

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)



of

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

CEWARN Country Updates: September – December 2006

For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Report to Ugandan CEWERU
March 28, 2007

CEWARN, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

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CEWARN Country Update

Update Period:

January through April 2006

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

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Executive Summary

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

For the reporting period September 2006 through December 2006, 529 human deaths were recorded, and 11,028 livestock were reported lost. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 132 violent incidents, of which only 5 cases (about 4%) involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in November 2006 while Peace Indicators were highest in November 2006.

This period presents the highest statistics on human deaths and violent incidents since CEWARN began monitoring and reporting. November had the highest count of incidents and livestock losses, while October registered the highest death toll. Much of the deaths resulted from the clash between the UPDF and the warriors in Jie County. There was a dramatic drop in violence in December.

Whereas the forceful disarmament had resulted into a reduction of conflict in the region during the previous reporting period, the present period shows an unprecedented increase in violence. The warriors also on the other hand, were reported to have ceased carrying their guns openly as their used to or engage in such activities related to raiding like traditional forecasting, and pre and post rite blessings. However, the forceful disarmament led to an increase in recorded assaults related to cordon and search operations by the military.

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

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

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

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.

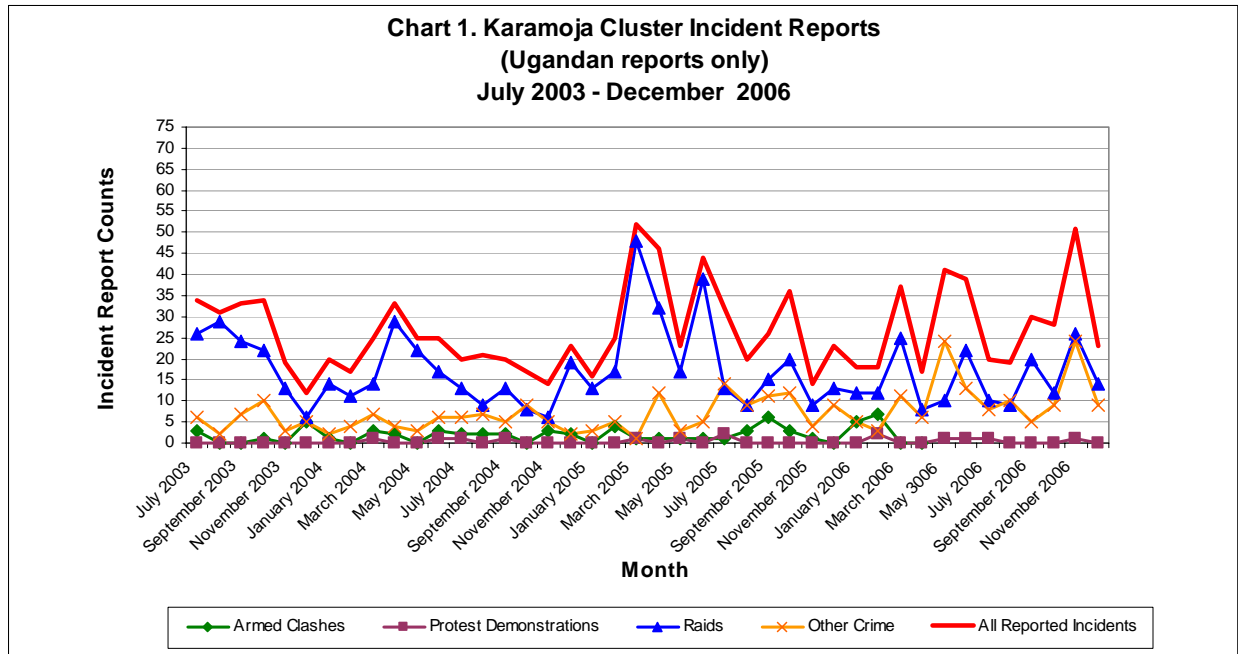
Suggestions and comments on this initial baseline are welcome. Please contact cewarn@ethionet.et at the CEWARN office in Addis Ababa with any questions, comments or suggestions. The next CEWARN Country Update January – April 2007 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in May 2007. 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 of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period.



A total of 132 violent incidents were recorded in the reporting period; of which 1 was a Protest Demonstration, 47 were Other Crimes, 72 were Raids, and 12 were Armed Clashes². November had the highest number of violent incident reports and December the lowest. Among the 132 incidents reported, only 5 (4%) were identified as cross-border incidents in that the protagonist was a Pokot pastopralist from Kenya who raided the Sabiny of Kapchorwa District. One of these was a case of assault where a UPDF soldier was shot and killed by Pokot of Sasak in Alale Division, Kenya. The incident took place at Kosuroi village in Katikekile parish, Katikekile sub-county in Moroto district. There was a no significant reduction in cross-border incidents (from 5% in the previous reporting period to the present 4%).

The category of ‘Other Crime’ consists of Assaults and Banditry. The continued cordon-and-search operations by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) conducted in search for illegal guns as part of the disarmament exercise contributed to the cases of assaults reported. This has continued to draw criticism because of the allegations of torture and human rights abuses. Whereas recovery of guns through these operations continues to be registered, this success is overshadowed by the allegations of human rights abuses to the extent that there have been protests against the approach by most civil society organizations, international, organizations, and local politicians³.

² For full description of these Indicators, see Appendix 1.

³ See for instance *The New Vision* newspaper, November 30, 2006 “Do not bargain on Disarmament – Kajara (State Minister for Karamoja Affairs); *Daily Monitor* newspaper, December 4, 2006 “MPs Accused of blocking K’jong disarmament” *The New Vision* newspaper, December 2 2006, “4,000 guns recovered:

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The Military Battles recorded are also as a result of the forceful disarmament. These battles have increased the friction between the UPDF and the warriors and the UPDF has continued to meet resistance and was even sometimes attacked by the warriors.

