

The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: January – April 2006

For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU
August 15, 2006

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

January through April 2006

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Centre for Basic Research, Uganda

Country Coordinator:

Coordinator: Peter Otim

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflict on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster from January 2006 through April 2006, set in the context of all reports submitted from January 2006 through April 2006. The reporting locations on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period¹. This Update presents both positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that may help signal imminent outbreaks or escalations of conflict or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period January 2006 through April 2006, 312 human deaths were recorded, and 6,018 livestock were reported raided and stolen. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 172 violent incidents and only 3 of these involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in March 2006 while Peace Indicators were highest in January 2006.

The data shows a relatively high conflict situation in the reporting period. Whereas the months of January and February show a relatively low conflict situation, there is a sudden increase in violence in March – doubling the most average of the past two months – leading to the most incidents occurring in the month of March. This is followed by a sharp drop in April.

The reporting period coincides with a period when Uganda experienced high political activity due to the presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections. It is reported that the region experienced general laxity in law enforcement as politicians shied away from campaigning against cattle raids and mobilizing for the disarmament program. The ‘warriors’² took advantage of this laxity and engaged in massive raids against each other.

¹ The reporting areas are Kaabong district, Kotido district, Moroto district, Nakapiripirit district (Pokot county, and Pian and Chekwi counties), and Kapchorwa district.

² ‘Warriors’ otherwise known as raiders are the armed elements within pastoral communities that carry out armed attacks, livestock theft and related violent incidents.

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The subsequent decrease of violent incidents in April is attributed to the launch of forceful disarmament by government immediately after the elections. Most of the warriors are reported to have fled to the mountains in fear of being captured and disarmed, and this led some of the communal alliances that had been formed to crumble. The fear of response to raids by the military also further scared the warriors from raiding.

If these campaigns by the military continue without corresponding community mobilization and education by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other arms of government, there is likely going to be an increase in violence in the region as both the military continues to forcefully disarm the warriors and the latter continue to resist.

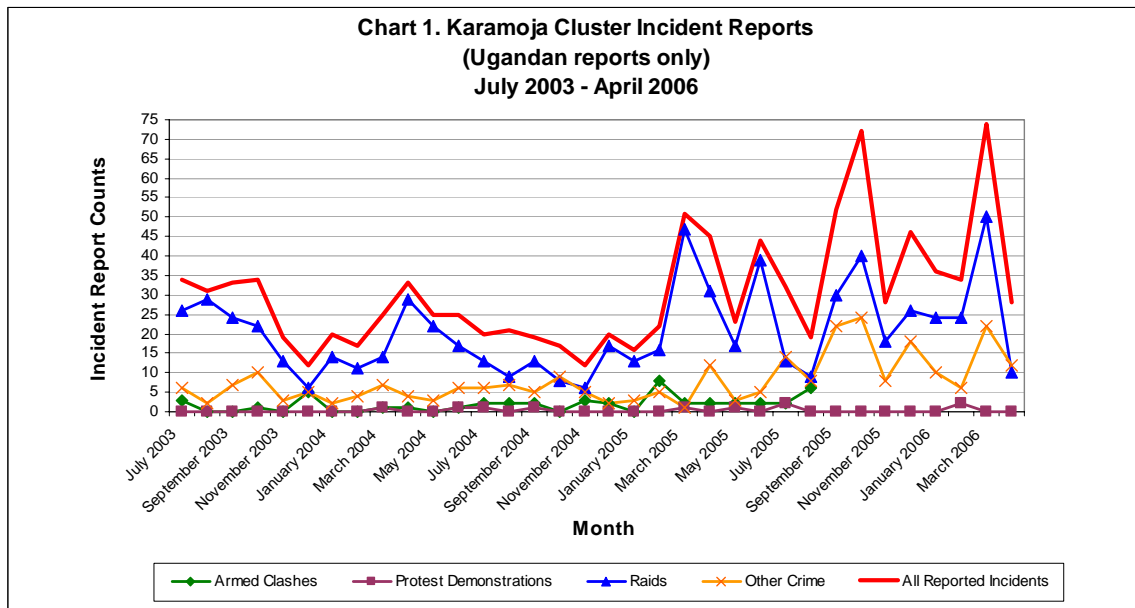
The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency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

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

Current Baseline Analysis

NOTE: The y-axis is 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 Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.



A total of 172 violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period; of which 2 were Protest Demonstrations, 40 were Other Crimes, 108 were Raids, and 12 were Armed Clashes³. March had the highest number of violent incident reports and April the lowest. Among the 172 incidents reported, only 3 (about 5%) were identified as cross-border incidents in that the protagonists were from Kenya involving the Turkana and Pokot.

There was a slight reduction in cross-border incidents from 7% in the previous reporting period to the present 5%, and one of the factors that may have contributed to this is the on-going disarmament program. The Pokot community lives in both Uganda and Kenya, and is responsible for all the cross-border incidents in the previous and current period except one in this reporting period. The Pokot from Kenya attacked and raided livestock from the Sabiny of Kapchorwa district in Uganda. Because this group is found on both countries, it is reported that whenever there is security pressure in one country, the warriors run to the other. In this case, the launch of the disarmament program in Uganda resulted into some Pokot from Uganda migrating to their friends and kin across the border in Kenya to avoid being disarmed. And because of the disarmament, the Pokot from Kenya shied away from raiding the Sabiny.

