

The Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN)

in the

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

CEWARN Country Updates: Sept-Dec 2008

For the Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Update Period:

September through December 2008

Area of Reporting:

Ugandan Side of the Karamoja Cluster

National Research Institute:

Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala, Uganda

Country Coordinator:

Coordinator: Joseph Muhumuza

Assistant Coordinator: Sara Jesica Agwang

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

For the reporting period September through December 2008, 108 human deaths occurred and 6,472 livestock were lost on the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster. These human death counts and livestock losses were reported in a total of 112 violent incidents, of which only 12 cases (about 10%) involved parties from the neighboring country of Kenya. Violence was highest in December and the Peace indicators were also highest in December 2008.

The data shows a relatively high conflict situation in the reporting period. The number of violent incidents increased from 102 in May - August to 112 in the September – December 2008 reporting period. There was a slight decline in the number of human deaths reported from 113 in May – August to 108 in September – December 2008. The number of livestock losses reported remained almost the same from 6,664 of the previous reporting period to 6,472 of the current period.

The drought conditions that continued to be experienced in the reporting period resulted into increased environmental pressure which impacted negatively on the pastoralists' livelihood and their coping strategies. The conflicts in the cluster continue to be fed and compounded by challenges of living in a drought prone region with few natural advantages. The communities in Karamoja continued to be exposed to risk factors namely poverty, social marginalization, conflict entrepreneurs who provide ready market for the raided livestock, famine (field reports indicated that the entire region largely depended on relief food), few economic options, violence and

exposure to threats of violence which characterize everyday life and which defined where people looked for water, where they took their livestock for grazing, how they socialize and how safe they felt in their own homesteads.

Attempts by state and non-state actors on the other hand through peace initiatives and provision of services helped to mitigate conflict and the impacts of both the natural and man-made disasters. The disarmament program by government has brought relative calm to the area although the challenge in reducing the number of small arms in Karamoja cluster is how to devise sustainable measures that will enhance physical security, reduce poverty, promote reconciliation, provide economic opportunities for the pastoral communities, expand educational opportunities and ensuring a coordinated regional disarmament approach. The prevailing relative peace requires that government gives adequate protection to the disarmed communities as this would discourage re-armament.

There were various peace initiatives in the period of reporting. For instance the reconciliation initiatives between the Dodoth of Kaabong and the Jie of Kotido Districts enabled the two communities to share resources and form a peace alliance. In addition peace initiatives between the Pian (of Lorengedwat Sub County in Nakapiripirit District) and the Bokora of Moroto District led to improved security between these previously warring communities. The challenge however, is how to sustain these peace initiatives if lasting peace is to be realized. The supply of relief food to the famine hit region by both the government and aid agencies reduced the vulnerability of the communities and helped them to cope with the impact of the drought. The Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme needs more political commitment and resource allocation for implementation as reducing violence requires a willingness to invest in young people and their communities. It is crucial to acknowledge that the problem of cattle rustling cannot be addressed from an enforcement perspective only but its prevention requires continued involvement of all stakeholders and addressing the underlying development challenges that have made and sustained pastoral conflicts.

