

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: September - December 2007

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU
March 21, 2008

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

September through December 2007

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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March 21, 2008

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 September through December 2007, set in the context of all reports submitted from September 2007 through December 2007. The reporting locations on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster are 6 in number for the reporting period: Kaabong district; Kotido district; Moroto district, Pokot, Pian and Chekwi counties in Nakapiripirit district and Kapchorwa/Bukwo districts. 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 September through December 2007, 113 human deaths occurred and 2,856 livestock losses occurred on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 89 violent incidents, of which 2% involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in November while Peace indicators were highest in September and October 2007.

There was a marked decline in the number of incidences reported (89) compared to the previous report (100). However, the number of human deaths rose from 63 in May – August 2007 to 113 in the reporting period of September-December 2007. October and November had the highest counts of violent incidents (27 and 30 respectively). Livestock losses were highest in November while September registered the highest number of human deaths. September which registered the highest number of human deaths ironically had the lowest number of incidents. September through December 2007 had fewer incidents compared to May through August 2007, yet the September through December 2007 period registered a higher number of human deaths (113 compared to 63 in the May through August 2007). The general levels of violence reduced in the reporting period (89 violent incidents compared to 100 in the previous reporting period). The Net livestock losses reduced from 3,728 in the previous reporting period to the current 2856.

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This was a dry period that followed the floods that had affected the region in July/August washing away gardens and making some areas inaccessible. As a result of floods and the dry spell the area received poor harvests which led to famine in the region. Whereas a dry season is expected to lead into increased violence as warriors wander around looking for water and pasture with their livestock this time the situation was different. This can be attributed to the general calm that prevailed in the area as access to water and pasture does not only depend on their availability but also other factors like security.

Disarmament operations have reduced arms available in the hands of the warriors and replacing the taken arms has not been easy as accessibility to small arms has been made difficult due to the high presence of the army and constant road patrols. This coupled with fear to be identified with a gun as it would attract the attention of the army reduced incidences of conflict in the reporting period. The army leadership set rules as well and gazzeted places and water points for the herdsmen as away of limiting conflicts and livestock raids/thefts.

The disarmament policy continued to be implemented to improve security. A well coordinated regional disarmament approach should be adopted, and the recommendations made during the IGAD disarmament workshop (IGAD regional workshop on the disarmament of Pastoralist communities held in Entebbe Uganda from 28th- 30th May, 2007). It is also necessary that disarmed communities are protected from those that are still armed as this would discourage re-armament.

The Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme should be implemented as it will help in mitigating conflict in Karamoja region. The overall goal of KIDDP is to contribute to the human security and promote conditions for recovery and development through the implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated disarmament programme that will enhance peace building. Weapon collection activities will be undertaken within the context of peace-building programmes where efforts to remove the weapons from the society will be linked with initiatives to address the root causes of conflict including targeted development interventions that will reduce the incidence of poverty and the cycle of conflict.

There is need however, for the army to continue protecting the disarmed communities in order to discourage rearmament. In the short run government and civil society organizations need to intervene with food assistance as the dry spells are expected to continue up to the month of March. 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 as warriors will try to replenish. Gazzetting places of grazing may be a good idea by the army but the problem is, it may lead to overgrazing and depleting of resources which will lead to death of animals and will most likely increase violence in the region as warriors will try to restock the lost animals.

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.

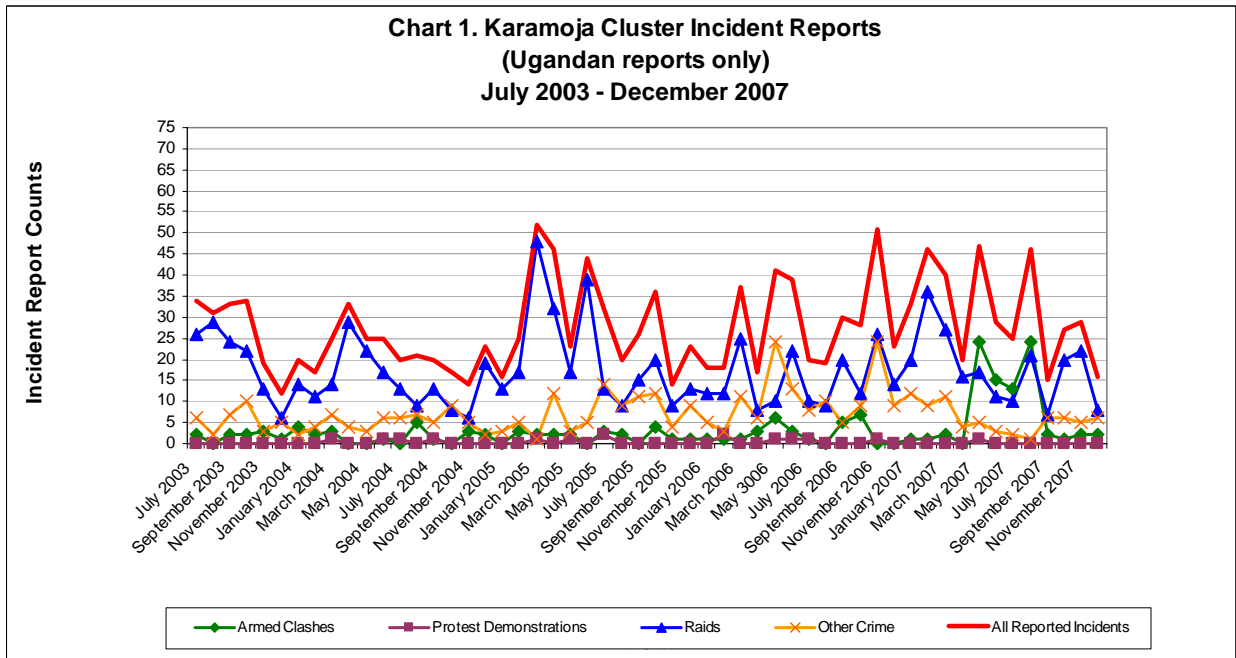
Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact CEWARN (cewarn@ethionet.et) at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update Jan-April 2008 for the Ethiopian side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in April 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 89 violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period. Of these, 23 were Other Crimes, 61 were Raids, and 5 were Armed Clashes¹. The highest number of violent incidents was reported in November with 30, followed by October with 27. December had 17 violent incidents recorded while September had the lowest recorded number of 15.

