REGIONAL PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE PROJECT (RPLRP) WORKSHOP OF CONFLICT PREVENTION MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION (CPMR) GRASSROOTS CROSS-BORDER PLATFORMS CLUSTER II & III (KENYA & ETHIOPIA) 13th to 15th October 2015

WORKSHOP REPORT

Organized by CEWARN and IGAD RPLRP at Moyale, Ethiopia

October, 2015
Moyale, Ethiopia

1. Introduction

Livelihood systems in the drought-prone ASALs of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia have been under-resourced, leaving their population more vulnerable to multiple stressors such as erratic rainfall and conflicts. The ecosystems from which pastoralists derive their livelihoods often go beyond national borders as do the market networks for livestock that provide them with opportunities for income growth. Therefore, it is critical to create a synergy between the cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution initiatives and developing regional solutions to challenges faced by pastoralists in these countries.

The ecosystems from which pastoralists derive their livelihoods often go beyond national borders as do the market networks for livestock that provide them with opportunities for income growth. The current Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) seeks to develop regional solutions to challenges faced **by** pastoralists who reside in the ASALs of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, to enhance opportunities for livelihood development available to them. The objectives of RPLRP are to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda and improve the capacity of these Countries' 'governments to respond promptly and effectively to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency.

The project has five specific objectives:
1. Enhancing the sustainable management and secures access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to natural resources (water and pasture) with trans-boundary significance;
2. Improving the market access of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists to the intra-regional and international markets of livestock and livestock products;
3. Enhancing the livelihoods of Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities;
4. Enhancing drought-related hazards preparedness, prevention and response at the national and regional levels; and
5. Overall project management and institutional strengthening at national and regional levels for drought resilience.

The implementation of the project involves member states and IGAD specialized institutions (ICPLAD, ICPAC and CEWARN). In the member states (Kenya, Ethiopia and Ugnada) the project is implemented simultaneously and each of the three countries has its own independent project team that is working on same project components. In IGAD the different specialized institutions work on different thematic areas, depending on their ar4ea specialization through coordination of IGAD RPLRP coordination unit.

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) was officially established in 2003. Following the signing of its Protocol in 2002 by the member states with the aim of realizing an effective and sustainable sub regional conflict early warning and response mechanism to foster cooperation and collaboration among relevant stakeholders to collect, analyze and disseminate an early warning and response information and thereby to facilitate member states effort on preventing, deescalating or averting a potential nonviolent or violent conflicts in the IGAD region.

With a consensus of the Member States, CEWARN started monitoring cross-border related conflicts and with a view to expand to other conflicts in subsequent years. CEWARN was given the responsibility to implement a pilot early warning and conflict prevention mechanism targeting the Karamoja (Cluster 1), Somali (Cluster 2&3) and Dikhil (Cluster 4) cross-border areas of the IGAD sub-region.

In order to coordinate its local peace initiatives, CEWARN created local peace committees or district peace committees at the local levels in various areas of reporting. The peace committees play a pivotal role in conflict prevention, management and resolution (CPMR) in their respective communities. Hence, IGAD RPLRP intends to use these structures, by linking with the RPLRP project team in the three project operation countries, to create a cross-border grassroots CPMR platform for Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. Under component 1 and sub-component 1.3 of the IGAD RPLRP, the project will facilitate formation/strengthening of cross-boundary coordination committees for conflict prevention. It is therefore a workshop was organized in Moyale town of Ethiopia, during 13 -15th October 2015, targeting the objectives indicated below.
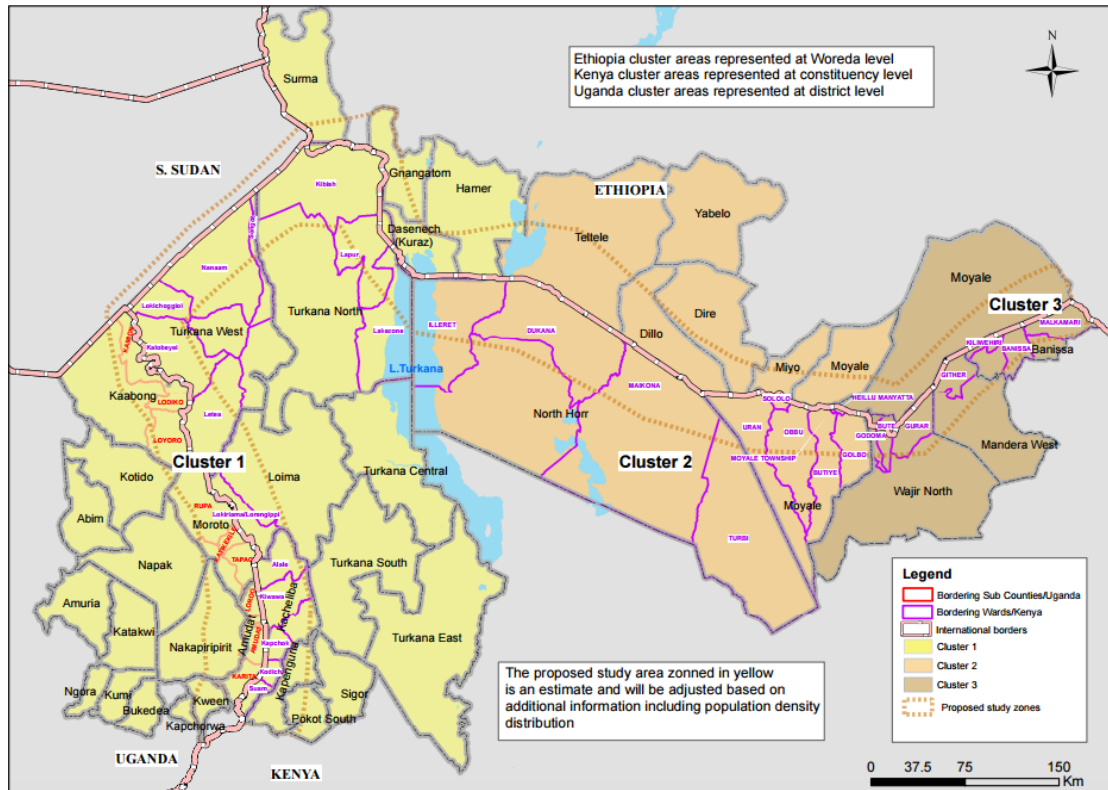
Figure 1: Map indicating location of the RPLRP Cluster areas

