

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: May – August 2007

For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU

October 23, 2007

CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

May through August 2007

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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Report to Ugandan CEWERU
October 23rd 2007

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Country Update is to establish the incidence and outcomes of pastoral conflicts on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster from May through August 2007, set in the context of all field reports submitted from May 2007 through August 2007. The reporting locations on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period: Kaabong; Kotido; Moroto districts; Pokot, Pian and Chekwi counties in Nakapiripirit district; and Kapchorwa district (which includes Bukwo district that was newly created from Kapchorwa district). 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 through August 2007, 50 human deaths were recorded, and 3,533 livestock were reported lost. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 147 violent incidents, of which only 7 cases (about 10 %) involved parties from neighboring Kenya. Violence was highest in May and August 2007 while Peace Indicators were highest in June 2007. Conflict indicators were however generally low through the period.

There was a marked reduction in casualties of violence compared to the previous reporting period (January – April 2007), the number of deaths dramatically dropping from 298 in January – April reporting period to 50 in May – August 2007 period. May and August had the highest count of incidents (47 and 46 respectively). Livestock losses were highest in July, the same month that registered the highest human deaths. However, July, ironically, registered the least number of incidents – as opposed to May that had the highest incidents – but with the lowest livestock losses. The general levels of violence continued to be high in the reporting period (147 violent incidents compared to 139 in the previous reporting period). The net livestock losses (3,533 compared to 3,747 in the previous period) also remained high.

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Heavy unprecedented second rains, were experienced throughout the region in July/August leading to flooding that damaged some crops that were yet to mature, and also made some areas inaccessible as some bridges were washed away. This period is harvest time characterized by shorter rains and so the flooding that was experienced led to the loss of much of the little harvest that was expected. In a place that often experiences poor harvest, it is likely that food shortage will be realized in the region in the coming months.

It is therefore a challenge for government, relief agencies, and development partners to make adequate preparations in order to avert acute food shortage that is likely to affect the region for long. Food shortage often causes increased dependence on livestock products – thereby increased demand for livestock. This will in turn probably lead to escalation of cattle raids in the region.

Increased participation of local government administration, civil society organizations, and the military in peace activities like encouraging the formation of alliances for purposes of joint grazing and protection of the herds by the military led to general improvement in the security situation in the regions. There alliance between the Pian (of Lorengedwat sub—county in Nakapiripirit district) and the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district led to improved security in between these previously warring groups.

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.

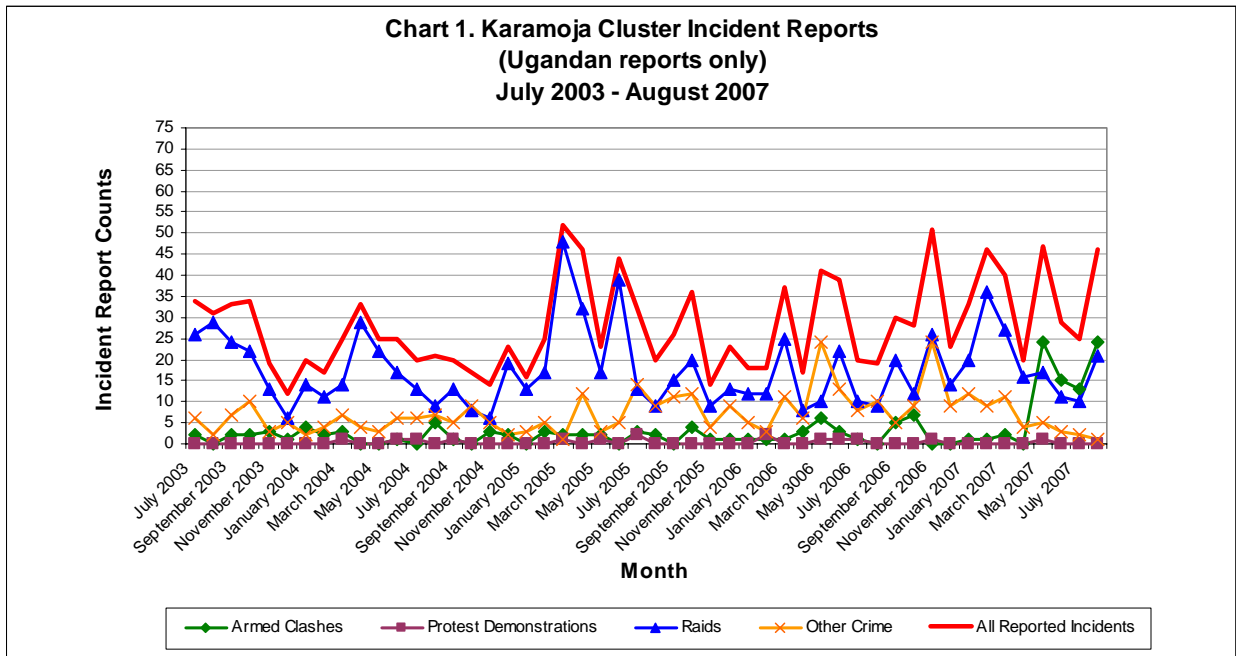
Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update Sept-Dec 2007 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in January 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-axes 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 147 violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period; of which 11 were Other Crimes, 59 were Raids, and 76 were Armed Clashes¹. The highest number of violent incidents was reported in May with 47, followed by August with 46. July had 25 violent incidents recorded, which was the lowest number, while 29 were reported in June.

The data shows a dramatic increase in Armed Clashes, from 4 in the previous period of Jan-April 2007 to 76 in the current reporting period. The increase is related to increased disarmament operations by the Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF) – some of which resulted into clashes with the warriors.

Out of the 147 incidents in this reporting reported, only 7 (10%) were identified as cross-border incidents in that the protagonists were from outside the country. These involved the Pokot and Turkana pastoralists from Kenya who either raided cattle or had armed clashes with the Uganda army. Out of the 7 incidents, 6 involved the Pokot of West Pokot and Trans Nzoia districts, while only 1 involved the Turkana of Lodwar in Turkana District of Kenya. In spite of the continued heavy deployment of the UPDF in Kapchorwa and Bukwo districts, the main victims of the Pokot attacks, the Kenyan Pokot warriors have still managed to carry out attacks in these districts.

