

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: January - April 2008

For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU
6 June 2008

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

January through April 2008

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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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 through April 2008, set in the context of all reports submitted from July 2003 through April 2008. The reporting locations on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period: Kaabong, Kapchorwa (Bukwo), Kotido, Moroto districts; Pokot county, Pian and Chekwi counties in Nakapiripirit district. This Update presents both positive and negative precursors to the pastoral conflict situations as a means to illuminate trends that can help signal imminent outbreaks or escalations or mitigate ongoing conflicts in the cluster.

For the reporting period January 2008 through April 2008, 35 human deaths were recorded, and 6,285 livestock were reported raided and stolen. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 69 violent incidents and only 5% of them involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in March 2008 while Peace indicators were highest in January 2008.

The data shows a relatively low conflict situation in the reporting period. There was a reduction in the number of incidences (69) in this period as compared to 89 of the previous September – December 2007 reporting period. This is mainly attributed to government's enhanced engagement in the area through disarmament that has reduced the arms available in the hands of the warriors and also made the warriors to avoid open clashes with the army and the response of the army once raids are carried out. The launch by the government of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme that aim at creating conditions for promoting human security and recovery in Karamoja, plus the launch by CEWARN/CEWERUs of the local peace committees and civil society organizations' enhanced engagement all contributed in the process of conflict prevention and peace-building activities in Karamoja. Weapon collection activities will be undertaken within the context of peace-building programmes, where efforts to remove weapons from society will be linked with initiatives to address the root causes of conflict, including targeted development interventions that will reduce the incidence of poverty.

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The continued long dry season which has led to famine remains a challenge for government, development partners and relief agencies as the food shortage in Karamoja region has reached crisis levels which has prompted the able-bodied and the young people to isolate the elderly and leave them to starve as they cannot fend for themselves. The return of Karamojong vulnerable children and women on the streets in Kampala and other major towns like Mbale, Iganga and Jinja is largely attributed to food shortage in Karamoja. There is therefore urgent need to rescue the situation in Karamoja as food shortage often causes increased dependence on livestock products thereby increasing demand for livestock. This will in turn probably lead to escalation of livestock raids in the region.

There is need for government and CSOs to continue engaging in peace building activities in the region and particular attention should be paid to the Bokora warriors of Moroto district as they continue to be the most aggressive group in carrying out raids.

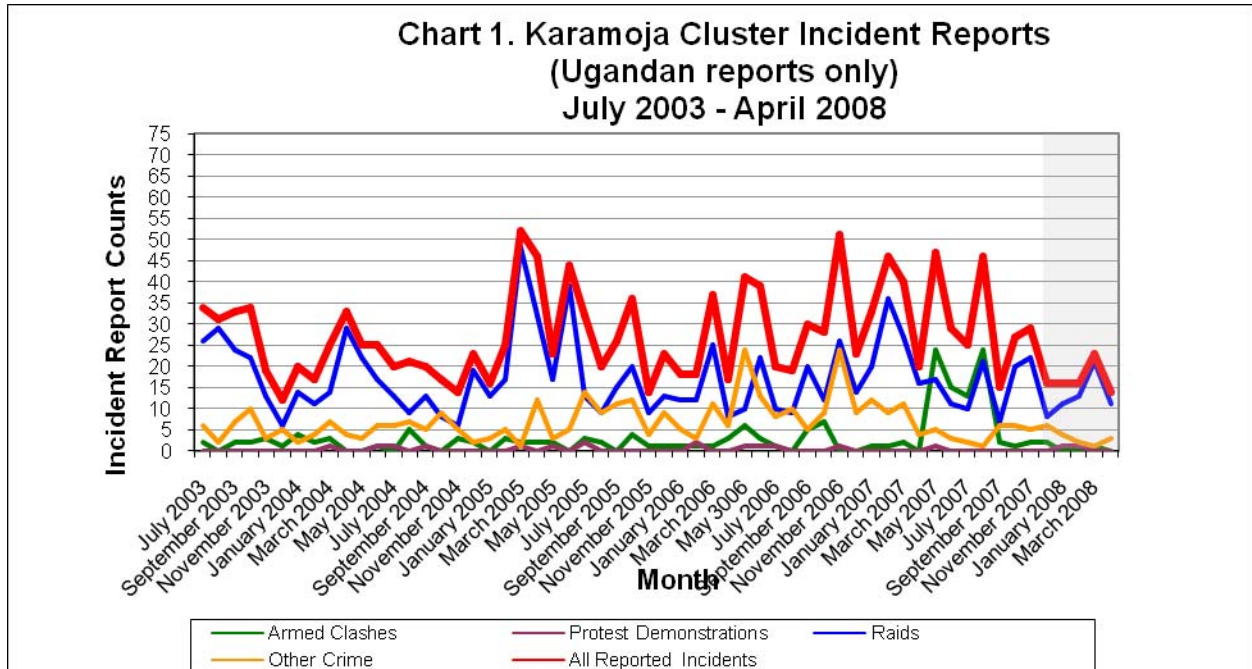
The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have contributed funds towards this effort. CEWARN in collaboration with Virtual Research Associates (VRA) developed the early warning methodology and reporting tool. Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact CEWARN (cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update May-August 2008 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in September 2008. In the course of the year these Updates will be enhanced with specific response options identified and tied to their associated thresholds of indicator values that signal pastoral conflict escalation, destabilization or violence.

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Current Baseline Analysis

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

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



A total of 69 violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period; of which 10 were Other Crimes, 56 were Raids, 2 were Protest demonstrations and 1 Armed clash¹. March had the highest number of violent incidents 23, followed by February and January with 16 respectively while April had 14 the lowest number of recorded violent incidents. Out of the 69 incidents reported, about 5% were identified as cross border incidents in that the protagonists were from Kenya involving the Turkana and the Pokot warriors. The category of ‘Other Crime’ consisting of assaults and banditry reduced from 23 of the previous reporting period to 10 in the January – April 2008 period.

The high presence of the army patrolling roads and the deployment of the Anti Stock Theft Unit made it difficult for the warriors to easily carry out banditry acts. Through the disarmament programme the army had given amnesty to warriors handing in guns but by March 2008 the army cancelled amnesty for Karimojong warriors after many of them had remained uncooperative to surrender their guns voluntarily and had decided to abandon their homes for bushes and caves in order to retain their guns. It’s reported that most Pokot warriors migrated to Kenya running away from disarmament.