2. Objective of the workshop

The objectives of the workshop are:

- To establish cross border grassroots CPMR platform for Cluster 2 & 3 of RPLRP in order to coordinate cross-border conflict prevention, management and resolution initiatives
- To improve the capacities of local communities promptly and effectively respond to violent or non-violent conflicts through discussion and regular dialogue.

3. Expected outcomes

- Existing scenarios on the peace, security and livelihood interventions in the two Clusters understood and report produced;
- A national grassroots CPMR platform established in Kenya and Ethiopia;
- Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the cross-border grassroots CPMR platform developed and shared;
- Annual work plan and operating budget needs of the platform estimated; and
- Implementation frameworks among the RPLRP and CEWARN identified, and future joint activities identified.

4. WORKSHOP FINDINGS:

The three day workshop has undergone through three sessions
- 4.1. Opening session
- 4.2. Plenary session
- 4.3. Group discussion and presentation

4.1 Opening session

In the opening session, Ato.Yacob Chaka, CEWARN Response Coordinator and Ato Sara Dera, Oromia State Drought Resilience Program Coordinator, put forward their remarks (See Annex 1). The workshop was officially opened by Ato Fethu Hassen, representative for the Ethiopian CEWERU, Ministry of Federal Affairs. In his opening speech, he underscored that pastoralists have been sharing common grazing land, water and common market centres along cross-border areas, which enabled them to establish a long standing and a strong social, economic and political relationships. There have been, however, intermittent disputes and/or conflict incidences among them in various times. Most of the time disputes arise from common resources. Finally, Hassen expressed his strong belief that the participant will exert their maximum effort to achieve the desired outcome of this workshop.

Figure 2: Part of the meeting participants in group discussion session

4.2 Plenary Session

The plenary presentation was started by introducing RPLRP, both from the Regional and national government perspective. The presentation was provided by Diadcus Ityeng RPLRP national Coordinator for Kenya. Mr. Ityeng mentioned about the project overall objective, components and approaches.

An extensive presentation was also made by Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Directorate General, Ethiopia's Peace Architecture (Ato Fethu Hassen). He is also representative of CEWRU at Ministry of Federal Affairs.

In his presentation he highlighted the status of the peace and security in the country along the border lines and as well as the achievements of the CEWERU effort.
He indicated that the country has crafted a strategy for the Conflict Prevention, Management & Resolution that will be implemented through a developed guideline/manual, which contains four pillars:

i) Culture of Peace

- Efforts like development of manuals, capacity building efforts- trainings and TOTs and creation of peace architecture have been undertaken.
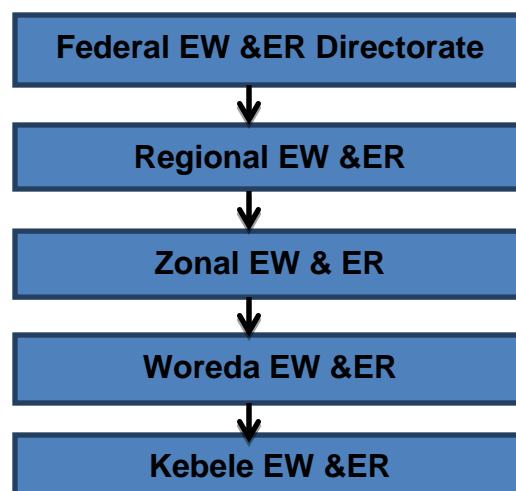
- peace committees and peace clubs established and supported with main focus on conflict prone areas
- Establish and support University Peace Forums,
- Radio Programme: media to raise public awareness on peaceful coexistence, tolerance and mutual respect. For the proper conflict management measures have been taken at different levels to avert further escalation of conflicts and reduce damages to existing conflict.

ii)   Conflict Early Warning & Early Response

CEWARN – conflict alerts. Under this thematic issue the following activities have been undertaken:
- Early Response Guideline
- Capacity building to FMs ToT
- Establishment of situation rooms
- Daily information collection & feedback exchange
- Daily briefing
- Weekly and by-weekly reports and updates
- Conduct Conflict analysis
- Prepare quarterly reports to national security forum
- Quarterly monitoring and evaluation support in selected conflict prone areas
- Interface with and weekly updates (Somali and Karamoja Clusters).

On top of this the presenter also indicated the organizational structure of the national EW& ER system under the Ministry of Federal Affairs.

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iii)   Conflict Management

The presented also stated that the CEWERU has developed a guideline for the three levels:
- Peace Committee,
- Peace Forum for higher level Learning Institutions and
- The Peace Clubs.

iv)   Sustainable Solution

With regard to the sustainable solution, he underscored that ensuring a sustainable Solution/conflict transformation could be achieved mainly by identifying the root causes of conflicts through in-depth studies along the cross borders between Ethiopia and Kenya.

The presenter has also outlined that the CEWRU is working in partnership with the following partners:
- MoA- Two Directorates (DRM and   Food Security Program Directorates)
- CEWARN/CEWERU- Ministry of Federal Affairs
- CEWARN/IGAD, Whereby there is a weekly updates & alerts on cross border conflicts and capacity building, training and ICT support for regions and zones situation rooms.