¹ For full description of these Indicators, see Appendix 1.

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In one such incident, the army spokesman is reported to have said that Pokot warriors estimated to number 10 ambushed the Commanding Officer of the 19th Battalion of the UPDF in Katikekile sub-county, Moroto district some 8 kilometers from the Uganda-Kenya border on June 29, 2007. However, they were repulsed by the guards. As they fled, they encountered UPDF foot patrol from the same battalion. In the exchange of fight that ensued, 8 warriors are reported to have been killed while 1 UPDF soldier lost his life and 2 others were injured (see *The New Vision newspaper, July 6, 2007 p.4; "Kenyan Pokot warriors ambush UPDF major in Moroto, eight killed"*). The army is also reported to have recovered 250 head of cattle believed to have been raided by the Pokot warriors (see *Daily Monitor Newspaper, July 7, 2007 p.4; "Army kills eight Kenyan warriors"*). The army spokes man is reported to have also denied reports in the Kenyan media alleging that the UPDF launched rockets and helicopters on Kenyan Pokot across the border in Kenya. This is speculation. It happened in Uganda, not Kenya. There were no helicopters, no rockets," the army spokesman is reported to have said (*Daily Monitor newspaper, ibid*). "There is a Kenyan officer based in Moroto district. If there was anything, he would have been the first to complain" *The New Vision newspaper (ibid)* quotes the army spokesman to have said.

In another incident that occurred on 3rd July 2007 in Tapac Parish, Katikekile sub-county in Matheniko County, Moroto district, Pokot warriors from Kenya are reported to have ambushed and shot at a truck that was carrying limestone ore from Osiroi to Tororo Cement Industry. On board the truck were 4 UPDF soldiers. A report was immediately dispatched to the UPDF detach at Katikekile sub-county where response was prompt. Indeed the UPDF unit that was sent found the warriors within the same vicinity and attacked them. They were dislodged after heavy fighting that left 4 warriors dead.

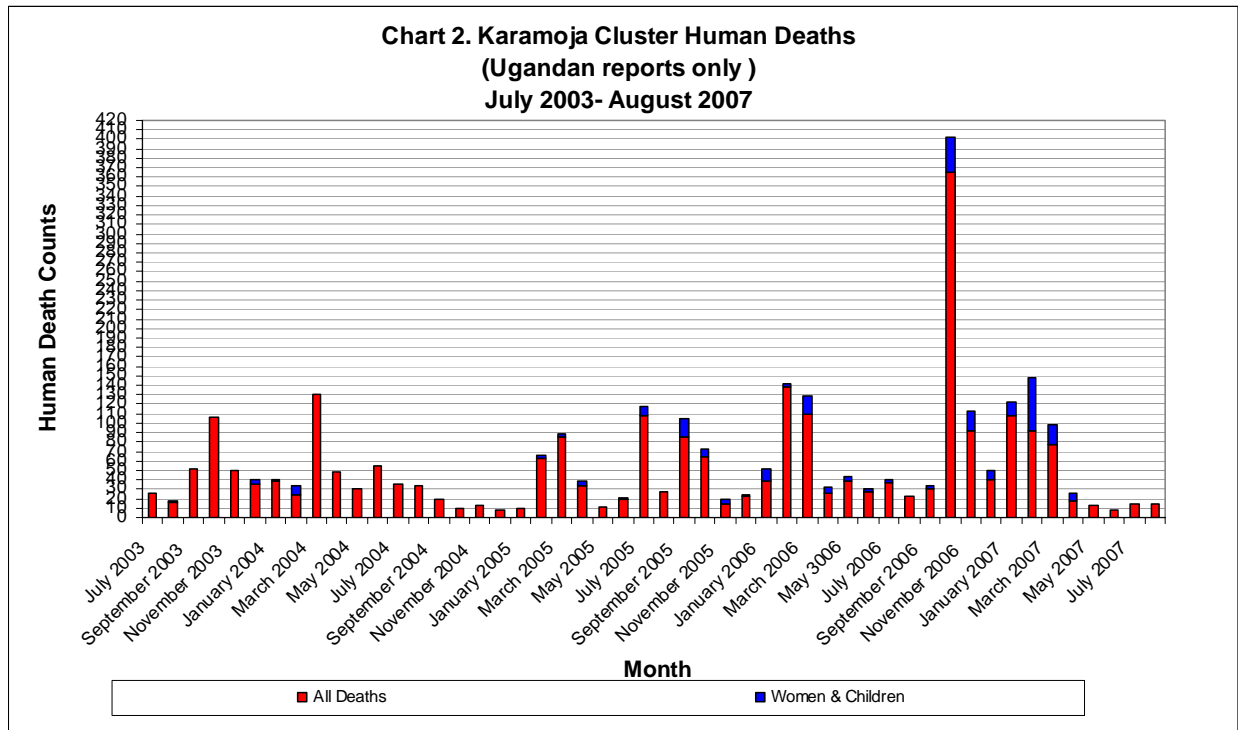
Other than these clashes, there were cattle raids within the Uganda side of the Karamoja cluster. However, most were small raids while the majority was cattle thefts. This was mainly because of the intensified recoveries as a result of the cooperation between the warriors and the army. The result is that warriors have avoided large raids because they do not only encourage the UPDF to move on the perpetrators to disarm them but are also a motivation for the owners to push for recovery. As a result livestock thefts have thrived since normally a few head of cattle is lost.

The category of Other Crime reduced from 36 incidents in the January-April reporting period to 11 in the current period. The regular patrols on the major roads in the region by the army created fear in the warriors such that they avoided movement with arms along the roads.

However, the continued availability of arms in the region in spite of the ongoing disarmament exercise remains a challenge to the realization of peace and security in the region that government and other stakeholders have to contend with.