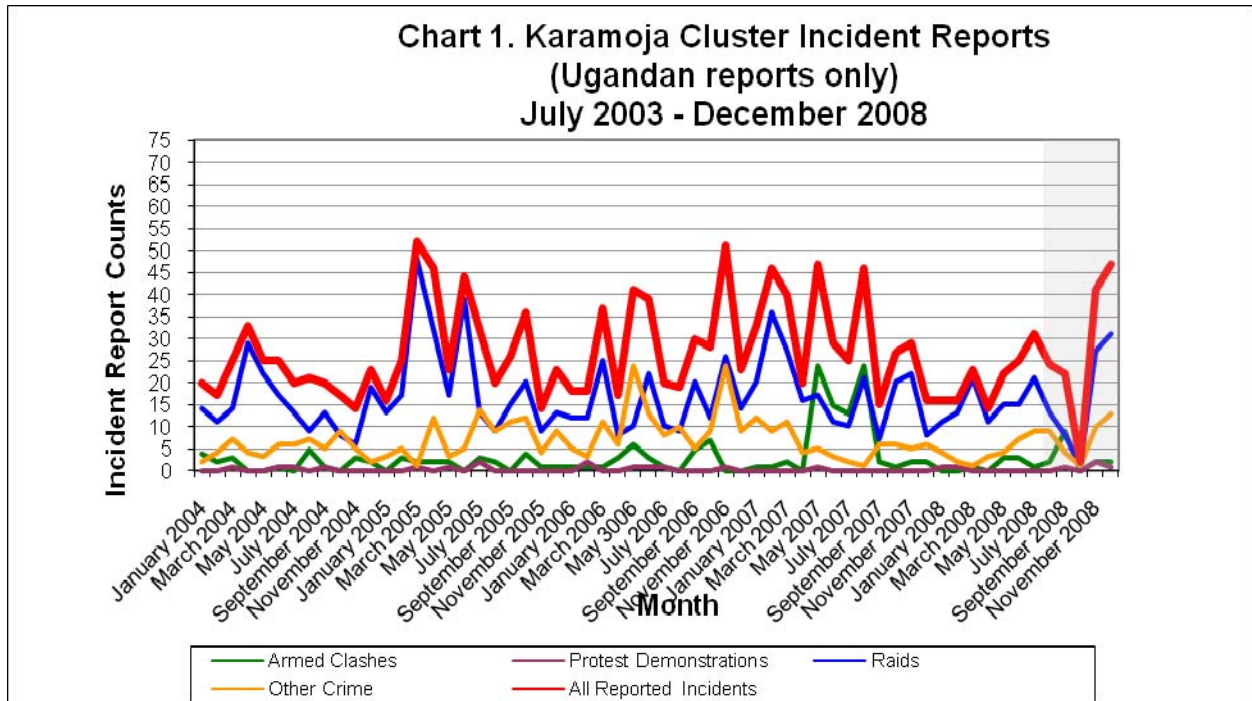
The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, has coordinated the field reporting and editing of these reports. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and the United States Agency 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 January-April 2009 for the Ugandan side of the Karamoja cluster is scheduled for posting in May 2009. 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.

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 112 violent incidents occurred in the reporting period; of which 4 were Protest Demonstrations, 28 were Other Crimes, 67 were Raids, and 13 were Armed Clashes¹. December had the highest number of violent incident reports and October the lowest. Among the 112 incidents reported, only 12 (10%) were identified as cross-border incidents in that the protagonists were the Pokot and Turkana pastoralists from Kenya who raided the Tepeth, Matheniko of Moroto and Jie of Kotido Districts respectively.

In one such case of cross-border incidents a raid carried out by the Pokot from Kenya against the Matheniko and Tepeth joint kraal in Nakonyen left 13 Matheniko and Tepeth dead as 1,802 livestock was driven away from Tapac Parish, Katikekile Sub County, Matheniko County, Moroto District on the 23rd December, 2008. There was a significant rise in cross-border incidents (from 6% in the previous reporting period of May- August to the present 10% of September- December 2008). Most of the cross border raids were carried out by the joint alliance of the Matheniko and Turkana who have the longest standing alliance that was reached upon between the two communities in 1973. Most of the Matheniko and Pokot warriors of Uganda have run away from disarmament with their animals and arms to Kenya and it is from there that they are organizing the attacks against the communities on the Ugandan side. Uganda cannot successfully disarm if the neighboring communities like the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya, Toposa of Sudan are still armed. The countries of the region must carry out

¹ For full description of Indicators, see Appendix 1

simultaneous disarmament of pastoral communities if the exercise is to succeed. The transfer of small arms from communities targeted for disarmament to safer areas across the border provides a strong case for a simultaneous regional disarmament approach. Regional disarmament programmes must be systematic and well coordinated on both sides of the border.