The general increase in violence during this period is related to the clashes between the UPDF and the Jie and Dodoth warriors that started on the 29th October 2006 after a reported UPDF assault on the community during one of the cordon and search operations in Lopuyo village in Lopuyo parish, Rengen sub-county in Jie county, Kotido district. It is reported that in the morning of October 29, 2006; UPDF soldiers surrounded two groups of people who were dancing in the same village and shot at them killing 4 men and 3 women on the spot. This sparked off a reaction from the warriors who immediately sounded a war cry. They mobilized and engaged the UPDF in running battles through the next two days. The number of people who lost their lives as a result of this situation is put at anything from 100 – 200. Some of the dead included the UPDF soldiers, who also lost the commanding officer of the 67th battalion, Major Kaamu Rwashende (RIP). A Lieutenant is also reported to have been killed⁴. The UPDF responded to this with heavier firepower including aerial bombardment using a helicopter gunship against the warriors who had now retreated with their cattle to hide at Mount Morungole. It is reported that the bombardment also killed hundreds of livestock. The Chief of Defence Forces set up a board of inquiry to investigate what went wrong⁵.

The actions of the UPDF in Lopuyo only seem to have been a trigger to the tense relationship between the UPDF and the community because of the dissatisfaction by the warriors with alleged negative effects of the forceful disarmament. There were reports that no protection was provided to the people and livestock of disarmed communities – leaving them vulnerable to raids by those groups that had not been disarmed yet, or to groups of renegade warriors who had evaded disarmament. For instance, on November 23, 2006, Pian warriors from Lorengedwat subcounty in Nakapiripirit district raided 85 head of cattle belonging to Nakapeliese, of Akuyam parish in Kakomongole sub-county Checkwi county also in Nakapiripirit district. They killed his son. It is reported that there was no response from the community as they had recently been disarmed. The Pian of Kalokwameri parish in Nabilatuk sub-county in Pian county, Nakapiripirit district, were also raided of 76 head of cattle by Bokora warriors from Iriir sub-county in Moroto district on November 17, 2006. There was no resistance from the owners because they had been disarmed.

In one of the aerial bombardments, it is reported that the UPDF attacked Turkana kraals at Kaileny village in Warakau parish, Nakapelimoru sub-county in Jie county, Kotido district, on 4th November killing 29 people and hundreds of livestock⁶. This prompted the group to relocate to Kaloitamunya grazing area in Watakau parish. However, a few days later on 9th November, Dodoth warriors attacked a group of the fleeing Turkara abducted 12 of them. One survivor reported having seen all the 9 women who had been abducted being raped by their captors.

These incidents are just some examples of the consequences of inability to protect livestock during the disarmament. Whereas the state is expected to provide protection to life and property of all Ugandans, reports from communities in the Karamoja region indicate that they are not benefiting from state security. The argument that disarmament is meant to rid the communities of

inquiry launched into Karamoja abuses”; *Daily Monitor* newspaper, November 14 2006 “K’jong MPs vow to walk out of House” among others.

⁴ This incident, and the successive operations by the UPDF, was reported in the two main local dailies *The New Vision* and the *Monitor* newspapers.

⁵ See letter to the Editor *The New Vision* newspaper by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda published November 15, 2006.

⁶ See also *Daily Monitor* Newspaper, November 22, 2006 :9. The article reports that this incident led to a protest by Kenyan leaders who came to Moroto district headquarters to register their complaint.

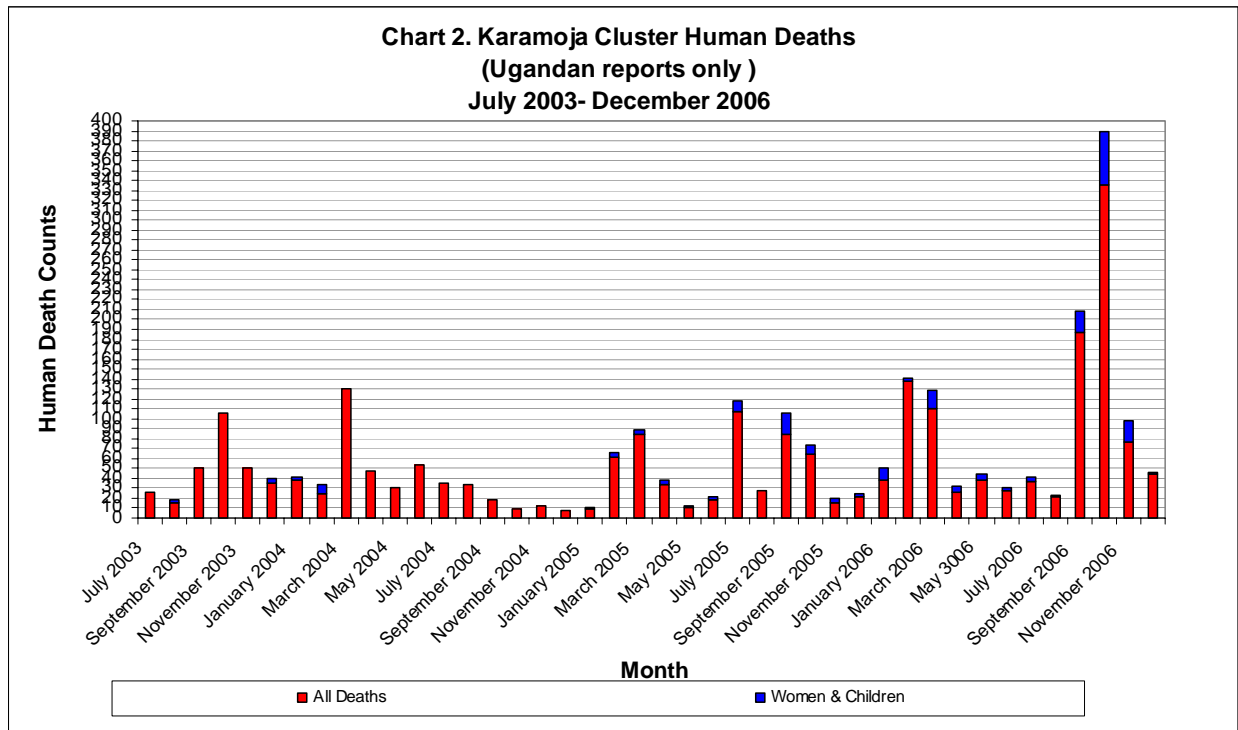
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illegal guns and pave way for security and development⁷ will only be sustainable if the local people feel secure as a result.