The category of ‘Other Crime’ consisted mainly of assaults and banditry. The Military Battles were mainly as a result of the launch of the forceful disarmament. The army on various occasions met resistance from the warriors during the cordon and search operations and this exchange of fire sometimes resulted into deaths. The incidents coded as Assaults on the other hand were those incidents where the military cordoned off villages, arrested especially the men and allegedly tortured them in order to force them to reveal where they had hidden their guns.

³ For full description of Indicators see Appendix 1.

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There was one protest demonstration reported in the February. On February 25, 2006, there was a protest demonstration against the declaration of the Member of Parliament elect for Kaabong sub-county, Dodoth County because of the narrow margin of 72 votes. The supporters of the losing candidate stormed the offices of the Electoral Commission demanding a re-count. After the police intervened, the people dispersed and there was no further action. The defeated candidate conceded.

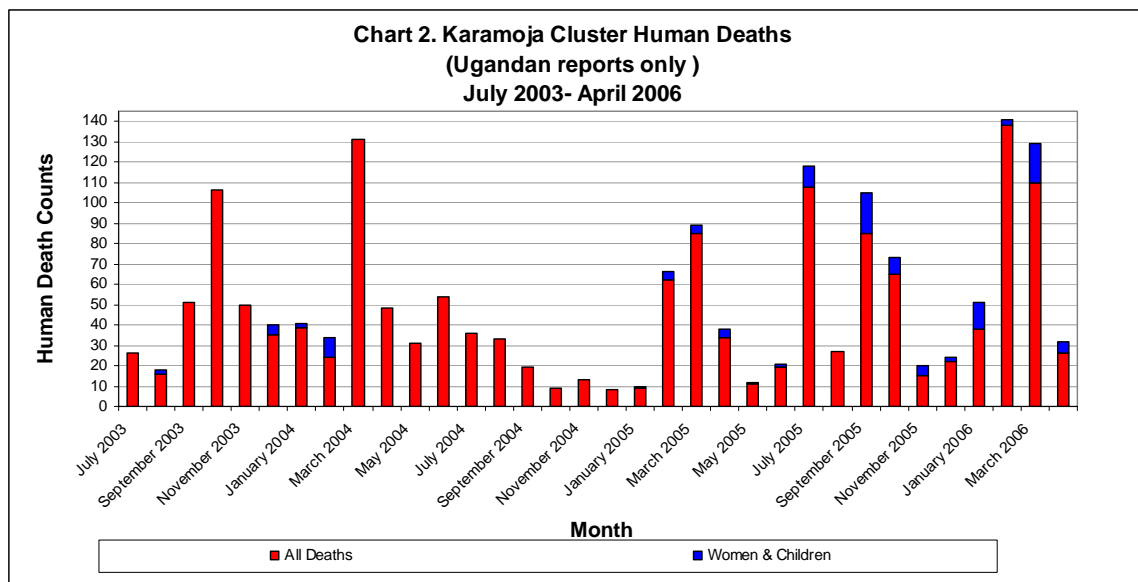
The sharp rise in incident reports in March was contributed by increases in both cattle raids and Other Crime. Whereas in the past an increase in cattle raids would correspond with a reduction in other crime, and vice versa, we do not see this happening this time. This is may be related to the argument that there was a general slump in security in the region because of the elections and so the warriors freely engaged in various acts of violence. On the other hand, since the rains only returned at the end of March, the region still experienced food shortages – thereby increasing the demand for livestock products and other forms of livelihood.

Moroto district and Pokot county of Nakapiripirit district Areas of Reporting (AoRs) contributed to have the bulk of the violent incidents that were reported. These incidents involved the Bokora and Matheniko groups, which raided and counter raided each other. There were also a few reports of the Jie raiding the Bokora and Matheniko. The reports from Pokot county on the other hand were mainly the raids by the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district and the Pian of Nakapiripirit.

The increase in raids that occurred in March is mostly related to the lack of response to raids. Warriors took advantage of this to raid each other to the extent that communities that were at peace for long like the Pian and Pokot; the Tepeth and Matheniko; and Jie and Matheniko were involved in full scale raids and counter raids with each other. Some of these raids are reported to have been fueled by local politicking as political rivals sought to discredit each other.

It is there therefore not surprising that the military responded to this escalation in violence with intensive forceful disarmament using cordon and search strategies.