He also highlighted that what has worked well in due course of the implementation of CEWERU activities as follows:
- Daily communication and feedback process with regional stakeholders
- Regular updates and alerts with IAGD/CEWARN
- Better awareness about the need of Culture of Peace building , and EW & ER
- Understanding on peace building work is not a Gov't task alone

v)   Achievements made so far were:
The presenter indicated the following as major achievements of CEWERU Ethiopia:
- Structures in place in most state
- Increased awareness on Early Warning & ER mechanism
- Significant reduction of potential conflicts before they escalate into violence
- Quarterly information and feedback exchange with regional counterparts

 In his final presentation he indicated the challenges faced in the implementation of CEWREU
- Knowledge and skill gap of personnel at all levels to effectively address their tasks.
- Skill limitation on Conflict Analysis, Data Collection, etc.
- Staff turnover

- Commitment & implementation of peace stricture varies from place to place
- Absence of mechanisms to foster linkages b/n formal and local dispute resolution mechanisms

In concluding his presentation, he indicated that the following activates are expected to be undertaken in the future.
- Mobilizing and enhancing capacity to develop Culture of Peace and Conflict Early Warning System
- Linkage between Peace building work & Development at the national/regional levels

Presentation by Kenya CWERU

Brief presentation was also made by Mr Njuguna Kiarie, representative of CEWERU Kenya, on peace and security situation of in Northern Kenya (Cluster 2 and 3). Mr Njuguna Kiarie ia also representative of CEWERU Kenya. He briefed the meeting on the various activities and plans of the national unit, which is under the umbrella of the Ministry of Interior. He commended the good and brotherly relationship that exists between the two countries, Kenya and Ethiopia, which has resulted in unprecedented peace in the two clusters. The enduring good ties have made it possible to engage in various bilateral cross border peace initiatives in the region, which have culminated in sustained peace. Such initiatives include; the high level cross border leaders peace meeting held in Moyale, Ethiopia in 2009, subsequent activities, which includes, cross border peace tournaments, cultural events and local peace committees consultations of 2010, 2011 in Moyale Kenya and Ethiopia, the Yabello peace convention of 2010 and initiation of peace dividend projects in Magado (Dire Woreda-Ethiopia) and Sololo (Marsabit-Kenya).

He noted that the construction of the Isiolo-Moyale Road has enhanced trade and interaction among communities along cross border areas. In addition, the project has enhanced security and safety which has been responsible for the significant reduction in cases of banditry and cattle thefts in the region. In his view, currently the cluster enjoys a lot of peace, with exception of recent political conflicts in Marsabit and Mandera counties resulting from contested elections of 2013. It was noted that the recent conflicts were not associated with usual intercommunity conflicts over scarcity of pasture and water resources, but, were political conflicts associated with competition over sharing of positions in the respective counties in question. It was however noted that the Government of Kenya initiated peace processes in these two counties. In addition, CEWARN provided RRF support which facilitated inter-community dialogue to support other government initiatives including resettlement of IDPs in the two counties.

He added that the Kenyan CEWERU has been revitalizing peace structures in the region through reconstitution and capacity development of local peace structures in the

counties including at the sub-county and local levels as well as developing a framework for engagement with county governments in the region on conflict prevention, management and resolution (CPMR) processes. In this regard, the Kenya CEWERU fully supports the RPLRP project and expects that it will operate within the existing peace and security structures in the region including local peace committees, county peace forums, joint border administrators/commissioners committees and former CEWARN field monitors for the realization of the objectives of the project.

Discussion on Plenary presentation of the first session

After completing the first part of plenary session, the floor was opened for discussion for question and comment raised from participants: In brief, the following are highlights of the discussion:

Question: Does the program have special focus to the youth? How about using medial such as films and CDs to reach out to more youth?

Response: The comment of emphasis on youth and use of media is well noted. Significant portion of our population in pastoral areas are youth and need proper handling to play pivotal role in peace building and conflict resolution in their respective areas. IGAD is working on framework to help enhance the role of youth and media in regions peace building effort.

Question: Is lack of resources considered to be the actual or the only cause of the conflicts?

Response: Lack of resources is one of the major causes of the conflict pastoralist areas, but, definitely not the only one. Mismanagement and poor handling of local common resources and lack of good governance are also sources conflict in this area.

Question: How is coordination of the many agencies handled?

Response: The coordination among the various projects and institutions is managed at the IGAD level. For instance, this initiative of creating grass-roots, cross-border CPMR platform is collaboration between CEWARN and RPLRP. RPLRP does not intend to create separate peace structures in these clusters. They wanted to build on what was already there and created by CEWARN and National CEWERU to coordinate their program.

4.3 Plenary- Presentations from the cross border Districts of Ethiopia

Miyo Woreda

Representative of Miyo woreda briefed the meeting on the status of peace and security of the woreda that many stakeholders are working at the community level to solve varying issues with emphasis on peace and conflict management. Customary laws and the law of the land are the means used to handle the issues. Amon others Woreda Peace Committee is highly involved in the following peace building activities of the woreda:

- Return of livestock;
- Sharing of information relating to conflict events in Kenya, and
- Handling the issue of cattle raiding and rustling.

The representative expressed his hope that this initiative will further help in streamlining of the above peace initiative in the woreda.

Dire Woreda
Representative of Dire Woreda briefed the meeting on the status of peace and security of the woreda that the peace committee in his woreda works on both sides of the border. Funding is still required for four other areas including Magado. Meeting was held by both sides of the border to discuss the risks to peace and security. He mentioned that traditionally, there were ways to manage conflicts, for example, if a person kills or injures other person, then, he/she pays a given number of animals per customary law of the area.

Teltele Woreda
Representative of Teltele Woreda briefed the meeting on the status of peace and security of the woreda that most of the areas in the woreda enjoyed relative peace, but, there are some pockets, where some groups from Kenya creating problems. These groups are illegal to operate in Ethiopia and they are based in Kenya.