What is played on the ground is a manifestation of lack of trust by the local community that government can provide adequate security to them and their livestock after they are disarmed. This has resulted into a call for a community-based security system as part of the disarmament program. Whereas it is argued that this, on the one hand, can be seen as a confirmation that the state cannot adequately provide security to the disarmed communities, on the other hand it can also be seen as a stop-gap confidence building measure to win the trust of the Karimojong pastoralists since government will entrust firearms to them. This issue has been at the centre of discussions between government and other stakeholders during the revision of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP) and piloting a community-based security system has been recommended.

At the implementation level, we suggest that communities to be disarmed should be prepared to contribute to providing their security by recruiting and equipping individuals who will work with the UPDF at community level.

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



A total of 529 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period, the highest since the reporting started in Uganda. The number of human deaths ranged from a low 31 in September, 41 in December, 91 in November to 366 in October, the highest death toll in a single month so far. This is a marked contrast from the total of 126 deaths in the previous reporting period.

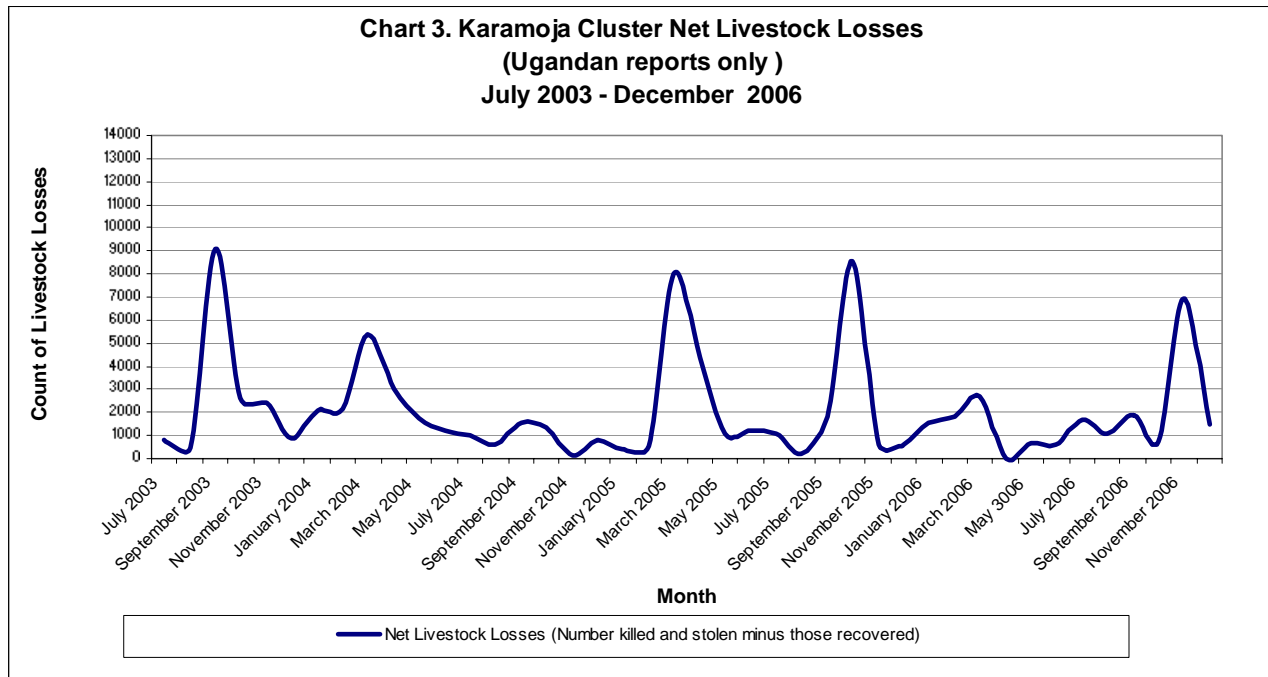
⁷ See interview with the Chief of Defence forces about the disarmament exercise in The New Vision news paper of November 7 2006.

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Whereas there was a general increase in violence during the reporting period, the Lopuyo incident mentioned above which led to the clashes between the Jie, Dodoth and the UPDF accounted for most of the deaths. Indeed these clashes alone are reported to have resulted to an estimated 170 deaths. However, cattle raids, banditry and assaults also contributed to deaths and the increase in raids in the region.

The number of deaths of women and children in the reporting period stands at a significant 70 which is about 14% of the total death toll. The October deaths included the deaths of 37 women and children which is the highest number recorded in a single month.