There was a reduction in cross –border incidents from 10% in the previous reporting period to the present 2%. One of the reasons for the decline in cross border incidents was due to disarmament program in Uganda with a large presence of the army in the area deterring Kenyan Pokot warriors from crossing to Uganda. Collaboration and coordinated efforts by the two governments through recovery of raided animals, exchanging information and alerts like the alert of November 26th, 2007 in which both the CEWERU of Uganda and Kenya collaborated to prevent a raid by the Pokot warriors from Kenya targeting the Sabiny from Bukwo district all worked towards the reduction of raids and counter raids². There is therefore the need to keep this collaboration and a coordinated effort by all stakeholders to maintain peace in the region.

¹ For full description of indicators see appendix 1

² The CEWARN Field Monitors from both the Uganda and Kenyan sides shared information on the impending attack and issued alerts to their respective CEWERU’s. This helped in averting the impending attack.

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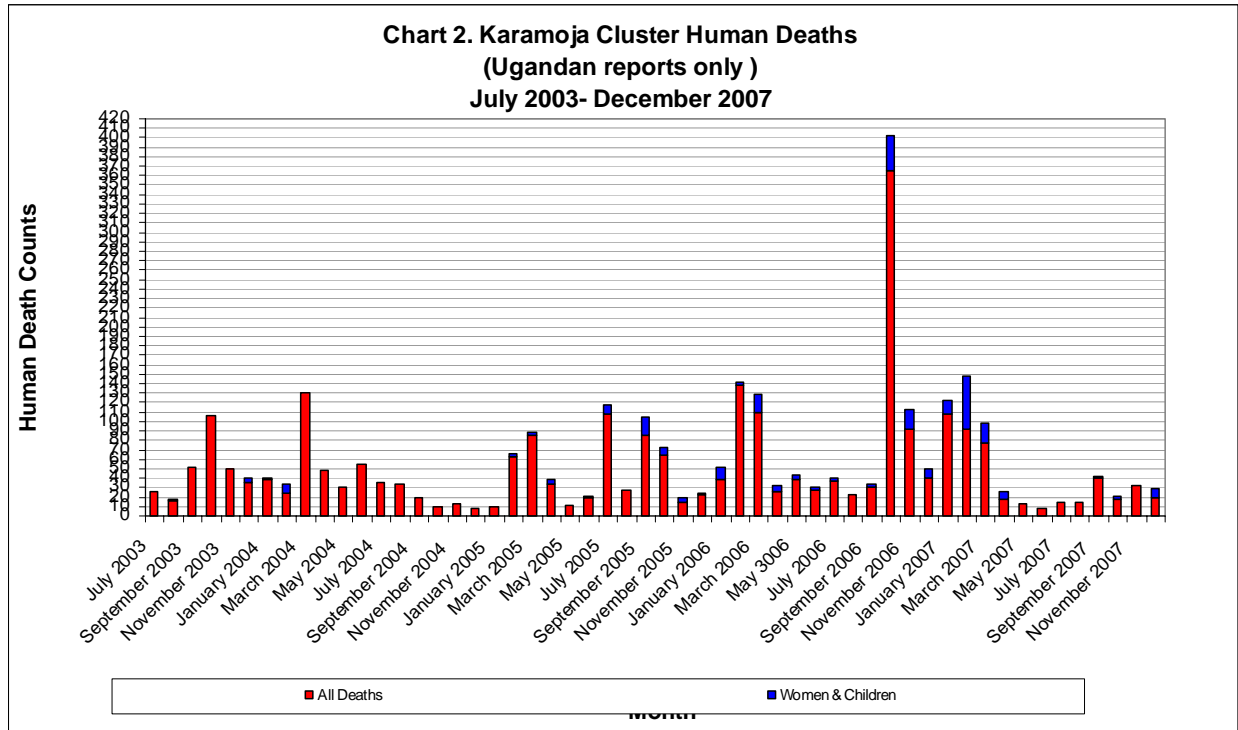
Other Crime increased from 11 incidents in the previous reporting of May – August 2007 to 23 in September- December 2007. Some of these incidents were as a result of the continued disarmament exercise in the region by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) that led to assaults in which the army would use a helicopter gunship to bomb warriors like on the 26th, September 2007 the army bombed and killed 13 Dodoth warriors, injured 5 women and killed around 80 head of cattle in Lotim parish, Kalapata sub county, Dodoth county, Kaabong district. On the 17th October, 2007 at Losogolo parish, Kaabong rural, Dodoth County, Kaabong district in one of the road ambushes the Dodoth warriors waylaid and attacked a Turkana peace delegation from Kenya and injured a White Priest. The priest was later transferred to Kenya by helicopter for treatment as both the army and the community responded by searching for the culprits. In another assault incident on the 16th November 2007, the Bokora warriors from Moroto district gang raped 8 Pian women of Kosike parish, Nabilatuk Sub County, Pian County, Nakapiripirit district. The matter was reported to the authorities, but no arrests were made. Other than being criminal, incidents like these expose both the victims and the perpetrators to the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and it is therefore important for government and civil society to educate the warriors on the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