Moyale District
Representative of Moyale Woreda, Ethiopia briefed the meeting on the status of peace and security of the woreda that the woreda is very important as borders two regions of Ethiopia. The national government is working closely with both Somalia and Oromia regions to ensure peace in the area. There are 22 peace committee members from Somali and Oromia regions, which was formed due conflict in Moyale area. The committee was composed of Borana and Gabbra communities. Also, peace committees were established in eleven sub-districts in Moyale. Due hardworking of peace committees, now, there is relative peace in the area.

Comments and question on the presentation of Woredas:

Comments:
- The quarterly meetings have been happening mostly regularly. The meetings should however be done preferably monthly.

- The Moyale Peace Forum chairperson had an issue with not being part of cross border activities and groupings.

Question: Where are some groups who work directly here, i.e., why aren't they involved? Additionally, the linkage between peace committees seems to be missing.

Response: The presenter replied that he was informed by the district committee that there is a group called the 35 elders, which has been having meetings and the chair person was elected quite recently and he did not had chance to meet the other peace committee.

Mr. Yacob acknowledged lack of linkage among peace committee in various areas and further explained that this is one of the reasons we are having this forum to create smooth linkage. Also, Mr. Kiarie indicated that the dissemination of information is important and needs to be enhanced. The outcomes of various conferences should be made known.

Comments: OPA representative added that peace declaration was announced and the penalties specified therein (when one kills, they pay 30 cows, they injure, 15 cows. In another group, kill, 100 camels for a man and 50 for a woman), this system should however be given closer focus in future. The Declaration was given in English, Oromia and Somali. The outcomes of the conferences not yet carried out in Ethiopia so far.

Comments: The peace committee has ensured sharing of water sources across the border without limitation.

It was also suggested that the issues of killings be mostly left to be handled at the community level before any stapes are taken. An issue was also raised as to why there was no inclusion of religious groups at the meeting. Capacities of LPC's needs improvement and also, and towards this, a study needs to be done about the prevailing gaps. M&E should also be internalized in the operations.

Comments: There is community-to-community contact which currently exists and it should be considered as one of the major forms of coordination mechanism by the regional bodies.

On human trafficking, the government of Kenya is working to ensure the Kenya-SA route taken by illegal migrants from Northern borders of Kenya is stemmed. The Ethiopian government has tried to increase opportunities in the country to stop this emigration and also, the cartels are being actively sought by the authorities.

Response: The DC acknowledged the challenge to the government of Kenya and said a group of 97 persons were recently apprehended.

4.4 Presentations from the Cross border Sub-counties of Kenya

North Horr District
There are a number of cross-border conflicts pitting communities from both sides, both inter and intra such as Gabbra of Kenya against their Ethiopian counterparts. They face many issues including: livestock theft; human life losses; Lake Turkana problems and; competition over water and other such resources. The administration in the district, to deal with the issues has taken steps like:
- Having intra-community peace committees to prevent spill over;
- Issuing of communication to enhance communication across the borders;
- Return policy for lost animals.

However, the presenter also noted that there are some challenges. The major challenge is that the area being vary vast to fully cover. Also, as a way forward, the presenter noted that, the district is planning to undertake the following activities to ensure peace and security of the district:
- Enhance trade among between and among neighbouring communities;
- Anchoring on traditional mechanisms as an alternative means for conflict resolution, and
- Training of peace ambassadors in the areas.

Moyale District
Moyale district of Kenya emphasized challenges facing the district as follows: According to the representative, some of peace and security challenges facing the district are; livestock theft, human trafficking, SALW proliferation, transported inside produce; drugs, cross-border armed persons movement, cross-border communal conflicts, cross-border criminal activities. In order to deal with this, the administration has taken the following actions:
- Renewal of peace committees via elections,
- Establishment of EW and Response at the sub-county levels,
- Capacity building of the LPC offices;
- Enhancing the support of grazing council of elders.
- Linking the water management councils with LPC's;
- Closely working on cross-border projects (such as Sololo livestock market),
- Organizing joint peace bazaars.

The presenter indicated that the county peace and security faces a couple of perennial issues that includes:
- Inadequate logistical support;

- Porosity of the border.

As a way forward, he suggested the followings:
- To enhance cross-border meetings,
- To increase patrols along the border,
- To educate women and youth in peace building.

Comments and questions on presentation from Kenya

Comments:
- Livestock disease surveillance must be made more regularly.
- The other side of the border of North Horr can do more to help in peace initiatives.
- Sheep should be considered as a major part of the market in the area.

Response: Mr. Yacob informed the meeting that the market is mostly if not completely done and is only waiting handing over.

Question: The issue of levels of compensation is not very well addressed as yet.

Question: One of the participants posed the question on how much or what the Moyale committee doing. Also, the compensation question came up and how it is done in this particular area.

Response: The presenter replied that the committee made a peace declaration recently which has mostly been observed. However, both sides of the border need to sit and have a deep conversation on this.

Comments: The relations are however good since there are near constant meetings among the communities. A spot check could however be done to quantify the amounts of compensation made so far and their effectiveness.

Presentation by the Cluster III-Kenya

Wajir North District
As to the district representative, the district enjoyed lots of peace as compared to neighboring districts. This is mostly because the existence of constant contact between the local peace committees and communities in the cross-border areas. The county funding, however, is yet to trickle down to the community level. He noted that the border needs to be made more open to ensure more efficient trade among the cross-border communities. He stressed the importance of the help of CEWARN as there is a shortage of NGO's operating in the region. The Wajir North administration prides itself in providing safe haven to those from neighboring counties during times of conflict.

