

# The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN)



*in the*

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

**CEWARN Country Updates: May – August 2006**

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For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU  
8 September 2010

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CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

# IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

## CEWARN Country Update

**Update Period:**

May through August 2006

**Area of Reporting:**

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

**National Research Institute:**

Center for Basic Research, Kampala, Uganda

**Country Coordinator:**

Coordinator: Peter O. Otim

Assistant: Joseph Muhumuza

Report to Ugandan CEWERU

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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 May 2006 through August 2006, set in the context of all field reports submitted from May 2006 through August 2006. The reporting locations on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period<sup>1</sup>. 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 May 2006 through August 2006, 147 human deaths were recorded, and 4,000 livestock were reported lost. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 117 violent incidents, of which only 4 (about 5%) involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in May 2006 while Peace Indicators were highest in August 2006.

The field data shows a relatively high conflict situation in the reporting period with May and June being the highest. In July the conflict situation begins to decrease with August showing the lowest.

The forceful disarmament has resulted into a general reduction of conflict in the region during the reporting period as the warriors shied away from raiding because of fear of being tracked by the military. The warriors also on the other hand, were reported to have ceased carrying their guns openly as they used to or engage in such activities related to raiding like traditional forecasting, and pre and post rite blessings. However, the forceful disarmament led to an increase in recorded assaults related to cordon and search operations by the military.

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

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The reporting period covered the wettest period in the region – following the onset of the rains in April. This is often a period of changes in the grazing patterns and also in the alliances as the communities migrate to drier areas. They do this to take advantage of the forage in these areas that wilts at the stop of the rains because of the poor soils. This was also the period when the military operations under the disarmament program commenced. The increase in violence in the next months is related to the response by the warriors to the disarmament exercise where the communities that were disarmed were immediately attacked and raided by those that had not been disarmed.

This scenario contributed to the resistance of the community to the disarmament since the communities protested that the military did not offer protection to them after they are disarmed.

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*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.*

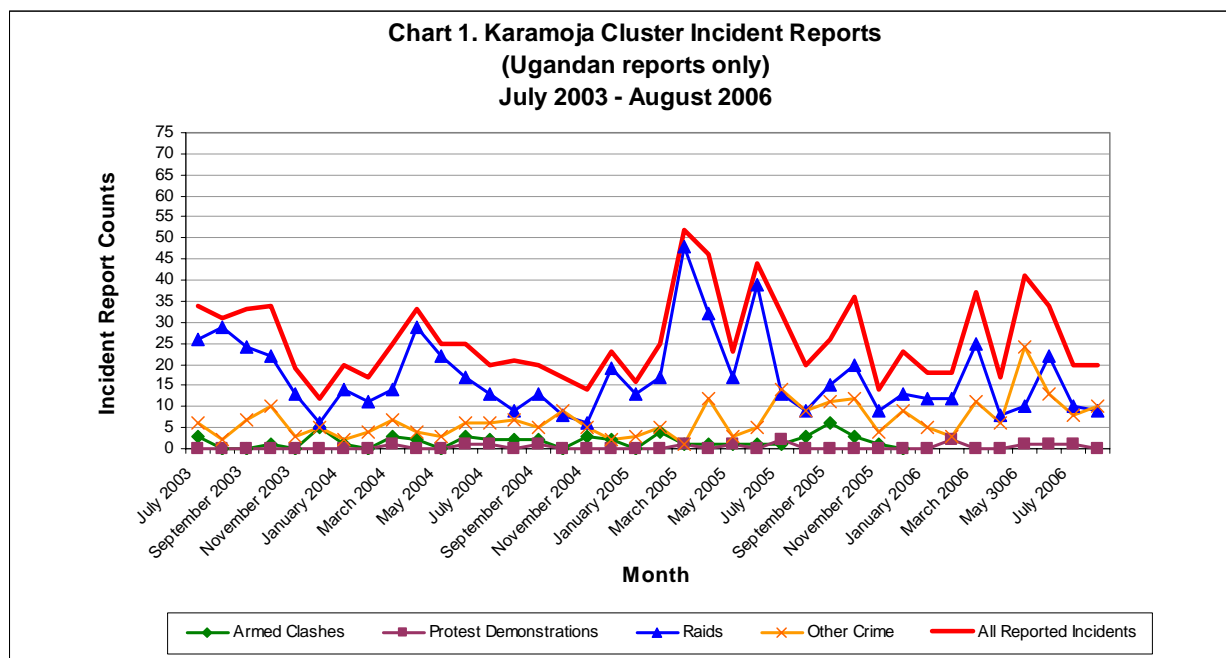
*Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact [cewarn@ethionet.et](mailto:cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update Sept-Dec 2006 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is 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.*

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

### Current Baseline Analysis

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

**Chart 1** (below) presents the frequency of violent incident counts for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.



A total of **117** violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period; of which **3** were Protest Demonstrations, **55** were Other Crimes, **51** were Raids, and **10** were Armed Clashes<sup>2</sup>. March had the highest number of violent incident reports and April the lowest. Among the **117** incidents reported, only 4 (about 5%) were identified as cross-border incidents in that the protagonists were from Kenya involving the Pokot attacking or raiding the Sabiny of Kapchorwa district.