There was a marked reduction in Armed Clashes from 76 in May – August 2007 to 7 in September – December 2007. This reduction in Armed Clashes can be attributed not only to the heavy deployment and large presence of the army (UPDF) in the region which scared the warriors from engaging in violence but also the change in tactics and approach of disarmament from one of direct and out right forceful disarmament to inclusiveness and consultation of the disarmed in the process. The reduction of arms available in the hands of the warriors cannot be underestimated as a factor in reduction of armed clashes because even those warriors who still have arms don't want to expose them as they would attract attention from the army. According to Chief of Defence Forces for UPDF the army has recovered over 3,000 guns from the warriors since last year (see Daily Monitor Newspaper, January 7, 2008 p.7: "*Army recovers 3,000 guns from Karamoja*"). As if the reduction of the available arms in the hands of the warriors is not enough the large presence of the army patrolling roads created fear and has made the usual open availability of arms difficult for the warriors to easily replace the taken arms by the army.

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The text for Human Deaths Chart 2 is standardized and should read as follows:

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



A total of 113 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster for the reporting period of September – December 2007 compared to 63 human deaths of the previous May – August 2007. Out of the 113 people killed, 98 consisted of men, 13 children and 2 women. Out of the 13 children killed 9 were from Moroto district and 5 of them were killed in a single incident on the 13th, December 2007 when the Bokora warriors from Lopei attacked the Matheniko warriors in Naitakwae parish, Nadunget sub county, Matheniko county, Moroto district opened fire indiscriminately in a traditional enclosure called *etem* made up of wood, a place where people sit during day time and killed 5 children instantly. The two women died in separate incidents one in a banditry act in Sidok parish, Sidok sub county, Dodoth county Kaabong district in which the Jie warriors ambushed a vehicle killing 3 travelers including one woman. Another woman was killed on the 23rd, December 2007 in Rupa parish, Rupa sub county, Matheniko County, Moroto district when the Jie warriors from kotido district attacked the Matheniko shot in the hut killing one woman and driving away 23 head of cattle. The highest human deaths incident occurred in Moroto parish, Kalapata Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong district on the 23rd September 2007 in which over 14 dodoth warriors were killed by the army.

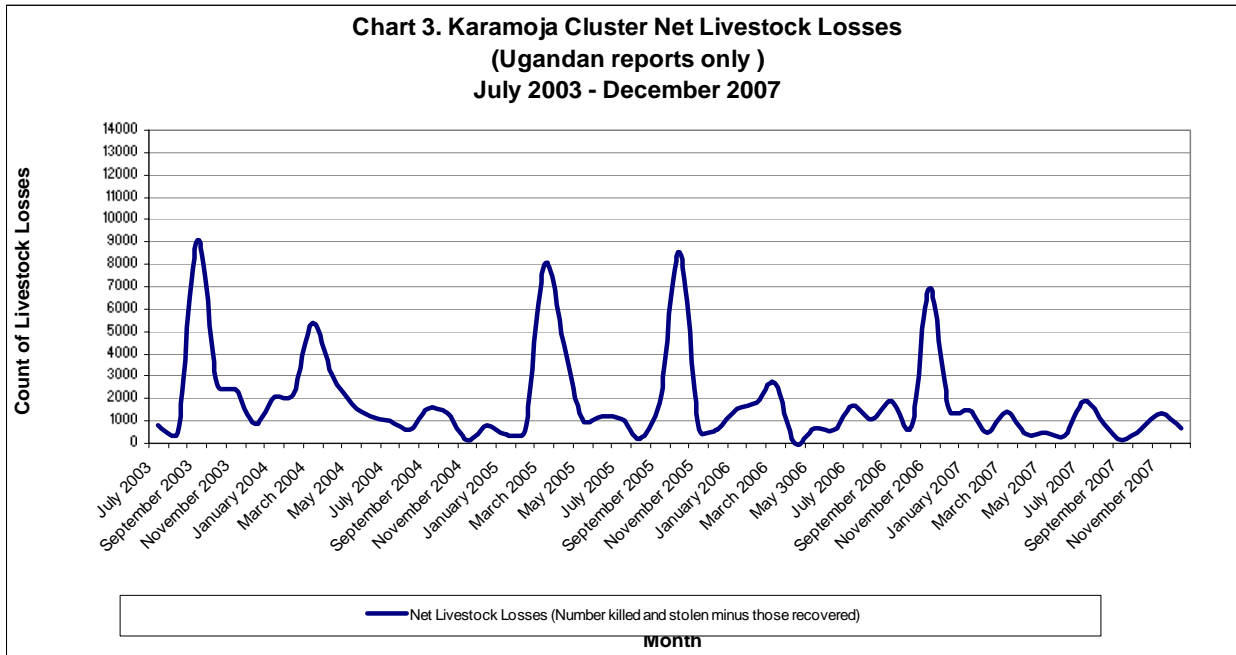
The possible explanation for the increase in human deaths from 63 of the previous reporting period to the current 113 human deaths are the clashes and assaults that occurred in Kaabong district between the army and warriors which resulted into 53 deaths. These accounted for over 46% of the total human deaths and the highest in an area of reporting. For instance, on the 23rd, September 2007 in Moroto parish, Kalapata Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong district, 14 dodoth warriors lost their lives, 8 got injured and over 385 head of cattle were killed in a single incident in which the army bombed the dodoth warriors who were crossing with their livestock to

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Sudan. On the 26th September 2007, 13 dodoth warriors died and 5 women were injured in Lotim parish, Kalapata Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong district as an estimated 80 head of cattle were bombed by a helicopter gunship. The bombing was said to be due to the previous clash between the Dodoth warriors and the army over unprotected kraals in Moroto parish, kalapata Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong district on the 21st September, 2007.