He also noted that the neighboring districts lauded Wajir North for the help they have given especially during the strife of 2013. There are issues still outstanding, especially in regard to disputed borders and towns, but these can be sorted out as soon as they go back to the ground. The shared traditions between the co-existing groups should help as foundation to peace, such as the sharing of watering and grazing grounds in a traditional set-up.

Mandera West Banissa District
There Criminal activity across the border is also a problem facing the region. The conflict dynamics are influenced by the political activities in the region. There is a constant problem of land issues, competition over resources and proliferation and misuse SALW. CEWARN support (via RRF) may not always be effective as it sometimes comes when the conflict is at an advanced degree.
They recommend that training is done, communication equipments are provided, PBC's be strengthened, political interference be looked into, border porosity be addressed, more interaction between the communities, inclusion of women within structures, response to be taken down to the village level, community level initiatives (e.g "nyumba kumi") be financed better, more coordination with units at the county level, improvement of capacity, improved governance and enhancement of border coordination.

Discussion on comments and questions on presentation:

Question: A question was asked about what the Unit and the administration is doing to diffuse the situation as people are losing their lives?

Question: Does the Kenya side of the border have a punishment system for livestock theft especially Wajir North Banissa?

Response: In response to the latest crisis, about three months ago, there was an incident in Wajir in which the Peace Committees came together and the people were able to return to their residences.

The area also has a punishment/compensation for livestock theft which varies from cash to livestock. This system however depends a lot on the negotiating abilities of the affected persons. Furthermore, conpensation the limit depends on religion and/or community. To clarify further, it the incident is Ajuran-Ajuran, the cost is ten camels, but if it is with outside person, then, it is 100 camels. The camels could also be converted to cash.

Question: What role are the stakeholders playing in the whole situation?

Response: As raised previously It was raised that previously, there was a coming together of elders to set guidelines for movement across communal lines in search of pasture or water. This is becoming a cause of friction as some communities or groups sometimes bring negative influences along with them. Gender equality on the matter of compensation was raised but it was explained that the number was based on Islamic Law therefore little can be done about it as the affected societies are conversant with it.

Figure 3: meeting participants

5. Group Discussion on Terms of Reference for Platform

Three groups were formed base on their respective clusters to discuss and deliberate on ToR of the platform, to decide on the number of platform members at various levels, the activities of the platform and periodic meetings of the platform.

Draft TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR THE CPMR PLATFORM FORM CLUSTER II AND III ETHIOPIA GROUP (OROMIA MOYALE, DIRE, DILLO,MIYO, SOMALI MOYALE)

The Cluster II and Cluster III area is comprised of 6 woredas: Moyale (oromiya), Dire, Dilo, Miyo & Teltele (Cluster II) & Cluster III (Moyale somali), The representatives of these woredas discussed on the duties and number of the committees for intended CPMR platform. According to the representatives, the composition and number of CPMR platform members at woreda Level is as follows:.

1. Woreda Admin………………………….. Chair
2. Peace and Security admin office ………….. Secretary
3. Woreda Police ……………………………. Member
4. Women Affairs Office ……………………..   "
5. Youth Affairs Office ………………………..   "
6. IGAD/CEWARN focal person …………………………..   "
7. Woreda level Neighboring Country Affairs Office ………….   "
8. Elders
9. Religious leaders…………………………………….. "

However, the representative agreed that the number of the platform members depends on the context of the specific area and the maximum number should not exceed up to 15 person. The group proposed the following with regards to frequency of regular meetings, quorum and term limits as follows:

a) Frequency of meeting : Once/month
b) Quorum : 2/3 of the committee members
c) Terms :   2 years

Cluster level CPMR Platform Committee members & number, meeting frequency, Quorum & Terms

a) The number cluster platform members should have at least one from each woreda and the same should apply to Kenya side. The members are drawn from Peace and Security administration offices of 5 woredas and CSO representative working in the cluster.
b) Meeting: Once/Quarter
c) Quorum: 2/3 of the committee members
d) Terms of appointment: 2 years

The Regional CPMR Platform Committee structure:

a) Members & numbers
- Zonal administration
- Zonal Peace and Security admin
- Zonal Police Commissioner
- Oromia Regional State President
- Oromia Regional state Police Commissioner
- Oromia regional state Peace and security Adm. Bureau
- Ministry of Federal Affairs
- Geda Council and others CSO representatives
- Ministry of Foreign affairs
- IGAD as Coordinator (totally 10 members)

b) Meeting frequency :   bi-annually
c) Quorums : 2/3 of the committee members
d) Terms of appointment of CPMR membesr: 2 years

The reporting mechanism will be done through, meeting, written report, telephone, text message, e-mail etc. While the routes of reporting channels is starting from the bottom administrative structure i.e from Kebele level and goes to upper structure and vice versa.

Duties and Responsibilities of the CPMR Platform/ Committee:

- Scanning and/or analysis of potential causes of conflicts in their respective areas (at sub-kebeles, kebeles, woredas, zone, Region and Cross-borders levels).
- Setting plans to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in each aforementioned levels
- Organizing achievement reports to the concerning CPMR platforms
- Evaluations of performances at each levels and taking corrective measures
- Enhancing the enforcements and effectiveness of customary and country conventional laws to manage the conflicts within and in cross borders.
- Engaging in the capacity building activities on peace and security issues,
- Engaging in activities that enhance relation in terms of economic, cultural, political, and social among and between communities living in cross borders areas.

The group has also indicated that there will be a horizontal linkage among the respective woreda CPMR platforms through the meeting that can be held once/month, and among the cluster of cross border CPMR platforms. Once every 3 months (quarter)

On top of this the group has indicated the following required resources for the CPMR platforms at various levels to enhance the peace and security interventions in their respective areas

- Logistics (motor bikes, vehicles and others)
- Road networks that connects cross border locations need to be constructed
- Operational costs for capacity building

Finally, the group agreed on the following points as way forward:

- Experience sharing study tours across the countries in the HoA
- Community peace accord/declarations should be taken to country parliament level for recognition/to be implemented in complementary manner with others laws of the land,
- Different cross border dialogue, consultations and conferences should be organized and conducted in regular manner to prevent conflicts in cross border

5.1.1. TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR THE CPMR PLATFORM FROM CLUSTER III KENYA (Mandera West, Wajir and Banisa):

Considering the government administrative set up, the following duties and responsibilities, constitution, duration and quorum of CPMR Platform Committee has been proposed by this group.