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 is found in both Uganda and Kenya, and has consistently been responsible for the cross-border incidents in Uganda. They attack and raid livestock from the Sabiny of Kapchorwa district in Uganda. The reports also showed that the Pokot community took advantage of their being in both countries to evade state authorities from either side of the border as they run from one country to the other. Reports on the disarmament exercise in Uganda indicated that most Pokot warriors from Uganda fled to Kenya to seek refuge amongst their fellow Pokot in West Pokot District. There have also been reports of Pokot from Kenya crossing into Uganda when there are disarmament operations, or any other security operations mounted by the Kenya government. This therefore calls for coordinated efforts by the two governments to curb the continuing insecurity caused by the Pokot in the border areas

<sup>2</sup> For full description of Indicators see Appendix 1.

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The category of 'Other Crime' consists of assaults and banditry. The incidents that occurred as assaults were as a result of those incidents where the military cordoned off villages and conducted searches to recover illegal guns as part of the disarmament exercise. Indeed, some guns were recovered during these operations. There was a dramatic increase in this category during the reporting period, and this was mainly because of the 'cordon and search' military operations in which the military rounded off individuals and took especially the able-bodied men to the military barracks or detachments for questioning and would only be released either after confirmation that they had already handed in their guns. This has been a controversial mode of disarmament with civil society organizations protesting against it and accusing the military of human rights violations in the process as people are alleged to have been tortured in detentions and forced to confess that they have a gun even when they did not. The UNDP-funded assistance for the disarmament exercise was suspended end of June<sup>3</sup> after what was referred to as persistent violations of human rights by military personnel during the operations. There were also allegations that the people would then seek to purchase guns to have their relatives released. This was vehemently contested by the military in the reporting period.

From 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> July 2006, a team of 9 Ambassadors and representatives of Heads of Missions from the European Union countries visited Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong districts on a fact finding mission following allegations of human rights abuses committed by the military in executing the forceful disarmament. The diplomats met with local leadership and civil society. One month later, from 13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> August 2006, a team of Uganda Government officials led by the Office of the Prime Minister also visited the Karamoja region also to investigate reports of human rights abuses by the military during the disarmament operations. The team comprised Officials from the Office of the President, Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF), the Police, and Uganda Human Rights Commission.

The Military Battles that were recorded in the reporting period were related to the forceful disarmament. At the initiation of the cordon and search operations, the military sometimes met resistance from the warriors as they mistook the military for raiders, and in the resulting exchange of fire a number of deaths occurred.

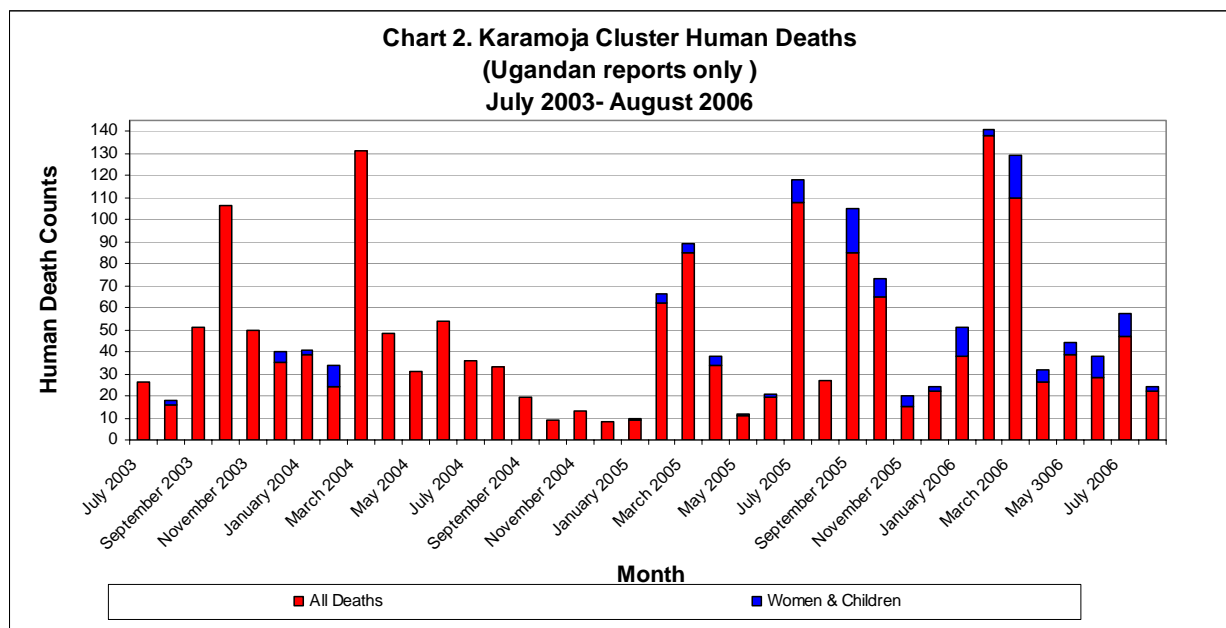
There were 3 protest demonstrations reported. One of them happened on May 10, 2006 at Kalapata parish in Kalapata Sub-County in the newly created Kaabong District. In the incident, Dodoth warriors mobilized and moved into the former camp where the UPDF and Local Defence Units (LDUs) had pitched their detachment. They burned down all the mud-and-wattle huts in protest against the presence of the military in the area. The warriors found the presence of the military in that location an obstacle for their free movement and mobilization especially for raids. The other protest demonstration occurred on July 30, 2006 in the same Area of Reporting, in Kaabong town, following a bye-election for Member of Parliament. After Farther Simon Lokodo was declared winner, his supporters beat up those of the arch-rival, Samson Ilukor in Kapedo sub-county on the 29th. When the information reached Kaabong town, the district headquarters, the supporters of the losing candidate held a protest demonstration against the assault on their agents in Kapedo the previous day. Supporters of the winner immediately organized and attacked the demonstrators and a fight soon ensued. It took the UPDF to stop the clash after they fired in the air. As a result, 10 people were injured, 4 of them women.