¹ For full description of these Indicators, see Appendix 1

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The army's decision to scrap amnesty was reached in response to an earlier request by the council of elders for Karamoja region chaired by five speakers of the five districts of Karamoja. According to the 3rd Division commander, Brig. Patrick Kankiriho "any warrior who shall be arrested with a gun child or an elderly person shall be court martialled immediately and sentenced according to the laws governing Uganda"² (see DAILY MONITOR, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 2008)

The rise in incident reports in March was as a result of increase in livestock raids and famine. The long dry season that has affected the region increased the demand for livestock products as people became desperate for survival. An upsurge of intra and inter clan raids and killings increased as a new trend of looting food stuffs, chicken, saucepans and other valuable properties became common more than any time before. It was also reported according to the field reports that army officers were involved in thefts of livestock especially those recovered during disarmament operations.

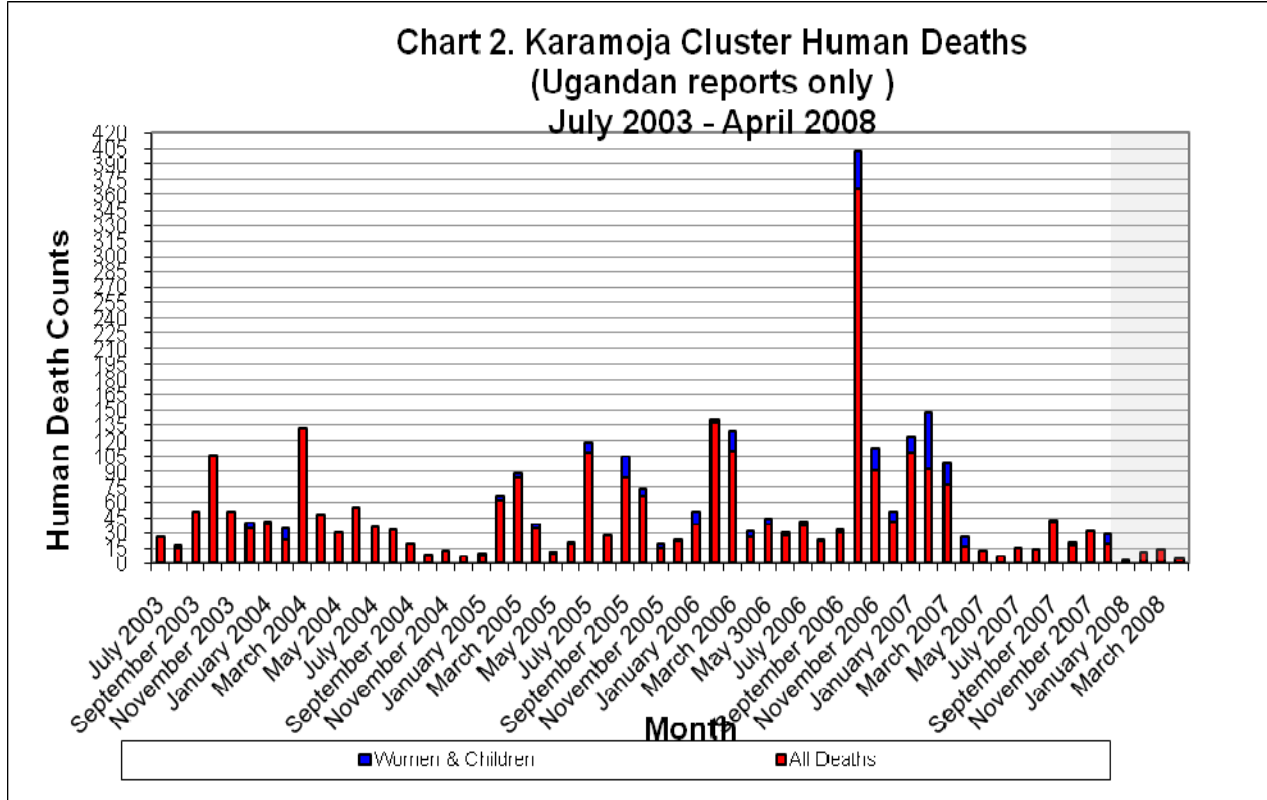
Kotido district and Pian/Chekwi counties of Nakapiripirit district areas of reporting had the highest number of incidents reported. These incidents involved the Bokora, Pian Matheniko and Jie warriors who raided and counter raided each other. The reports from Pian/Chekwi counties on the other hand were mainly the raids by the Matheniko, Pokot and Bokora warriors.

The relatively low number of incidents in this reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period can be attributed to the continued peace-building role played by civil societies and the enhanced engagement of the government through the disarmament programme which is part of the of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme which is a comprehensive and coordinated disarmament programme that will enhance peace building and development in Karamoja. Weapon collection activities will be undertaken within the context of peace-building programmes, where efforts to remove weapons from society will be linked with initiatives to address the root causes of conflict, including targeted development interventions that will reduce the incidence of poverty.

² See Army cancels amnesty for Karimojong warriors in the Daily Monitor news paper Tuesday, March 25 2008

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



A total of 35 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the cluster for the reporting period. This is a tremendous reduction from 112 deaths reported in the September to December 2007 period. Whereas the data does not show the deaths of women but out of the 35 human deaths registered in the period of reporting 4 were women. The highest number of human deaths occurred in March while the lowest occurred in April 2008. Kotido area of reporting had 18 human deaths which was the highest number for this period of reporting; Kaabong reported 6 human deaths, Moroto reported 5, Pian/Chekwi had 1, Pokot 2, while Kapchorwa/ Bukwo had 3 human deaths. The high number of human deaths in Kotido area of reporting correlates to the high number of violent incidents that occurred as seen in chart 1 (above).

Thirty five (35) people were killed between January and April 2008, in violent incidents in the area of reporting:

- i. Kotido district registered the highest number of human deaths in the period of reporting. 18 people were reported killed and in one incident 10 people lost their lives. On the 9th March, 2008, in an organized raid the heavily armed Bokora warriors from Moroto district raided the Jie warriors of Ikomebu parish, Kotido sub county, Jie county, Kotido district at around 11:00pm attacked a Jie kraal shot 10 men dead and raided over 750 head of cattle. No recovery was made of the raided animals. 8 people were killed in different incidents; 3 were killed when the Bokora warriors on the 6th February, 2008, attacked the Jie warriors of Lokitelaebu parish, Kotido sub county, Jie county, Kotido district and drove away over 2000 head of cattle. 1 Jie warrior was killed on the 13th February when the Bokora warriors attacked the Jie and took 26 head of cattle but the army responded and recovered all the 26 head of cattle. 1 Jie warrior was killed on the 22nd February by the army in Loposa parish in an assault incident while 3 Jie warriors were killed by the

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Bokora warriors on the 25th April 2008 in kotido east parish, kotido town council, Jie county, kotido district in an assault incident where the killers fired at people who were sleeping and killed the 3 men, no arrests were made of the killers.