At the constituency level, the following shall be members of the CPMR platform:
- District peace committee chairman (1)
- Sub-County Administrators (1)
- Sub-County Commissioners (1)
- Civil society organization working on peace and conflict issues (1)
- Women Representatives (1)
- Officer Commanding Police (1)
- Youth (1)
- Women (1)
- Religious leader (1/ totally 9 members)

At the cluster level, the following shall be members:
- District peace committee chairs (3 – Banisa, Takaba and Wajir North)
- Civil society organizations working on peace and conflict issues (3)
- County commissioner/representative (3- Banisa, Takaba and Wajir North)
- CEWARN Field monitors (2)
- Women Representatives (3-Banisa, Takaba and Wajir North)
- RPLRP team leaders (2 team leaders)
- Governor's Representatives (2-Wajir and Mandera)- totally 18 members

At the regional level, the following shall be members:

- Each constituency to be represented by the following members comprising of :
- Sub-county commissioners (3),
- peace committee chairs (3) and
- CPTL (2). Others include PTL (1),
- head-NRM (1), and
- CEWARN Monitors (2) CEWERU head-Kenya)

The group has suggested the maximum number of members at constituency level should be at least 10, at cluster level 20 and at regional level 13 persons.

The CPMR Platform Committee members & number, frequency of meeting, Quorum & Terms has been proposed as follows:

a) Meeting frequency :
- Cluster level, quarterly meetings (every 3 months)
- Constituency level – monthly basis with 2/3 of 10 members
- Regional level: Bi-annual

b) Quorums: 2/3 of the 19 committee members
c) Terms of appointment of CPMR members:

- Cluster level: 2 years
- Constituency level: 2 years
- Regional level: 2 years

Reporting Arrangements and Mechanisms between the CPMR Platforms, Kenyan side:

- At the constituency/cluster level, village elders report to peace committees. PC chairs report to the sub-county commissioners who in turn report to the county commissioners.
- At the regional level, the CEWERU Head will report to CEWARN and CEWARN reports to IGAD/ RPLRP.   What is the mechanism to National level??

Roles and Responsibilities of CPMR Platform Committee as a coordinating CPMR Platforms
At the constituency level, the committee:

- Identifies priority conflict issues and their causes;
- Mobilize resources and strategies to coordinate and prevent conflicts;
- Provide conflict early warning information and disseminate to relevant stakeholders.

Other Roles
- Lobby and advocate for peace building initiatives constituency level;
- Work with other stakeholders on identifying key development needs and peace dividend initiatives that can support community social reconciliation and interaction.

At the cluster level, the committee:
- Identifies key priority conflict issues at cluster level,
- Gather and analyze conflict early warning information and formulate relevant response strategies;
- Organizes cluster consultative peace dialogues and forums;
- Organizes quarterly cluster forums;,
- Promote capacity building initiatives aimed at enhancing social cohesion;
- Build the capacity of local peace committees and other actors on CPRM, conflict early warning and early response, governance and leadership.

At the regional level, the committees:
- Organize for inter-cluster and cross-border coordination meetings;
- Gather and analyze early warning information and formulate effective response strategies;

- Provide cluster updates at cluster conventions;
- Develop standards and guidelines to regulate CPRM platforms;
- Identify and implement key development interventions and peace dividend projects to promote sustainable peace and enhanced relations among warring communities;
- Monitoring progress of constituency and cluster CPRM progress on behalf of the national CEWERUs/.

With regard to the horizontal linkages between the platforms:
- Regular communication/updates would be shared between constituency, cluster and regional levels for effective coordination of activities, sharing early warning information and dissemination to relevant stakeholders.

The group has proposed the required resources to meet the above obligations have been stated as follows

▸ Financial Resources (Estimates)

- Formation of constituency/cluster/regional forums.
- Development of constitution and standard operating guidelines.
- Conflict analysis study at constituency and cluster levels.
- Training and Capacity Building of CPRM TOTs at constituency and cluster levels.
- Technical support and consultancy services.
- Administration costs

Technical/Human Resources

- Peace practitioners to provide necessary technical guidance;
- Technical staff.

The following issues have been set as a way forward:

- Continuous capacity building on CPRM skills for community peace actors and local administration;
- Identify key driving factors of conflicts and develop conscious and sustainable solutions;
- Harmonize, standardize and disseminate cross-border peace accords;
- Regular surveillance and monitoring of conflict issues.

5.1.2. TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR THE CPMR PLATFORM FROM CLUSTER II KENYA (NORTH HORR AND MOYALE)

Constitution, Duration, quorums of CPMR Platform Committee

At Constituency Level:

- Deputy County Commissioners Office (1)
- Sub-County Administrators Office (1)
- CEWARN Field Monitors (?)
- Chairs of Sub-County Peace Forums (2)
- Representative of Women Organization(1)
- Youth representative (2)
- Faith based organization (2),
- Representative of CSO(1)
  - All the chiefs along the Border locations.