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



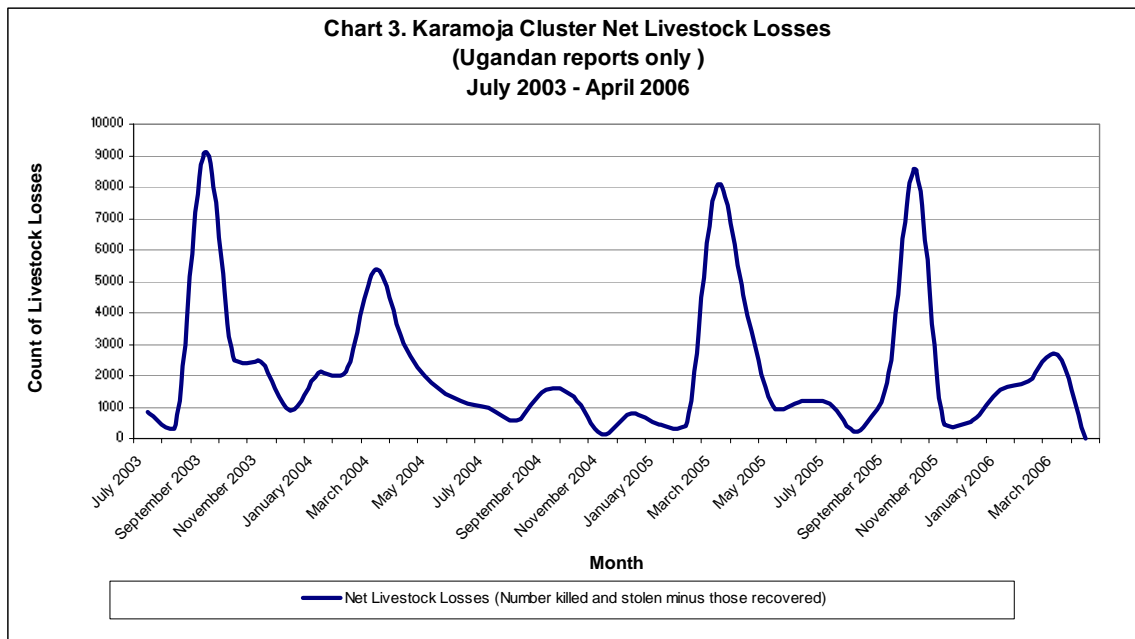
A total number of 312 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period. The number of human deaths range from 26 in April, 38 in

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January, 110 in March and 138 in February. The February number of 138 is so far the highest recorded number of deaths in a single month from the Uganda side of the Karamoja cluster since data collection under the CEWARN mechanism started in July 2003. Surprisingly, there was no single incident with an alarming death toll, but a number of them with deaths in their tens. The incident that contributed to the most deaths was the raid that was mounted by the Jie against the Dodoth on February 11, 2006 at Lomusian village in Lobongia parish, Kaabong sub-county in Dodoth County where 27 people were killed. This happened when the Jie attacked a kraal next to a military barracks in Kaabong, and in the combined response by the soldiers and Dodoth resulted into the death of 23 Jie warriors, 2 Dodoth and 2 soldiers.

The data shows that some of the dead included women and children. One of the incidents that contributed to this was the raid on Pokot kraals at Achorichor in Moruita parish, Moruita sub-county in Pokot county, Nakapiripirit district, by a combined Bokora and Matheniko group that occurred on January 16, 2006. The raiders killed 4 herds boys and injured another 4 and took with them 373 head of cattle. The nature of the raid indicates that the Pokot had some feeling of security that is why young herds boys were left to look after a large herd, and of course this is what the enemy took advantage of.

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



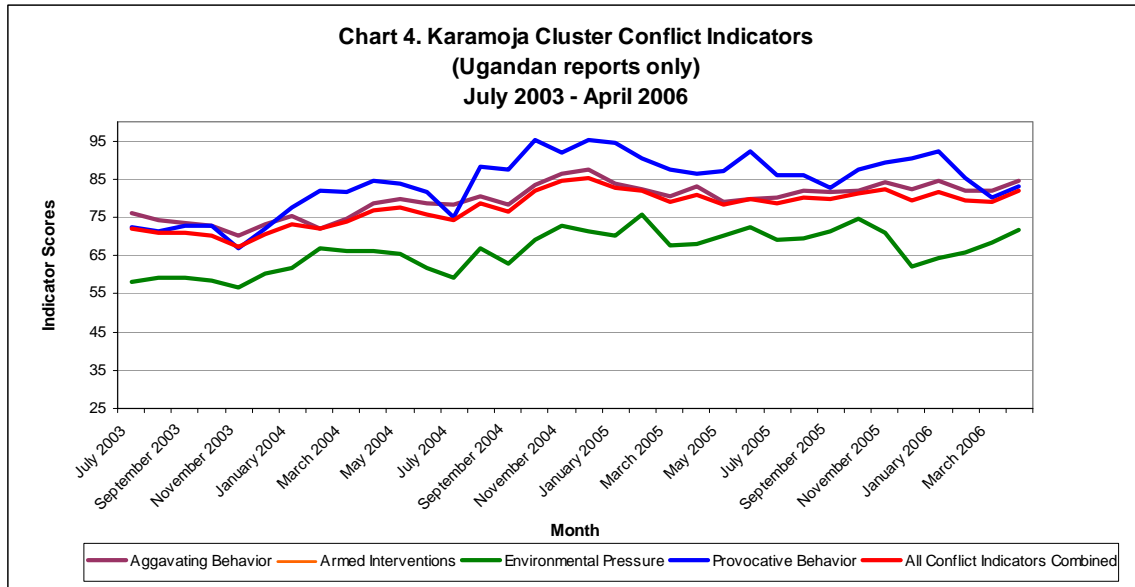
A total of 6,018 livestock were reported raided or stolen in the reporting period about half of which were lost in March alone. In the same month a total 50 livestock raids were reported, the highest in a single month. The lowest number raided in a single month was in April, where only 7 livestock were lost. These livestock were raided in relatively small numbers.