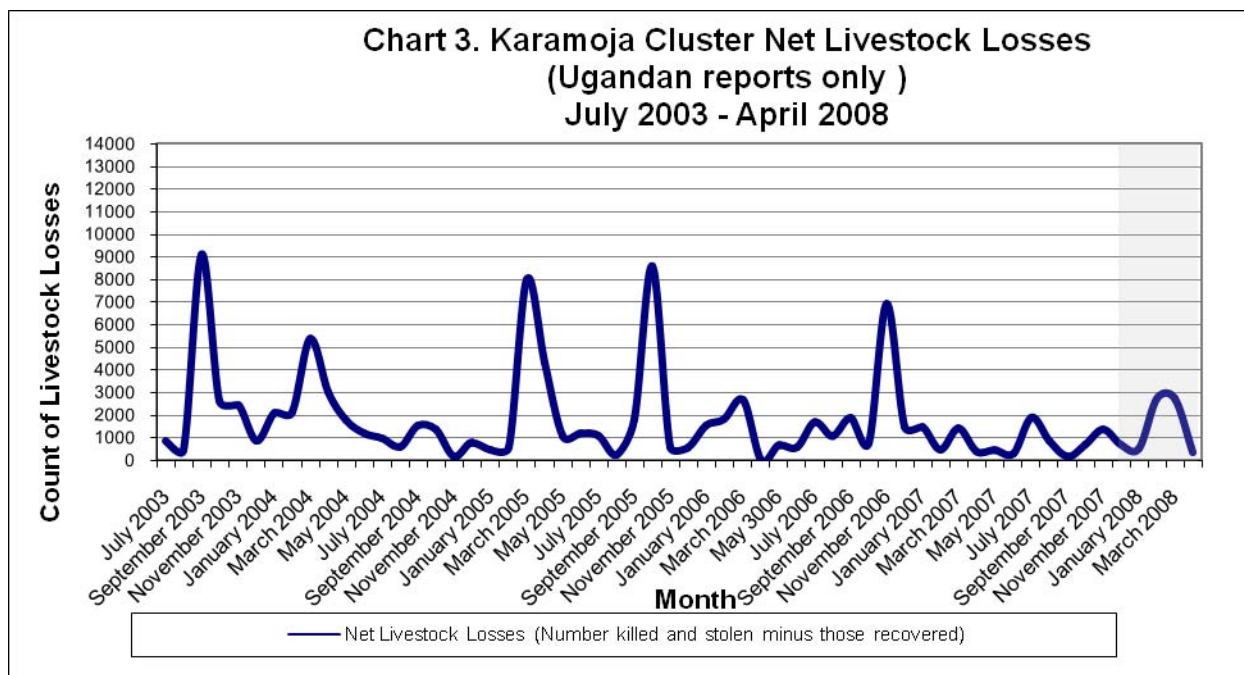
- ii. 6 people were reported killed in Kaabong area of reporting including two women who were killed in separate incidents. The Jie warriors from kotido raided the dodoth on the 14th and 29th February 2008 took over 99 goats and killed 2 women in both incidents. The 4 men including one soldier were killed by the jie warriors in different incidents. This was a dramatic reduction in the number of deaths registered as Kaabong AOR had reported over 51 human deaths in the previous reporting September – December 2007. The possible explanation for the fall in the number of deaths registered is the reduced confrontation/clashes between the army and the warriors. According to Brigadier Patrick Kankiriho, the UPDF 3rd Division commander the army which had embarked on cordon and search tactics to recover illegal guns from the homesteads has come up with a new strategy. “ We have now resorted to using intelligence guided squads to get the guns”³ (see the DAILY MONITOR SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 2008).
- iii. 5 people were killed in Moroto including one woman. On the 5th January, 2008 the jie warriors in an organized raid attacked the Matheniko warriors of mogoth parish, rupa sub county, Matheniko county, Moroto district killed 3 men and 1 woman, injured 4 men, 3 women, 2 children and drove away 67 head of cattle. The army responded by following the raiders the following day but no recovery was made. 1 man was killed by the Matheniko warriors on the 27th April, 2008, in kalokengel parish, lotome sub county, bokora county, Moroto district; this was suspected to be a revenge killing as the killers did not take anything.
- iv. 3 people were reported killed in Pian/Chekwi and Pokot areas of reporting on separate occasions. 1 Pian warrior was killed by the army on the 27th January 2008 through a disarmament exercise. The 2 Pokot warriors died in two separate incidents; assault and banditry on the 14th February and 19th March 2008.
- v. 3 people were reported killed in Kapchorwa/Bukwo areas of reporting. Out of the 3 killed people 1 was a Belgian tourist lady who was gunned down by thugs in Mt. Elgon National park. (see The New Vision, Thursday, February, 7, 2008⁴) The killers were got and apprehended. 1 Karimojong warrior was killed by the army on the 24th March 2008 in the process of recovering 3 animals of the Sabiny of nymei parish, kwanyiny sub county, kween county, Kapchorwa district. All the 3 head of cattle were recovered. The 3rd man was killed by the Karimojong warriors on the 11th April 2008, on their way to a raiding mission in Kapchorwa district.