At Cluster Level:

- Deputy County Commissioners from the Cluster(2)
- Sub-County Administrators(2)
- CEWARN Field Monitors(2)
- National Drought Management Authority (NDMA/ 1
- RPLRP (Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project/ 1
- Chairs of Sub-County Peace Forums (2/4)
- Representative of Women Organization(1)
- Youth representative (1)
- Faith based organization (1).
- Representative of CSO(1)
- Chiefs along the Border locations (2).
- One Representative of Directorate of Cohesion and Integration (1) totally 17/19

At Regional Level:

- County Commissioner
- CEWARNIDDRSI IGAD
- CEWERU Kenya
- Representative of RPLRP (Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project)
- National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
- One Regional NGO – PACT PEACE III
- Chair County Peace Forum
- Chair County Policing Authority

• Representative of Directorate of Cohesion and Integration

The group has suggested the maximum number of the CPMR platform members at various levels Maximum Number of Members: constituency level – 20; cluster – 20 and at regional – 13 persons

The CPMR Platform Committee members & number, frequency of meeting, Quorum & Terms has been proposed as follows:

a) Frequency of Meetings and Forums
- At Constituency Level – Monthly
- At Cluster – Quarterly
- At Regional – Bi-Annual

b) Quorum – Two third of the members across the board

c) Duration of the appointment of Committee Members
- Three years

Reporting mechanism has been suggested as follows:

- Constituency to cluster level on monthly basis and as need arise
- Cluster to Regional level on quarterly basis as need arise
- Regional to cluster to constituency level feedback on reports

Roles and Responsibilities of CPMR Platform Committees:

Each coordination body will have the following roles and responsibilities:

At constituency Level
- Monitoring of peace
- Reporting
- Early Warning/Early Response/Early Response
- Local conflict resolution
- Resource mobilization
- Liaise with relevant stakeholders

At cluster Level
- Network and linkages between the clusters
- Structured continuous engagement with other border committees.
- Supervision of the constituency level committee
- Monitoring and monitoring
- Working on recommendations from constituency committees
- Facilitate constituency level peace forums.
- Sharing early warning and security information.

At regional Level

- Liaise with the national and regional authorities

- Resource mobilization for peace forums
- Oversee activities of the lower cross border committees
- Act on the recommendations of the lower committees
- Liaise with governments on policy issues on peace and security.
- Promote peace and cohesions amongst the border communities.

On top these responsibilities the platforms can have additional responsibilities among which advising the governments on peace, security and cohesion and organizing regional peace forums/meetings can be sited. With regard to the horizontal linkages among the CPMR platforms will be between-; the constituency to constituency; constituency to woreda; cluster to cluster; region to Region and regions to zones.

The group considered the following items to be considered for resources requirement to make the platform viable:
- Funds for peace meetings (Constituency, Cluster and Regional level)
- Capacity building on CPMR (Review of existing peace accords)
- Support for interventions
- Support Peace dividend project
- Logistic support

Also, the group agreed to consider the following points as a way forward:

- Strengthening of CPMR institution at all level
- Infrastructural development to promote peace e.g. Dukana-Oboq, Saru-Teltele, Dukana-Gorai, Forole-Magado Roads and Extension of Water from Hala Bor (Magado) to Forole.
- Technical support
- Review and revalidate the existing community peace accords

In general all the three groups have suggested similar issues in line with the number of platform members, frequency of meeting, terms of the committee, responsibilities, horizontal linkages among various level CPMR platforms and the required logistics and technical supports. Thus the IGAD RPLRP should give due consideration for the strengthening of the peace and security platforms at all levels in close collaboration with IGAD CEWARN.

6. Next Step:

1. Plan and conduct grass-roots, cross boarder CPMR platform meeting for Cluster 1 (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda)
2. Develop standard TOR for all clusters and convene validation workshop at the regional level for all clusters.
3. Prepare annual budget for operationalizing CPMR platforms at all levels,

4. Assess capacity gaps to conduct necessary trainings for platform members,
5. Organize trainings based on capacity assessment,

Annex 1: Workshop Opening Remark by Oromia State RPLRP Coordinator (Sara Dhera)

"Distinguished government officials, Political leaders, Respected Elders and Pastoralist Community Representatives both from Ethiopia and Kenya and dear workshop participants:

First of all I would like to welcome you on behalf of the Oromia Regional Pastoralist Area Development Commission and on my own behalf. It is well known by this meeting participant that most of the communities living in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) of Ethiopia (including southern Oromia) and ASALs parts of Kenya are pastoralist communities. They are engaged in pastoralism as their major economic activity and/or livelihood. They also do share in social, economical, cultural and political values and the range ecosystems as well as others well related backgrounds. Their major livelihood is based up on raring of livestock, which is heavily depending on the ecosystem that often goes beyond the national borders as it is trans-boundary in nature; thereby they also do the market network for livestock that provide them with opportunities for income growth.

The production system is sizably depends on extensive/open range land resource. Due to the change in land use pattern, population growth (both livestock & human population), settlement pattern and more frequent drought exacerbated by climate change, degradation of the range land resource is significantly high and thus the land coverage of the ASALs is increasing in the region. The expansion of invasive weeds is also a serious challenge. The range ecology shared by mobile pastoralists of these countries is significantly constrained. The range land resources are expressively dwindling, which leads to occasional causes of conflict between these brothers' people in these countries.

The three days' workshop organized by CEWARN/IGAD and RPLRP at Moyale district of Ethiopia in harmony is thus, to establish/strengthen CPMR platforms for coordination of conflict prevention, management, and resolution that could happen in future both at national and cross-border levels, as well as to design roadmap for effective and harmonized implementation of other planned RPLRP component activities to enhance livelihoods resilience of pastoral communities to drought and other shocks in the region in general and, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda in particular. On our part we will deliberate and put all the necessary efforts and commitments for the desired achievements on peace and development that benefits our pastoralist and agro pastoralist communities in our zone and cross border areas in neighboring Kenya.

Finally I would like to call up on our community leaders and elders as well as political leaders to play important roles in peace building and enhance development, and socio-cultural, political and economic relationships both at local level as well as at large scales at cross borders to achieve better resilience pastoral livelihoods to drought and other prevailing shocks. I would like also to call the workshop participants to contribute your constructive ideas, knowledge, active and fair participation for the better achievement of the objectives of the workshop.