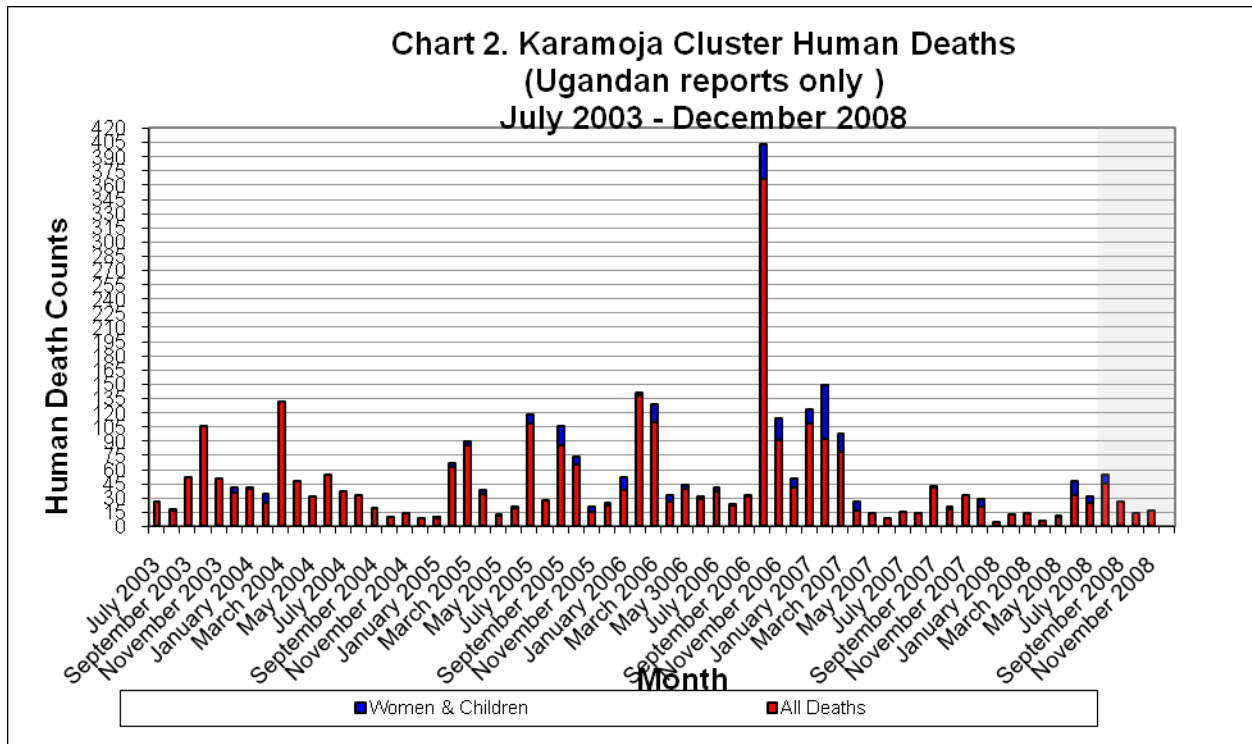
The rise in incident reports in December was contributed by the increase in both organized raids and other crime. The region still experienced food shortage thereby increasing the demand for livestock products and other forms of livelihood. A third successive year of extended dry spells and failed harvests left the entire Karamoja population food insecure. The food insecurity in the cluster is largely as a result of years of drought, failed harvests and outbreaks of animal and crop diseases. Moroto District had the highest number of violent incidents reported followed by Kotido District reminiscent of the conflict between the Matheniko, Bokora, Tepeth and the joint alliance between the Matheniko and Turkana warriors from Kenya that continued to raid and counter raid each other.

The category of 'Other Crime' that consist Assault and Banditry remained almost the same from 28 of May- August 2008, period of reporting to 29 in the current period. 12 Pian women were raped by Matheniko warriors from Moroto District on the 24th November 2008. The 12 women were raped on their way to a resettlement area of Napak in Nakapiripirit District. The incident was reported to the army who tracked the rapist up to Matheniko County in Moroto District and one suspect was identified by the victims and is now awaiting trial by the courts of law. In another incident that took place on 15th December, 2008 a woman from Lokatapau Parish, Namalu Sub County, Chekwi County, Nakapiripirit District was raped by the Bokora warriors who attacked at night shot the man and raped his wife whom they later shot and left her injured. Customarily rape is abominable among the Karamojong and one is supposed to be killed for committing such a crime. There is need to support the modern justice system in Karamoja that has lived on traditional lifestyles governed by local rules and customs. The challenge therefore is how to reconcile the traditional beliefs, norms, values and the conventional justice system.

There were 13 Armed Clashes reported in the period of reporting. In one such case the Jie from Kotido District clashed with the army supported by the Dodoth youth who were recruited by the army to protect animals especially during grazing and at night. The incident took place on 6th September, 2008 when the Jie warriors attacked a protected kraal in Kapedo Parish, Kapedo Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong District. In the process of fire exchange 4 Jie warriors lost their lives while 2 Dodoth youths got injured, the rest of the raiders ran away. In another incident, the Jie warriors from Kotido District on the 26th September, 2008 attacked a protected kraal of the Dodoth warriors in Kalapata Sub County Dodoth County, Kaabong District and engaged the army who were protecting the kraal. In the ensuing battle 4 Jie warriors were killed as the rest were repulsed without taking any animal.

The vigilance of the army to respond to raids and the arming of selected youth by the army to support in protecting people and their animals helped to keep violence down in Kaabong during the reporting period.

