

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)

in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: January - April 2008

For the Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Kenyan CEWERU
June 16, 2008

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

January through April 2008

Area of Reporting:

Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Africa Peace Forum (APFO)

Country Coordinator: Kizito Sabala

Report to Kenyan CEWERU

June 16, 2008

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster from January through April 2008, set in the context of all reports submitted from July 2003 through April 2008. The reporting locations on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period: West Pokot, Trans-Nzoi, Turkana North West, Turkana North East, Turkana Central and Turkana South. 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 2008 through April 2008, 87 deaths were reported and 4732 livestock were lost on the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster. These losses were reported in a total of 31 incident reports, and just over 25% of which involved parties from the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda. Violence was highest in February. Peace indicators were highest in March 2008.

Given the trend during this period it seems the coming months are going to witness relative peace ostensibly because of the start of the rain season. However there may be incidences of raids to replenish the stock lost mainly through cattle rustling. The continued presence of the military particularly in the development of infrastructure should be supported.

This update suggests a number of recommendations to be undertaken by the CEWERU, the local communities, civil society organizations and the international organizations. More important is the question of co-ordination, collaboration and mobilization of resources as well initiating the appropriate policies to improve human security among the pastoral communities.

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.

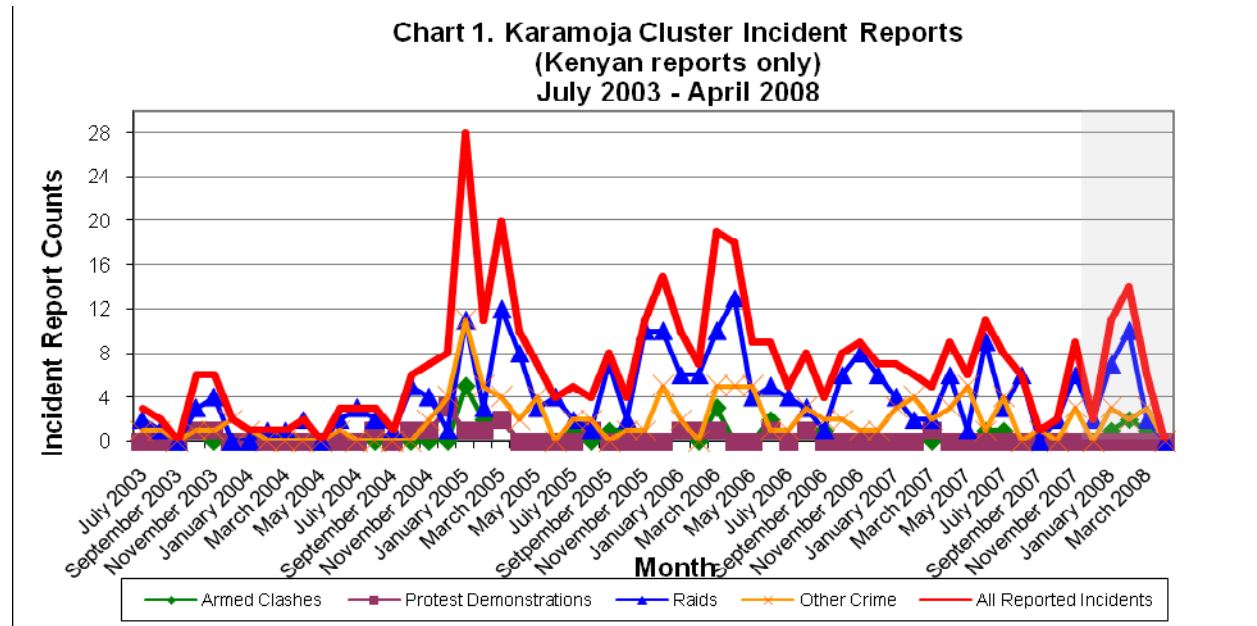
Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact CEWARN (cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2008 for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in September 2008. 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.

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Current Baseline Analysis

NOTE: The y-axis 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 violent incident counts for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.



As seen from chart 1 above, violence was at its highest in February and lowest in April. Among the 31 incidents reported on the Kenya side of the Karamoja cluster, 25% were identified as cross-border incidents by the reporters in that the protagonists were from different countries; that is from Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia. Of the 31 incidences that occurred, 19 were organized raids, 4 armed clashes, and 8 other crime.