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<sup>3</sup> Reported in the New Vision newspaper of June 29, 2006

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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

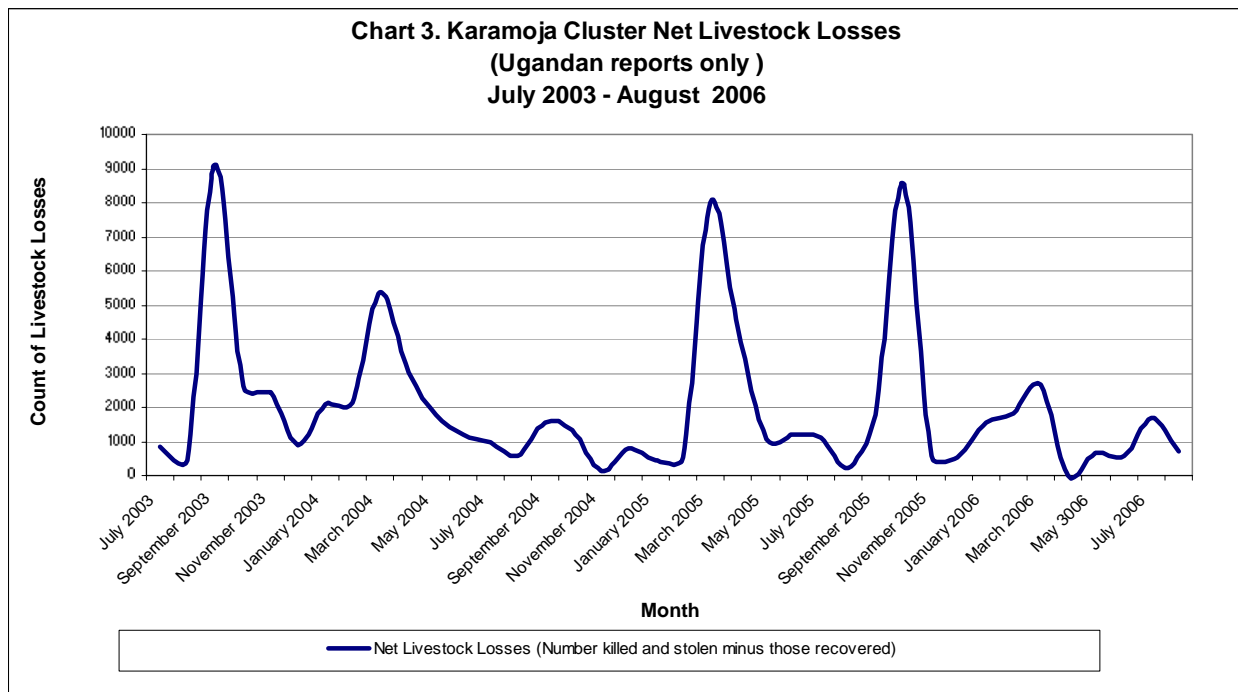


A total number of 147 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period, down from 312 in the previous period of January to April 2006. The number of human deaths ranged from 22 in August, 28 in June, 36 in May to a high of 47 in July. One of the possible reasons for the drop in the death rate from the previous reporting period is the ongoing disarmament exercise. Since it is the cattle raids that account for most of the deaths in the region, the reduction of the raids as a result of the ongoing disarmament exercise must have contributed to the reduction in the deaths. The warriors are increasingly finding it difficult to engage in large raids and also do not want to engage in battles as this would attract the military to recover the guns as this is proof that they possess guns.

The field data shows that some of the dead included women and children. Both June and July had 10 deaths of women and children each as opposed to 5 in May and 2 in August. As such a total of 27 women and children were killed in the reporting period. One incident that contributed to most of the deaths in July occurred in Lokanayona parish in Loyoro sub-county, Dodoth county. Some 23 school children from Lokanayona Primary School were on their way to fetch water from a nearby borehole in the evening when they met Jie warriors who were apparently on their way to raid in Dodoth county. Knowing that the children would somehow report what they had seen, the warriors decided to shoot at the children killing 7 of them instantly and injuring another 6.