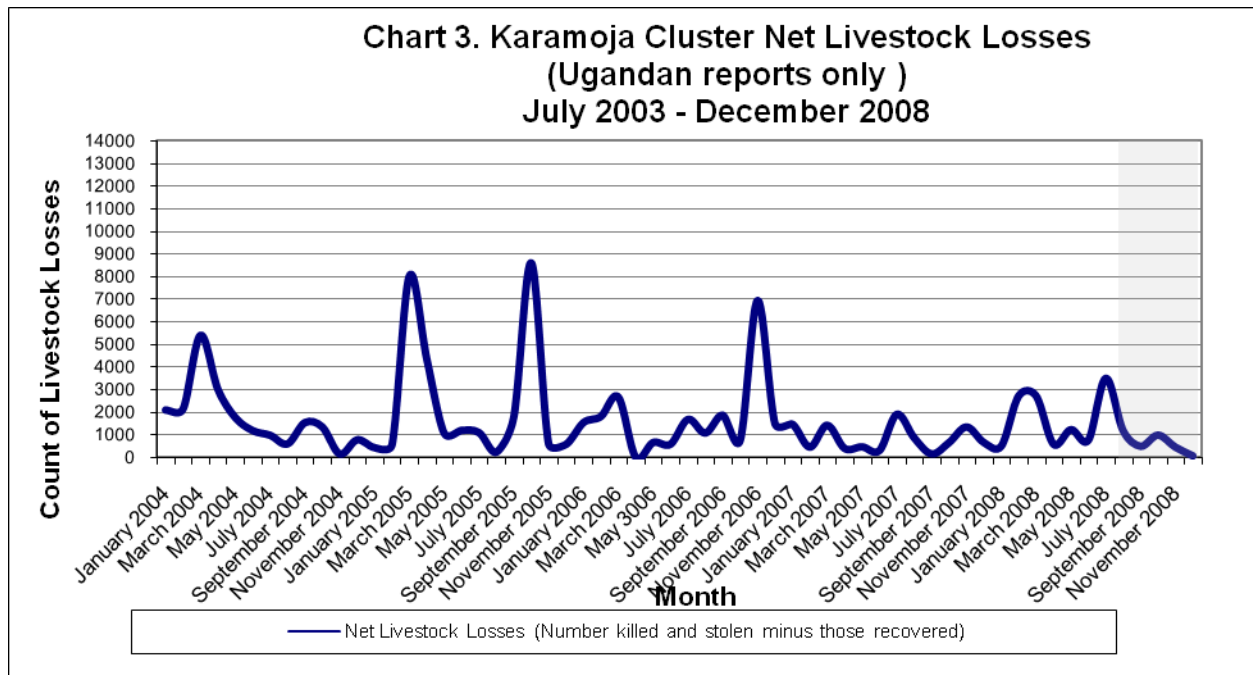
Human deaths for the reporting period are presented in **Chart 2** (below);



A total number of 108 human deaths were reported from the Ugandan side of the Karamoja Cluster for the reporting period. The number of human deaths ranged from a low 14 in October, 17 in November, 34 in September to 43 in December, the highest death toll in a single month, in the period of reporting. There was no marked contrast from deaths registered from the previous period May – August in which 113 were reported compared to 108 of the current period. December incidentally which had the highest number of violent incidents registered the highest death toll. The raid by the Pokot warriors from Kenya on the joint kraals of the Matheniko and Tepeth on 23rd December, 2008, leaving 13 warriors dead was the highest death toll registered in a single incident in the period of reporting.

Out of the 108 human deaths reported 11 were women, while 5 were children. 8 out of the 11 women killed were from Kaabong District. Two incidents contributed to the high number of death toll in Kaabong, 4 women were killed on 17th October, 2008 in Kapedo Parish, Kapedo Sub County, Dodoth County, Kaabong District when the Jie warriors from Kotido District attacked the area and raided 36 goats and 10 head of cattle and burnt the hut in which the women were sleeping. 3 Ik women from Kamuron Parish, Kalapata Sub County, Kaabong District were killed on the 12th November, 2008 by the Jie warriors from Kotido District. These women had gone to fetch water when they were killed. The Ik community who marry among themselves and still hunt and gather wild fruits for survival are in most cases accused by the Dodoth, Jie and Turkana of spying on them.