The highest being the Bokora/Matheniko raid against the Pokot on January 16, and the Bokora raid against the Jie on April 6, 2006 where over 300 livestock were lost in each incident (this is not shown in the graph because the livestock were recovered and the graph depict only net loss). One reason for the relatively low record in raids was because of the dry season grazing patterns where large herds are discouraged because of scarcity of water and forage.

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Whereas it is argued that the electioneering that took place during the period could have contributed to the laxity in security in the region – and therefore increased violence, there was also fear that the military was going to launch forceful disarmament. This helped most warriors keep away from trouble.

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



Conflict Indicators in Chart 4 above highlight Aggravating Behavior, Environmental Pressures, Provocative Behaviors, and all Combined Conflict Indicators⁴. All Combined Conflict Indicators remained generally high in the reporting period. Aggravating Behaviors remained high over the reporting period – with only minor fluctuations. Environmental Pressures also remained moderately high and kept rising over the period. Provocative Behaviors were high but decreased between January and March after which it started rising.

The high level of the Combined Conflict Indicators explains the high number of violent incidents and death count in the period as depicted in Charts 1 and 2. The launch of forceful disarmament by government started in April 2006 and this may have contributed to the rise in the Combined Conflict Indicators as there were increased hostilities between security forces and local communities.

On the other hand, availability of small arms (small arms continued to be available in the region spite of the disarmament – as depicted by the presence of raids albeit on a decreasing scale), interruption of grazing on traditional grazing lands, and the tension between the UPDF and the warriors because of the disarmament program may have contributed to the high level of Aggravating Behaviors. In deed there were reports of traditional grazing land having been abandoned in Kapchorwa and Nakapiripirit districts as a result of insecurity caused by cattle raids and the disarmament exercise.

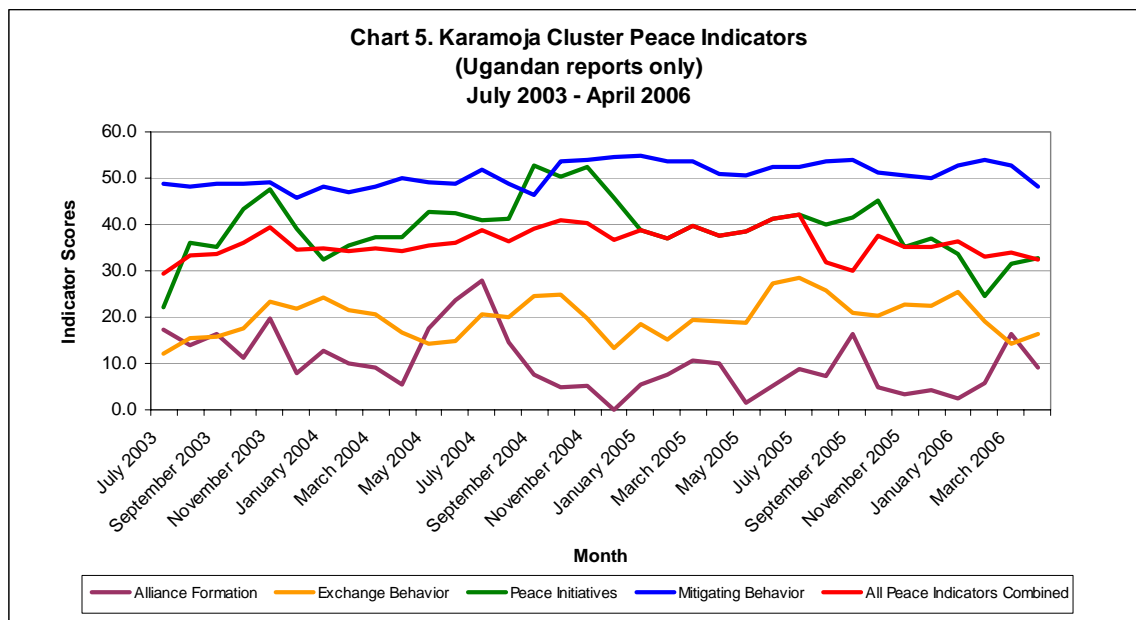
⁴ For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.

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The possible explanations for the high record in Environmental Pressures through the reporting period are the intensification of the dry season – with availability of water and pasture decreasing, and the fragile security situation that rendered some grazing areas inaccessible leading to concentration of livestock in those grazing areas considered secure.

Cases of traditional forecasting, and all male migration contribute to the high level of Provocative Behaviors. For instance, in a peace meeting/celebration between the Dodoth, Napore and Nyangea groups in Dodoth district, a forecast indicated that there would be some saboteurs to this peace process and so traditional prayers were offered to curse these individuals. As a result of both the peace pact and the threat of possible death of the saboteurs through the curse, the peace agreement has been observed hitherto. The constraints on movements and association caused by the ongoing forceful disarmament on the other hand may have contributed to the decreasing trend in provocative behavior experienced in the reporting period. This is because warriors could not easily mobilize for raids.

Peace Indicators are presented in **Chart 5** (below).



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined⁵.