Out of the 89 total incidents reported in the period of reporting Moroto district alone recorded 26 incidents which is close to 30% of the total incidents reported. In terms of human deaths Moroto district was second to Kaabong district recording a total of 24 (21%) human deaths out of the 113 total human deaths registered in the September – December 2007 period of reporting. In one single incident on the 24th October, 2007 5 Matheniko warriors were killed by Bokora warriors from lopei when they raided Nadunget parish, Nadunget sub county, Matheniko county, Moroto district and took over 120 head of cattle.

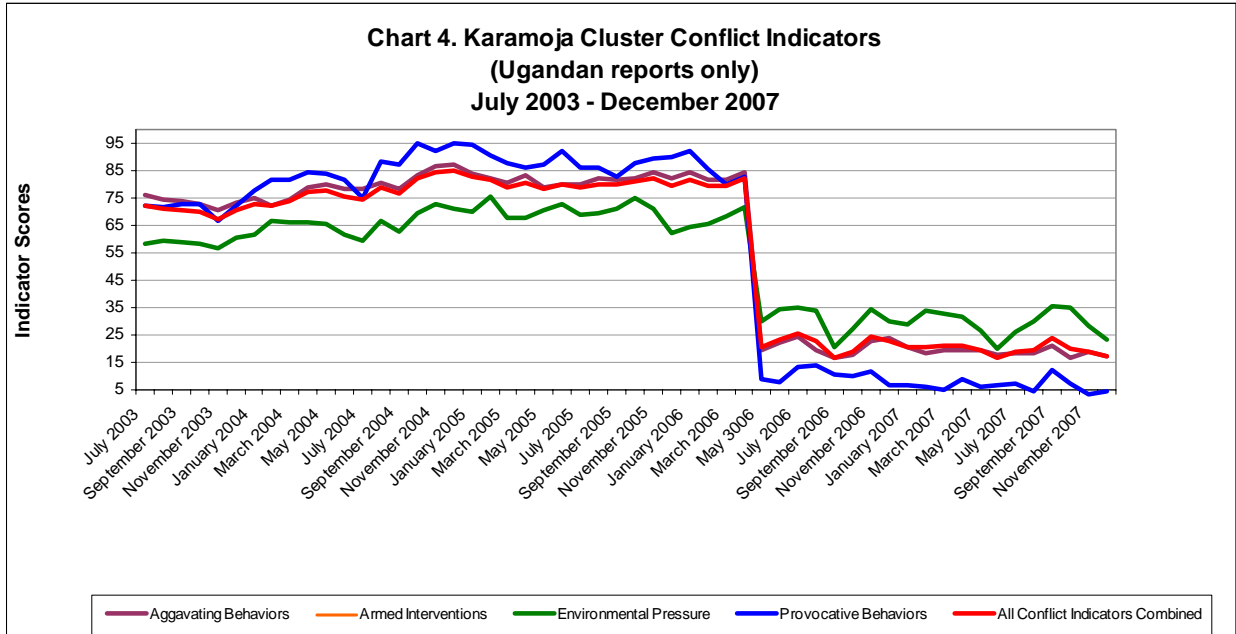
Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



A total of 2,856 livestock were reported lost between September to December 2007. This was a decline compared to the 3,533 livestock reported lost between May- August 2007. The highest losses were recorded in November with 1,347 livestock lost and the lowest in September with 155. These livestock were raided in relatively small numbers, the highest being the Matheniko warriors from Rupa sub county raid against the Bokora warriors from lopei parish, lopei sub county, Bokora county, Moroto district on the 18th November, 2007 where over 500 livestock were lost in a single incident. This incident was quickly reported to the army who responded by following the Matheniko raiders and managed to recover 100 head of cattle the raiders were able to take away 400 head of cattle. The fear for the high presence of the army coupled with the on going disarmament led to relatively low incidences of raids as the warriors not only feared clashing with the army but also with fellow warriors as it would attract the attention of the army to disarm them.

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



The Chart above highlights Aggravating Behavior, Provocative Behavior, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressures, and the Combined Conflict Indicators³. Conflict Indicators remained low for the reporting as in the previous reporting period. However, the Environmental Pressures were comparatively the highest. The data shows a continued low level of all the conflict indicators in the reporting period.

Aggravating Behaviors continued to record a low score because of the relative calm that prevailed in the period as warriors could not openly engage in acts like mobilizing for raids because of the high presence of the army. Activities like use of bullets as commodities, and openly engaging in post-raid blessing were shunned as they would attract the attention of the army. The warriors also tried to stay away from the roads because largely the roads were patrolled by the army. The general security situation is reported to have relatively improved.