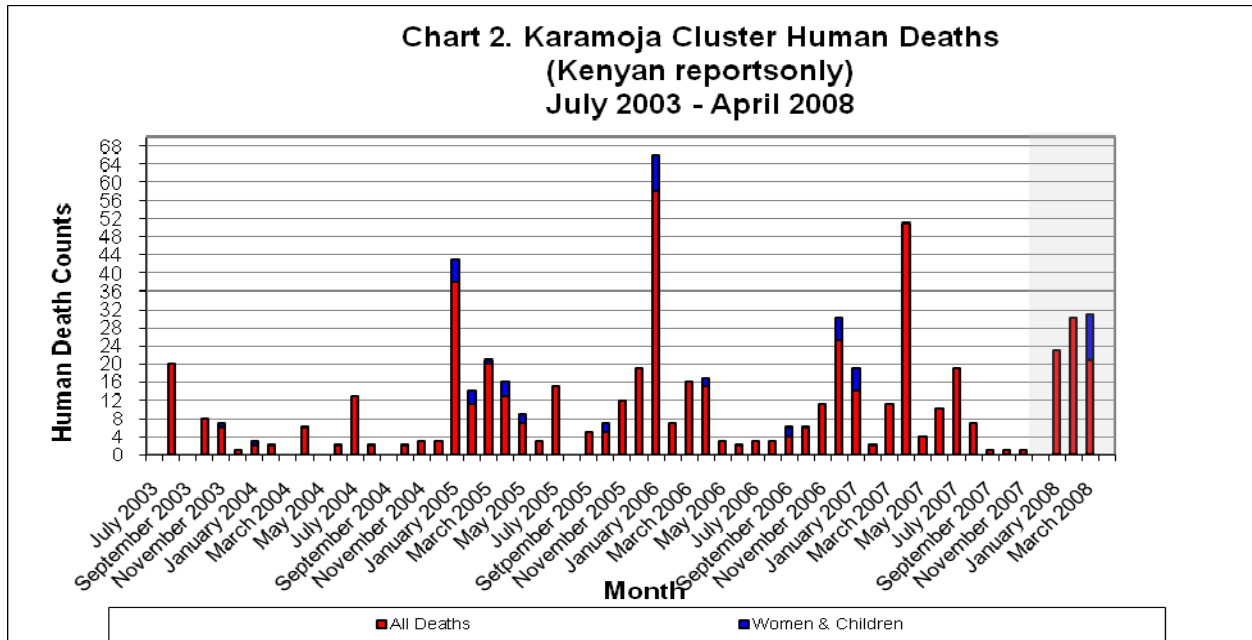
West Pokot and Turkana North combined reported about 45% of all the incidences recorded. Approximately 25% had international dimension spill over involving the neighboring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

In only one area of reporting of Trans-Nzioa, a total of 16 incidences of violence were reported during the period. Out these, 9 were organized raids, 3 banditry, 2 armed clashes, and 2 assaults. These can be largely attributed to the fact that the raiders took advantage of the violence that broke out in Kenya following the disputed general elections that were held in December 2007. During this period, more attention was focused on the areas where there was serious political violence as a result of the disputed results general elections and the cattle raiders seem to have taken advantage of this to mount raids.

The low level of incidences during March may also be a result of the Kofi Annan peace negotiations that were going on between the Party of National Unity (PNU) and the Orange Democratic movement. These period also a coincides with numerous peace meetings led by the government officials and members of the civil society in areas of reporting such as West Pokot, Trans Nzioa and Turkana North East. In addition, there were intensified border patrols by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) during the same period as they sought to stamp cattle thefts.

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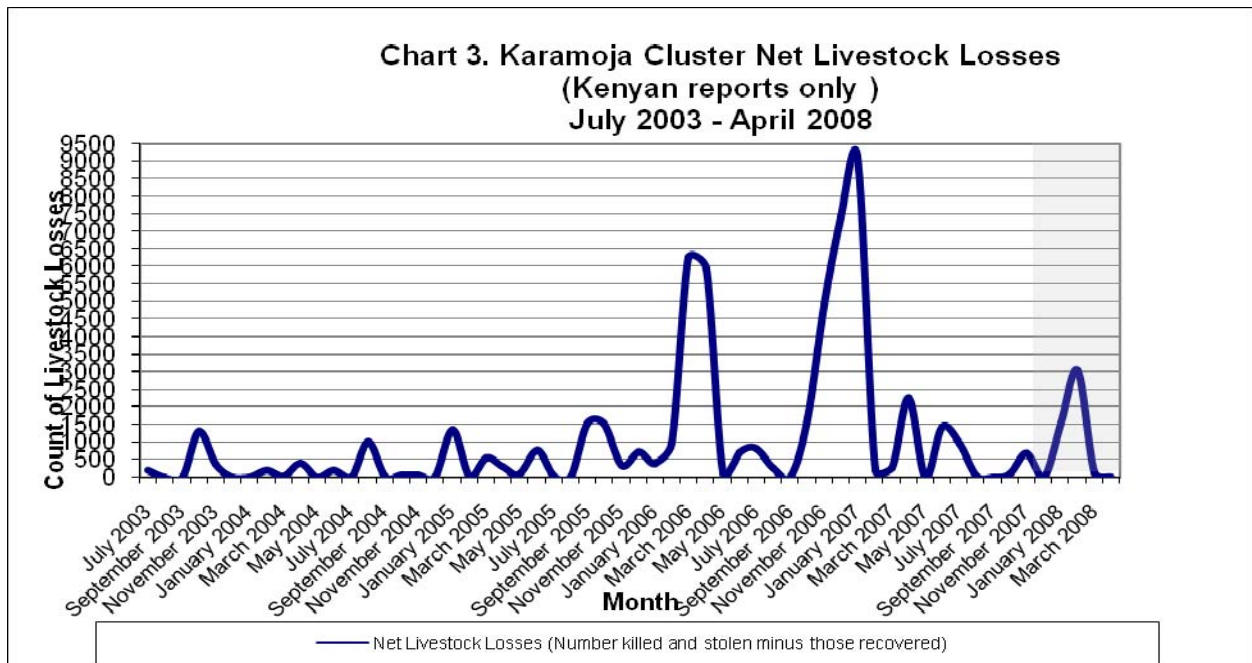
Human deaths for the reporting period are presented in **Chart 2** (below);



There were 87 deaths reported in the reporting period. They range from a low of 25 in January 2008, 28 2008 to a high of 32 March 2008. Out of the deaths in March, 10 were women and children.