Alliance Formation remained at a low level through the reporting period although there is a rise in March and a fall in April. The rise is contributed by the alliance between the Bokora and Matheniko that took place mid-March. This move was endorsed by the elders. It is reported in the March 24, 2006 sitrep from Moroto that a soothsayer from Nawanatau village, Lotirir parish in Nadunget sub-county advised the Bokora communities of Nawanatau and Lotome to offer sacrifices of black-and-white bull in order to consolidate the peace process. This followed a period of heightened conflicts between the two groups in the months of January and February. We see this alliance engaging in raids against the Jie, Tepeth, Pokot and Pian groups in March and April. However, the decrease in raids in April is a response to the constraints in movement of warriors because of the ongoing forceful disarmament.

⁵ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2.

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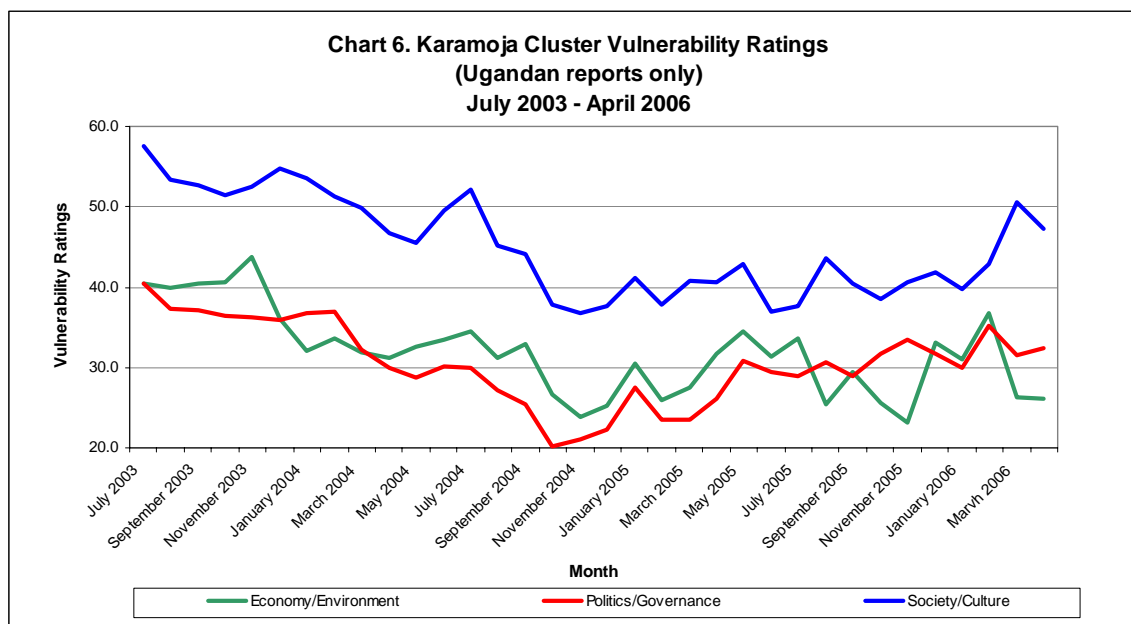
Exchange Behaviors remained low because inter-group sharing, inter-group marriages gift sharing and cross-border trades were not common in the Areas of Reporting. The general drop that occurred in the reporting period may have been as a result of disruptions of the some of the inter-group sharing and cross-border trade because of the ongoing forceful disarmament.

Peace Initiatives on the other hand were also generally low. The drop in January then the rise thereafter may be related to the reduction in peace initiatives by civil society organizations because of the election period. The subsequent increase seems to be a reaction to an upsurge of violence that was experienced in the subsequent months.

Mitigating Behavior, though moderate, was the highest of the peace indicators in the period. However, there was a steady decline in the reporting period, and this may have been caused by slowing down on delivery of social services because of the election period and the ongoing disarmament exercise.

All Peace Indicators Combined were low and decreasing in the reporting period because of the above factors. There is therefore need for emphasis on initiatives that may lead to improvement of the security situation in the region.