Thank you"

Annex 2: Schedule of the meeting:

Schedule of Cluster 2&3 cross - border CPMR platform meeting:

Day One:

Time	Particulars
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
09:30 – 10:40	Introduction of RPLRP, IDDRSI and CEWARN programs and Structures
10:40 – 11:00	Brief overview of national peace and security situation by CEWERU of Ethiopia and Kenya
11:00 – 11:20	Tea Break
11:20 – 12:00	Question and Discussion
12:00 – 13:00	Presentation Cluster 2 (Teltele, Dillo and Dire - Ethiopia)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:40	Presentation Cluster 2 (Miyo and Moyale - Ethiopia)
15:40 – 16:00	Tea break
16:00 – 17:00	Discussion on cluster 2 presentation followed by closing of day one

Day Two:

Time	Particulars
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
09:30 – 10:00	Recap on Day one session
10:00 – 10:40	Presentation of Cluster 2 (North Horr and Moyale - Kenya)
10:40 – 11:00	Tea break
11:00 – 11:20	Discussion on cluster 2 presentation
11:20 – 12:40	Presentation Cluster 3 (Moyale, Wajir North, Mandera West Banissa - Kenya)
12:40 – 14:40	Lunch break
14:40 – 15:00	Presentation Cluster 3 (and Moyale – Ethiopia)
15:20 – 15:40	Tea break
15:40 – 17:00	Discussion on cluster 3 presentation followed by closing of day two

Day Three:

Time	Particulars
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
09:30 – 10:00	Recap on Day Two session
10:00 – 11:00	Group discussion on TOR
11:15 – 11:35	Tea break
11:35 – 13:00	Group presentation
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 – 15:30	Plenary discussion on group presentation
15:30 – 15:50	Tea break
15:50 – 17:00	1. ToR for the platform agreed upon and endorsed 2. Action points for way forward developed, 3. Closing of the meeting

Annex 3: Participant List

<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">Regional Pastoralist livelihood reliance Project(RPLRP)
Grassroots Cross-border Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) Platforms
1st Meeting for Cluster 2 and 3 (Kenya and Ethiopia), 13th-15th October 2015 in Moyale,Ethiopia
List of Participants</td></tr>
<tr><th>Ser. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Country</th><th>Name of Org.</th><th>Ser. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Country</th><th>Name of Org.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>A.M Ali</td><td>Kenya</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>26</td><td>Iddris Hassen</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Moyale-Administration</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Abdi Rahoy</td><td>Kenya</td><td>CEWARN F.M-Banisa</td><td>27</td><td>Issack Hassan</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Moyale</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Abdi Salam</td><td>Kenya</td><td>DPC Chame-Wajir</td><td>28</td><td>Jane Gakure</td><td>Kenya</td><td>RPLRP</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Abdub Tuke</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>29</td><td>Jhon Cherviyot</td><td>Kenya</td><td>Moyale</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Abdulahi Hassen</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>PES</td><td>30</td><td>Kiarie Njuguna</td><td>Kenya</td><td>Kenya-CEWARN</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Abdullahi O. Esmail</td><td>Kenya</td><td>IGAD/IDDRSI</td><td>31</td><td>Kore Jilo</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Miyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Abduurashid Guyo</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>32</td><td>Kulkutu Sara</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Dire</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Adam Noor</td><td>Kenya</td><td>O.O.P-Moyale</td><td>33</td><td>Mequannent Tadesse</td><td>Kenya</td><td>IGAD/RPLRP-Accountant</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Adam Wako</td><td>Kenya</td><td>CIFA-Kenya</td><td>34</td><td>Mohamednur Korme</td><td>Kenya</td><td>Moyae-Kenya</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Adan Haji Yussef</td><td>Kenya</td><td>PACT Peace III</td><td>35</td><td>Muluken Getachew</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Bethelihem Abebe</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>CEWARN</td><td>36</td><td>Omar Buye</td><td>Kenya</td><td>RPLRP</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Boru Roba</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Moyale</td><td>37</td><td>Rashid Karayo</td><td>Kenya</td><td>CEWARN F.M-Moyale</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>Chege Edwin</td><td>Kenya</td><td>IGAD/RPLRP-Driver</td><td>38</td><td>Rufaa Sheikh Ahmed</td><td>Kenya</td><td>MDPC-west</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Choge K. Mike</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>CEWARN</td><td>39</td><td>Saol Moywaywa</td><td>Kenya</td><td>OOP-Wajir</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Dhassa Lamitte</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Teltele</td><td>40</td><td>Sara Dera</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Dello</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>Diadcus O Ityeng</td><td>Kenya</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>41</td><td>Sora Gelgalo</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Dire/CEWARN</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>Dr. Edmealem Shitaye</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>IGAD/IDDRSI</td><td>42</td><td>Stephen Sangolo</td><td>Kenya</td><td>North Horr</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Dr. Shanda Guyo</td><td>Kenya</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>43</td><td>Tadi Wako</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Teltele</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Duba Malciha</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td><td>44</td><td>Tarata Huka</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Edin Mamo</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Moyale</td><td>45</td><td>Tumal Orto</td><td>Kenya</td><td>CEWARN F.M</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Elema Adano</td><td>Kenya</td><td>Durkana</td><td>46</td><td>Tuye Katelo</td><td>Kenya</td><td>Durkana</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Fethu Hassen</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Ministry of Federal Affairs</td><td>47</td><td>Uruga Buru</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Miyo/CEWARN</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Guyo Duba</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Yabello</td><td>48</td><td>Yacob Chaka</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>CEWARN</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Hama Halkee</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>Moyale</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Hassen Galgalo</td><td>Ethiopia</td><td>RPLRP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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