When the graph is observed from July 2003 to date, a trend seems to be emerging where the number of casualties is higher during the first quarter of the year compared to the other quarters. In terms of early warning and early response, it therefore means more preventive interventions must be stepped at the beginning of a new year.

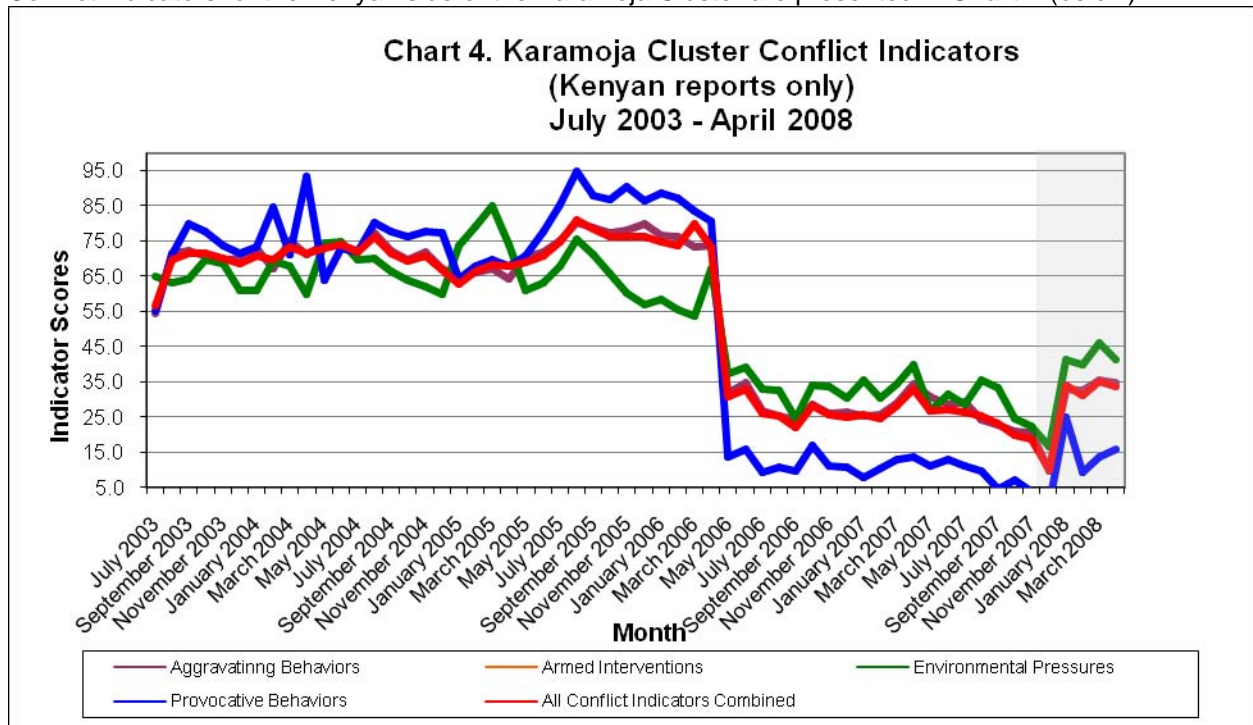
Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



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In the reporting period, 4732 livestock were raided. Out of these, 3046 were lost in February alone. There seems to be a correlation between the violent incidents and livestock losses. Most of the incidents were reported during the months of January and February i.e. 11 and 14 respectively. Despite this huge number of stolen livestock the figure is still lower than the highest figure recorded since IGAD-cewarn started gathering early warning information in the Karamoja clusters. The highest figure was reported during the months of December 2006 and January 2007. Like the loss of human life as depicted in chart 2, livestock theft also seem to rise during the first quarter of the year. The period normally coincides with the dry season.

Conflict indicators for the Kenyan side of the Karamoja Cluster are presented in **Chart 4** (below).



The chart highlights Aggravating Behavior, Provocative Behavior, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressure, and the Combined Conflict Indicators.