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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



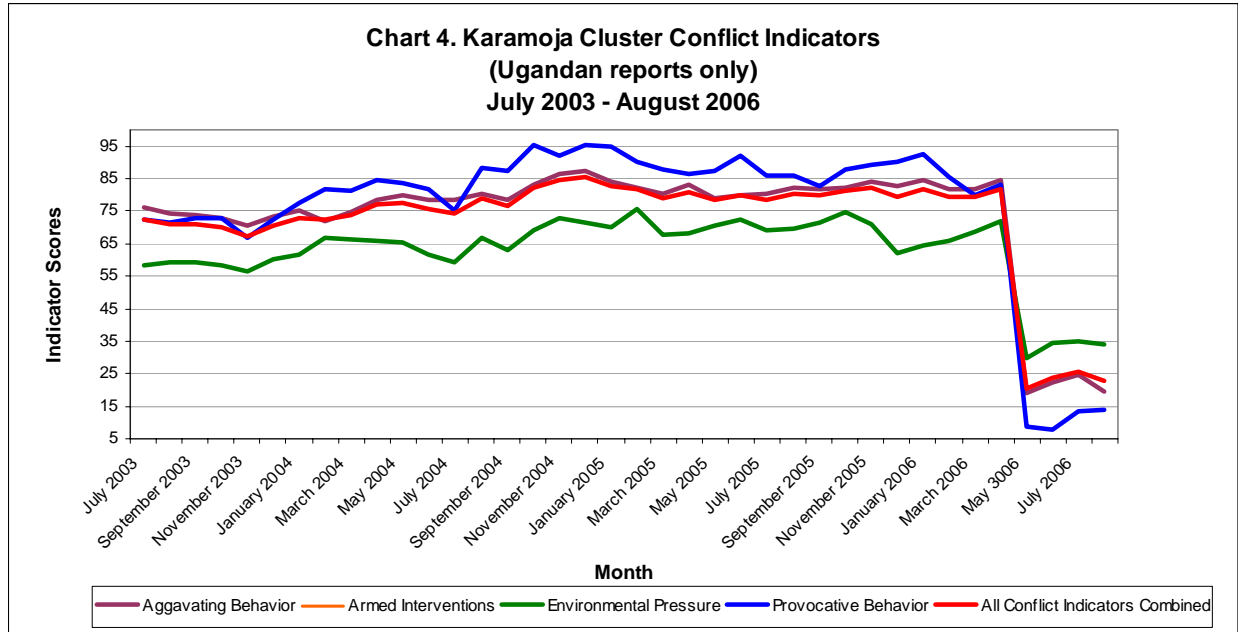
A total of 4,000 livestock were reported raided in the reporting period. Whereas the highest number of raids were reported in June (22), the same month recorded the lowest number of livestock lost (582). July on the other hand had 1,682 livestock losses, the highest loss in a single month in the reporting period, but a low of 10 reported raids. One of the incidents that contributed to this is a raid that occurred on July 22 in which Jie warriors raided over 900 head of cattle from the Matheniko at Naroo grazing area, Nakadeli parish, Rupa sub-county in Matheniko county, Moroto district. The Matheniko lost 8 people and 6 got injured when they attempted to confront the raiders. The number is said to have overwhelmed the Matheniko defence.

Such incidents as the one above have contributed to the bitterness some communities have against what they consider poor implementation of the disarmament exercise where some communities are disarmed and others are not.

However, the view is that it may not be possible for the military to deploy in the whole Karamoja region in order to conduct simultaneous disarmament. The problem is that there is no adequate protection given to the communities that have been disarmed. This is what should be implemented as a confidence building measure to assure the communities of government protection in the wake of their not having guns.

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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 Indicators<sup>4</sup>. The data shows a dramatic decline in all the conflict indicators in the reporting period.

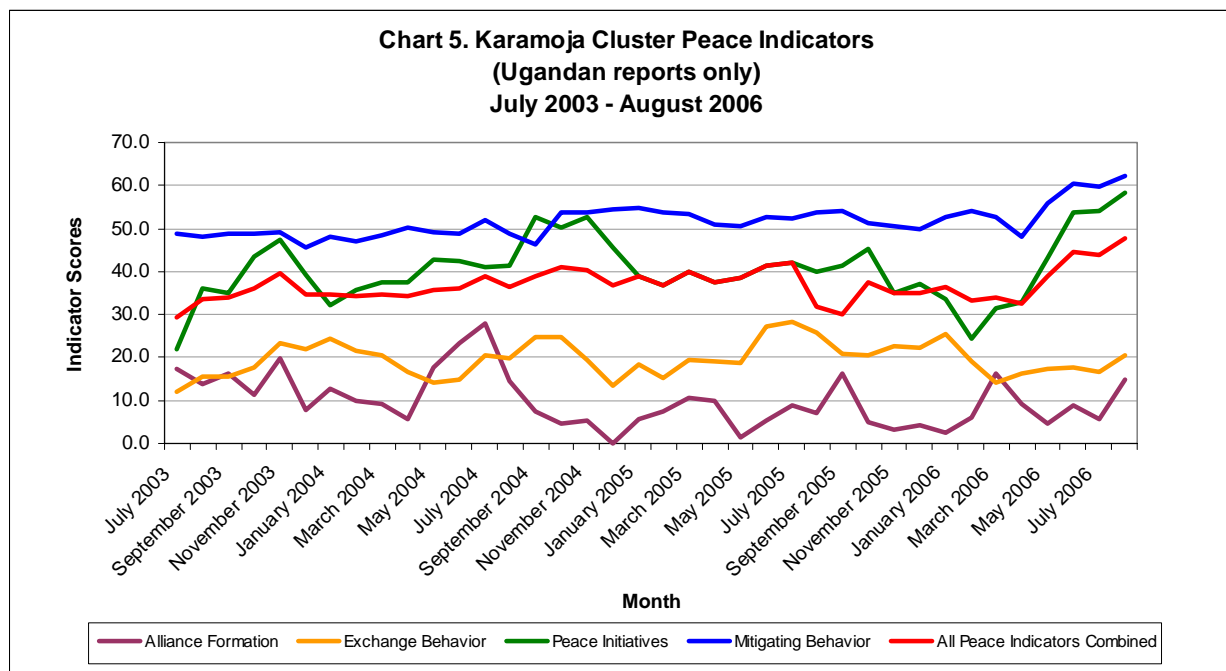
The main explanation for this scenario is the forceful disarmament exercise which is under implementation in the region. As a result, Aggravating Behavior, which includes indicators like use of security escorts, bullets used as commodities, small arms availability, and post raid blessings recorded a reduction as the warriors shied away from such activities related to raiding. Whereas it is believed that the warriors still possess guns, the guns are no longer carried openly as it was in the past because of the disarmament exercise. Environmental Pressures (composed of parameters like livestock on secure grazing areas) also declined, although it conspicuously stands out as the highest – probably as grazing patterns were affected by the resultant insecurity caused as warriors fled certain areas in fear of the forceful disarmament operations. Provocative Behaviors similarly dropped as all-male migration, pre-raid blessing and traditional forecasting could not be observed as the communities avoided acts that can be construed as preparing for cattle raids and other violent activities.