The slight rise in Environmental Pressures in September was possibly due to start of concentration of livestock and thus competition for resources as the dry season intensified. The prevailing peace in some of the traditional grazing areas like Nabwal in Lotome sub county Moroto district that had previously been abandoned because of insecurity was now being used and also areas like Lokitor and Komolipus where there is a water dam in Nakapiripirit district that had been previously abandoned because of raids were now being used for grazing purposes which may have contributed to the decline in October. Moreover, the army leadership set rules that gazzeted places and water points for the herdsmen as away of limiting conflicts and livestock thefts meant that livestock were not scattered in many places except those that had been gazzeted and had enough pasture and water.

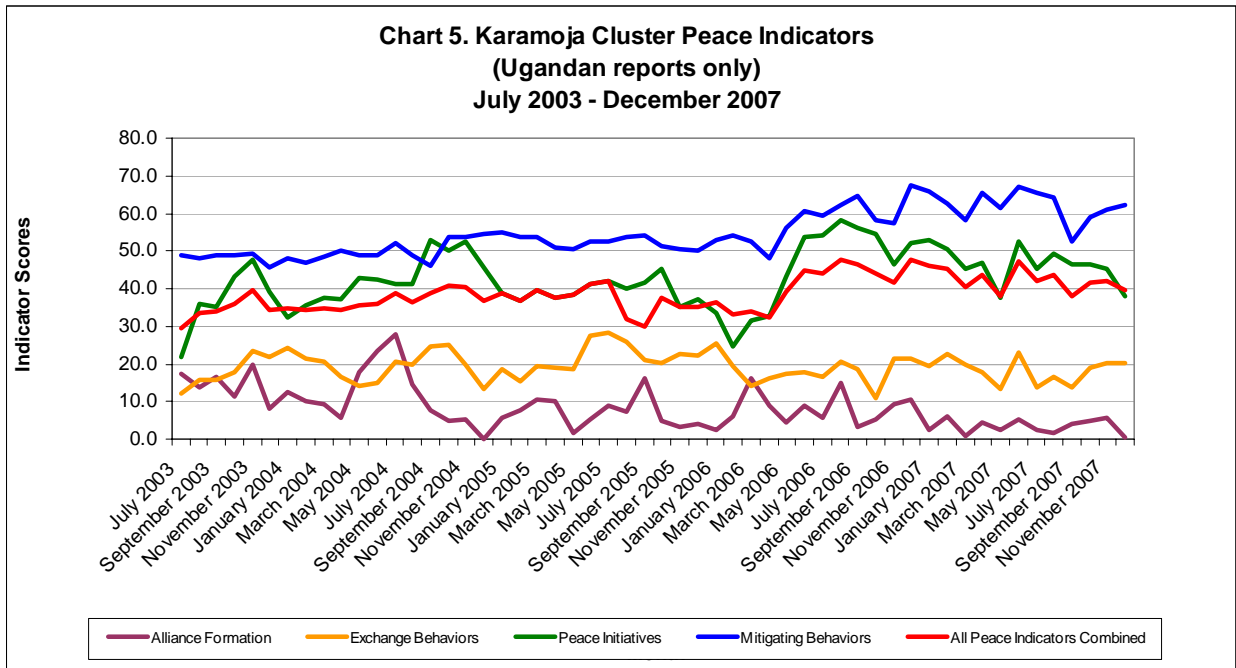
³ For full list of conflict indicators see appendix 2

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Provocative Behaviors remained low with further decline from October through December 2007. This may be attributed to the army’s large presence in the area, intensification of patrols and the warriors’ fear to move in big numbers as such acts could be linked to preparation for raids or attacking the army. Cases of traditional forecasting, Pre-raid blessing and all male migration that are traditionally used for preparation for raids are not openly conducted. The type of traditional forecasting that remains to be openly practiced is for the protection of people from natural disasters like drought and protection of the livestock from raids. For instance, on 22nd October, 2007, it is reported that Lowa a lady foreteller from Domoye village in Nakapiripirit district told the community to start killing one black he goat and a brown one in order to stop a bad drought that was going to affect the area. On the 8th, October, 2007, Lotilo a soothsayer told the people of Natopojo parish in Nakapiripirit district to kill a black sheep for the safety of people and their livestock.

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).



The chart 5 highlights Alliance Formation, Exchange Behavior, Mitigating Behavior, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined⁴.

Alliance Formation remained at a low level through the reporting period although there is a slight rise in October and a fall in December. The rise is contributed by the Inter-Ethnic group and Ethnic-group-government alliances which were forged to ensure recovery and peaceful hand over of raided livestock. Such alliances were formed between the Jie, Matheniko and Bokora warriors; and between the Jie and the Turkana warriors from Kenya for resource sharing as the dry season intensified. It was on the basis of this alliance between the Jie and the Turkana warriors that the Jie through a joint effort with the government of Uganda officials managed to recover Turkana cattle that had been raided by the Jie warriors.

⁴ For full description of Indicators refer of Appendix II.

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The hand over of the Turkana raided cattle took place on the 24th November, 2007 at Nakapelimoru Brigade army Headquarters by the Jie elders, UPDF, local officials and Turkana representatives. The decrease in December is a response to the constraints in forming alliances as the army leadership set rules and gazzeted places and water points for the herdsman. This made it difficult for the warriors to form alliances as they are in most cases formed mainly for security reasons to protect their livestock, access resources and also to form a strong raiding force.