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

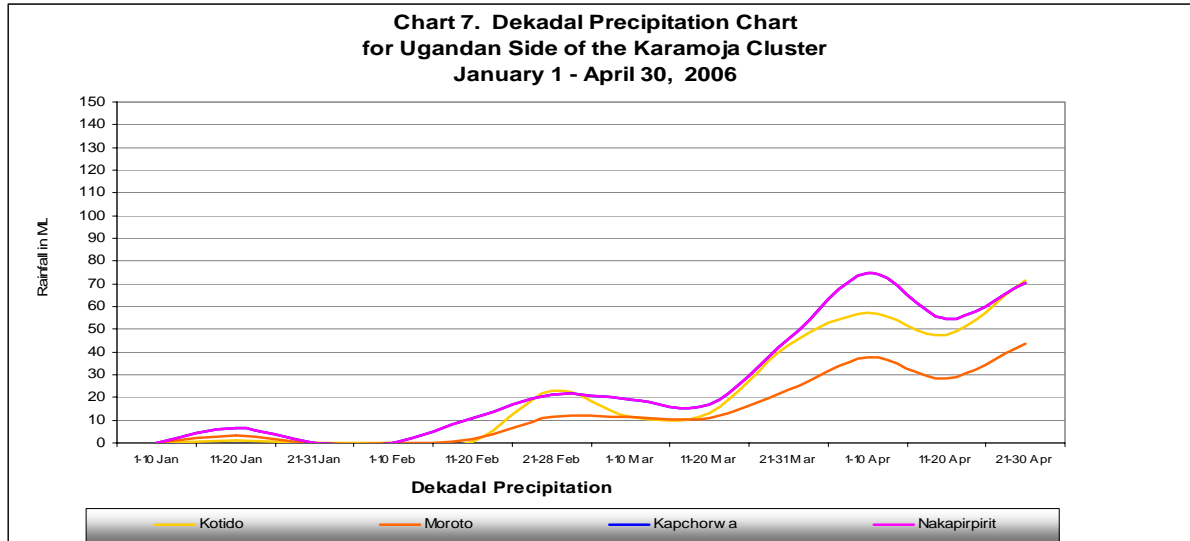


The Economy/Environment Vulnerability ratings were low in the reporting period. However, the data shows it is rising briefly and then dropping significantly. Despite the disruptions in access to secure grazing areas caused by fear of the disarmament program, the fear of retaliation by the military in the event of a raid may have contributed to the decline in environmental pressure as the warriors avoided concentrating their livestock. On the other hand, continued access to markets may have contributed to the decline in Environment/Economic Vulnerability Ratings.

Since campaigns for the presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections were on going, most local politicians circumvented campaigning for government programs considered unpopular by the people (like the disarmament program) in order to appeal to the electorate, Politics/Governance vulnerability remained low in this period.

Society/Culture vulnerability ratings were moderately high. They show a significant increase in January to March and start to drop in April. Societal interaction between allying groups, especially the Bokora and Matheniko, traditional forecasting, availability of small arms, and the interruption of grazing on traditional grazing lands may have contributed to the initial increase in Society/Culture vulnerability ratings.

Chart 7 (below) shows the Rainfall Pattern in the Areas of Reporting



Comparative Analysis

Field data indicates that there was an increase in human deaths from 187 in the previous period (September – December 2005) to 302 now. The number of incidents dropped slightly from 198 in the previous period to 172. The launch of the forceful disarmament phase under the disarmament program resulted into changes in the security situation in the region as the warriors feared armed confrontation with each other and with the military as it would expose them as armed and therefore deserving to be disarmed.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The reporting period covered part of the dry season in the Karamoja region and competition for pasture and water is often highest in the dry season. However, access to water and pasture for livestock not only depends on their availability but on other factors like security. The ongoing forceful disarmament launched by government has discouraged the warriors from concentrating their livestock in areas where water and pastures are easily accessible but rather where they feel more secure. Wherever the livestock is kept, concentration in one area is often recipe for conflict.

Traditional forecasting is an adaptation by the Karimojong that is used for predicting the likelihood of either success or failure of a raid. It is also used to protect livestock. This is a custom that is engrained into the livestock management practices of the people, and attempts at addressing structural factors that exacerbate conflict in the region ought to address cultural practices like traditional forecasting.

Through the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program, The Government of Uganda intends to contribute to human security and promote conditions of recovery and development in Karamoja by removing illegal guns from the population⁶. The availability of illegal arms in the community is partly blamed for the insecurity and underdevelopment in the region.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

The recently concluded elections also affected the security situation as there was minimal response by both government and civil society to the spiraling conflict in the region during this period. The period being the climax of the Presidential and Parliamentary elections, politicians shied away from enforcing the disarmament policy and enforcing recovery of raided or stolen livestock. The result was the increase in conflict as indicated in the data. The forceful disarmament that starts in April immediately after the elections was a response to the deteriorating security situation in the region.

There are allegations that the forceful disarmament is not being implemented uniformly in the region. It is reported that the Jie of Kotido were receiving the brunt of the forceful disarmament more than their Dodoth neighbors. This is likely to result into some communities having arms while others may not. This will result into the latter being raided of their livestock.

Livestock management is also changing because of the inability of the people to ensure safety of their livestock. Whereas it is argued in the baseline report⁷ that livestock was being kept in temporary settlements some kilometers from the permanent settlements because of the fear of attracting raiders home, and that these livestock were being protected by the warriors, most livestock is now being kept in the homes because of the inability to protect them in the temporary settlements as a result of the ongoing disarmament exercise. If this trend continues, the likelihood of women and children being caught in the raids will increase.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

There exist reports from the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS-NET) and other meteorological data that may help in planning and development of policies that may enable to reduce the impact of some of natural phenomena like drought. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), a program intended to provide advisory services to farmers and pastoralists under the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), could use such data to warn their clients of impending rains or droughts.

The disarmament program on the other hand is a government program through which peace and security may be restored in the region providing opportunity for social and economic development that has eluded the region since the colonial era. However, the participation of other stakeholders, especially development partners and civil society organizations, will be critical in bringing about economic and social development to the region. This is emphasized in the “Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program”.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The main approach adopted by government to mitigate conflicts in the region during this reporting period has been the launch of forceful disarmament. The removal of illegal guns from the warriors is expected to reduce conflict between the different groups and therefore bring about peace. However, the components for conflict resolution and peace building under the comprehensive disarmament program should be utilized by the various stakeholders including government, development agencies, and civil society to enhance peace in the area.