<sup>4</sup> For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.



## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined<sup>5</sup>.

Alliance Formation remained at a low level through the reporting period, although there is a rise in July/August. This could be as a result of the new alliances that the communities sought to forge as the livestock management and access to secure grazing areas were affected by the ongoing disarmament. The Bokora-Matheniko alliance that was formed sometime mid-March 2006 to share grazing land and provide protection to the livestock still holds.

Exchange Behaviors remained low because inter-group sharing, inter-group marriages, gift offering and cross-border trade were interrupted by the ongoing forceful disarmament exercise.

There was a steep rise in Peace Initiatives during the period. This is related to the increase in peace initiatives by especially civil society organizations following the allegations of human rights abuses by the military during the cordon and search operations under the disarmament exercise.

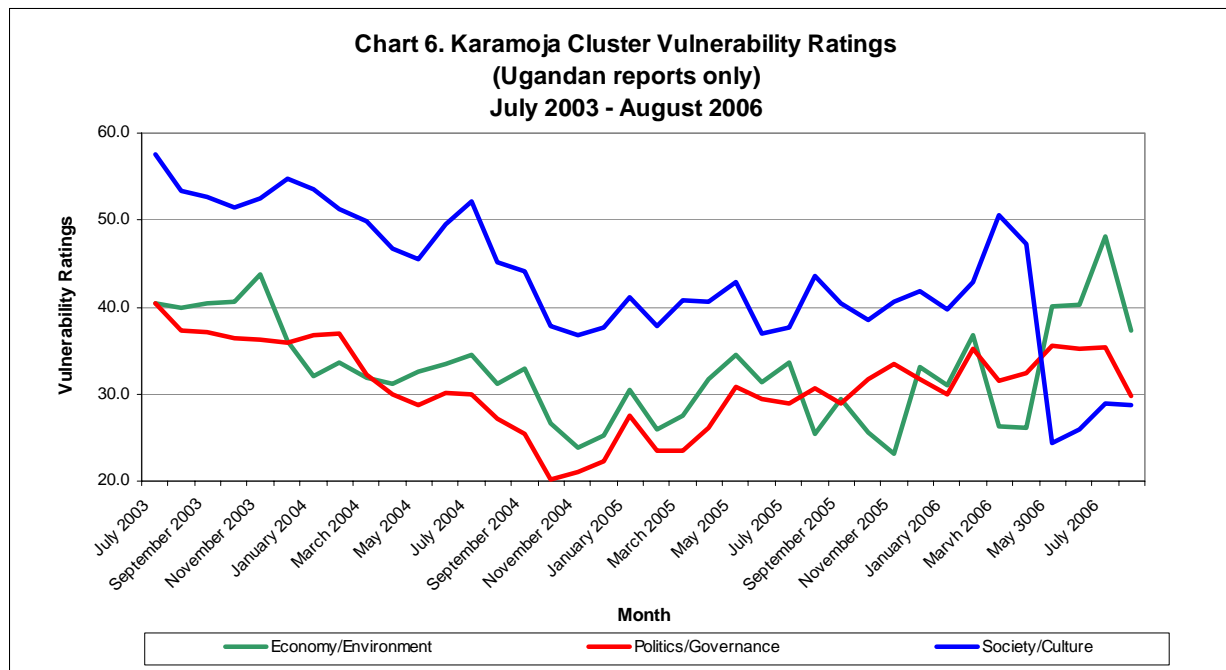
Mitigating Behavior is also at an all time high, and is the highest of all the peace indicators in the period. The increase is related to the increased conflict mitigation activities by civil society as response to the conflicts caused by the effects of the forceful disarmament.

The All Peace Indicators Combined are rising in the reporting period to an all time high since the collection of data started in July 2003, and this is related to the factors described above. Peace initiatives should, however, not only be in response to the alleged abuses by the military or similar activities by government agents, but should also respond to the human rights abuses by the warriors on other groups within and without the region. Concerted and sustained peace-building in the region may lead to de-escalation of conflict and improvement of the security situation in the region.

<sup>5</sup> For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2.

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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 a sharp rise in June/July and an equally sharp drop in August. The rise could be related to the changes in grazing patterns as a result of the fear the forceful disarmament created amongst the warriors. The fear of victimization by the military during the operations also initially resulted into concentration of livestock in certain areas – resulting into the initial increase in environmental pressure. However, the continued access to and functioning of markets could have contributed to the eventual decline in the Environment/Economic Vulnerability Ratings. The general food shortage reported during the period may have contributed to the continued functioning of the markets.