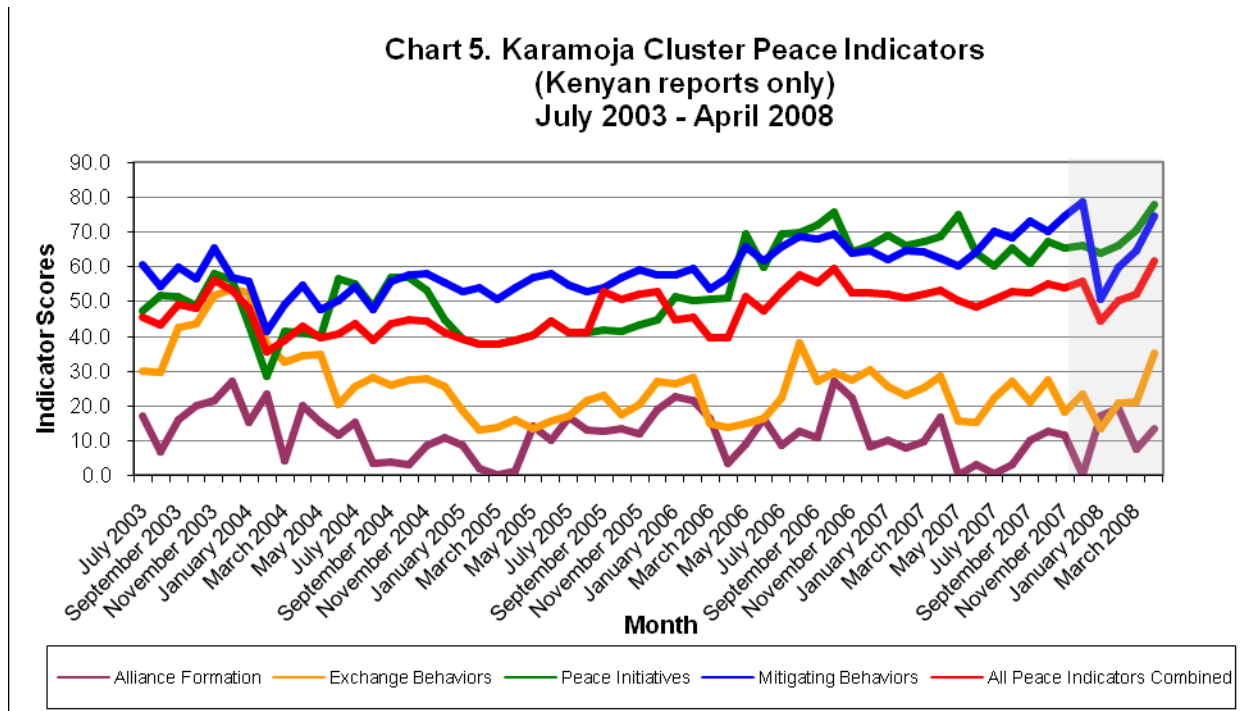
The conflict indicators during this period rose slightly when compared to the previous one. This is attributed to the increase environmental pressures experienced during the period under review. This is a result of the dry spell that prevailed over this period.

Environmental pressures was higher than even the previous period. There seems to be a relationship between environmental pressures and provocative behaviors particularly when viewed against the previous period. When the environmental pressures are on the rise the provocative behavior is also on the rise and vice versa. This has attendance to increase the overall cumulative effects of all the conflict indicators.

The rise in the provocative behaviors also coincides with a dry season experienced during the period. This seem to suggest an emerging link between dry season, the number of livestock stolen the loss of life and the overall security situation in the cluster. However this link needs to be monitored before a concrete conclusion is arrived at.

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Peace indicators presented in **Chart 5** (below).



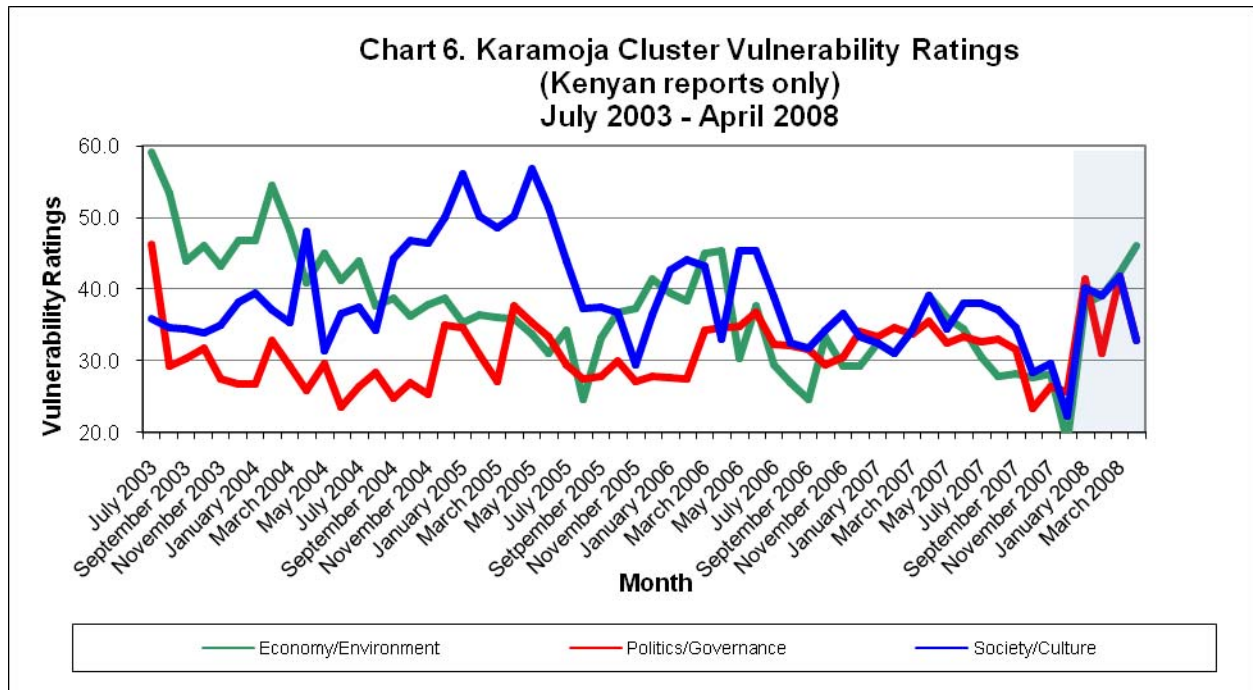
The chart highlights Alliance Formation, Exchange Behavior, Mitigating Behavior, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined.