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



A total of 50 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period. This is a tremendous reduction from 295 deaths reported in the January to April 2007 period. The distribution of the deaths was 15 in July, 14 in August, 13 in May, and 8 in June. This trend in the reduction of deaths started at the end of the previous reporting period in April and has continued through the present period as seen above. This coincides with the change in the disarmament approach by the UPDF where recovery of raided and stolen livestock is treated as a paramount component of the forceful disarmament operations alongside the removal of the guns. The other significant introduction in approach is the use of protected kraals where the UPDF brings together large herds of livestock from allying groups and literally grazes them during the day and protects them through the night at the barracks or in any other location agreed upon with the owners (see *The New Vision newspaper, June 22, 2007 p.12, "UPDF soldiers look after Karimojong cattle*). The reduction in the death toll could also partly be as a result of the less confrontational approach by the warriors against the UPDF for fear of the hard-hitting response, and also because of fear by the raiders to attack protected livestock.

The continued heavy presence of the UPDF in the region acted as a deterrent to the raiders because of the constant reminder of a force that can pursue them if they raid. As a result most of the livestock losses continued to be night thefts and raids organized by relatively small groups of raiders because they fear sparking of confrontation with the military if they engaged in daytime raids. The night raids are characterized by intimidation by the raiders who sometimes fire into the air daring response from their victims. Such raids are often successful with no deaths occurring. As a result the levels of casualties have dropped.

The deaths of women and children in the reporting period dropped to 7 from 100 in the January-April reporting period, and the highest number of women killed in any single incident was 2. In an incident that took place at Nakicumet Parish in Matany sub-county, Bokora County in Moroto district, two women were killed by warriors who were returning from a botched raid. The women

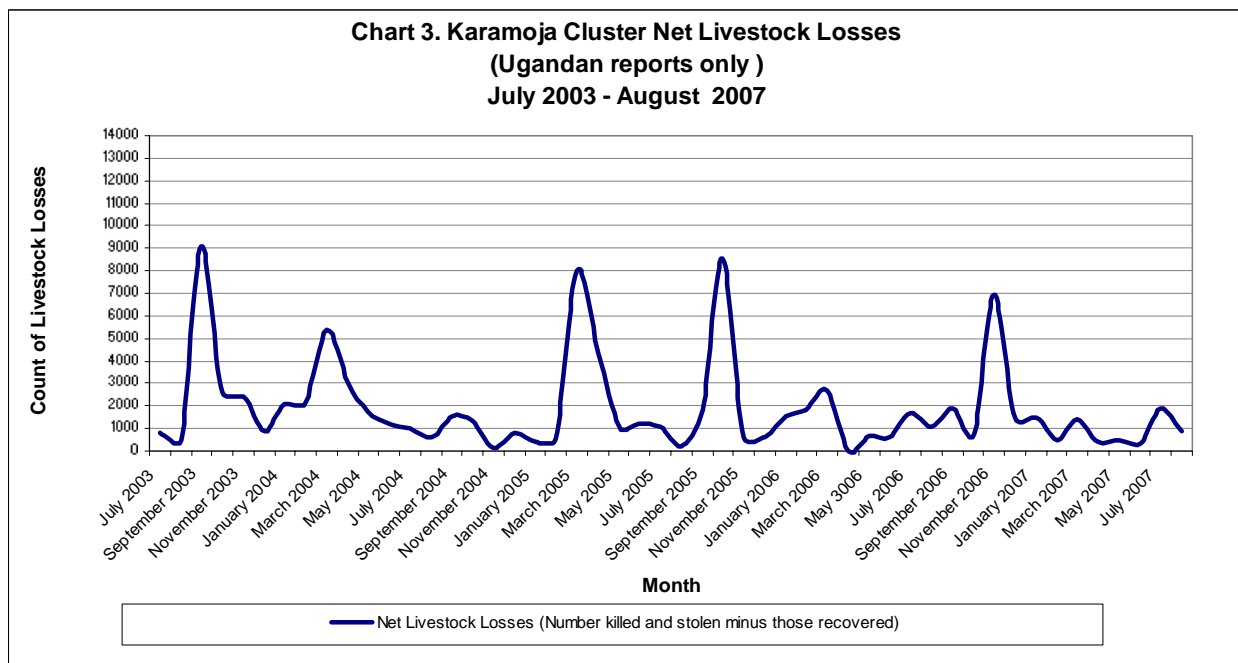
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were in the bushes collecting firewood. The identity of the perpetrators was not established with fingers being pointed at the Bokora, Pian and Jie warriors.

The possible explanations for the drop in human deaths are that, first, as explained in the previous updates, since the warriors fear the disarmament operations by the UPDF, the kraals are considered dangerous and therefore women and children are kept in the homesteads. Indeed the incident that resulted into the deaths of many children as reported in the previous (January-April 2007) reporting period occurred in the kraal. Secondly, whereas some of the cattle are currently kept in the homesteads as opposed to the kraals as was in the past, the raiders have learned that their victims seldom respond to raids in the night and so the shooting into the houses that was common in the night raids has declined. The reports indicate that the raiders fire into the air and dare their victims to come out, which their victims often decline. Whereas the common explanation given for the none-response of the victims is lack of arms to face their enemy, it is also sometimes a rational and strategic decision not to face the enemy in the dark when one cannot know their strength and location. But whatever the explanation, it has limited firing into the houses by the raiders.

However, there is risk that the women are getting drawn into concealing weapons. The Division spokesman for the 3rd Division of the UPDF is reported in the *Daily Monitor newspaper* of May 2, p.15, “UPDF soldiers recover 4 guns from Karimojong women” as having reported on one occasion, as a UPDF unit was returning from a ‘cordon search and disarm’ operation in Namalu sub-county in Nakapiripirit District, a group of women ran away on seeing the troops. After a search, 4 guns and 140 rounds of ammunition were recovered. This indicates that all sectors of the society need to be targeted and involved for successful disarmament.