³ See for instance Daily Monitor newspaper, March 1, 2008 “Gun trafficking shifts to Elgon area”

⁴ See The New Vision newspaper, Thursday, February, 7, 2008 “ Belgian tourist killed on Mt. Elgon”

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

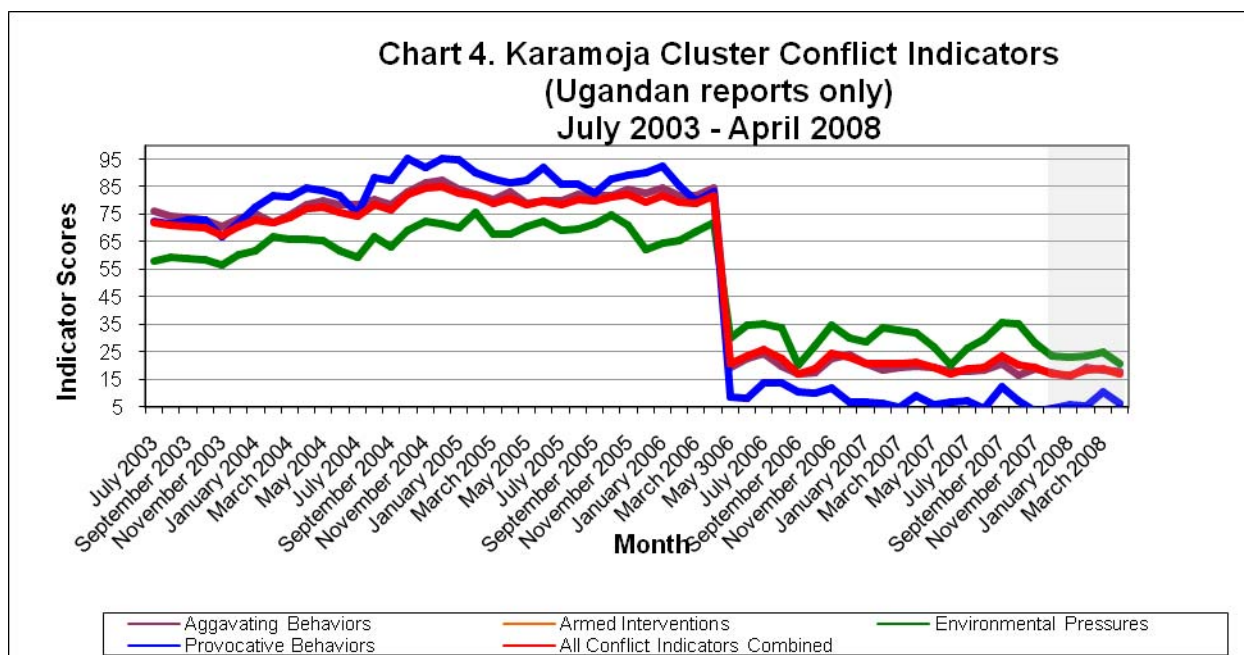


A total of 6,285 livestock were reported raided in the reporting period. This was a marked increase from the previous reporting period of September- December 2007 that had 2,817 livestock losses. The highest losses were reported in February with 2,719 livestock lost and the lowest in April with 354. In one major incident the Bokora warriors from Moroto district raided the Jie warriors of Lokitelaebu parish, kotido sub county, Jie county kotido district on the 6th February 2008 and took over 2000 head of cattle. It was the most single highest raid reported in the reporting period. Most livestock raids were relatively small in numbers save for the above raid against the Jie warriors. The relatively low success in the raids was because of the dry season as it affects the grazing patterns as large herds are discouraged because of scarcity of water and pasture.

The large presence of the army in the area coupled with disarmament exercises which have reduced the arms available in the hands of the warriors could also explain the low relatively raids carried out in the reporting period as most warriors kept away from trouble. It's reported that the army burnt 200 illegal guns at Kanangorok along the Uganda border with Sudan. These arms had been collected from the warriors through disarmament exercises. A delegation from the Eastern Equatorial State of Southern Sudan, led by the Minister of Information and the Speaker of Parliament attended the burning of the arms and agreed to work together with the government of Uganda to fight arms trafficking in the area. On 1st march, 2008 the army burnt 235 illegal guns that had been recovered from the warriors of the communities within Nakapiripirit district. In six years the army has collected a total of 24,642 illegal guns from the warriors.

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



Conflict indicators in chart 4 describe Aggravating Behavior, Provocative Behavior, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressure, and the Combined Conflict Indicators⁵. The data shows a continued low level of all the conflict indicators in the reporting period save for the Provocative Behavior that rose slightly by January and started declining by March.

Aggravating Behaviors (manifested by factors such as pastoral migration, new markets, media controls, development aid problems) remained low as warriors feared to openly engage in acts related to rustling. Although there were a few incidents of protests like the one that took place on the 18th January, 2008 in Kotido district in which the Jie warriors protested against the district administration for the restriction imposed on the livestock movement. This followed the army's set rules and guidelines for warriors to use gazzeted places and water points as away of limiting conflicts and thefts of livestock especially against their neighbors. There were few incidents of road bandntry as warriors kept away from the roads because the roads were patrolled by the army. Whereas there were reports of arms and ammunition availability, the arms were not readily available as people feared to expose them as this would attract disarmament from the army. The number of violent incidents was low in the reporting period, as the general security situation remained relatively calm.

Environmental Pressures (composed of livestock on secure grazing areas, land competition among others) remained low although it is comparatively the highest indicator. The possible explanation for the high and low level in environmental pressure through the reporting period is the dry season that led to depletion of resources (pasture and water) thus leading to high

⁵ For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.

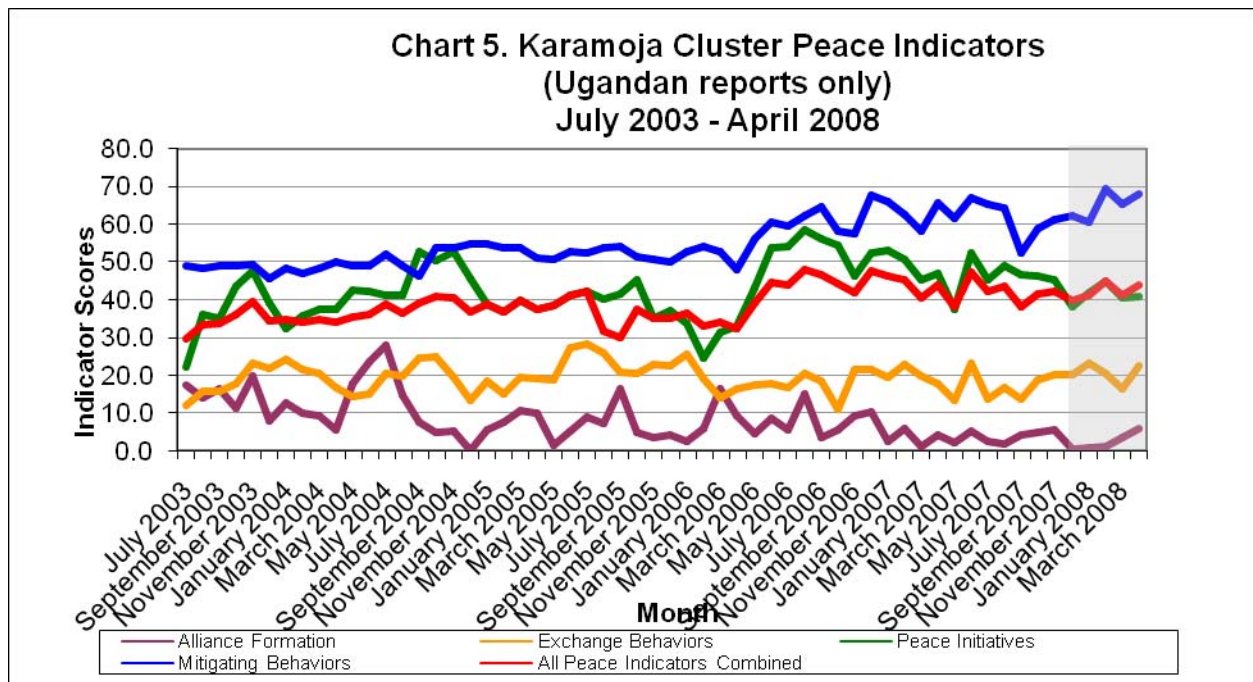
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Environmental Pressures and the low level in Environmental Pressures is attributed to the securing of traditional grazing areas that had been abandoned previously because of insecurity. Grazing in Karamoja is not only determined by availability of water and pasture alone but security is a big determining factor in the grazing pattern. The areas of reporting experienced relative calmness therefore previously inaccessible areas that had water and pasture like komuriapus, lochagar, moruangaberu in Nakapiripirit district were now jointly being grazed by the Pian and Pokot warriors because of improved security.