All peace indicators were on the upward trend during the period under review. There were increased initiatives during the period under review. These tallies with numerous peace meetings and positive statements reported in all the areas of reporting during this period. Several actors including government official and members of the civil society organized several peace meeting in different locations throughout the cluster. Several cross border peace meetings were also reported and markets remained operational.

The upward trend of the peace indicators had a positive effect on the combined peace indicators which also showed an upward trend. Given the number of livestock stolen during the month of March and human death reported there seem to be emerging a trend that requires future follow up. It seems that an increase in the number of violent incidences provokes an increase in the number of peace efforts therefore implying that responses often reactive rather than proactive. It terms of early warning, it means government actors including non-state actors need to use more resources in proactive approaches particularly when this period nears to forestall intense periods of insecurity.

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Chart 6 (below) presents Vulnerability Ratings for the reporting period.



Economy and environmental vulnerability rating were on the rise in the current reporting period. This could be as result of unfavorable weather conditions that prevailed during the period under examination. The areas of the reporting received less rainfall and therefore meant limited pasture and water for the animals. Although most markets and trade on the border areas continued uninterrupted as reported by the field monitor in West Pokot.

Politics and governance ratings seems to have dropped during the months of January but rose sharply during the months of March. This could be attributed to the fact the region was not quick to engage in violence following the disputed general election of December 2007. But as violence took root in most parts of the country other regions were slowly being sucked in. This trend may mean the region is affected more by the local politics rather than national politics, a preposition that is reinforced by the perception within many of the community members that they are not part of Kenya.

Social and culture ratings increased during the months of January but dropped drastically in February. This may be a result of intensified efforts by the provincial administration and members of the community based organizations to promote peaceful co-existence. These efforts helped to mitigate the provocative as well as aggravating behaviors.

The trend of the economy and environment vulnerabilities, politics and governance and social culture ratings seems to be the same as the one observed during the same time in the first quarter of the year 2006.

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Comparative Analysis

	January 2008	February 2008	March 2008
Number of incidences	11	14	6
No of human death	25	30	32
Livestock loses	1553	3046	133

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

Conflict indicators rose moderately during the reporting period, a trend that departs slightly from the previous reporting period. The long standing conflict in northern Uganda between the Government of Uganda and the Lords Resistance Army and the now ended conflict in Southern Sudan has led to illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapon in the sub-region. The illicit arms are then used to facilitate the traditional practice of livestock rustling. The situation is facilitated further by the expansive porous borders within the Karamoja cluster. The security agencies are insufficient to effectively police the borders and the entire region. This is compounded with along history of political and economic marginalization of the majority of the pastoral regions in the IGAD region has contributed to increased poverty levels. Pastoralists are some of the poorest and marginalized communities in the IGAD region.

Deeply rooted repugnant cultural practices which serve to sanction livestock raiding exacerbates conflicts in the region. Pre-raid blessing rituals which in most cases are performed under cover serve as a whistle to the raid. Young people are blessed before a raid is undertaken.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

The easy availability and cheap firearms continues to exacerbate insecurity among the pastoral groups in the IGAD region. Small arms whose main reason for acquisition is security have turned the hitherto modest practice of livestock raiding into a deadly activity with destructive consequences. Indeed, small arms are responsible for lose of lives and destruction of property whenever a confrontation occur.

Other factors that promote conflicts among the pastoral groups include pastoral migration which is prompted by the need for pasture and water. This is particularly acute during the dry season when pasture is scarce and animal diseases become common.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

The government continued with a number of projects that are meant to minimize the effects of harsh weather and supplement the traditional sources of livelihood. Since the disarmament exercise begun in 2006 the government through the military has attempted to improve the infrastructure particularly the road networks, accessibility to water sources by constructing a number of dams and digging boreholes.

Improvement of social/economic infrastructure is important to facilitate quick response to situation of distress, minimize competition over natural resources and generally provide a conducive environment to promote peaceful co-existence. The military has also been helping in the providing veterinary services to the livestock in this arid area and health facilities to the sick.

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Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The dry spell which affected most parts of the region did exacerbate tension among the communities within and across borders. National incidences were reported in all the six areas of reporting while cross border violent incidences were also evident. However, the continued operation of common markets both across the border and internally acted as a mitigating factor to the conflict.

