The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism for the IGAD Region
C

• Conflict

E

• Early

W

• Warning &

A

• Response

R

• Mechanism
Need for the Establishment of CEWARN

- 1995: recognition by Member States to address conflicts in the region by revitalizing the IGAD Charter
- 30 potentially threatening inter-communal conflicts by late 1990s
- Proliferation and availability of small arms in the region
- A collapsed state due to internal conflicts (Somalia)
- Recent inter-state war between two Member States
- A great number of endemic violent cross-border pastoral conflicts
- Continued threat of inter-state wars arising from cross-border inter-communal and inter-clan conflicts
The Process of Establishing CEWARN

- "Khartoum Declaration" in 2000
- Development of the CEWARN Protocol and methodology
- Opening of the CEWARN Unit in Addis Ababa/Ethiopia, July 2003
- Entry into force of the CEWARN Protocol in August 2003
CEWARN’s Mandate

The CEWARN mandate is:

“to receive and share information concerning potentially violent conflicts as well as their outbreak and escalation in the IGAD region, undertake analysis of the information and develop case scenarios and formulate options for response.”
Programmatic Focus on Pastoral Conflicts

Though the CEWARN mandate covers all types of conflicts, it was agreed that, as entry point, the Mechanism should start by monitoring cross-border pastoral conflicts, because:

- Over 60% of the region’s land is arid and semi-arid lands inhabited by pastoralists.
- Agreement among MS on the need to address the plight of pastoral communities across borders of the IGAD region.
- Many conflicts in the region are natural resource based.
- The focus on pastoral conflicts is a spring board for building the necessary confidence among MS to address other conflicts through EW and ER.
The Functions of CEWARN

- **Collection of information** by Field Monitors based in the Areas of Reporting.
- **Analysis** and verification of information collected using a software Program - the CEWARN Reporter.
- **Formulation** of best, worst and most likely case scenarios and response options.
- **Communication of** recommendations on policy and response options to prevent/mitigate pastoral conflicts to decision-makers at the national level through the National Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs).
- **Promote** the exchange of information and collaboration among MS on EW and ER through regional structures like the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) and Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW).
- **Creation of linkages** and sharing information with other regional and international organizations dealing with EW and ER including the AU-CEWS, ECOWAS-EW, ECCAS, SADC and EAC.
CEWARN
Monitoring at regional level; quality control in coding and analysis

IGAD Secretariat

National Research Institute
tasked with data collection, coding, analysis at national level

Information collection

Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS)

Regional reports

Technical Committee for Early Warning (TCEW)
reports

CEWERU/Local committees
based at national and local levels in each Member State

reports

data

reports

data

FM FM FM FM FM FM
THE CEWARN UNIT – ADDIS ABABA

• Falls under the Peace and Security Directorate of IGAD

• Serves as the regional coordination office for the Mechanism

• Headed by a Director, 4 professional staff members (+ 2 more)

• Houses the country and regional data reporter system

• Responsible for supervision, coordination and quality control of data collected and analysis produced by CEWARN
Composition of the National CEWERU’s

The CEWERU Steering Committee comprises both state and non-state representatives:

- Representatives of the central government, including members of Parliament, provincial administration, police and military.

- Representatives of CSO’s, including religious organizations, elders, academic and research institutions
Functions of CEWERUs

- Receiving and reviewing reports of analyses received from the NRI.

- Formulating and adopting response strategies to prevent or mitigate pastoral conflicts in the MS.

- Acting as a link between MS and CEWARN.

- Responsible for the establishment and functioning of local committees in the Areas of Reporting.
The National Research Institute (NRI)

An NRI is an independent academic institute or NGO contracted by CEWARN.

NRI’s are responsible for:

- Recruitment and supervision of CEWARN Country Coordinators and Field Monitors.
- Receiving, coding and analysis of field data as well as timely submission of analyzed reports to the CEWARN Unit and the CEWERU.