Provocative Behavior (manifested by factors such as All male migration, Pre-raid blessing and Traditional forecasting) increased slightly by January but started declining by March. The rise in January is attributed to the traditional forecasting related to the protection of livestock against raids as opposed to traditional forecasting that are traditionally used for preparation for raids. For instance, on the 28th January, 2008, it was reported that a soothsayer predicted that the Bokora warriors from Moroto district were going to raid animals form lomerel kraals therefore the Pokot community of amudat in Nakapiripirit district should kill a black bull as a sacrifice to stop the raid.

The combined conflict indicator remained low as the high presence of the army in the area of reporting made the warriors to avoid direct confrontation with the army and this may partly explain why incidences remained fewer.

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



The chart highlights Alliance Formation, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined⁶.

⁶ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2

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The highest peace indicators for the reporting period were Mitigating Behaviors followed by Peace Initiatives, while Exchange Behaviors and Alliance Formations were the lowest.

Alliance formation started rising by January as data shows an alliance between the Jie warriors and the Uganda People's Defence Forces' allying to fight the Bokora warriors from Moroto district who had constantly raided the jie kraals driven away animals and caused deaths which might have contributed to the rise in alliance formation. We see this alliance engaging in recovery of raided animals and intercepting raiders.

Whereas Exchange Behavior remained low it begins to rise by March as celebrations were held in Moroto district for all Karamojong to mark the Karamoja achievements Day. The day is celebrated every year to mark the time when Karimojong embraced education in 1995. The reopening of the Uganda-Sudan border road through Kaabong AOR that is likely to promote trade, movement of goods and communities between Uganda and South Sudan and the calmness that returned to the border of Uganda and Kenya after the disputed presidential elections enabled cross border trade to resume thus influencing the Exchange Behavior to remain low.

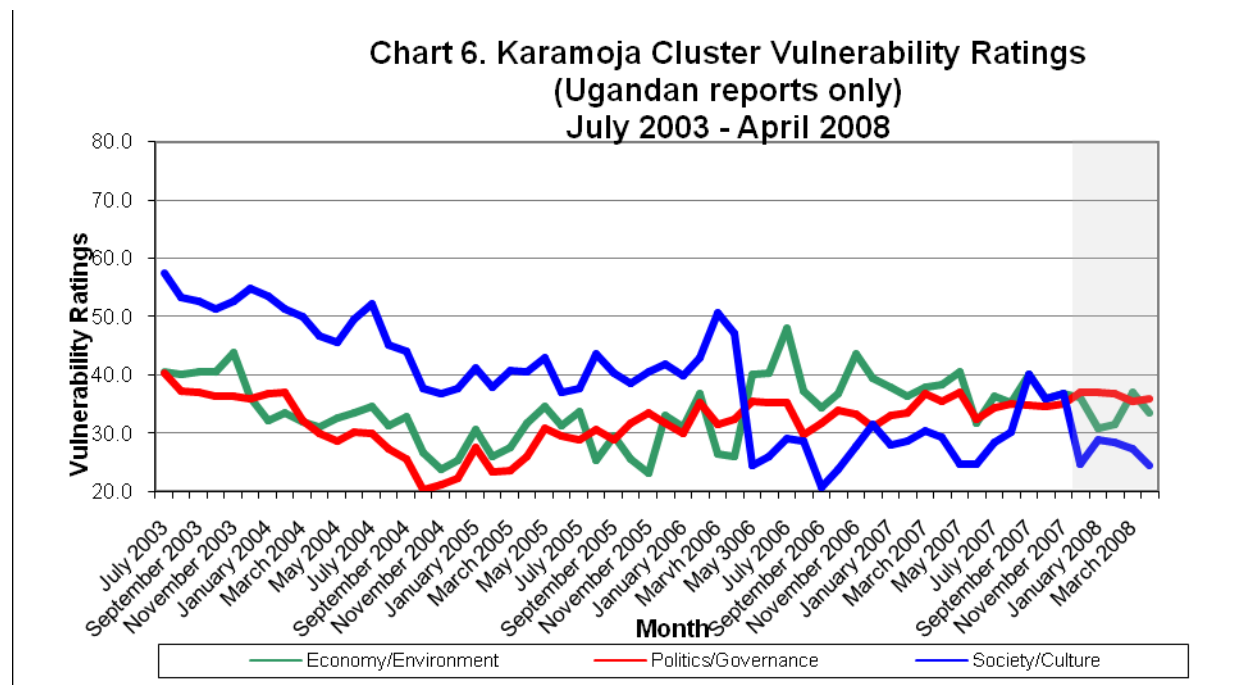
Peace Initiatives indicator increased by January and this may be related to some of the peace-building activities carried out by civil society organizations and government's initiative in peace building activities. For instance the State minister for defence Uganda led a delegation to a cross-border meeting held in January between Uganda and South Sudan at Kidepo National Park while Dr. David Nailo Mayo, the chairman of the Reconstruction and Development Fund represented the government of South Sudan. The team agreed that there should be cooperation between the two countries to stop illicit trade that includes arms trafficking that has escalated conflict in the region. UNDP initiated peace activities in Panyangara sub county in kotido district sensitizing the Jie communities on peaceful co-existence. Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEIN) a local NGO organized a series of peace meetings for selected kraal leaders, elders, women and youth from jie communities and facilitated them to go to Kaabong district to start peaceful dialogue between the two communities(23-25th April 2008). The government of Uganda launched the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) a framework for peace and development in Karamoja.