The continued collaboration between the government and civil society organizations including the church serve to mitigate conflict in the cluster. The change from forceful disarmament to promote voluntary ones and particularly the use of respected people builds confidence within the community.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<p>Coordinate effectively the activities of CSO and the government</p> <p>Facilitate and support frequent dialogue among the pastoral communities</p> <p>Promote government-CSOs co-operation on matters of peace and development</p>	<p>Constantly keep the flame of peace and reconciliation burning on the government and community's agenda</p> <p>Promote cross border co-operation with the neighboring authorities on matters of peace</p> <p>Publicize government efforts to promote peace and improve human security within the pastoral areas</p> <p>Encourage the government to put in place effective measures that will improve the food, physical, health and environmental security among the pastoral communities</p>
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<p>Should be encouraged to take proactive initiative in peace building initiatives</p>	<p>Explore more sources of livelihood in addition to keeping of livestock</p>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<p>Must co-ordinate their activities to have more impact and maximize on the use of resources.</p> <p>Must co-operate with the government authorities if they have to promote sustainable peace</p>	<p>Must promote positive cultural practices that does not aggravate conflicts</p> <p>Must explore complementary livelihood activities and promote them</p> <p>Identify local resources and encourage their exploitation to complement cattle keeping</p>
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<p>Support rapid response initiatives like sending of peace emissaries and dialogues</p> <p>Collaborate with the government local NGOs and other development agencies to improve the livelihood of pastoral groups</p> <p>Should create a mechanism to co-ordinate their activities in line with the local CBOs and government agencies</p>	<p>Support the exploitation of local resources by the communities</p> <p>Mobilize resources to support government projects those identified by the communities that will improve their livelihood</p> <p>Support review and improvement of development policies that area earmarked to improve human security in the pastoral areas.</p>

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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).

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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 areas abandoned	Land competition Livestock disease	More livestock in secure areas grazing
<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 Demonstration	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clash	all incidents
January 2004	0	1	0	0	1
February 2004	0	0	1	0	1
March 2004	0	0	1	0	1
April 2004	0	0	2	0	2
May 2004	0	0	0	0	0
June 2004	0	1	2	0	3
July 2004	0	0	3	0	3
August 2004	1	0	2	0	3
September 2004	0	0	1	0	1
October 2004	1	0	5	0	6
November 2004	1	2	4	0	7
December 2004	3	4	1	0	8
January 2005	1	11	11	5	28
February 2005	1	5	3	2	11
March 2005	2	4	12	2	20
April 2005	0	2	8	0	10
May 2005	0	4	3	0	7
June 2005	0	0	4	0	4
July 2005	0	2	2	1	5
August 2005	1	2	1	0	4
September 2005	0	0	7	1	8
October 2005	0	1	2	1	4
November 2005	0	1	10	0	11
December 2005	0	5	10	0	15
January 2006	1	2	6	1	10
February 2006	1	0	6	0	7
March 2006	1	5	10	3	19
April 2006	0	5	13	0	18
May 2006	0	5	4	0	9
June 2006	1	1	5	2	9
July 2006	0	1	4	0	5
August 2006	1	3	3	1	8
September 2006	0	2	1	1	4
October 2006	0	2	6	0	8
November 2006	0	1	8	0	9
December 2006	0	1	6	0	7
January 2007	0	3	4	0	7
February 2007	0	4	2	0	6
March 2007	1	2	2	0	5
April 2007	0	3	6	0	9
May 2007	0	5	1	0	6
June 2007	0	1	9	1	11
July 2007	0	4	3	1	8
August 2007	0	0	6	0	6
September 2007	0	1	0	0	1
October 2007	0	0	2	0	2
November 2007	0	3	6	0	9
December 2007	0	0	2	0	2
January 2008	0	3	7	1	11
February 2008	0	2	10	2	14
March 2008	0	3	2	1	6
April 2008	0	0	0	0	0
totals	19	113	239	27	398

Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
January 2004	0
February 2004	200
March 2004	23
April 2004	400
May 2004	0
June 2004	200
July 2004	0
August 2004	1000
September 2004	10
October 2004	48
November 2004	40
December 2004	0
January 2005	1348
February 2005	25
March 2005	548
April 2005	287
May 2005	81
June 2005	776
July 2005	10
August 2005	0
September 2005	1525
October 2005	1517
November 2005	327
December 2005	714
January 2006	381
February 2006	966
March 2006	6264
April 2006	5952
May 2006	129
June 2006	721
July 2006	819
August 2006	250
September 2006	9
October 2006	1671
November 2006	4913
December 2006	7405
January 2007	9120
February 2007	190
March 2007	260
April 2007	2256
May 2007	0
June 2007	1439
July 2007	958
August 2007	37
September 2007	0
October 2007	80
November 2007	684
December 2007	5
January 2008	1553
February 2008	3046
March 2008	133
April 2008	0
total	60197

