	44.0
September 2005	3926	September 2005	37.4	53.1	18.7	16.3	32.3
October 2005	9837	October 2005	37.3	51.5	17.4	11.2	32.5
November 2005	1190	November 2005	36.6	52.1	23.4	12.4	34.8
December 2005	1291	December 2005	40.0	52.8	24.3	22.9	39.3
January 2006	3417	January 2006	34.4	54.1	25.3	18.4	38.4
February 2006	2824	February 2006	29.2	53.4	18.0	15.2	34.5
March 2006	8924	March 2006	34.0	51.0	15.3	18.1	34.4
April 2006	6168	April 2006	43.7	51.5	21.3	25.5	39.3
totals	110138						

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Month & Year	Economy/ Environment	Politics/ Governance	Society/ Culture	Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined
July 2003	58.1	42.2	39.0	July 2003	0.0	67.0	60.4	69.2	67.2
August 2003	53.4	34.1	37.9	August 2003	0.0	71.3	60.8	73.2	70.6
September 2003	51.2	35.3	39.8	September 2003	0.0	72.3	59.0	72.2	69.7
October 2003	51.7	35.4	39.6	October 2003	0.0	73.7	59.3	72.1	69.9
November 2003	54.1	34.3	42.6	November 2003	0.0	65.1	56.2	69.9	66.8
December 2003	57.5	35.3	38.1	December 2003	0.0	67.0	57.0	72.1	68.8
January 2004	56.5	36.0	35.8	January 2004	0.0	68.5	57.9	74.0	70.4
February 2004	54.5	36.3	35.0	February 2004	0.0	77.9	67.0	71.0	71.0
March 2004	52.7	32.7	34.1	March 2004	0.0	75.8	63.6	74.3	72.5
April 2004	48.0	30.2	34.5	April 2004	0.0	83.1	64.0	76.4	74.9
May 2004	46.0	29.1	33.1	May 2004	0.0	76.0	65.7	78.4	75.8
June 2004	48.0	27.4	35.5	June 2004	0.0	76.0	65.1	76.1	74.1
July 2004	52.6	30.2	35.8	July 2004	0.0	70.5	61.7	75.7	72.5
August 2004	44.1	28.0	33.4	August 2004	0.0	82.8	67.7	78.0	76.6
September 2004	44.8	25.7	35.9	September 2004	0.0	82.1	62.4	76.9	74.8
October 2004	42.3	22.6	31.8	October 2004	0.0	84.7	66.5	77.8	76.5
November 2004	41.6	22.7	31.5	November 2004	0.0	85.2	66.8	80.2	78.3
December 2004	44.4	27.2	31.6	December 2004	0.0	84.1	63.9	79.6	77.2
January 2005	29.9	28.2	50.1	January 2005	0.0	82.3	66.1	66.1	74.3
February 2005	31.0	28.8	48.3	February 2005	0.0	81.5	70.0	70.0	74.4
March 2005	30.5	25.9	46.2	March 2005	0.0	83.9	67.9	67.9	75.6
April 2005	32.2	28.1	46.6	April 2005	0.0	69.1	69.4	69.4	75.3
May 2005	34.2	33.3	47.9	May 2005	0.0	77.0	67.5	74.9	73.8
June 2005	31.2	34.3	45.3	June 2005	0.0	80.5	66.9	75.3	74.3
July 2005	31.9	33.0	43.9	July 2005	0.0	80.3	68.8	76.9	75.8
August 2005	24.6	30.4	42.7	August 2005	0.0	85.1	73.2	80.1	79.4
September 2005	36.2	30.8	39.3	September 2005	0.0	81.0	70.3	76.6	78.3
October 2005	36.7	34.4	37.7	October 2005	0.0	81.3	72.4	78.5	77.7
November 2005	38.0	34.1	36.4	November 2005	0.0	81.6	63.9	79.5	76.9
December 2005				December 2005	0.0	85.5	73.5	82.5	79.3
January 2006				January 2006	0.0	83.0	63.3	51.6	78.4
February 2006				February 2006	0.0	78.8	60.4	79.9	76.1
March 2006				March 2006	0.0	80.8	65.6	80.2	80.6
April 2006				April 2006	0.0	82.0	71.5	80.7	79.2