CEWARN/IGAD launched the local peace committees in Moroto district between the 10th - 11th April, 2008. Under Article 11 (2c) on structures of CEWERU's of CEWARN Protocol provides that CEWERU's establish local committees as a way to operationalise and effectively undertake early warning and early response work at the national and local levels. By establishing the local peace committees CEWERU is strengthening the early warning capabilities. The establishment of the local peace committees will bring on board and establish linkages and partnerships with active society institutions, local communities' traditional mechanisms, community-based organizations, women and the youth. All this helped in keeping the Peace Initiative Indicator high through the reporting period.

Mitigating Behavior continued to be the highest Peace indicator throughout the reporting period. Relief supplies to floods and famine victims continued to trickle in from the Prime Ministers' office and Relief organizations. In addition access to healthcare and education remained uninterrupted. The number of school going children and adults enrolled under the Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) reached a record high 19,537. ABEK is a non formal education programme aimed at helping children and adults in Karamoja learn how to read and write among pastoral communities of the semi-arid region.

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



The Economy/Environment Vulnerability ratings were low in the reporting period. It sharply falls by January rises again and falls by March. Accessibility to grazing areas that had been previously abandoned due to insecurity may have contributed to the decline in environmental pressure. The increase in the ratings in February may be as a result of the dry season that affected the area as water and pasture continued to cause tension between the warriors. On the other hand, continued access to markets as inter-communal trade contributed to the low economy/environment vulnerability ratings.

Politics/Governance Vulnerability remained low. This was attributed to the relative peace enjoyed in the areas of reporting. Due to high presence of the army in the area and following the announcement by the army that any Karimojong warrior caught with an illegal gun shall be court martialled immediately and imprisoned this made warriors to feel the presence of government hence contributing to Politics/Governance Ratings remaining low. The launch of KIDDP and CEWERU's launch of the local peace committees in Moroto district as peace building activities contributed to the decline in Politics/Governance vulnerability.

The Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings were the lowest in the reporting period. This can be attributed largely to accessibility to previously abandoned grazing areas and continued government engagement in the area, launch of the KIDDP and CEWERU' launch of the local peace committees may have contributed to low Society/Culture Vulnerability ratings. Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings were however on the rise by February 2008, this is attributed to the increase in the number of violent incidents particularly between the Bokora, Pian and Jie warriors which affected inter-communal relations.

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Comparative Analysis

Type	May – August 2007	September – December 2007	January – December 2008
Incidents	147	87	69
Human	50	112	35
Livestock losses	3,533	2817	6,285

There was a decline in the number of incidents reported from 87 of the previous September – December 2007 period to 69 of the current reporting period but incidentally there was an increase in the number of livestock losses in this reporting period 6,285 from 2,817. There was a decline in the number of human deaths registered from 112 in the previous reporting to 35 in the January – April 2008 period. There was relative calmness as the army continued to carry out disarmament which resulted into changes in the security situation in the region as warriors' feared direct armed confrontation with each other and with the military which possibly explains the low number of human deaths registered.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

Conflict indicators remained low for the reporting period as in the previous September-December 2007 reporting period. This is shown by the low number of incidents that happened in the areas of reporting. Despite the low level of incidents Environmental pressure caused by a prolonged dry season that followed the heavy rains in July, August and September 2007 which resulted in severe floods in Karamoja led to famine. At the height of the floods, houses were submerged, infrastructure destroyed and crops. Resource scarcity and famine during this dry season all contributed to conflict in the region.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Whereas disarmament has reduced the number of arms available in the hands of the warriors small arms and ammunition continue to be the main source of insecurity in the area. Reports from the field indicate that disarmament is not being implemented uniformly as some communities continue to carry out raids. This has made some communities more vulnerable than others. Porous borders and instability in the neighboring countries like South Sudan, Somalia have continuously remained a source for the flow of small arms despite the army carrying out disarmament exercises aimed at removing arms and ammunitions in the hands of the warriors.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

Education which holds a key to societies' success both in the short run and long term remained largely accessible under both the Universal Primary Education and the Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK). Access to health services remained unhindered as it's directly related to productivity. A road was reopened between Uganda – Sudan through Kaabong district this road is expected to improve trade and improve security. However, there is need generally to improve infrastructure and to ensure that adequate social services are provided. In addition the government should provide water through construction of valley dams as some of the conflicts are as a result of conflict over water, so increased availability of water for livestock would deescalate such conflicts. Overall there is need to provide adequate security to the pastoral people.

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Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

An enhanced engagement of the Government and civil society organizations in peace work helped in conflict mitigation. The government has not only been involved in disarmament programme aimed at removing the illegal arms from the warriors which is the weapon that has escalated conflict in the region but also has been involved in providing relief services. The Office of the Prime Minister was involved in distributing items like maize, beans, blankets, tarpaulins, and soap in most districts of Karamoja. Security forces especially the army has been responsive in recovering animals raided which has helped to reduce the cycle of counter raids. For instance on 22nd January, 2008 the army was able to recover 51 head of cattle of the Pokot warriors of loburin parish, amudat sub county, Pokot county, Nakapiripirit district raided by the Bokora warriors from Moroto district. In another incident, Bokora raiders attacked the Jie warriors of loposa parish, panyangara sub county, jie county, kotido district on the 13th February, 2008 at 3:00pm; the army quickly responded and recovered all the 26 head of cattle.