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



A total of 3,533 livestock were reported raided in the reporting period. There was no significant change from the previous period where 3,747 livestock were reported raided. The highest losses were reported in July with 1,902 livestock lost, and the lowest in June with 303. Whereas July recorded the lowest number of incidents, it had the highest number of livestock lost in a single month during the period. This was as a result of a raid that took place at Watakau parish

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in Nakapelimoru sub-county, Jie County in Kotido district where 1,756 livestock were raided at the grazing area at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Bokora warriors. The incident took place close to the where a UPDF brigade is located. The raiders are reported to have taken their victims by surprise, taking all the livestock that included at least 1,500 head of cattle and 256 goats and sheep. The raiders captured and tortured the herdsboys before eventually releasing them.

The people of Watakau had thought that grazing within the vicinity of the UPDF barracks provided security for their livestock, but it is apparent that the raiders assessed the and saw that the herdsboys were unarmed (because of being near the UPDF), monitored the movements of the UPDF, and struck at a time when they were sure that the military was not attentive. That is why some of the raiders held the herdsboys for some time, intimidated and tortured them as the other raiders drove away the livestock. By the time the reports reached the UPDF, the raiders were long gone. Such incidents occur every reporting period and are a constant reminder of the kind of challenges of herding livestock in the region.

On the other hand, there were reports of livestock being stolen right from under the protection of the UPDF in the reporting period. The raiders took advantage of the ignorance of the soldiers of the routes often used by raiders, which necessitates extra vigilance while grazing near such places, to sneak in and steal livestock. The losses are only realized during the headcount when the livestock is returned to the kraal. This is causing discontent among the local people with the practice of having the UPDF look after their livestock

Whereas the local people and civil society organizations operating in the area continue to advocate for a community-based security system that provides for the arming of local people to provide security for their livestock, the Parliamentary Committee on Defence and Internal Affairs of the Ugandan Parliament rejected this proposal because of the fear that those vigilantes would abuse the guns if given (see *The New Vision newspaper, May 28, 2007 p.8, "MPs Reject Karimojong Security Proposal"*).

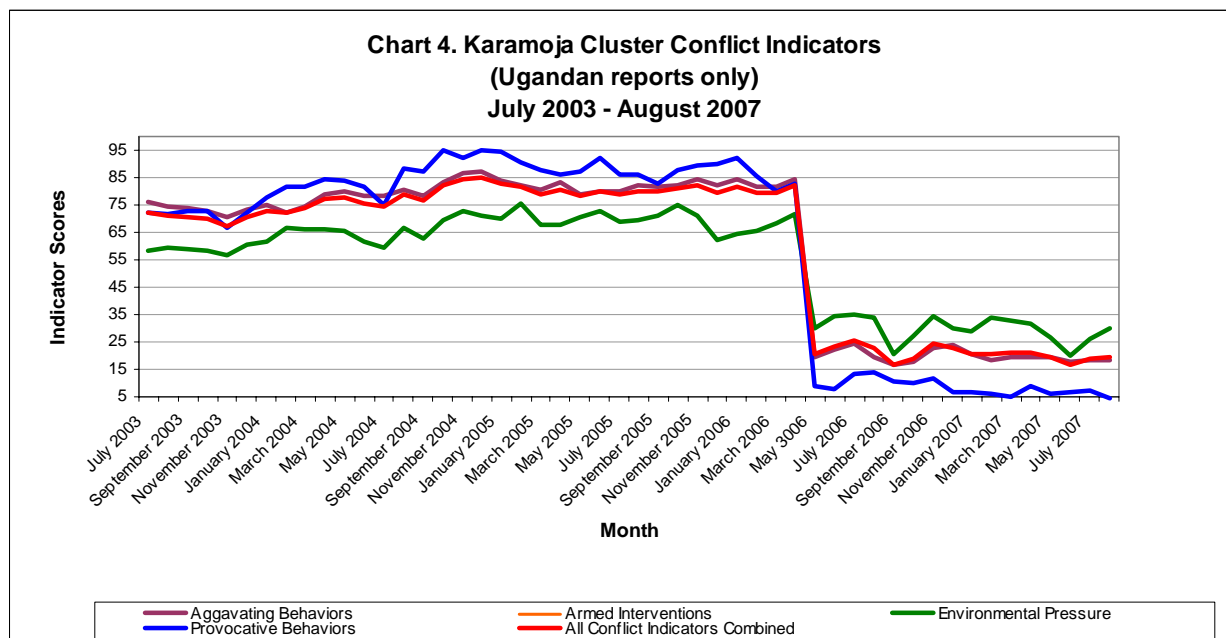
In the reporting period, the government also enforced the branding of livestock, which was largely done through the help of the UPDF alongside the forceful disarmament. In one such incident in Achorichor Parish in Loroo sub-county, Pokot County in Nakapiripirit district, the UPDF rounded about 1,181 cattle and 70 donkeys after the owners fled on seeing the army for fear of disarmament and branded all the livestock with the U25U brand. The animals were later handed back to the owners after the branding.

In a meeting with a delegation from Turkana, and pastoralists from Moroto and Kotido districts, Lieutenant Colonel Loketch of the UPDF 3rd Division asked pastoralists from Turkana to brand their cattle which graze in Uganda. He said the directive would help them recover lost animals (see *The New Vision newspaper, August 28, 2007 p.7, "Army orders Turkana to brand animals"*). This directive was given in line with the ongoing branding of animals in Uganda.

Whereas the UPDF scored successes in recovering raided and stolen livestock, it was blamed for impounding any livestock they find in the area the raiders are suspected to have taken the stolen animals and asking the owners of the impounded animals to track the raiders and recover the raided animals. If the owners of the impounded animals fail to get the raiders, then their animals are given to the victims of the raid. This practice was blamed for encouraging raids since the people whose animals were impounded and given to the raid victims are forced to raid in order to reimburse their lost animals.

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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 above highlight Aggravating Behaviors, Environmental Pressures, Provocative Behaviors, and all Combined Conflict Indicators². The data shows that these indicators have continued to be low through the reporting period.