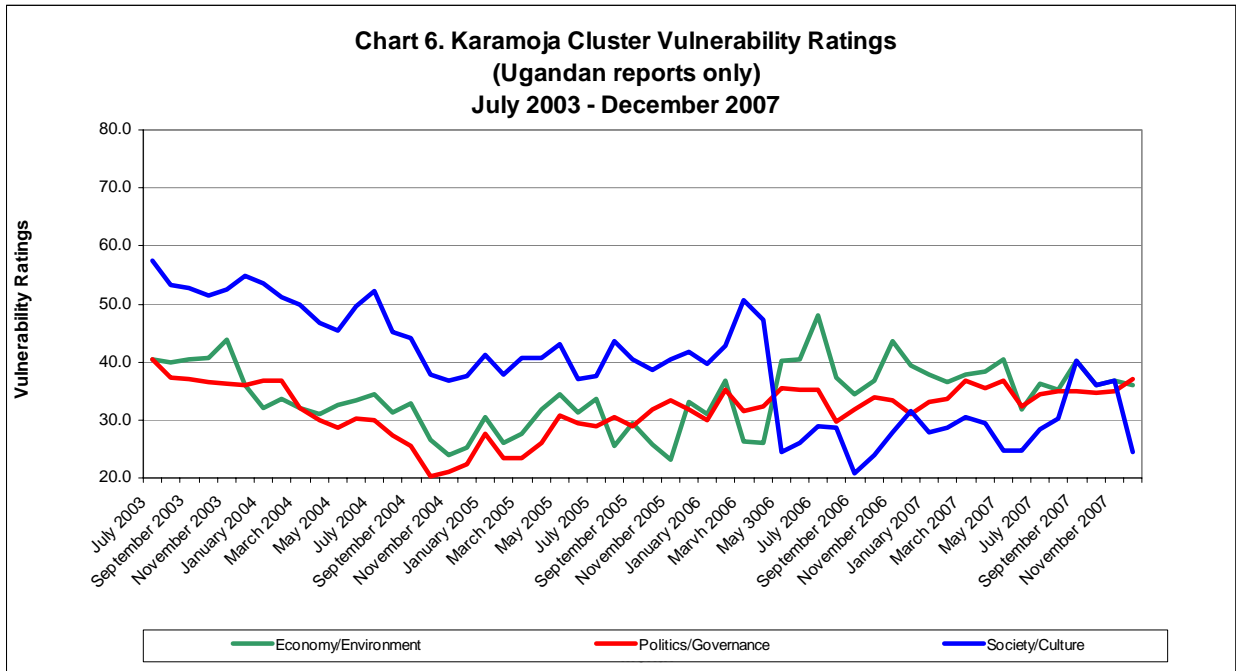
Exchange Behaviors indicator remained low. However, the slight increase from September is as a result of initiation celebrations that were reported in areas like Chemakany, Alakas and Napao parishes of Nakapiripirit district. Celebrations for initiation of girls were also held in Achorichor parish of Nakapiripirit district. During these initiation celebrations the youth are initiated from one age group or stage to another where they can begin attending and performing certain rituals like taking the mixture of blood and milk. These celebrations are characterized by slaughter of bulls, sharing of roasted meat, drinking of local brew, dancing and eating together food contributed by the community. There is a lot of inter group sharing during these celebrations.

Mitigating Behaviors continued to be the highest peace indicator for the reporting period September – December 2007 as in the previous reporting period May – August 2007. Access to health care and education was unhindered as a result of the general relative peace enjoyed in the areas of reporting. Law enforcement was experienced as the army intervened quickly on some occasions and managed to repulse the raiders and above all recovered raided livestock and returned it to the rightful owners. There were also indications that bride price remained stable.

The Peace Initiatives indicator was moderate, but declining through the reporting period. This is partly because engagement in peaceful disarmament exercises by civil societies slowed down since the army changed tactics and approach from outright forceful disarmament of attacking kraals and outright confrontation with the warriors. Instead the army started involving the communities where they would be guided by the community intelligence on where guns are. Collective punishment of rounding up the youths commonly referred to as Karachuna and imprisoning them in military detaches where the relatives would be forced to produce guns before the young men would be released all this was minimized. However, there were some peace initiatives reported during the period of reporting as organizations like Omaniman Community Development Initiative which operates in Bokora Moroto district and Teso Initiative for Peace which operates in Teso region continued to facilitate cross border peace meetings between the Karimojong and the Iteso like the cross border peace meeting that took place on the 14th October 2007 at Iriir sub county in Moroto district for all local council three councils of both areas. Karamoja Agro Pastoral Development Program also organized a peace/resettlement meeting between the Pian of Nakapiripirit district and the Bokora of Moroto district on the 15th November 2007 at Nabwal in Lotome Moroto district. Nabwal was an area originally deserted by both Bokora and Pian warriors because of insecurity but because of the relative peace that is prevailing both the Bokora and the Pian warriors are being resettled there. In Kotido district a peace and security consultation meeting was conducted on 8th October, 2007 by the district security committee and was attended by community representatives, CSO's and NGO's. All these activities facilitated the mobilization for security and helped in enhancing peace building work.

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



The Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings remained low. This is partly because the areas of reporting enjoyed relative peace which did not necessitate abandoning traditional grazing areas. Instead traditional grazing areas that had been previously abandoned like Lokitor near river loketa bordering Kumi and Komolipus a traditional grazing area with a water dam in Nakapiripirit district were all being used because of the prevailing peace. The army also stopped the warriors from moving to neighboring districts like Abim, Soroti, Kapchorwa and Kitgum with their animals looking for water and pasture as they always take advantage when the dry season is ending to raid animals of the hosting community. On the other hand, the deployment of Anti-Stock Theft Unit in Kapchorwa, Soroti and Bukwo districts and the large presence of the army deterred the warriors from moving freely in search of pasture and water thus reducing competition over the same, and tension between the different communities.

Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings remained low in the reporting period as the disarmament program continued to be implemented in the area. The army announced that they had recovered over 3,000 guns from the Karamojong warriors during the disarmament exercise last year 2007 which covered also the reporting period of September- December. In addition the Uganda Police Force increased its presence in the area by deploying 500 regular police constables in Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts which increased the visibility of government presence that has always been filled by warriors. Government also deployed the Anti Stock Theft Unit to protect the neighboring districts like Kapchorwa, Kumi and Abim from raids by Karimojong raids. All these may have played a role in keeping the Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings low.

Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings declined in the second half of the second reporting period. The change of tactics and approach in implementing disarmament operations from forceful cordon and search, rounding up of the youth to engagement and involving the communities changed the attitude of the warriors as it reduced on the conflicts between the army and the warriors. In addition, traditional pre or post-raid blessings were minimal due to heavy presence of UPDF in the reporting areas and this may have contributed to Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings to drop.

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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	Sept–Dec 2007	Variance
Incidents	139	100	89	-58
Human deaths	298	63	113	50
Livestock losses	3,747	3,728	2856	-677

There was a reduction in the number of incidents in this reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period: there were 89 incidents compared to 147 in the previous reporting period, and 2856 livestock were lost compared to 3,533 in the previous reporting period. There was however, a significant rise in the number of human deaths (113) compared to 63 in the previous reporting period. The increase in human deaths in this reporting period was mainly as a result of the clashes between the army and the warriors during disarmament operations conducted by the army especially in Kaabong district. But the reduction overall in violence on the other hand was as a result of disarmament and heavy deployment of the army. The army filled the vacuum that is always filled by warriors due to lack of government presence in the area. Besides the armies' large presence in the area changed the security situation as the warriors' feared open armed confrontation with each other and with the military as it would expose them as armed and therefore deserving to be disarmed.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

Several structural factors contributed to conflict in the reporting period. Violence leading to death during cordon and search under the current Forceful Disarmament Program continued to be reported, though to a lesser degree, that increased the tensions. Clashes between communities and raids continued to be reported. Lack of response or follow-up to crimes being reported and criminals unaccountability remained another factor that continue to exacerbate the situation on the ground

The long period of conflict and instability in the region especially Southern Sudan, Somalia, and Northern Uganda have acted as sources for the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons which are used in cattle rustling. The situation gets further complicated by the limited government presence on the ground which serves to perpetuate pastoral conflicts.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

The reporting period September - December 2007 covered part of the dry season in the region – often characterized by lack of water and pasture. Competition for pasture and water leading to conflict is often highest in the dry season.

Disbanding of protected kraals without an alternative system of protection led to escalation of conflict. In order to provide security to the disarmed communities the army encouraged warriors to put their animals in designated locations where the army would provide protection. The onset of the dry season and out break of diseases that led to disbandment of most of the protected kraals led to increased violence especially in Moroto district.

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Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

The continued government policy of disarmament in Karamoja region continued to mitigate conflict. And the change in tactics and approach in disarmament intended to remove illegal guns from the warriors by the army also greatly contributed to the decline of conflict in the area of reporting. The army reduced on cordon and search operations in which villages and kraals would be attacked by force, round up young men commonly referred to as *Karachuna* and detaining them in military detachments which was equal to collective punishment had all increased tension between the army and warriors.

Disarmament operations have reduced arms available in the hands of the warriors and replacing the taken arms has not been easy as accessibility to small arms has been made difficult due to the high presence of the army and constant road patrols. This coupled with fear to be identified with a gun as it would attract the attention of the army reduced incidences of conflict in the reporting period.

The army's effort of recovering raided animals continued in this reporting period also contributing to the easing of tensions. In one incident, the Matheniko warriors raided 42 heads of cattle of the Pian warriors of Kobekobe parish, Nabilatuk Sub County, Pian County, Nakapiripirit district on the 15th October 2007 but the army responded quickly followed the Matheniko warriors and recovered all the 42 head of cattle which were returned to the Pian owners

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The increased presence of the army in the area deterred the warriors from actively participating in raids.

The reports also show that most of the traditional grazing areas that had been abandoned are now being used for grazing due to the resultant prevailing relative peace, because of the presence of heavy deployment of the army. This has assisted in decreasing the concentration of livestock and competition of resources that might have led to tension or conflict.

As if is not enough the large presence of the army patrolling roads created fear and has made the usual open availability of arms difficult for the warriors to easily replace the taken arms by the army.

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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to accelerate the establishment of local committees' response structures at district and lower levels to enable undertaking of early response. • Need to continue to initiate contacts with Kenyan CEWERU to address cross border insecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to engage the government to implement the KIDDP policy that comprehensively tries to tackle the Karamojong pastoral related needs. • The establishment of CEWERU local structures should be accelerated if early response to conflict early warning is going to be effectively realized.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide adequate security through increase of government presence in the area. • Emphasize on branding of livestock as it can enhance recovery of raided livestock. • Mobilize the local community and other stakeholders in supporting the disarmament program and in prioritizing for the development of the Karamoja region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the KIDDP policy that looks at creating conditions for Promoting Human Security and Recovery in Karamoja • Develop a National Policy for Conflict Resolution and Peace Building that can be used in resolving conflicts in the country. • Encourage and give incentives to the private investors to invest in Karamoja. This will create employment opportunities • Improve the delivery of social services.
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to support the peace initiatives organized by CSO's and the government • Continue to actively participate in the recovery of raided livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with government and development partners in identifying development priorities for the Karamoja region
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the communities on the need to fully embrace disarmament program • Continue to engage the government on improvement of disarmament methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to complement government policies for conflict resolution, peace building, and programs that seek to improve livelihoods for pastoralists.
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with stakeholders and line government line ministries in not only supporting peace initiatives but development programs too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to work with and support regional bodies like IGAD in bringing about peace and development to pastoral areas.