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Human Deaths Low Estimates	Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C
January 2004	0.0	73.3	61.0	72.9	70.7	January 2004	2	1	50.0
February 2004	0.0	84.4	69.3	67.3	69.6	February 2004	2	0	0.0
March 2004	0.0	71.1	68.0	75.0	73.3	March 2004	0	0	N/A
April 2004	0.0	93.3	60.0	71.1	71.5	April 2004	6	0	0.0
May 2004	0.0	64.0	74.4	74.1	73.0	May 2004	0	0	N/A
June 2004	0.0	72.9	74.9	73.8	73.9	June 2004	2	0	0.0
July 2004	0.0	72.0	69.9	72.4	71.9	July 2004	13	0	0.0
August 2004	0.0	80.4	70.0	77.3	76.3	August 2004	2	0	0.0
September 2004	0.0	77.6	66.3	72.2	71.7	September 2004	0	0	N/A
October 2004	0.0	76.3	64.0	69.6	69.3	October 2004	2	0	0.0
November 2004	0.0	77.7	62.2	72.1	70.9	November 2004	3	0	0.0
December 2004	0.0	77.2	60.0	67.2	67.0	December 2004	3	0	0.0
January 2005	0.0	64.4	73.7	64.6	62.9	January 2005	38	5	13.2
February 2005	0.0	67.7	79.2	66.3	66.3	February 2005	11	3	27.3
March 2005	0.0	69.8	85.0	67.0	68.2	March 2005	20	1	5.0
April 2005	0.0	68.0	74.2	64.3	68.0	April 2005	13	3	23.1
May 2005	0.0	70.9	61.1	70.6	68.8	May 2005	7	2	28.6
June 2005	0.0	77.7	63.0	71.9	70.8	June 2005	3	0	0.0
July 2005	0.0	85.3	68.0	75.1	74.9	July 2005	15	0	0.0
August 2005	0.0	94.7	75.5	80.1	80.9	August 2005	0	0	N/A
September 2005	0.0	87.9	71.2	78.8	78.4	September 2005	5	0	0.0
October 2005	0.0	86.9	65.8	77.4	76.3	October 2005	5	2	40.0
November 2005	0.0	90.3	60.4	78.2	76.2	November 2005	12	0	0.0
December 2005	0.0	86.3	56.9	79.8	76.3	December 2005	19	0	0.0
January 2006	0.0	88.7	58.4	76.7	74.6	January 2006	58	8	13.8
February 2006	0.0	87.3	55.6	76.3	73.7	February 2006	7	0	0.0
March 2006	0.0	83.7	53.8	73.5	80.0	March 2006	16	0	0.0
April 2006	0.0	80.7	67.3	73.8	73.4	April 2006	15	2	13.3
May 2006	0.0	13.6	37.5	31.9	30.7	May 2006	3	0	0.0
June 2006	0.0	15.8	39.1	34.6	33.1	June 2006	2	0	0.0
July 2006	0.0	9.5	33.1	26.7	25.9	July 2006	3	0	0.0
August 2006	0.0	10.67	32.74	25.44	25.22	August 2006	3	0	0.0
September 2006	0.0	9.55	24.49	24.38	22.25	September 2006	4	2	50.0
October 2006	0.0	16.8	33.97	28.47	28.23	October 2006	6	0	0.0
November 2006	0.0	11.15	33.6	25.94	25.82	November 2006	11	0	0.0
December 2006	0.0	10.95	30.37	26.31	25.15	December 2006	25	5	20.0
January 2007	0.0	8.04	35.63	25.46	25.62	January 2007	14	5	35.7
February 2007	0.0	10.4	30.26	25.89	24.79	February 2007	2	0	0.0
March 2007	0.0	12.9	34.52	28.97	28.1	March 2007	11	0	0.0
April 2007	0.0	13.83	39.84	34.39	32.84	April 2007	51	0	0.0
May 2007	0.0	11	26.74	30.91	26.91	May 2007	4	0	0.0
June 2007	0.0	13	31.56	28.65	27.14	June 2007	10	0	0.0
July 2007	0.0	11.04	28.59	29.46	26.54	July 2007	19	0	0.0
August 2007	0.0	9.6	35.63	24.41	25.23	August 2007	7	0	0.0
September 2007	0.0	4.7	33.44	22.97	23.08	September 2007	1	0	0.0
October 2007	0.0	7.32	24.56	20.97	19.93	October 2007	1	0	0.0
November 2007	0.0	3.85	22.43	20.64	18.66	November 2007	1	0	0.0
December 2007	0.0	0.56	16.59	9.67	10.18	December 2007	0	0	N/A
January 2008	0.0	24.95	41.42	32.83	33.96	January 2008	23	0	0.0
February 2008	0.0	9.21	39.82	32.71	31.17	February 2008	30	0	0.0
March 2008	0.0	13.88	46.09	35.54	35.18	March 2008	21	10	47.6
April 2008	0.0	16	41.31	34.81	33.79	April 2008	0	0	N/A
totals							566	50	8.8