⁶ See Republic of Uganda, 2005, Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program. Kampala

⁷ See the Baseline Report of Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster on CEWARN Website: www.cewarn.org.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TER	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Coordinate government and civil society initiatives for conflict resolution and peace building in the region; ◆ Respond to immediate indications of conflict and alerts. ◆ Respond to alerts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish response structures at Districts and/or sub counties where both governmental and civil society initiatives converge in order to provide early warning and early response to conflict situations. ◆ Work with government and stakeholders to pursue a coordinated approach to disarmament while addressing the political and development lacuna that have been the root causes of pastoral conflicts as proposed in the “Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program”. ◆ Participate in coordinating the common strategy for disarmament between Uganda and Kenya. However, pursue the option of including Sudan and Ethiopia in this strategy. ◆ Liaise with the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons over the flow of illegal firearms in the region.
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Utilize traditional institutions and structures to encourage sharing of resources, peace building and conflict resolution ◆ Invoke the traditional institutions and structures to promote the disarmament program. The traditional institutions should work with government and CSOs for sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mobilize the local community, involving both genders, and involve them in planning and prioritizing for the development of the region. ◆ Encourage various self-help initiatives for development as a strategy of involving the local communities.
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Coordinated civil society activities aimed at conflict resolution, peace building, service provision, and development in order to avoid duplication, and therefore have impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Work with government for coordinated and peaceful disarmament ◆ Conduct civic education to encourage cultures that promote peace and development but discourage violence. ◆ Liaise with the relevant government structures to bolster development and service delivery.
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Work with relevant line ministries for planning and funding peace building, service delivery and development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Introduce viable alternatives for survival and livelihood in line with government's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in order to reduce the people's reliance on livestock

Appendix 1: Definitions of the Incident Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clash	all incident	Month & Year	Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C
July 2003	0	6	26	2	34	July 2003	26	0	0.0
August 2003	0	2	29	0	31	August 2003	16	2	12.5
Sept 2003	0	7	24	2	33	September 2003	51	0	0.0
Oct 2003	0	10	22	2	34	October 2003	106	0	0.0
Nov 2003	0	3	13	3	19	November 2003	50	0	0.0
Dec 2003	0	5	6	1	12	December 2003	35	5	14.3
Jan 2004	0	2	14	4	20	January 2004	39	2	5.1
Feb 2004	0	4	11	2	17	February 2004	24	10	41.7
March 2004	1	7	14	3	25	March 2004	131	0	0.0
April 2004	0	4	29	0	33	April 2004	48	0	0.0
May 2004	0	3	22	0	25	May 2004	31	0	0.0
June 2004	1	6	17	1	25	June 2004	54	0	0.0
July 2004	1	6	13	0	20	July 2004	36	0	0.0
Aug 2004	0	7	9	5	21	August 2004	33	0	0.0
Sept 2004	1	5	13	0	19	September 2004	19	0	0.0
Oct 2004	0	9	8	0	17	October 2004	9	0	0.0
Nov 2004	0	5	6	1	12	November 2004	13	0	0.0
Dec 2004	0	2	17	1	20	December 2004	8	0	0.0
Jan 2005	0	3	13	0	16	January 2005	9	1	11.1
Feb 2005	0	5	16	1	22	February 2005	62	4	6.5
March 2005	1	1	47	2	51	March 2005	85	4	4.7
April 2005	0	12	31	2	45	April 2005	34	4	11.8
May 2005	1	3	17	2	23	May 2005	11	1	9.1
June 2005	0	5	39	0	44	June 2005	19	2	10.5
July 2005	2	14	13	3	32	July 2005	108	10	9.3
August 2005	0	8	9	2	19	August 2005	27	0	0.0
Sept 2005	0	22	30	0	52	September 2005	85	20	23.5
Oct 2005	0	24	40	8	72	October 2005	65	8	12.3
Nov 2005	0	8	18	2	28	November 2005	15	5	33.3
Dec 2005	0	18	26	2	46	December 2005	22	2	9.1
Jan 2006	0	10	24	2	36	January 2006	38	13	0.0
Feb 2006	2	6	24	2	34	February 2006	138	3	0.0
March 2006	0	22	50	2	74	March 2006	110	19	0.0
April 2006	0	12	10	6	28	April 2006	26	6	0.0
totals	8	136	469	37	551	totals	1057	86	4.3

Livestock Losses (low estimate of abducted and slaughtered minus recovered)																		
Month & Year	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003	Oct 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2003	Jan 2004	Feb 2004	March 2004	April 2004	May 2004	June 2004	July 2004	Aug 2004	Sept 2004	Oct 2004	Nov 04	Dec 2004
Net Loss	829	448	9102	2635	2437	868	2091	2135	5386	3007	1762	1184	978	598	1538	1342	150	778
Month & Year	Jan 2005	Feb 2005	March 2005	April 2005	May 2005	June 2005	July 2005	Aug 2005	Sept 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	March 2006	April 2006	Total July 03–April 06	
Net Loss	431	553	8002	4345	1068	1196	1097	232	1792	8578	597	577	1536	1808	2660	7	71,747	