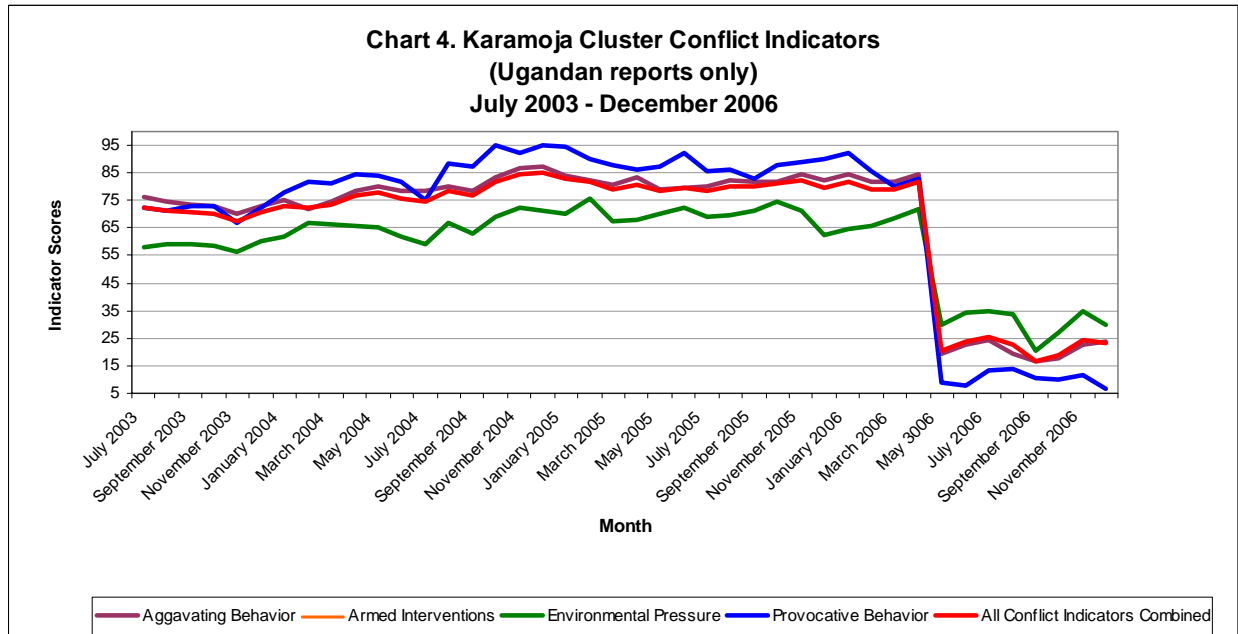
Livestock losses are presented in Chart 3 (below).



A total of 11,028 livestock were reported raided in the reporting period. The highest number of livestock raided was in November where 6,919 livestock were reported raided. This is the same month that recorded the highest number of organized raids, 26 – accounting for 50% of the raids in the reporting period. This was a significant increase from the previous month in which only 12 organized raids were reported, and the next month where 14 were reported.

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



The Conflict Indicators above highlight Aggravating Behavior, Environmental Pressures, Provocative Behaviors, and all Combined Conflict Indicators⁸. The data ironically shows a very low level of all the conflict indicators in the reporting period and yet violence was recorded as very high. The possible explanation for this scenario is the continued forceful disarmament exercise which led to more clandestine actions by the warriors.

Aggravating Behavior⁹ continued to record a low score because the warriors could not overtly mobilize for raiding.. It is argued that the warriors sometimes even fear to respond to raiders because this is likely to attract the military – since it will show that the community is armed, and instead prefer to engage in a carefully orchestrated revenge raid.

Environmental Pressures (composed of parameters like livestock on secure grazing areas) was in decline but rose in October-November before starting a decline again in December. The possible explanation for the rise is the relocation of most of the herds in Kotido and Kaabong districts following the clashes between the warriors and the UPDF. This affected the grazing patterns of the warriors as traditional grazing areas were abandoned and herds moved to other locations to avoid the UPDF. Also being the dry season, some areas had already lost watering points for livestock – increasing the pressure of the few secure ones.

Because of the fear of attracting the UPDF, Provocative Behavior¹⁰ remained lowest as the warriors avoided such acts that could be linked to preparation for raids or attacking the army. It is reported that the UPDF targeted and arrested males who moved in groups of 5 and above.

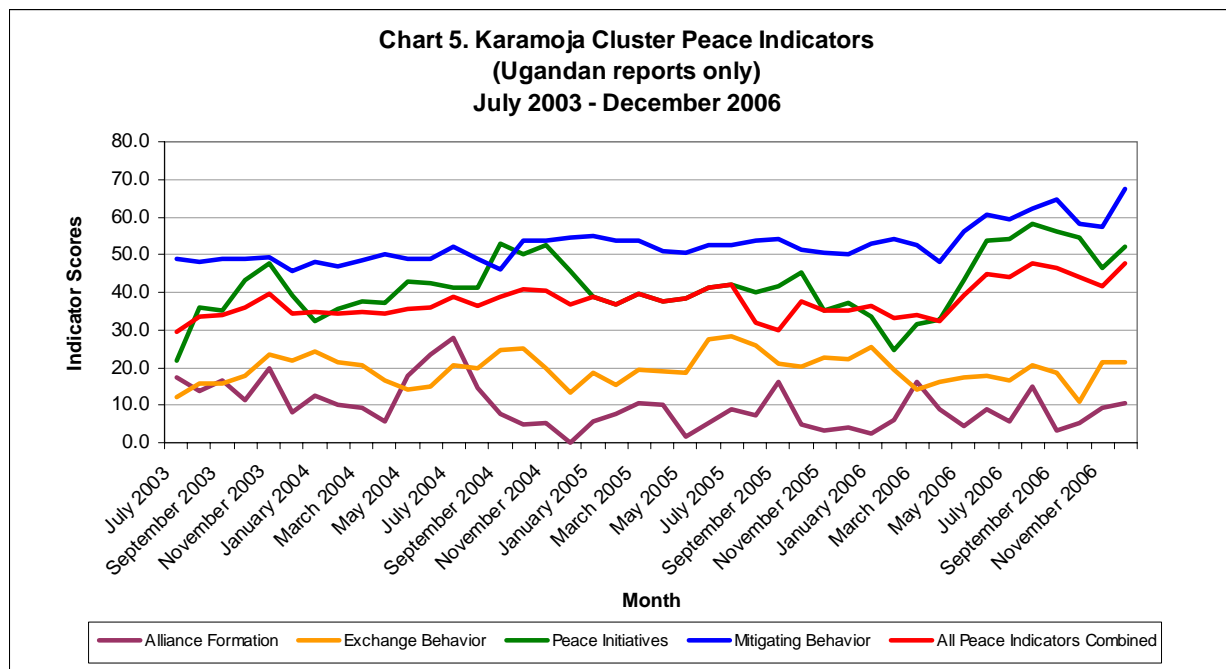
⁸ For full list of Conflict Indicators see Appendix 2.