The Politics/Governance vulnerability ratings remained low and declining. The decline could be related to the slowing of political activity as forceful disarmament was intensified and involved not only the local communities, but also civil society and the donor community.

There was sharp decline in the Society/Culture vulnerability ratings in May. The most plausible explanation is the disruptions in society that the cordon and search operations under forceful disarmament. Since most men fled their homes, and there were reports of the local people also turning into ‘night commuters’ where some left their homes and spent the nights on the verandahs especially in Moroto town in fear of the cordon and search operations.

## **IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster**

### **Comparative Analysis**

The data for this reporting period indicates that the cordon and search operations by the military under the forceful disarmament phase of the disarmament program affected not only the social fabric in the communities, but also livestock management methods that the people have used over time. Whereas there was a significant decline in conflict – and consequently human deaths and livestock raided as the warriors shied away from raiding because of fear of retaliation from the military, the sustainability of this scenario is questionable because this disarmament method has been criticized by the local people, civil society organizations in the area, some politicians, and the donor community because of alleged human rights abuses by the military. However, it is important that government maintains pressure against lawlessness and impunity that has reigned in the region for long. It should also provide adequate protection and security to those communities already disarmed.

### **Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors**

Reports of food shortage during the reporting period are related to the food failure arising from the failed rains in the previous rainy season. Food shortage necessitates increased reliance on livestock products and is often one of the push factors for cattle raids. However, traditional practices, like forecasting, that are relied upon for predicting raids and protecting livestock are part of the livestock management practices. Whereas these could not easily be known during this period because of fear of the military, attempts at addressing such structural factors that exacerbate conflict ought to be included in peace-building initiatives. The aim of removing illegal guns and providing for human security under the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program will contribute to social and economic development in the region if handled properly and on a sustainable basis.

### **Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors**

Whereas the ongoing forceful disarmament launched by government discouraged the warriors from concentrating their livestock in areas where water and pastures are easily accessible but rather where they feel more secure, it has also resulted into changes in livestock management that has increased the potential for increased conflict. Allegations of some communities being disarmed more than others are related to the inadequacy of protection of livestock and may result into victim communities seeking to revenge against perpetrators of raids.

The animosity against the military needs to be countered by improvement in the method of the forceful disarmament. This will help in improving the always negative attitude the people have against *Aryang* (military/government).

### **Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors**

The disarmament program is aimed at removing illegal guns that are being used to perpetrate violence in the region in form of cattle raids. If this exercise is successful, the resultant peace will encourage and attract social and economic developed to the region. The success of the program however necessitates the involvement of other stakeholders – including neighboring countries, development agencies etc.

## **IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster**

The use of reports from the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS-NET) and other meteorological data may help in planning and formulation of policies that may enable to reduce the impact of some structural conflict aggravating factors like drought. National programs like the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) under the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) could provide advisory services to pastoralists, not only as early warning against droughts or for good weather, but also on best practices.

### **Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors**

Whereas the disarmament program is intended to mitigate conflicts in the region by removing illegal guns in the possession of the warriors and thereby reduce violent conflict in the region, there is need for more effort on conflict resolution and peace building strategies by the various stakeholders including government, development agencies, and civil society to enhance peace in the area. Discussions on alternatives to cordon and search approach should be discussed with civil society organizations, which can then prepare the communities for disarmament.

**IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster**

**Human Deaths, Net Livestock Losses and Incident Counts of Uganda by Areas of Reporting**

<b>AOR</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Human Deaths</b>	<b>Livestock losses</b>
<b>Nakapiripirit</b>	May-06	4	3	96
	Jun-06	0	0	0
	Jul-06	1	2	346
	Aug-06	3	26	617
<b>Pokot County, Nakapiripirit District</b>	Total	8	31	1059
	May-06	4	9	276
	Jun-06	5	0	0
	Jul-06	5	6	319
	Aug-06	2	3	0
<b>Lobwar County, Kotido District</b>	Total	16	18	595
	May-06	20	19	72
	Jun-06	16	7	179
	Jul-06	5	12	0
	Aug-06	5	0	0
<b>Dodoth County, Kotido District</b>	Total	46	38	251
	May-06	3	5	136
	Jun-06	0	0	0
	Jul-06	4	17	37
	Aug-06	1	1	13
<b>Moroto District</b>	Total	8	23	186
	May-06	7	3	80
	Jun-06	10	7	403
	Jul-06	5	10	980
	Aug-06	7	2	423
<b>Kotido</b>	Total	29	22	1886
	May-06	0	0	0
	Jun-06	0	14	0
	Jul-06	8	0	0
	Aug-06	2	1	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>4000</b>