Aggravating Behaviors³ continues to be low as warriors shunned to openly engage in acts related to rustling like all male migrations, exposing availability of small arms, use of bullets as commodities, and openly engaging in post-raid blessing. Although there were a few incidents of road banditry, sometimes with fatalities, the use of escorts was minimal because the warriors do not carry their weapons openly. The warriors also kept away from the roads because the roads were patrolled by the army. In addition, whereas there were reports of arms and ammunition being sold in some markets, the arms were not readily available as people feared to expose them for fear that this will attract disarmament operations by the UPDF. Although the number of incidents remained high in the reporting period, the general security level is reported to be improving since the warriors keep away from overt violence. This may explain why most of the incidents recorded were raids and thefts that occurred in the night.

Environmental Pressures also remained low although it is comparatively the highest indicator. The drop in May/June is related to the return of the rains short rains, which is often followed by increased availability of water and pasture for livestock – thereby decongesting the dry season grazing areas. At the same time, the introduction of protected kraals by the UPDF made grazing areas like Nakoit in Nakapiripirit district, an area that had been abandoned because of constant raids by the Matheniko and Pokot warriors (*see The New Vision newspaper, June 22, 2007 p. 1/2; "UPDF soldiers look after Karimojong cattle*). However, Environmental Pressure started to slightly increase in July/August. This may be as a result of reported depletion of resources in some large protected kraals like that of Lokali in Matheniko county, Moroto district where some 6,000 head of cattle are being kept by the UPDF in a protected kraal. The increased rains that

² For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.

³ Includes indicators like use of security escorts, bullets used as commodities, small arms availability, and post raid blessings.

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culminated into floods in August also rendered certain areas inaccessible for grazing – thereby causing congestion in the accessible grazing area.

From the start of the forceful disarmament in May 2006, Provocative Behaviors dropped from being the highest conflict indicator to the being the lowest, and has maintained that position hitherto. Such acts as all-male migration, pre-raid blessing, and traditional forecasting that are traditionally used for preparation for raids are not overtly conducted. The type of traditional forecasting that remains to be openly practiced is for the protection of livestock from raids, and protection of the community and livestock from disarmament operations. For instance, on 9th July, 2007, it is reported that a soothsayer instructed the people of Nabilatuk sub-county in Nakapiripirit district to sacrifice a black bull in order to protect Nakoit kraal, which was under the protection of the UPDF, from possible raids. A few days after that, another soothsayer asked for a white bull to be sacrificed for protection of the kraal.

The combined conflict indicators therefore remained low, and if the circumstances above do not change, they are expected to remain low for sometime to come.

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

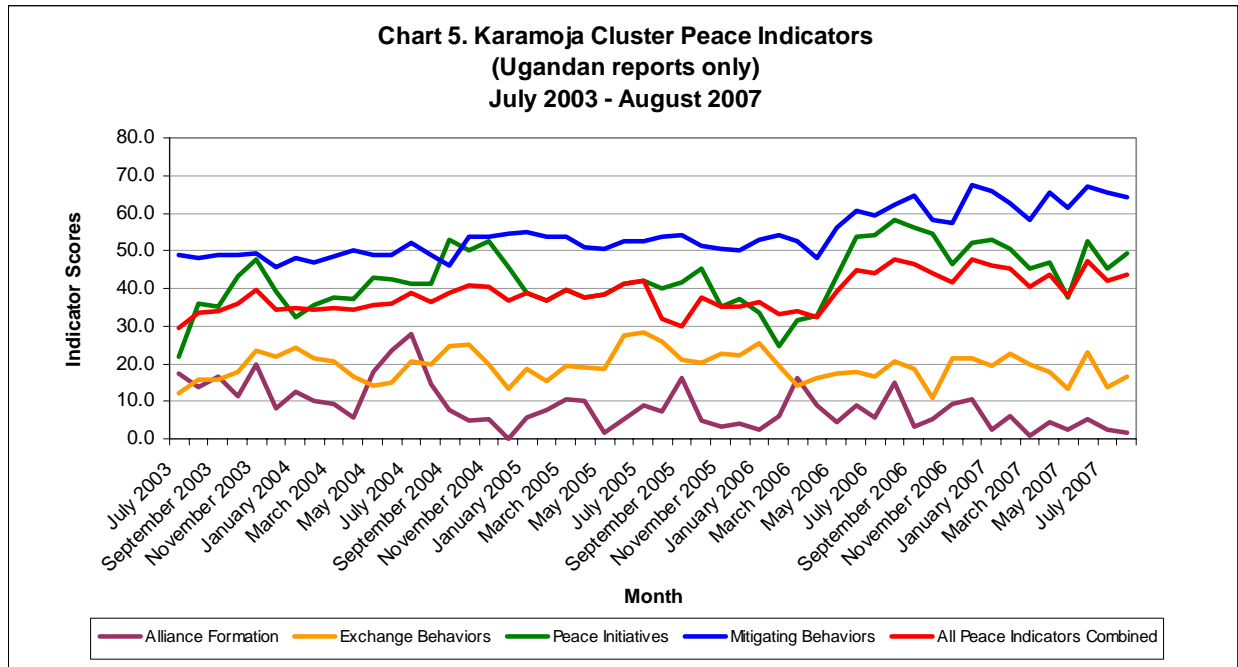


Chart 5 highlights Peace Indicators including Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined⁴.

Alliance Formation remained very low through the reporting period. Inter-ethnic group alliances are in most instances formed mainly for security reasons, for protection of livestock, and also to form a strong raiding force. They are also formed for sharing resources. However in the reporting period, the warriors continued to avoid forming such alliances because of fear of putting large herds together and yet they have diminished ability to protect them since they have either surrendered their guns to government in accordance with the disarmament program, or have hidden them and cannot therefore use them because of the fear that this will attract the UPDF to disarm them. However, a few alliances were formed and this included that between the Jie of Kotido district, and the Dodoth of Kaabong district. This was after a series of meetings

⁴ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2.