⁹ Includes indicators like use of security escorts, bullets used as commodities, small arms availability, and post raid blessings.

¹⁰ Includes all-male migration, pre-raid blessing and traditional forecasting.

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Peace indicators are presented in Chart 5 (below).



The Chart highlights Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined¹¹.

Alliance Formation remained low although it starts to rise through October, November and December. There were reports of meetings between the Jie, Bokora and Matheniko groups to forge an alliance. There were celebrations to commemorate the Bokora-Matheniko alliance that was formed sometime mid-March 2006 that continued to hold.

Exchange Behavior also remained low, dropped further in October - before rising again in November. Because the ongoing forceful disarmament exercise has interrupted with inter-group sharing, inter-group marriages, gift offering and cross-border trade.

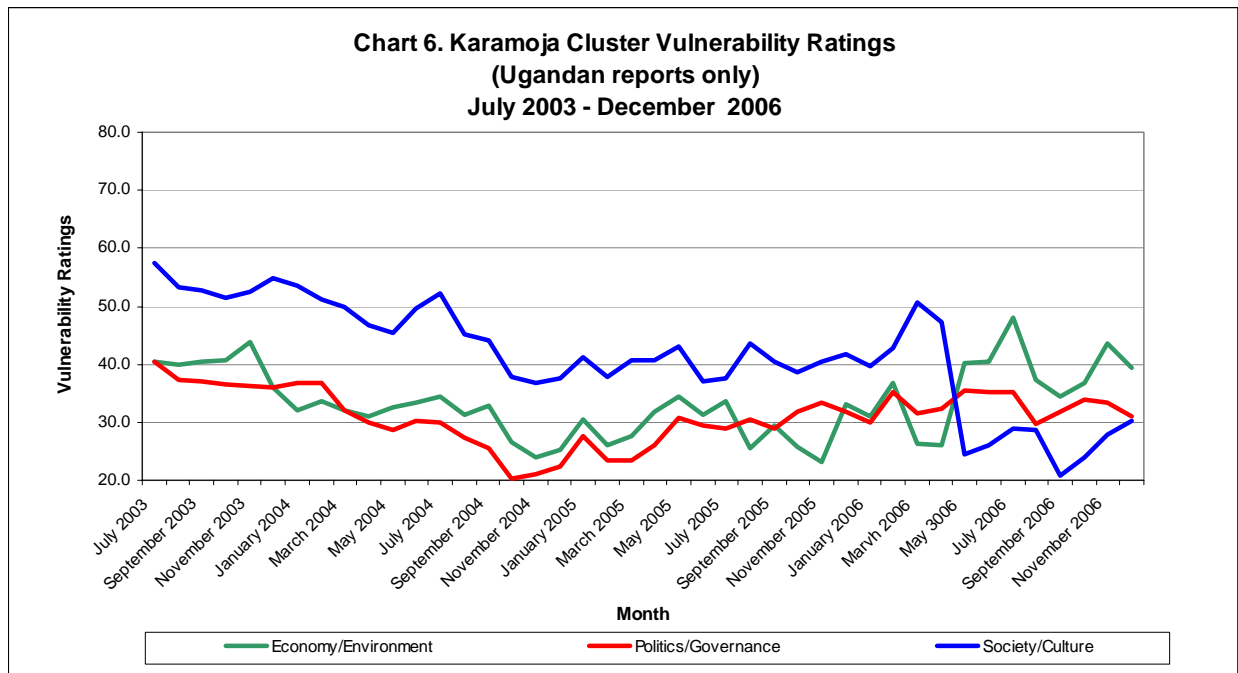
Mitigating Behavior remains high, and is the highest of all the peace indicators in the period. This could be as a result of the response by civil society organizations to the increased violence because of some of the negative effects of the forceful disarmament. The drop in October/November could be related to the restrictions on civil society activities that are alleged to have been imposed by the military in Kotido and Kaabong districts following the clashes between the warriors and the army.

The All Peace Indicators Combined is relatively low during the reporting period. There is however need to increase the Peace initiatives in the region in order to mitigate conflict. Consistent peace-building activities by both government and civil society will ultimately lead to de-escalation of conflict in the region.

¹¹ For full list of Peace Indicators see Appendix 2.

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



The graph above shows that Economy/Environment Vulnerability ratings remained low in the reporting period although they rose in November then dropped again in December. As mentioned above, the clashes between the UPDF and the warriors of Kotido and Kaabong districts end of October led to migration of herds from traditional grazing areas to areas the warriors considered secure as they fled from the UPDF onslaught. This contributed to the increase seen.