The NRI’s in the region are:

- Ethiopia: Inter Africa Group (IAG)
- Kenya: Africa Peace Forum (APFO)
- Uganda: Center for Basic Research (CBR)
- Sudan: Peace Research Institute (Univ. Khartoum)
- Eritrea: Citizens for peace
- Djibouti: Cabinet de Consultant Formation et Ingenierie Sociale (CCFIS)
Areas of Reporting (AoR’s)

Karamoja and Somali Clusters
Methodology

Collection of information

- CEWARN collects and analyses information using a software tool - the Reporter.
- The Reporter is fed with both Incident Reports and Situation Reports on a weekly basis.
- Violent incidents recorded include raids, armed clashes, protest demonstrations and other crime like assaults and banditry.
- The information collected is based on a set of 52 behavioral indicators tracking communal relations, civil society activities, economic activities, governance and media, natural disasters and resource use, safety and security and social services.
- In addition to this event data, CEWARN now is in the process of collecting and integrating structural data in the Reporter.
Incident Reports

Agenda
Welcome
Introduction
Identifying
Reporting
Incident Reports
Situation Reports
Quality Control
Conclusion
Situation Reports

Communal Relations
1. A pre-rain rite or blessing took place.
2. A post-rain rite or blessing took place. If so, please submit incident report.
3. The bride-price remained stable (if not, please explain).
4. One or more inter-group marriages took place.
5. A significant gift was offered to another group.
6. One or more women acted as peace messengers.
7. Different communities separated themselves or curtailed their previously joint activities.
8. Labor, grain, or other commodities were exchanged between communities.
9. A non-rain celebration or significant ceremony took place. (Please explain if you agree.)
10. A traditional forecasting took place (if so, please explain).

Civil Society Activities
11. A new ethnic group-government alliance was formed.
12. A new inter- or intra-ethnic group alliance was formed.
Violent Incidents

Chart 1. Karamoja Cluster Violent Incident Reports
(Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda combined)
July 2003 - December 2006

Total No. of Violent Incidents = 1,715
Human Deaths

Chart 2. Karamoja Cluster Human Deaths
(Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda combined)
July 2003 - December 2006

Total no. of human deaths during July 03 – December 2006 = 2,874
Livestock Losses

Chart 3. Karamoja Cluster Net Livestock Losses
(Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda combined)
July 2003 - December 2006

Total no. of net live stock loss (Livestock Raided-Recovered) during
July 03 –December 2006 = 144,513
# CEWARN Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Report</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alerts</td>
<td>Immediately</td>
<td>National/Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation Briefs</td>
<td>As the need arises</td>
<td>National/Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Updates</td>
<td>Every four months</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Reports</td>
<td>Every four months</td>
<td>Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>National/Regional (to be launched)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Baseline Studies</td>
<td>For all new areas; and evaluation every 5 years</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
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### Experiences in Establishing CEWARN

#### Achievements

- Most developed data-based regional EW system in Africa
- State of the art field monitoring and data analysis tool
- Documenting extent of violence in the pilot pastoralist areas
- Capacity building in CPMR
- Enhanced confidence and trust between stakeholders

#### Gaps & Lessons Learnt

- Lack of efficient response component for CEWARN
- Broadening sources of information necessary
- Work of CEWARN remains largely unknown
- Institutional and functional weaknesses
- Absence of comprehensive fundraising plan
Challenges

- Poor infrastructure and inaccessibility of the areas of coverage
- Inadequate capacity in addressing conflicts
- Lack of information and coordination between the various actors
- Complexity of conflicts in the region
CEWARN Strategy 2007-2011

CEWARN has developed a 5-year strategic plan with the following focus:

• Strengthen the early response side of the mechanism by fully operationalizing CEWERUs in all IGAD Member States.

• Expand the monitoring and reporting of pastoral and related conflicts in all IGAD Member States.

• Strengthen the institutional and functional capacity of CEWARN.

• Widen sources of information, enhance the information collection system, and strengthen the data analysis capacity of CEWARN.

• Develop a public relations and communication strategy and promote awareness on CEWARN’s work.

• Implement a sustainable long-term funding strategy that will ensure CEWARN’s access to adequate resources to fulfill its mandate.

• Lay the foundation and build the capacity to expand to other types of conflicts.
CEWARN Rapid Response Fund

Rationale

- To provide CEWARN with the **flexibility** and rapid response capacity which it requires to be an effective mechanism to address pastoral and related conflicts.

- Proposals will come from local or regional peace communities, submitted through the respective CEWERUs.

- Projects to be financed by the Fund should be directly targeted to prevent, de-escalate or resolve pastoral conflicts.

- Decisions will be taken by a Steering Committee (IGAD, CEWARN, Member States, Partners in Development).

- Initiatives to be funded can be of a regional, cross-border, national or of community based nature.
No Comment