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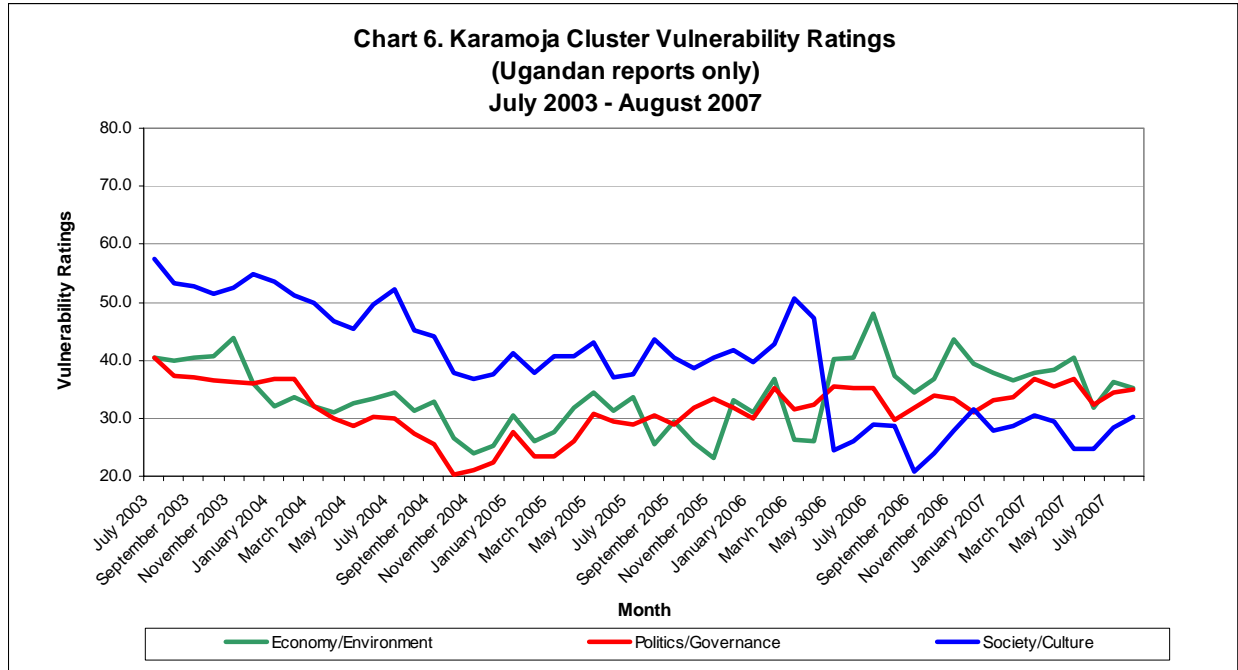
between the two parties that took place between June 2 and June 9 2007. The first meeting took place on 2nd June at Rengen sub-county headquarters in Jie county, Kotido district, Government and civil society organizations attended the celebrations. Follow-up meetings were held in Kaabong district headquarters on 7th and 8th June. The peace deal was then sealed on the 9th June in a meeting that took place at Sidok sub-county headquarters. There was feasting and celebrations to mark the formation of this alliance. On the 30th June, a meeting to seal the alliance between the Pian (of Lorengedwat sub-county), Nakapiripirit district, and the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto took place at Kautakou village in Ngoleriet sub-county, Matheniko County in Moroto district. The Army, District leaders, Civil Society Organizations, and the local community – including warriors – were in attendance. Apart from ensuring mutual access to pasture and water, these alliances paved way for establishment of protected kraals under the UPDF.

The increased Peace Initiatives by civil society organizations in May/June accounts for the sharp increase in the peace indicators in June. Organizations like Omaniman Community Development initiative (OCODI) and Karamoja Agro-pastoral Development Program (KADEP) operating in Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts, and Kotido Peace Initiative (KOPEIN) operating in Kotido and Kaabong districts were active in facilitating contacts between communal groups leading to formation of alliances, and also mobilizing for peaceful disarmament.

Exchange Behaviors remained low because acts like inter-group sharing, gift offering, inter-group marriage, cross-border trade, and celebrations were minimal in the reporting period. However, celebrations, inter-group sharing, and gift exchange was realized as groups celebrated formation of alliances. The celebrations that marked the formation of the Jie-Dodoth alliance, and the Bokora-Matheniko-Pian alliance were characterized by slaughter of bulls that were contributed by all the parties, and sharing of the roasted meat plus drinking of local brew.

Mitigating Behaviors continued to be the highest peace indicator. This is because of indicators such as access to healthcare and education that were uninterrupted. Markets also remained open, and general law enforcement was experienced through the disarmament program. There were also indications that bride price remained stable.

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Chart 6 (below) presents vulnerability ratings for the reporting period.



The above graph shows that the Vulnerability Ratings in the reporting period remained low. However, the Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings were the highest. There was a drop in May/June and this could have been as a result of the onset of the rains – which led to increased availability of water and pasture thereby reducing the Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings. The increase in the ratings in June/July may be as a result of the tensions between some communities that led them to abandon traditional grazing areas. These included for instance the Pian of Nakapiripirit district who could not access the pastures at Nakoit grazing in Nabilatuk sub-county, in Pian County, Nakapiripirit District because of fear of possible raids by Matheniko and Pokot warriors of Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts respectively.

The Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings were also low, dropping briefly in May/June. Other than the continued forceful disarmament program that may have influenced the Politics/Governance Ratings to be low, there were no reports of new political or governance issues that could have affected the ratings during the reporting period. The increased involvement by civil society organizations like OCODI, KOPEIN, and KADEP may also have played a role in keeping the Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings low.

The Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings were the lowest in the reporting period. The increased role of civil society organizations and the alliances formed to enable the UPDF protect livestock and access previously abandoned grazing areas may have contributed to the reduction of the Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings. In addition, traditional pre or post-raid blessings were minimal due to the ongoing disarmament exercise, and presence of UPDF in the reporting areas (see chart 4) and this may have contributed to Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings recording low readings.

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

The matrix below compares the incidents, human deaths and livestock losses of the present and previous reporting periods

Type	January - April 2007	May – August 2007	Variance
Incidents	139	147	8
Human deaths	298	50	-248
Livestock losses	3,747	3,533	-214

The data shows slightly higher level of violence in the May-August reporting period. However, although the violence was slightly higher, the human deaths dramatically reduced. So did the number of livestock losses drop. The increased vigilance of the UPDF discouraged large scale raids and so the warriors engaged in thefts and small scale raids during the night. Since the warriors have changed their tactics in raiding, there is need for the UPDF to equally change tactics and approach to counter the tactics of the warriors.