The Politics/Governance vulnerability ratings also remained low, but increased slightly during September/October, then started declining November/December. The slight increase in the reporting period is related to the increased political activity in the region as a result of the ongoing forceful disarmament exercise that continues to attract attention of local politicians and the central government.

The increase in Society/Culture vulnerability ratings in the reporting period relates to the increased conflict and tension between the warriors and the UPDF because of the implementation of cordon and search operations during forceful disarmament. Communities continue to flee from their homes whenever they feel insecure or anticipate an operation by the UPDF. The situation also triggered a number of traditional rites as people sought to predict their security situations either arising from UPDF operations or other raiders.

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HUMAN DEATHS, NET LIVESTOCK LOSSES AND INCIDENT COUNTS OF UGANDA BY AREAS OF REPORTING

AOR	Date	Incidents	Human Deaths	Livestock losses
Nakapiripirit	Sep-06	4	11	388
	Oct-06	7	7	563
	Nov-06	8	12	2666
	Dec-06	5	8	288
Pokot County, Nakapiripirit District	Total	24	38	3905
	Sep-06	7	2	7
	Oct-06	6	2	98
	Nov-06	6	8	55
	Dec-06	3	5	18
Lobwar County, Kotido District	Total	22	17	178
	Sep-06	7	1	1178
	Oct-06	4	210	90
	Nov-06	16	38	3
	Dec-06	3	3	900
Dodoth County, Kotido District	Total	30	252	2171
	Sep-06	8	12	275
	Oct-06	2	140	0
	Nov-06	11	23	4070
	Dec-06	6	13	127
Moroto District	Total	27	188	4472
	Sep-06	3	5	15
	Oct-06	5	4	2
	Nov-06	11	10	125
	Dec-06	5		150
Kotido	Total	24	19	292
	Sep-06	1	0	3
	Oct-06	2	3	7
	Nov-06	0	0	0
	Dec-06	1	2	0
	Total	4	5	10
Grand Total		132	529	11028

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Comparative Analysis

The matrix below shows the statistics for previous reporting period (May – August) and the current period (September – December).

Type	May – August	Sept - Dec	Variance
Incidents	115	132	17
Human deaths	147	529	382
Livestock losses	4,000	11,028	7,028

The matrix above shows a dramatic rise in incidents, human deaths, and livestock losses from the previous reporting period. The unprecedented increase was largely as a result of the cordon and search operations by the UPDF under the forceful disarmament phase. This involves surrounding the homesteads of the Karimojong and conducting a search for illegal guns. Allegations of blatant abuse of human rights through torture, rape and even murder have been attributed to its execution.

Whereas it is important for government to maintain law and order in the country, this should not be done at the expense of respect for human rights. The move to put in a commission of inquiry to investigate these allegations is a welcome one. On the other hand, provision of adequate security to the disarmed communities and their livestock remains a challenge to the successive disarmament.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The effects of weather continued to wreck havoc on the livelihood of the people. Since this is the dry season, lack of water and pasture for the livestock contributed to an increase in competition for the available grazing and watering areas. Just like the previous reporting period, there were still reports of food shortage during the present reporting period. This is because most communities experienced crop failure during the previous crop season. So, since scarcity of food crops necessitates increased reliance on livestock products, the result is an increase in cattle raids as individuals seek to increase their herds.

At the same time, Government continued to enforce the disarmament program for Karamoja. However, the effect was that the traditional movements of the herds were interrupted with as the warriors fled the operations of the UPDF. The traditional forecasting that is used to predict raids and therefore protect livestock from other warriors. However, the forecasting and predictions during this period were on whether the UPDF were going to conduct an operation against them and when.

This is an example of how a well intentioned policy meant to mitigate conflict combines with structural factors to aggravate the conflict situation. The reasons for the unintended consequences need to be critically underscored in order to realize conflict mitigation and socioeconomic development.

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Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Availability of small arms and light weapons continues to be a major factor that fuels conflicts in this region. The clashes between the military and the warriors during the operations by the military under the forceful disarmament escalated to major battles where hundreds of lives were lost. These clashes made the warriors push their livestock further and further from the traditional dry season grazing areas into areas considered secure. These areas had few resources. The result was increase in competition over the meager resources. This situation was further exacerbated by claims of lack of protection of disarmed communities. Such people lost out their livestock to the warriors from the groups still armed.

The resultant changes in livestock management where people have moved away from dry season grazing areas has increased the potential for increased conflict as they struggle for the scanty resources in the drier areas.

Animosity towards government by the Karimojong will continue unless changes are introduced in the implementation of the forceful disarmament to include confidence building through provision of security to the disarmed communities. Otherwise, the country is likely to experience continued conflict in the region as the UPDF and the warriors continue to clash.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

Drought conditions remain a major structural factor responsible for the encouraging conflicts in the Karamoja region. Very little is being done by government to address this. Introduction of technologies that harness the environment like irrigation is critical to improving the ability of the people to tap their environment with increased alternatives for livelihood.

The government department of meteorology and the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning System (FEWS-NET) produce meteorological data that could help inform the planning and formulation of policies that may enable to reduce the impact of some structural factors like drought. However, these datasets are yet to benefits the ordinary tiller in Karamoja.