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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

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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
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
September 2007	0	6	7	2	15	September 2007	40	2	5.0
October 2007	0	6	20	1	27	October 2007	18	3	16.7
November 2007	0	5	22	2	29	November 2007	32	0	0.0
December 2007	0	6	8	2	16	December 2007	20	9	45.0
totals	15	378	935	166	1494	totals	2693	318	11.8

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Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net	Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
January 2004	2091	January 2004	32.3	48.1	24.3	12.6	34.7
February 2004	2135	February 2004	35.6	47.0	21.5	10.0	34.2
March 2004	5386	March 2004	37.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	34.8
April 2004	3007	April 2004	37.3	50.1	16.7	5.5	34.2
May 2004	1762	May 2004	42.7	49.0	14.3	17.6	35.5
June 2004	1184	June 2004	42.3	48.9	15.0	23.5	36.1
July 2004	978	July 2004	41.1	51.9	20.5	27.9	38.8
August 2004	598	August 2004	41.3	48.9	19.9	14.6	36.3
September 2004	1538	September 2004	52.8	46.2	24.7	7.5	39.0
October 2004	1342	October 2004	50.2	53.6	24.9	4.7	41.0
November 2004	150	November 2004	52.5	53.9	19.6	5.2	40.3
December 2004	778	December 2004	45.6	54.6	13.3	0.0	36.8
January 2005	431	January 2005	38.9	54.8	18.5	5.6	38.9
February 2005	553	February 2005	36.9	53.7	15.2	7.5	36.9
March 2005	8002	March 2005	39.8	53.6	19.5	10.5	39.8
April 2005	4345	April 2005	37.5	51.0	19.0	10.0	37.5
May 2005	1068	May 2005	38.4	50.7	18.6	1.5	38.4
June 2005	1196	June 2005	41.2	52.6	27.4	5.2	41.2
July 2005	1097	July 2005	42.1	52.4	28.4	8.8	42.1
August 2005	232	August 2005	40.0	53.7	25.8	7.1	31.8
September 2005	1792	September 2005	41.5	54.1	20.8	16.3	30.0
October 2005	8578	October 2005	45.2	51.3	20.4	4.8	37.5
November 2005	597	November 2005	35.1	50.6	22.7	3.3	35.2
December 2005	577	December 2005	37.1	49.9	22.4	4.2	35.2
January 2006	1536	January 2006	33.6	52.8	25.6	2.5	36.3
February 2006	1808	February 2006	24.5	54.0	19.2	5.9	33.1
March 2006	2660	March 2006	31.4	52.7	14.2	16.3	33.9
April 2006	7	April 2006	32.9	48.1	16.4	9.1	32.5
May 2006	660	May 2006	43.3	56.0	17.4	4.6	39.0
June 2006	582	June 2006	53.7	60.6	17.8	8.7	44.7
July 2006	1682	July 2006	54.1	59.6	16.7	5.5	43.9
August 2006	1076	August 2006	58.3	62.1	20.4	14.9	47.9
September 2006	1866	September 2006	56.3	64.6	18.6	3.4	46.6
October 2006	760	October 2006	54.4	58.1	10.9	5.5	44.1
November 2006	6919	November 2006	46.3	57.3	21.5	9.3	41.8
December 2006	1483	December 2006	52.3	67.6	21.5	10.3	47.7
January 2007	1472	January 2007	53.0	65.9	19.4	2.6	46.1
February 2007	454	February 2007	50.6	62.6	22.7	5.9	45.1
March 2007	1423	March 2007	45.3	58.2	19.9	1.0	40.6
April 2007	398	April 2007	46.9	65.6	17.7	4.3	43.8
May 2007	470	May 2007	37.6	61.6	13.2	2.3	38.1
June 2007	303	June 2007	52.5	66.9	23.0	5.2	47.28
July 2007	1902	July 2007	45.1	65.4	13.6	2.4	42.09
August 2007	858	August 2007	49.1	64.2	16.6	1.8	43.54
September 2007	155	September 2007	46.5	52.5	13.5	4.2	37.95
October 2007	657	October 2007	46.4	58.9	18.8	4.8	41.43
November 2007	1347	November 2007	45.2	61.1	20.0	5.5	42.15
December 2007	658	December 2007	38.0	62.2	20.0	0.3	39.73
totals	96872						

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Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Society/Culture	Politics/Governance	Economy/Environment
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 3006	0.0	8.7	29.8	19.2	20.50	May 3006	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
September 2007	0.0	12.41	35.74	20.9	23.62	September 2007	40.1	34.8	40.1
October 2007	0.0	7.26	35.11	16.5	20.08	October 2007	35.9	34.6	35.9
November 2007	0.0	3.6	28.34	18.9	19.16	November 2007	36.8	35.0	36.8
December 2007	0.0	4.7	23.57	17.4	17.18	December 2007	24.6	37.0	36.0

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