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Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined	Month & Year	Society/Culture	Politics/Governance	Economy/Environment
July 2003	22.0	48.9	12.0	17.3	29.5	July 2003	57.5	40.4	40.5
August 2003	35.9	48.1	15.6	13.9	33.5	August 2003	53.3	37.2	40.0
September 2003	35.0	48.8	15.7	16.4	33.8	September 2003	52.6	37.1	40.4
October 2003	43.4	48.8	17.6	11.2	36.0	October 2003	51.4	36.4	40.6
November 2003	47.5	49.2	23.3	19.6	39.4	November 2003	52.6	36.3	43.8
December 2003	39.1	45.7	22.0	7.9	34.5	December 2003	54.8	35.9	36.1
January 2004	32.3	48.1	24.3	12.6	34.7	January 2004	53.5	36.7	32.1
February 2004	35.6	47.0	21.5	10.0	34.2	February 2004	51.2	36.9	33.6
March 2004	37.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	34.8	March 2004	49.9	32.2	31.9
April 2004	37.3	50.1	16.7	5.5	34.2	April 2004	46.8	30.0	31.1
May 2004	42.7	49.0	14.3	17.6	35.5	May 2004	45.5	28.7	32.6
June 2004	42.3	48.9	15.0	23.5	36.1	June 2004	49.6	30.2	33.4
July 2004	41.1	51.9	20.5	27.9	38.8	July 2004	52.2	30.0	34.5
August 2004	41.3	48.9	19.9	14.6	36.3	August 2004	45.1	27.2	31.2
September 2004	52.8	46.2	24.7	7.5	39.0	September 2004	44.1	25.5	32.9
October 2004	50.2	53.6	24.9	4.7	41.0	October 2004	37.8	20.2	26.6
November 2004	52.5	53.9	19.6	5.2	40.3	November 2004	36.7	21.1	23.8
December 2004	45.6	54.6	13.3	0.0	36.8	December 2004	37.7	22.3	25.3
January 2005	38.9	54.8	18.5	5.6	38.9	January 2005	41.2	27.5	30.6
February 2005	36.9	53.7	15.2	7.5	36.9	February 2005	37.8	23.4	26.0
March 2005	39.8	53.6	19.5	10.5	39.8	March 2005	40.8	23.5	27.5
April 2005	37.5	51.0	19.0	10.0	37.5	April 2005	40.6	26.1	31.7
May 2005	38.4	50.7	18.6	1.5	38.4	May 2005	42.9	30.8	34.5
June 2005	41.2	52.6	27.4	5.2	41.2	June 2005	37.0	29.4	31.4
July 2005	42.1	52.4	28.4	8.8	42.1	July 2005	37.6	28.9	33.7
August 2005	40.0	53.7	25.8	7.1	31.8	August 2005	43.7	30.6	25.4
September 2005	41.5	54.1	20.8	16.3	30.0	September 2005	40.4	28.9	29.5
October 2005	45.2	51.3	20.4	4.8	37.5	October 2005	38.6	31.7	25.6
November 2005	35.1	50.6	22.7	3.3	35.2	November 2005	40.5	33.5	23.1
December 2005	37.1	49.9	22.4	4.2	35.2	December 2005	41.8	31.7	33.1
January 2006	33.6	52.8	25.6	2.5	36.3	January 2006	39.8	30.0	31.1
February 2006	24.5	54.0	19.2	5.9	33.1	February 2006	42.9	35.2	36.8
March 2006	31.4	52.7	14.2	16.3	33.9	March 2006	50.6	31.5	26.3
April 2006	32.9	48.1	16.4	9.1	32.5	April 2006	47.2	32.4	26.1

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

Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined
July 2003	0.0	72.4	58.1	76.0	72.2
August 2003	0.0	71.5	59.3	74.3	71.1
September 2003	0.0	72.8	59.1	73.6	70.8
October 2003	0.0	72.7	58.3	73.0	70.2
November 2003	0.0	66.9	56.6	70.4	67.4
December 2003	0.0	72.2	60.4	73.2	70.7
January 2004	0.0	77.7	61.7	75.2	73.0
February 2004	0.0	81.8	66.9	72.1	72.2
March 2004	0.0	81.4	66.1	74.6	73.8
April 2004	0.0	84.7	66.0	78.6	77.0
May 2004	0.0	83.7	65.4	79.9	77.7
June 2004	0.0	81.7	61.8	78.6	75.8
July 2004	0.0	75.1	59.4	78.3	74.4
August 2004	0.0	88.3	66.8	80.4	78.7
September 2004	0.0	87.3	63.0	78.5	76.6
October 2004	0.0	95.1	69.3	83.3	82.0
November 2004	0.0	92.0	72.6	86.5	84.6
December 2004	0.0	95.1	71.4	87.4	85.3
January 2005	0.0	94.7	70.2	84.0	82.6
February 2005	0.0	90.3	75.6	82.3	81.9
March 2005	0.0	87.7	67.6	80.5	78.9
April 2005	0.0	86.3	68.0	83.2	80.7
May 2005	0.0	87.2	70.4	79.0	78.30
June 2005	0.0	92.2	72.5	79.8	79.84
July 2005	0.0	85.9	69.0	80.1	78.70
August 2005	0.0	86.2	69.4	82.1	80.19
September 2005	0.0	82.8	71.3	81.6	79.85
October 2005	0.0	87.7	74.8	82.0	81.28
November 2005	0.0	89.2	71.0	84.3	82.36
December 2005	0.0	90.3	62.2	82.5	79.59
January 2006	0.0	92.4	64.4	84.7	81.77
February 2006	0.0	85.5	65.6	81.9	79.25
March 2006	0.0	80.0	67.5	81.9	79.19
April 2006	0.0	83.0	71.8	84.5	81.95