As part of the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), government established the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS). The NAADS program should provide opportunity for pastoralists to learn new practices. They should also be able to get scientific information on weather predictions other than relying on the soothsayers and rainmakers. These are all existing government programs that pastoralists are yet to benefit from.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The disarmament program remains government's main policy to mitigate conflict in the Karamoja region. The exercise is currently being implemented by the UPDF only, and the main preoccupation is with the removal of the guns. However, ironically, it has resulted into more conflict. Whatever the reasons for the drawbacks, the conspicuous absence of mobilization, sensitization, and education programs associated with disarmament, and the input of other stakeholders like development agencies, and civil society organizations could be contributing factors. By training, the UPDF is the least fitted to conduct mobilization, sensitization, and education and so other government departments and stakeholders need to come on board in order to minimize the negative impacts the disarmament exercise is currently faced with.

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RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEWERU should organize a meeting of stakeholders to discuss best practices and approaches for the successful disarmament. Respond to immediate indications of conflict and alerts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative discussions on development and improvement of delivery of social services as part of a sustainable disarmament. The establishment of response structures in the Districts is overdue and should to be done if response to conflict early warning is to be achieved.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the governments of Kenya and the Sudan for a common strategy for disarmament of the pastoralist groups, and stem the flow of illegal guns. Mobilize the local community and other stakeholders in executing the disarmament exercise and in planning and prioritizing for the development of the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of viable alternative livelihood strategies like irrigation is critical in ensuring peace and development. Introduce policies to ensure food security, and natural resource management to mitigate conflict. Bring the private sector on board for development and provision of social services in the region
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<p>The use of traditional institutions and structures in encourage sharing of resources, peace building and conflict resolution is an immediate need. This will contribute to the disarmament exercise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization for long-term strategies for development of the region. <p>Lay strategies for sustainable peace.</p>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve in peace initiatives with government and the local communities <p>Contribute to the disarmament program through running civic education campaigns on the advantages of disarmament.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained peace and development programs <p>Contribute to delivery of social services.</p>
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support government and civil society initiatives for peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support initiatives that seek to provide scientific alternatives for survival and livelihood in order to reduce the people's reliance on livestock. This support could be provided through the Government's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) or other development initiatives in the region.

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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	Outcomes - Human Deaths Low Estimates	Outcomes - Deaths of Women & Children Low Estimates	percents W&C	Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents
July 2003	26	0	0.0	July 2003	0	6	26	2	34
August 2003	16	2	12.5	August 2003	0	2	29	0	31
September 2003	51	0	0.0	September 2003	0	7	24	2	33
October 2003	106	0	0.0	October 2003	0	10	22	2	34
November 2003	50	0	0.0	November 2003	0	3	13	3	19
December 2003	35	5	14.3	December 2003	0	5	6	1	12
January 2004	39	2	5.1	January 2004	0	2	14	4	20
February 2004	24	10	41.7	February 2004	0	4	11	2	17
March 2004	131	0	0.0	March 2004	1	7	14	3	25
April 2004	48	0	0.0	April 2004	0	4	29	0	33
May 2004	31	0	0.0	May 2004	0	3	22	0	25
June 2004	54	0	0.0	June 2004	1	6	17	1	25
July 2004	36	0	0.0	July 2004	1	6	13	0	20
August 2004	33	0	0.0	August 2004	0	7	9	5	21
September 2004	19	0	0.0	September 2004	1	5	13	1	20
October 2004	9	0	0.0	October 2004	0	9	8	0	17
November 2004	13	0	0.0	November 2004	0	5	6	3	14
December 2004	8	0	0.0	December 2004	0	2	19	2	23
January 2005	9	1	11.1	January 2005	0	3	13	0	16
February 2005	62	4	6.5	February 2005	0	5	17	3	25
March 2005	85	4	4.7	March 2005	1	1	48	2	52
April 2005	34	4	11.8	April 2005	0	12	32	2	46
May 2005	11	1	9.1	May 2005	1	3	17	2	23
June 2005	19	2	10.5	June 2005	0	5	39	0	44
July 2005	108	10	9.3	July 2005	2	14	13	3	32
August 2005	27	0	0.0	August 2005	0	9	9	2	20
September 2005	85	20	23.5	September 2005	0	11	15	0	26
October 2005	65	8	12.3	October 2005	0	12	20	4	36
November 2005	15	5	33.3	November 2005	0	4	9	1	14
December 2005	22	2	9.1	December 2005	0	9	13	1	23
January 2006	38	13	34.2	January 2006	0	5	12	1	18
February 2006	138	3	2.2	February 2006	2	3	12	1	18
March 2006	110	19	17.3	March 2006	0	11	25	1	37
April 2006	26	6	23.1	April 2006	0	6	8	3	17
May 2006	39	5	12.8	May 2006	1	24	10	6	41
June 2006	28	3	10.7	June 2006	1	13	22	3	39
July 2006	37	4	10.8	July 2006	1	8	10	1	20
August 2006	22	1	4.5	August 2006	0	10	9	0	19
September 2006	31	2	6.5	September 2006	0	5	20	5	30
October 2006	366	37	10.1	October 2006	0	9	12	7	28
November 2006	91	22	24.2	November 2006	1	24	26	0	51
December 2006	41	9	22.0	December 2006	0	9	14	0	23
totals	1057	45	4.2	totals	14	308	720	79	1121