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Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
January 2004	43.3	55.8	52.5	15.0	48.2
February 2004	28.6	41.3	37.5	23.3	35.4
March 2004	41.4	49.3	32.5	4.2	38.9
April 2004	41.1	54.4	34.4	20.0	42.8
May 2004	40.0	47.8	34.7	15.0	39.5
June 2004	56.4	50.3	20.5	11.4	40.7
July 2004	55.1	54.2	25.6	15.3	43.6
August 2004	48.5	47.8	28.0	3.3	38.9
September 2004	56.7	55.9	25.7	3.6	43.5
October 2004	56.7	57.5	27.5	3.1	44.7
November 2004	53.2	57.8	27.7	8.5	44.4
December 2004	44.7	55.2	25.6	10.8	40.9
January 2005	39.2	52.7	18.6	8.6	39.2
February 2005	37.6	54.0	12.9	1.9	37.6
March 2005	37.6	50.7	13.5	0.0	37.6
April 2005	38.8	53.9	15.8	1.3	38.8
May 2005	40.4	56.8	13.5	14.2	40.4
June 2005	44.3	57.8	15.5	10.0	44.3
July 2005	40.9	54.4	16.8	16.5	40.9
August 2005	41.0	52.7	21.6	12.8	41.0
September 2005	41.8	53.8	22.8	12.6	52.6
October 2005	41.2	56.9	17.4	13.3	50.7
November 2005	43.1	59.1	20.5	12.0	52.0
December 2005	44.8	57.6	27.0	18.9	52.8
January 2006	51.2	57.4	26.2	22.6	44.6
February 2006	50.3	59.3	28.0	21.5	45.5
March 2006	50.7	53.5	14.6	16.1	39.4
April 2006	51.1	56.9	13.5	3.3	39.4
May 2006	69.4	65.7	14.6	8.8	51.3
June 2006	60.0	61.5	16.1	16.4	47.1
July 2006	69.4	65.7	22.3	8.6	52.7
August 2006	69.7	68.8	38.2	12.7	57.5
September 2006	71.8	67.7	26.9	10.8	55.4
October 2006	75.7	69.5	29.4	27.0	59.4
November 2006	64.3	63.7	27.2	22.3	52.5
December 2006	66.0	64.5	30.2	8.2	52.5
January 2007	68.8	61.8	25.7	10.0	51.9
February 2007	65.9	64.6	22.8	7.6	51.1
March 2007	67.1	64.2	25.1	9.8	52.0
April 2007	68.5	62.3	28.5	16.7	53.2
May 2007	74.8	60.3	15.4	0.0	50.3
June 2007	63.8	64.1	15.1	3.0	48.2
July 2007	60.2	70.1	22.0	0.6	50.4
August 2007	65.2	68.4	27.1	3.2	52.7
September 2007	60.7	73.2	21.1	9.9	52.4
October 2007	67.2	70.1	27.2	12.5	54.9
November 2007	65.3	74.5	18.2	11.4	54.0
December 2007	66.1	78.5	23.2	0.0	55.6
January 2008	63.8	50.5	13.4	16.9	44.2
February 2008	66.1	59.6	20.5	19.1	50.1
March 2008	70.4	64.6	21.0	7.6	52.2
April 2008	77.8	74.5	35.0	13.4	61.7

Month & Year	Economy/ Environment	Politics/ Governance	Society/ Culture
January 2004	46.8	26.8	39.5
February 2004	54.5	32.8	37.2
March 2004	48.2	29.3	35.4
April 2004	41.0	25.9	48.1
May 2004	45.1	29.7	31.4
June 2004	41.3	23.5	36.6
July 2004	43.9	26.5	37.5
August 2004	37.8	28.4	34.3
September 2004	38.7	24.7	44.3
October 2004	36.3	26.9	46.8
November 2004	37.9	25.3	46.4
December 2004	38.8	35.1	50.1
January 2005	35.3	34.6	56.1
February 2005	36.5	30.9	50.2
March 2005	36.1	27.2	48.6
April 2005	36.0	37.7	50.3
May 2005	33.8	35.4	56.9
June 2005	31.0	33.4	51.5
July 2005	34.3	29.5	44.0
August 2005	24.6	27.5	37.4
September 2005	33.2	27.8	37.4
October 2005	36.8	29.9	36.8
November 2005	37.4	27.1	29.4
December 2005	41.4	27.8	36.4
January 2006	39.4	27.6	42.6
February 2006	38.4	27.5	44.1
March 2006	45.0	34.2	43.3
April 2006	45.5	34.6	33.0
May 2006	30.3	34.9	45.5
June 2006	37.8	36.8	45.4
July 2006	29.5	32.3	39.0
August 2006	26.9	32.2	32.4
September 2006	24.6	31.6	31.7
October 2006	33.4	29.4	34.3
November 2006	29.2	30.6	36.7
December 2006	29.4	34.2	33.3
January 2007	32.6	33.4	32.6
February 2007	31.0	34.7	31.1
March 2007	34.3	33.8	34.3
April 2007	39.1	35.5	39.1
May 2007	36.1	32.5	34.4
June 2007	34.5	33.5	38.1
July 2007	30.5	32.6	38.0
August 2007	27.9	33.0	37.1
September 2007	28.1	31.6	34.7
October 2007	27.7	23.5	28.4
November 2007	28.2	26.5	29.7
December 2007	18.7	25.6	22.4
January 2008	38.1	41.5	40.2
February 2008	39.0	31.0	39.1
March 2008	42.3	41.7	41.7
April 2008	46.2	32.9	32.9

IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Kenyan Side of the Karamoja Cluster