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

### RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

<b>ACTORS</b>	<b>SHORT TERM</b>	<b>MEDIUM TERM</b>
<b>CEWERU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The CEWERU should play a more significant role in bringing together the stakeholders to discuss best practices and approaches for the disarmament program.</li> <li>◆ Coordinate government and civil society initiatives for conflict resolution and peace building in the region;</li> <li>◆ Respond to immediate indications of conflict and alerts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Expedite the establishment of 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.</li> <li>◆ Work with government and stakeholders to pursue a sustainable 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”.</li> <li>◆ Participate in coordinating the common strategy for disarmament between Uganda and Kenya; and initiate contact between Uganda and Sudan.</li> <li>◆ Liaise with the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons over the flow of illegal firearms in the region, much of which occurs across the Uganda-Sudan border.</li> <li>◆ Mobilize the local community, involving both genders, and involve them in planning and prioritizing for the development of the region.</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mobilize the use of traditional institutions and structures to encourage sharing of resources, peace building and conflict resolution</li> <li>◆ Encourage the traditional institutions and structures to promote the disarmament program. Traditional institutions and structures are critical for sustainability of the program.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mobilize the local community, involving both genders, and involve them in planning and prioritizing for the development of the region.</li> <li>◆ Encourage various self-help initiatives for development as a strategy of mobilizing and involving the local communities.</li> </ul>
<b>CIVIL SOCIETY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Coordinated civil society activities aimed at conflict resolution, peace building, service provision, and development in order to avoid duplication, and therefore have impact. The need for coordinated initiatives is critical.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Work with government for a peaceful, coordinated and sustainable disarmament</li> <li>◆ Conduct civic education to mobilize communities, and encourage those traditions that promote peace and development and discourage violence.</li> <li>◆ Liaise with the government to popularize development and service delivery initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Work with relevant line ministries and other government programs to support planning and funding peace building, service delivery and development initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Support initiatives that seek to provide scientific alternatives for survival and livelihood in order to reduce the people’s reliance on livestock. This support could be provided through the Government’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).</li> </ul>

# IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

## Appendix 1: Description of Indicators (from the Situation Reports)

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

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

### Appendix 2: 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 Demonstration
  - *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).



## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Protest Demonstration	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
							Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	
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
September 2003	0	7	24	2	33	September 2003	51	0	0.0
October 2003	0	10	22	2	34	October 2003	106	0	0.0
November 2003	0	3	13	3	19	November 2003	50	0	0.0
December 2003	0	5	6	1	12	December 2003	35	5	14.3
January 2004	0	2	14	4	20	January 2004	39	2	5.1
February 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
August 2004	0	7	9	5	21	August 2004	33	0	0.0
September 2004	1	5	13	1	20	September 2004	19	0	0.0
October 2004	0	9	8	0	17	October 2004	9	0	0.0
November 2004	0	5	6	3	14	November 2004	13	0	0.0
December 2004	0	2	19	2	23	December 2004	8	0	0.0
January 2005	0	3	13	0	16	January 2005	9	1	11.1
February 2005	0	5	17	3	25	February 2005	62	4	6.5
March 2005	1	1	48	2	52	March 2005	85	4	4.7
April 2005	0	12	32	2	46	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	9	9	2	20	August 2005	27	0	0.0
September 2005	0	11	15	0	26	September 2005	85	20	23.5
October 2005	0	12	20	4	36	October 2005	65	8	12.3
November 2005	0	4	9	1	14	November 2005	15	5	33.3
December 2005	0	9	13	1	23	December 2005	22	2	9.1
January 2006	0	5	12	1	18	January 2006	38	13	34.2
February 2006	2	3	12	1	18	February 2006	138	3	2.2
March 2006	0	11	25	1	37	March 2006	110	19	17.3
April 2006	0	6	8	3	17	April 2006	26	6	23.1
May 2006	1	24	10	6	41	May 2006	39	5	12.8
June 2006	1	13	22	3	34	June 2006	28	10	35.7
July 2006	1	8	10	1	20	July 2006	47	10	21.3
August 2006	0	10	9	0	20	August 2006	22	2	9.1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>totals</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4.3</b>

Month & Year	July 03	Aug 03	Sept 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	April 04	May 04	June 04	July 04	Aug 04	Sept 04	Oct 04	Nov 04	Dec 04	Jan 05
Net Loss	829	448	9102	2635	2437	868	2091	2135	5386	3007	1762	1184	978	598	1538	1342	150	778	431
Month & Year	Feb 05	March 05	April 05	May 05	June 05	July 05	Aug 05	Sept 05	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 2006	Mar 06	April 06	May 06	June 06	July 06	Aug 06
Net Loss	553	8002	4345	1068	1196	1097	232	1792	8578	597	577	1536	1808	2660	0	660	582	1682	701
<b>Total 75,372</b>																			