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

Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined	Month & Year	Society/Culture	Politics/Governance	Economy/Environment
July 2003	0.0	72.4	58.1	76.0	72.2	July 2003	57.5	40.4	40.5
August 2003	0.0	71.5	59.3	74.3	71.1	August 2003	53.3	37.2	40.0
September 2003	0.0	72.8	59.1	73.6	70.8	September 2003	52.6	37.1	40.4
October 2003	0.0	72.7	58.3	73.0	70.2	October 2003	51.4	36.4	40.6
November 2003	0.0	66.9	56.6	70.4	67.4	November 2003	52.6	36.3	43.8
December 2003	0.0	72.2	60.4	73.2	70.7	December 2003	54.8	35.9	36.1
January 2004	0.0	77.7	61.7	75.2	73.0	January 2004	53.5	36.7	32.1
February 2004	0.0	81.8	66.9	72.1	72.2	February 2004	51.2	36.9	33.6
March 2004	0.0	81.4	66.1	74.6	73.8	March 2004	49.9	32.2	31.9
April 2004	0.0	84.7	66.0	78.6	77.0	April 2004	46.8	30.0	31.1
May 2004	0.0	83.7	65.4	79.9	77.7	May 2004	45.5	28.7	32.6
June 2004	0.0	81.7	61.8	78.6	75.8	June 2004	49.6	30.2	33.4
July 2004	0.0	75.1	59.4	78.3	74.4	July 2004	52.2	30.0	34.5
August 2004	0.0	88.3	66.8	80.4	78.7	August 2004	45.1	27.2	31.2
September 2004	0.0	87.3	63.0	78.5	76.6	September 2004	44.1	25.5	32.9
October 2004	0.0	95.1	69.3	83.3	82.0	October 2004	37.8	20.2	26.6
November 2004	0.0	92.0	72.6	86.5	84.6	November 2004	36.7	21.1	23.8
December 2004	0.0	95.1	71.4	87.4	85.3	December 2004	37.7	22.3	25.3
January 2005	0.0	94.7	70.2	84.0	82.6	January 2005	41.2	27.5	30.6
February 2005	0.0	90.3	75.6	82.3	81.9	February 2005	37.8	23.4	26.0
March 2005	0.0	87.7	67.6	80.5	78.9	March 2005	40.8	23.5	27.5
April 2005	0.0	86.3	68.0	83.2	80.7	April 2005	40.6	26.1	31.7
May 2005	0.0	87.2	70.4	79.0	78.30	May 2005	42.9	30.8	34.5
June 2005	0.0	92.2	72.5	79.8	79.84	June 2005	37.0	29.4	31.4
July 2005	0.0	85.9	69.0	80.1	78.70	July 2005	37.6	28.9	33.7
August 2005	0.0	86.2	69.4	82.1	80.19	August 2005	43.7	30.6	25.4
September 2005	0.0	82.8	71.3	81.6	79.85	September 2005	40.4	28.9	29.5
October 2005	0.0	87.7	74.8	82.0	81.28	October 2005	38.6	31.7	25.6
November 2005	0.0	89.2	71.0	84.3	82.36	November 2005	40.5	33.5	23.1
December 2005	0.0	90.3	62.2	82.5	79.59	December 2005	41.8	31.7	33.1
January 2006	0.0	92.4	64.4	84.7	81.77	January 2006	39.8	30.0	31.1
February 2006	0.0	85.5	65.6	81.9	79.25	February 2006	42.9	35.2	36.8
March 2006	0.0	80.0	68.5	81.9	79.19	March 2006	50.6	31.5	26.3
April 2006	0.0	83.0	71.8	84.5	81.95	April 2006	47.2	32.4	26.1
May 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	30.3	31.1	39.5

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

Karamoja Cluster - Ugandan Peace Indicators

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined
July 2003	22.0	48.9	12.0	17.3	29.5
August 2003	35.9	48.1	15.6	13.9	33.5
September 2003	35.0	48.8	15.7	16.4	33.8
October 2003	43.4	48.8	17.6	11.2	36.0
November 2003	47.5	49.2	23.3	19.6	39.4
December 2003	39.1	45.7	22.0	7.9	34.5
January 2004	32.3	48.1	24.3	12.6	34.7
February 2004	35.6	47.0	21.5	10.0	34.2
March 2004	37.4	48.3	20.6	9.1	34.8
April 2004	37.3	50.1	16.7	5.5	34.2
May 2004	42.7	49.0	14.3	17.6	35.5
June 2004	42.3	48.9	15.0	23.5	36.1
July 2004	41.1	51.9	20.5	27.9	38.8
August 2004	41.3	48.9	19.9	14.6	36.3
September 2004	52.8	46.2	24.7	7.5	39.0
October 2004	50.2	53.6	24.9	4.7	41.0
November 2004	52.5	53.9	19.6	5.2	40.3
December 2004	45.6	54.6	13.3	0.0	36.8
January 2005	38.9	54.8	18.5	5.6	38.9
February 2005	36.9	53.7	15.2	7.5	36.9
March 2005	39.8	53.6	19.5	10.5	39.8
April 2005	37.5	51.0	19.0	10.0	37.5
May 2005	38.4	50.7	18.6	1.5	38.4
June 2005	41.2	52.6	27.4	5.2	41.2
July 2005	42.1	52.4	28.4	8.8	42.1
August 2005	40.0	53.7	25.8	7.1	31.8
September 2005	41.5	54.1	20.8	16.3	30.0
October 2005	45.2	51.3	20.4	4.8	37.5
November 2005	35.1	50.6	22.7	3.3	35.2
December 2005	37.1	49.9	22.4	4.2	35.2
January 2006	33.6	52.8	25.6	2.5	36.3
February 2006	24.5	54.0	19.2	5.9	33.1
March 2006	31.4	52.7	14.2	16.3	33.9
April 2006	32.9	48.1	16.4	9.1	32.5
May 2006	43.3	56.0	17.4	4.6	39.0
June 2006	53.7	60.6	17.8	8.7	44.7
July 2006	54.1	59.6	16.7	5.5	43.9
August 2006	58.3	62.1	20.4	14.9	47.9
September 2006	56.3	64.6	18.6	3.4	46.6
October 2006	54.4	58.1	10.9	5.5	44.1
November 2006	46.3	57.3	21.5	9.3	41.8
December 2006	52.28	67.6	21.5	10.3	47.7