It is imperative that the government maintains pressure against lawlessness and impunity that has reigned in Karamoja region for long. However, government should also provide adequate protection and security to those communities already disarmed.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The ongoing disarmament in the Karamoja region is meant to address the high levels of violence in the Karamoja region by removing illegal guns from the hands of the warriors. The argument is that there can be no development in the area without adequate security. However, the continued resistance by the warriors to the programme has led to communities abandoning some traditional grazing areas that are far from the deployments of the UPDF. The result is increased pressure over limited resources in areas considered secure. This in turn predisposes such areas to degradation by the large herds of livestock. It also leads to increased tensions between the different groups that use these areas for grazing.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Small arms and light weapons continue to be available in the region and the warriors continue to use them to wreck havoc against each other. This hampered the ability of the people to eke out a living and also continued to discourage possible investment by the private sector and service delivery and development by government in the region.

As a result of the ongoing forceful disarmament exercise, the warriors have moved their cattle from the cattle camps to the homes as they flee the disarmament operations by the UPDF. This has brought with it increased risk of death and destruction to the homes when raids occur. Even with the establishment of protected kraals, some individuals still keep livestock in the homesteads and this attracts raiders to the homes. The large protected kraals also pose a threat to the environment as they encourage concentration of large herds – thereby increasing pressure on the environment.

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Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

Schools and hospitals largely remained accessible in the reporting period. Education provides opportunity for enlightenment and is a long term way out of reliance on livestock for survival. Access to healthcare is also critical for the productivity and survival of the people. The disarmament policy is also meant to pacify the region in order to attract development. The disarmament policy continued to be enforced.

Government plans to construct two valley dams in each of 5 districts in Karamoja. This is meant to enhance the communal grazing system that the army introduced. Communal grazing areas with more than 30,000 head of cattle would be eligible for the project (*The New Vision* newspaper, August 31 2007 p.8 "*Karamoja to get valley dams*" quoting Lieutenant Colonel Loketch of the UPDF 3rd Division. This is because government recognizes that some of the conflicts in the region are as a result of conflict over water, and so increased availability of water for livestock deescalates such conflicts.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The disarmament exercise has brought about change in the attitude of the warriors to understand that; i) there is state authority, and ii) violence and raids/theft of livestock cannot be tolerated by government. The result has been a change from open raids to thefts and small raids in the night. However, the participation of other stakeholders including civil society, private sector, local and traditional leadership, and development partners is critical not only for accelerated success but sustainability of peace in the region.

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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the general recommendations are that:

1. Government should take security of people and livestock as a very important aspect for the realization of sustainable disarmament in the region;
2. There is need for increased sensitization and education of the community on branding of animals as a means of increasing recovery of raided cattle;
3. There is need for the leadership of the UPDF to rethink the practice of impounding livestock since it is blamed for revenge raids;
4. The advantages of protected kraals notwithstanding, caution ought to be taken not to concentrate large herds of livestock since this there is risk of destroying the environment.
5. There is need for the governments of Uganda and Kenya – and in deed the member states of the IGAD region – to adopt a synchronized and coordinated branding of animals since this enables easy recovery of stolen animals.

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to accelerate the establishment of local committee response structures at district and lower levels to enable undertaking of early response. • Encourage regular meetings of the members of the CEWERU Steering Committee to facilitate early response to the various early warning reports sent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize meetings to discuss and set an agenda for early response. • Initiate discussions that bring together stakeholders to discuss development and livelihood options in the Karamoja region as part of a sustainable disarmament approach.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate protection to people and livestock; • Encourage introduction of veterinary services closer to the livestock since the UPDF currently has some livestock under their protection; • Conduct comprehensive branding of livestock in order to ease recovery of raided livestock; • Members of Parliament from the region to increase their campaigns for the support of disarmament; • Work with other stakeholders in campaigning for disarmament program and its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess impact of the ongoing disarmament exercise in order to learn from its strengths, avoid the weaknesses. • Develop alternative livelihood strategies like irrigation as part of strategy to ensure food security in pastoralist areas and solicit the support of development partners • Provide an incentive structure for the private sector to invest in the region thus boosting local employment and bringing about development. • Establish, formalize, and strengthen common policies in liaison and collaboration with neighboring countries where appropriate to curb cross-border security issues including disarmament and control of flow of arms. • Formulate a national policy for conflict resolution and peace-building that can be employed in resolving conflicts in the region.

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<p>LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional institutions and structures to encourage sharing of resources, engage in peace building and conflict resolution; • Actively participate in the recovery of stolen livestock by reporting the culprits to the authorities; • Support the government disarmament policy and peace and development initiatives in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize for sustainable peace and long-term development of the Karamoja region • Demand for accountability from elected leaders in promoting peace, security and development in the region.
<p>CIVIL SOCIETY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with government and the local communities in peace initiatives; • Contribute to the disarmament program through running civic education campaigns and awareness on the advantages of disarmament. • Educate and sensitize the local community on the ongoing branding of cattle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in community mobilization and sensitization for disarmament and development; • Support and complement government policies for conflict resolution, peace-building, and development.
<p>INTERNATIONAL NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support government, CSOs, CBOs and other activities on security, peacebuilding, development, livelihoods, and disarmament by availing technical assistance and financial resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support initiatives that seek to provide durable alternatives for livelihood in the region in order to reduce the people’s reliance on livestock. This support could be provided through the Government’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). • Work with and support regional initiatives like IGAD in bringing about peace and development among pastoral communities.