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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<p>Regularize and operationalise the recent established local peace committees and quickly establish a linkage between the National CEWERU and the local committees.</p> <p>Develop a mechanism that will timely facilitate the local peace committees to respond to alerts and indicators of conflict.</p> <p>There is need to coordinate and link the local Peace committees to other Peace actors.</p>	<p>Continue to work with other CEWERU's and CEWERN in abid to have a regional successful disarmament programme.</p> <p>Work towards having in place a National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation.</p> <p>Link with Development Partners and identify areas of interventions</p>
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	<p>Provide adequate security to people and their livestock</p> <p>Ensure the provision of food relief to Karamoja as famine continues to affect the area.</p> <p>Negotiate with neighboring countries on how to monitor and maintain security in no man's land where warriors have taken refugee to launch raids.</p>	<p>Operationalise the KIDDP after its launch as it's expected to create conditions for Promoting Human Security and Recovery in Karamoja.</p> <p>Continue the Development of a National Policy on Peace building and Conflict Transformation that can be used in resolving conflicts.</p> <p>Develop alternative livelihood strategies like irrigation as part of the strategy to ensure food security in pastoralist areas and solicit the support of development partners</p>
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<p>With the establishment of the local Peace committees there is need to begin to hold regular meetings to share and be able to respond to the various early warning reports and alerts.</p>	<p>Mobilize your own resources and lobby local governments at the district level to have a budget line for your activities.</p> <p>Identify key areas for development in collaboration with government and CSO's so as to address some of the root causes of conflict.</p>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<p>Continue to advocate for peace-building activities and give relief services especially food as famine continues to affect the area because of the long drought</p>	<p>Work with government especially after the launch of the KIDDP to comprehensively address the Problems in Karamoja cluster.</p>
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<p>Support the Peacebuilding activities of line Ministries, local NGO's and support cross border activities.</p>	<p>Introduce alternative long term development livelihood programmes that aim at reducing poverty and give different options of survival.</p>

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Appendix 1: Definitions of the Incident Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
January 2004	0	2	14	4	20	January 2004	2091
February 2004	0	4	11	2	17	February 2004	2135
March 2004	1	7	14	3	25	March 2004	5386
April 2004	0	4	29	0	33	April 2004	3007
May 2004	0	3	22	0	25	May 2004	1762
June 2004	1	6	17	1	25	June 2004	1184
July 2004	1	6	13	0	20	July 2004	978
August 2004	0	7	9	5	21	August 2004	598
September 2004	1	5	13	1	20	September 2004	1538
October 2004	0	9	8	0	17	October 2004	1342
November 2004	0	5	6	3	14	November 2004	150
December 2004	0	2	19	2	23	December 2004	778
January 2005	0	3	13	0	16	January 2005	431
February 2005	0	5	17	3	25	February 2005	553
March 2005	1	1	48	2	52	March 2005	8002
April 2005	0	12	32	2	46	April 2005	4345
May 2005	1	3	17	2	23	May 2005	1068
June 2005	0	5	39	0	44	June 2005	1196
July 2005	2	14	13	3	32	July 2005	1097
August 2005	0	9	9	2	20	August 2005	232
September 2005	0	11	15	0	26	September 2005	1792
October 2005	0	12	20	4	36	October 2005	8578
November 2005	0	4	9	1	14	November 2005	597
December 2005	0	9	13	1	23	December 2005	577
January 2006	0	5	12	1	18	January 2006	1536
February 2006	2	3	12	1	18	February 2006	1808
March 2006	0	11	25	1	37	March 2006	2660
April 2006	0	6	8	3	17	April 2006	7
May 2006	1	24	10	6	41	May 2006	660
June 2006	1	13	22	3	39	June 2006	582
July 2006	1	8	10	1	20	July 2006	1682
August 2006	0	10	9	0	19	August 2006	1076
September 2006	0	5	20	5	30	September 2006	1866
October 2006	0	9	12	7	28	October 2006	760
November 2006	1	24	26	0	51	November 2006	6919
December 2006	0	9	14	0	23	December 2006	1483
January 2007	0	12	20	1	33	January 2007	1472
February 2007	0	9	36	1	46	February 2007	454
March 2007	0	11	27	2	40	March 2007	1423
April 2007	0	4	16	0	20	April 2007	398
May 2007	1	5	17	24	47	May 2007	470
June 2007	0	3	11	15	29	June 2007	303
July 2007	0	2	10	13	25	July 2007	1902
August 2007	0	1	21	24	46	August 2007	858
September 2007	0	6	7	2	15	September 2007	155
October 2007	0	6	20	1	27	October 2007	657
November 2007	0	5	22	2	29	November 2007	1347
December 2007	0	6	8	2	16	December 2007	658
January 2008	1	4	11	0	16	January 2008	498
February 2008	1	2	13	0	16	February 2008	2719
March 2008	0	1	21	1	23	March 2008	2714
April 2008	0	3	11	0	14	April 2008	354
totals	17	388	991	167	1563	totals	103157