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Society/Culture	Politics/Governance	Economy/Environment
July 2003	0.0	72.4	58.1	76.0	72.2	July 2003	57.5	40.4	40.5
August 2003	0.0	71.5	59.3	74.3	71.1	August 2003	53.3	37.2	40.0
September 2003	0.0	72.8	59.1	73.6	70.8	September 2003	52.6	37.1	40.4
October 2003	0.0	72.7	58.3	73.0	70.2	October 2003	51.4	36.4	40.6
November 2003	0.0	66.9	56.6	70.4	67.4	November 2003	52.6	36.3	43.8
December 2003	0.0	72.2	60.4	73.2	70.7	December 2003	54.8	35.9	36.1
January 2004	0.0	77.7	61.7	75.2	73.0	January 2004	53.5	36.7	32.1
February 2004	0.0	81.8	66.9	72.1	72.2	February 2004	51.2	36.9	33.6
March 2004	0.0	81.4	66.1	74.6	73.8	March 2004	49.9	32.2	31.9
April 2004	0.0	84.7	66.0	78.6	77.0	April 2004	46.8	30.0	31.1
May 2004	0.0	83.7	65.4	79.9	77.7	May 2004	45.5	28.7	32.6
June 2004	0.0	81.7	61.8	78.6	75.8	June 2004	49.6	30.2	33.4
July 2004	0.0	75.1	59.4	78.3	74.4	July 2004	52.2	30.0	34.5
August 2004	0.0	88.3	66.8	80.4	78.7	August 2004	45.1	27.2	31.2
September 2004	0.0	87.3	63.0	78.5	76.6	September 2004	44.1	25.5	32.9
October 2004	0.0	95.1	69.3	83.3	82.0	October 2004	37.8	20.2	26.6
November 2004	0.0	92.0	72.6	86.5	84.6	November 2004	36.7	21.1	23.8
December 2004	0.0	95.1	71.4	87.4	85.3	December 2004	37.7	22.3	25.3
January 2005	0.0	94.7	70.2	84.0	82.6	January 2005	41.2	27.5	30.6
February 2005	0.0	90.3	75.6	82.3	81.9	February 2005	37.8	23.4	26.0
March 2005	0.0	87.7	67.6	80.5	78.9	March 2005	40.8	23.5	27.5
April 2005	0.0	86.3	68.0	83.2	80.7	April 2005	40.6	26.1	31.7
May 2005	0.0	87.2	70.4	79.0	78.30	May 2005	42.9	30.8	34.5
June 2005	0.0	92.2	72.5	79.8	79.84	June 2005	37.0	29.4	31.4
July 2005	0.0	85.9	69.0	80.1	78.70	July 2005	37.6	28.9	33.7
August 2005	0.0	86.2	69.4	82.1	80.19	August 2005	43.7	30.6	25.4
September 2005	0.0	82.8	71.3	81.6	79.85	September 2005	40.4	28.9	29.5
October 2005	0.0	87.7	74.8	82.0	81.28	October 2005	38.6	31.7	25.6
November 2005	0.0	89.2	71.0	84.3	82.36	November 2005	40.5	33.5	23.1
December 2005	0.0	90.3	62.2	82.5	79.59	December 2005	41.8	31.7	33.1
January 2006	0.0	92.4	64.4	84.7	81.77	January 2006	39.8	30.0	31.1
February 2006	0.0	85.5	65.6	81.9	79.25	February 2006	42.9	35.2	36.8
March 2006	0.0	80.0	68.5	81.9	79.19	March 2006	50.6	31.5	26.3
April 2006	0.0	83.0	71.8	84.5	81.95	April 2006	47.2	32.4	26.1
May 2006	0.0	8.7	29.8	19.2	20.50	May 2006	24.4	35.5	40.1
June 2006	0.0	7.9	34.5	22.4	23.51	June 2006	25.9	35.2	40.3
July 2006	0.0	13.5	34.9	24.5	25.65	July 2006	29.0	35.3	48.1
August 2006	0.0	14.0	33.9	19.6	22.56	August 2006	28.7	29.8	37.2

## IGAD-CEWARN Country Update – Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
July 2003	22.0	48.9	12.0	17.3	29.5
August 2003	35.9	48.1	15.6	13.9	33.5
September 2003	35.0	48.8	15.7	16.4	33.8
October 2003	43.4	48.8	17.6	11.2	36.0
November 2003	47.5	49.2	23.3	19.6	39.4
December 2003	39.1	45.7	22.0	7.9	34.5
January 2004	32.3	48.1	24.3	12.6	34.7
February 2004	35.6	47.0	21.5	10.0	34.2
March 2004	37.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	34.8
April 2004	37.3	50.1	16.7	5.5	34.2
May 2004	42.7	49.0	14.3	17.6	35.5
June 2004	42.3	48.9	15.0	23.5	36.1
July 2004	41.1	51.9	20.5	27.9	38.8
August 2004	41.3	48.9	19.9	14.6	36.3
September 2004	52.8	46.2	24.7	7.5	39.0
October 2004	50.2	53.6	24.9	4.7	41.0
November 2004	52.5	53.9	19.6	5.2	40.3
December 2004	45.6	54.6	13.3	0.0	36.8
January 2005	38.9	54.8	18.5	5.6	38.9
February 2005	36.9	53.7	15.2	7.5	36.9
March 2005	39.8	53.6	19.5	10.5	39.8
April 2005	37.5	51.0	19.0	10.0	37.5
May 2005	38.4	50.7	18.6	1.5	38.4
June 2005	41.2	52.6	27.4	5.2	41.2
July 2005	42.1	52.4	28.4	8.8	42.1
August 2005	40.0	53.7	25.8	7.1	31.8
September 2005	41.5	54.1	20.8	16.3	30.0
October 2005	45.2	51.3	20.4	4.8	37.5
November 2005	35.1	50.6	22.7	3.3	35.2
December 2005	37.1	49.9	22.4	4.2	35.2
January 2006	33.6	52.8	25.6	2.5	36.3
February 2006	24.5	54.0	19.2	5.9	33.1
March 2006	31.4	52.7	14.2	16.3	33.9
April 2006	32.9	48.1	16.4	9.1	32.5
May 2006	43.3	56.0	17.4	4.6	39.0
June 2006	53.7	60.6	17.8	8.7	44.7
July 2006	54.1	59.6	16.7	5.5	43.9
August 2006	58.3	62.1	20.4	14.9	47.9