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

- 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: Definitions of the Incident Categories

<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

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Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents	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
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	39	June 2006	28	3	10.7
July 2006	1	8	10	1	20	July 2006	37	4	10.8
August 2006	0	10	9	0	19	August 2006	22	1	4.5
September 2006	0	5	20	5	30	September 2006	31	2	6.5
October 2006	0	9	12	7	28	October 2006	366	37	10.1
November 2006	1	24	26	0	51	November 2006	91	22	24.2
December 2006	0	9	14	0	23	December 2006	41	9	22.0
January 2007	0	12	20	1	33	January 2007	108	15	13.9
February 2007	0	9	36	1	46	February 2007	92	56	60.9
March 2007	0	11	27	2	40	March 2007	78	20	25.6
April 2007	0	4	16	0	20	April 2007	17	9	52.9
May 2007	1	5	17	24	47	May 2007	13	0	0.0
June 2007	0	3	11	15	29	June 2007	8	0	0.0
July 2007	0	2	10	13	25	July 2007	15	0	0.0
August 2007	0	1	21	24	46	August 2007	14	0	0.0
totals	15	355	878	159	1407				

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Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
July 2003	22.0	48.9	12.0	17.3	29.5	July 2003	829
August 2003	35.9	48.1	15.6	13.9	33.5	August 2003	448
September 2003	35.0	48.8	15.7	16.4	33.8	September 2003	9102
October 2003	43.4	48.8	17.6	11.2	36.0	October 2003	2635
November 2003	47.5	49.2	23.3	19.6	39.4	November 2003	2437
December 2003	39.1	45.7	22.0	7.9	34.5	December 2003	868
January 2004	32.3	48.1	24.3	12.6	34.7	January 2004	2091
February 2004	35.6	47.0	21.5	10.0	34.2	February 2004	2135
March 2004	37.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	34.8	March 2004	5386
April 2004	37.3	50.1	16.7	5.5	34.2	April 2004	3007
May 2004	42.7	49.0	14.3	17.6	35.5	May 2004	1762
June 2004	42.3	48.9	15.0	23.5	36.1	June 2004	1184
July 2004	41.1	51.9	20.5	27.9	38.8	July 2004	978
August 2004	41.3	48.9	19.9	14.6	36.3	August 2004	598
September 2004	52.8	46.2	24.7	7.5	39.0	September 2004	1538
October 2004	50.2	53.6	24.9	4.7	41.0	October 2004	1342
November 2004	52.5	53.9	19.6	5.2	40.3	November 2004	150
December 2004	45.6	54.6	13.3	0.0	36.8	December 2004	778
January 2005	38.9	54.8	18.5	5.6	38.9	January 2005	431
February 2005	36.9	53.7	15.2	7.5	36.9	February 2005	553
March 2005	39.8	53.6	19.5	10.5	39.8	March 2005	8002
April 2005	37.5	51.0	19.0	10.0	37.5	April 2005	4345
May 2005	38.4	50.7	18.6	1.5	38.4	May 2005	1068
June 2005	41.2	52.6	27.4	5.2	41.2	June 2005	1196
July 2005	42.1	52.4	28.4	8.8	42.1	July 2005	1097
August 2005	40.0	53.7	25.8	7.1	31.8	August 2005	232
September 2005	41.5	54.1	20.8	16.3	30.0	September 2005	1792
October 2005	45.2	51.3	20.4	4.8	37.5	October 2005	8578
November 2005	35.1	50.6	22.7	3.3	35.2	November 2005	597
December 2005	37.1	49.9	22.4	4.2	35.2	December 2005	577
January 2006	33.6	52.8	25.6	2.5	36.3	January 2006	1536
February 2006	24.5	54.0	19.2	5.9	33.1	February 2006	1808
March 2006	31.4	52.7	14.2	16.3	33.9	March 2006	2660
April 2006	32.9	48.1	16.4	9.1	32.5	April 2006	7
May 2006	43.3	56.0	17.4	4.6	39.0	May 2006	660
June 2006	53.7	60.6	17.8	8.7	44.7	June 2006	582
July 2006	54.1	59.6	16.7	5.5	43.9	July 2006	1682
August 2006	58.3	62.1	20.4	14.9	47.9	August 2006	1076
September 2006	56.3	64.6	18.6	3.4	46.6	September 2006	1866
October 2006	54.4	58.1	10.9	5.5	44.1	October 2006	760
November 2006	46.3	57.3	21.5	9.3	41.8	November 2006	6919
December 2006	52.3	67.6	21.5	10.3	47.7	December 2006	1483
January 2007	53.0	65.9	19.4	2.6	46.1	January 2007	1472
February 2007	50.6	62.6	22.7	5.9	45.1	February 2007	454
March 2007	45.3	58.2	19.9	1.0	40.6	March 2007	1423
April 2007	46.9	65.6	17.7	4.3	43.8	April 2007	398
May 2007	37.6	61.6	13.2	2.3	38.1	May 2007	470
June 2007	52.5	66.9	23.0	5.2	47.28	June 2007	303
July 2007	45.1	65.4	13.6	2.4	42.09	July 2007	1902
August 2007	49.1	64.2	16.6	1.8	43.54	August 2007	858
						totals	94055

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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
September 2006	0.0	10.54	20.3	16.8	16.80	September 2006	20.8	31.8	34.4
October 2006	0.0	10.1	27.0	17.6	19.01	October 2006	23.8	33.8	36.9
November 2006	0.0	11.87	34.7	22.7	24.33	November 2006	27.8	33.3	43.7
December 2006	0.0	6.81	29.9	23.9	22.99	December 2006	31.4	31.1	39.5
January 2007	0.0	6.9	28.7	20.6	20.74	January 2007	27.9	33.0	37.9
February 2007	0.0	6.3	33.8	18.5	20.82	February 2007	28.7	33.5	36.4
March 2007	0.0	5	32.9	19.3	20.84	March 2007	30.4	36.7	37.9
April 2007	0.0	9	31.8	19.6	21.29	April 2007	29.3	35.5	38.2
May 2007	0.0	5.91	26.85	19.2	19.31	May 2007	24.6	36.9	40.5
June 2007	0.0	6.54	20.07	18.0	16.88	June 2007	24.6	32.4	31.8
July 2007	0.0	7.06	26.14	18.1	18.65	July 2007	28.5	34.4	36.4
August 2007	0.0	4.37	29.75	18.2	19.25	August 2007	30.2	35.1	35.3