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Human Deaths	Deaths of Women & Children	percent s W&C
January 2004	0.0	77.7	61.7	75.2	73.0	January 2004	39	2	5.1
February 2004	0.0	81.8	66.9	72.1	72.2	February 2004	24	10	41.7
March 2004	0.0	81.4	66.1	74.6	73.8	March 2004	131	0	0.0
April 2004	0.0	84.7	66.0	78.6	77.0	April 2004	48	0	0.0
May 2004	0.0	83.7	65.4	79.9	77.7	May 2004	31	0	0.0
June 2004	0.0	81.7	61.8	78.6	75.8	June 2004	54	0	0.0
July 2004	0.0	75.1	59.4	78.3	74.4	July 2004	36	0	0.0
August 2004	0.0	88.3	66.8	80.4	78.7	August 2004	33	0	0.0
September 2004	0.0	87.3	63.0	78.5	76.6	September 2004	19	0	0.0
October 2004	0.0	95.1	69.3	83.3	82.0	October 2004	9	0	0.0
November 2004	0.0	92.0	72.6	86.5	84.6	November 2004	13	0	0.0
December 2004	0.0	95.1	71.4	87.4	85.3	December 2004	8	0	0.0
January 2005	0.0	94.7	70.2	84.0	82.6	January 2005	9	1	11.1
February 2005	0.0	90.3	75.6	82.3	81.9	February 2005	62	4	6.5
March 2005	0.0	87.7	67.6	80.5	78.9	March 2005	85	4	4.7
April 2005	0.0	86.3	68.0	83.2	80.7	April 2005	34	4	11.8
May 2005	0.0	87.2	70.4	79.0	78.30	May 2005	11	1	9.1
June 2005	0.0	92.2	72.5	79.8	79.84	June 2005	19	2	10.5
July 2005	0.0	85.9	69.0	80.1	78.70	July 2005	108	10	9.3
August 2005	0.0	86.2	69.4	82.1	80.19	August 2005	27	0	0.0
September 2005	0.0	82.8	71.3	81.6	79.85	September 2005	85	20	23.5
October 2005	0.0	87.7	74.8	82.0	81.28	October 2005	65	8	12.3
November 2005	0.0	89.2	71.0	84.3	82.36	November 2005	15	5	33.3
December 2005	0.0	90.3	62.2	82.5	79.59	December 2005	22	2	9.1
January 2006	0.0	92.4	64.4	84.7	81.77	January 2006	38	13	34.2
February 2006	0.0	85.5	65.6	81.9	79.25	February 2006	138	3	2.2
March 2006	0.0	80.0	68.5	81.9	79.19	March 2006	110	19	17.3
April 2006	0.0	83.0	71.8	84.5	81.95	April 2006	26	6	23.1
May 2006	0.0	8.7	29.8	19.2	20.50	May 2006	39	5	12.8
June 2006	0.0	7.9	34.5	22.4	23.51	June 2006	28	3	10.7
July 2006	0.0	13.5	34.9	24.5	25.65	July 2006	37	4	10.8
August 2006	0.0	14.0	33.9	19.6	22.56	August 2006	22	1	4.5
September 2006	0.0	10.54	20.3	16.8	16.80	September 2006	31	2	6.5
October 2006	0.0	10.1	27.0	17.6	19.01	October 2006	366	37	10.1
November 2006	0.0	11.87	34.7	22.7	24.33	November 2006	91	22	24.2
December 2006	0.0	6.81	29.9	23.9	22.99	December 2006	41	9	22.0
January 2007	0.0	6.9	28.7	20.6	20.74	January 2007	108	15	13.9
February 2007	0.0	6.3	33.8	18.5	20.82	February 2007	92	56	60.9
March 2007	0.0	5	32.9	19.3	20.84	March 2007	78	20	25.6
April 2007	0.0	9	31.8	19.6	21.29	April 2007	17	9	52.9
May 2007	0.0	5.91	26.85	19.2	19.31	May 2007	13	0	0.0
June 2007	0.0	6.54	20.07	18.0	16.88	June 2007	8	0	0.0
July 2007	0.0	7.1	26.1	18.1	18.7	July 2007	15	0	0.0
August 2007	0.0	4.4	29.8	18.2	19.3	August 2007	14	0	0.0
September 2007	0.0	12.4	35.7	20.9	23.6	September 2007	40	2	5.0
October 2007	0.0	7.3	35.1	16.5	20.1	October 2007	18	3	16.7
November 2007	0.0	3.6	28.3	18.9	19.2	November 2007	32	0	0.0
December 2007	0.0	4.2	23.6	17.4	17.2	December 2007	20	9	45.0
January 2008	0.0	6.0	23.0	16.1	16.4	January 2008	4	0	0.0
February 2008	0.0	5.3	23.6	19.2	18.3	February 2008	12	0	0.0
March 2008	0.0	10.6	24.8	18.2	18.9	March 2008	14	0	0.0
April 2008	0.0	6.5	20.5	17.7	16.8	April 2008	5	0	0.0
totals						totals	2728	318	11.7

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Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
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
September 2006	56.3	64.6	18.6	3.4	46.6
October 2006	54.4	58.1	10.9	5.5	44.1
November 2006	46.3	57.3	21.5	9.3	41.8
December 2006	52.3	67.6	21.5	10.3	47.7
January 2007	53.0	65.9	19.4	2.6	46.1
February 2007	50.6	62.6	22.7	5.9	45.1
March 2007	45.3	58.2	19.9	1.0	40.6
April 2007	46.9	65.6	17.7	4.3	43.8
May 2007	37.6	61.6	13.2	2.3	38.1
June 2007	52.5	66.9	23.0	5.2	47.28
July 2007	45.1	65.4	13.6	2.4	42.09
August 2007	49.1	64.2	16.6	1.8	43.54
September 2007	46.5	52.5	13.5	4.2	37.95
October 2007	46.4	58.9	18.8	4.8	41.43
November 2007	45.2	61.1	20.0	5.5	42.15
December 2007	38.0	62.2	20.0	0.3	39.7
January 2008	42.0	60.4	23.3	0.7	41.0
February 3008	44.8	69.4	20.5	1.0	44.8
March 2008	40.4	65.3	16.3	3.3	41.1
April 2008	40.9	67.9	22.4	5.9	43.7

Month & Year	Society/ Culture	Politics/ Governance	Economy/ Environment
January 2004	53.5	36.7	32.1
February 2004	51.2	36.9	33.6
March 2004	49.9	32.2	31.9
April 2004	46.8	30.0	31.1
May 2004	45.5	28.7	32.6
June 2004	49.6	30.2	33.4
July 2004	52.2	30.0	34.5
August 2004	45.1	27.2	31.2
September 2004	44.1	25.5	32.9
October 2004	37.8	20.2	26.6
November 2004	36.7	21.1	23.8
December 2004	37.7	22.3	25.3
January 2005	41.2	27.5	30.6
February 2005	37.8	23.4	26.0
March 2005	40.8	23.5	27.5
April 2005	40.6	26.1	31.7
May 2005	42.9	30.8	34.5
June 2005	37.0	29.4	31.4
July 2005	37.6	28.9	33.7
August 2005	43.7	30.6	25.4
September 2005	40.4	28.9	29.5
October 2005	38.6	31.7	25.6
November 2005	40.5	33.5	23.1
December 2005	41.8	31.7	33.1
January 2006	39.8	30.0	31.1
February 2006	42.9	35.2	36.8
March 2006	50.6	31.5	26.3
April 2006	47.2	32.4	26.1
May 3006	24.4	35.5	40.1
June 2006	25.9	35.2	40.3
July 2006	29.0	35.3	48.1
August 2006	28.7	29.8	37.2
September 2006	20.8	31.8	34.4
October 2006	23.8	33.8	36.9
November 2006	27.8	33.3	43.7
December 2006	31.4	31.1	39.5
January 2007	27.9	33.0	37.9
February 2007	28.7	33.5	36.4
March 2007	30.4	36.7	37.9
April 2007	29.3	35.5	38.2
May 2007	24.6	36.9	40.5
June 2007	24.6	32.4	31.8
July 2007	28.5	34.4	36.4
August 2007	30.2	35.1	35.3
September 2007	40.1	34.8	40.1
October 2007	35.9	34.6	35.9
November 2007	36.8	35.0	36.8
December 2007	24.6	37.0	36.0
January 2008	28.9	37.0	30.9
February 3008	28.4	36.8	31.5
March 2008	27.2	35.4	36.9
April 2008	24.5	35.9	33.5