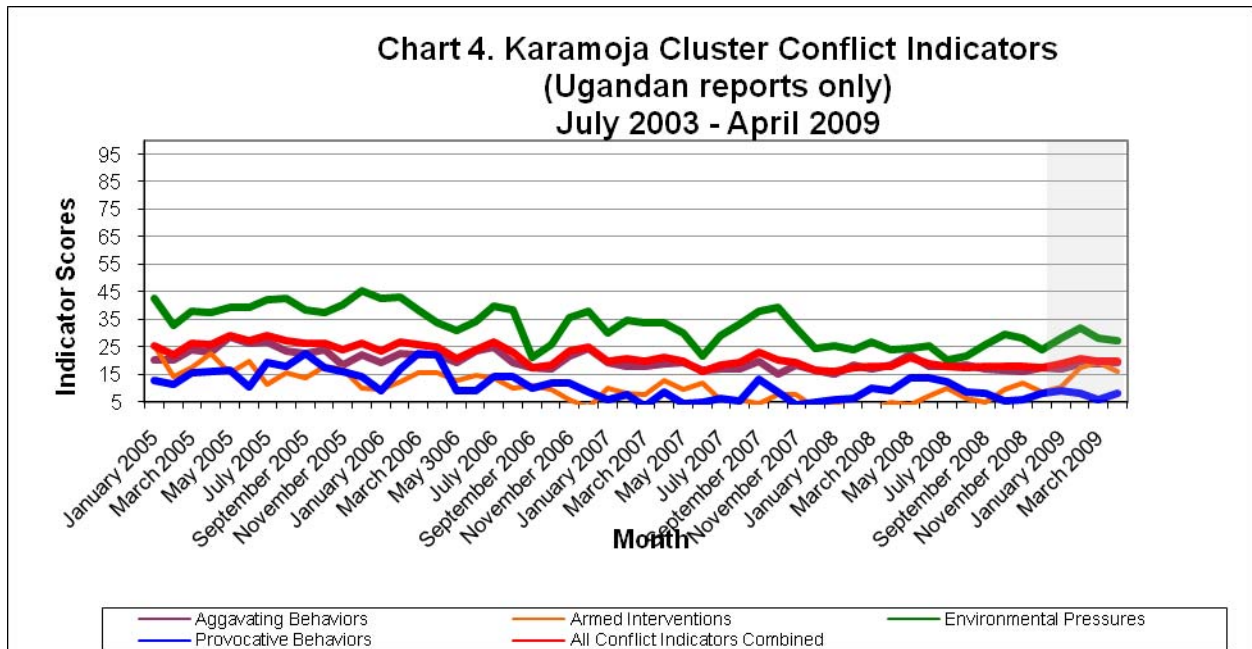
Livestock losses are presented in **Chart 3** (below).



A total of 6,472 livestock were reported lost in the reporting period of September – December 2008. With 3,706 livestock losses reported in December alone which was the highest number of livestock lost in a single month in the reporting period. Incidentally, December as shown in Chart 1 on Incident Reports had the highest number of incidents recorded in the reporting period. November registered the lowest number of livestock reported raided or stolen at 813. These livestock were raided in relatively small numbers, the highest being the Pokot raid from Kenya against the Tepeth and Matheniko at their joint kraal of Nakonyen at the border area between Moroto and Nakapiripirit Districts on the 23rd December, 2008. In this raid over 940 head of cattle, 862 goats and sheep were driven away by the Pokot warriors to Kenya. The heavily armed Pokot raiders are reported to have taken their victims by surprise as they attacked at around 5:00am when people in the kraal were having a planning meeting of where the animals were going to be taken for grazing and watering for the day. The raiders shot 4 people dead instantly and 8 more people were killed when the owners tried to follow the raiders to recover their animals. The incident was reported to the army but no recovery was made because by the time the report reached the army, the raiders had already gone.

In another incident the Matheniko warriors from Moroto District raided Chemakany grazing area of the Pokot in Nakapiripirit District and drove away 821 head of cattle. The raiders abducted 2 boys who were looking after the animals and later killed them. The army was informed of the raid but no recovery was made as the Matheniko raiders had already disappeared. This was the second highest raid in the whole period of reporting. The Pian of Nabilatuk raided Lopokora a joint grazing area for the Pokot and Pian of Lorengedwat and drove away 379 head of cattle. In the course of raiding 5 people were killed and 3 injured as the armed raiders left with the animals. Footmarks were followed by the local people up to Nabilatuk but no recovery was made. In another raid the Turkana from Kenya raided the Jie warriors of Watakau Parish, Nakapelimoru Sub County, Kotido District and drove away 260 goats and sheep and 5 donkeys on the 25th November, 2008. The livestock were raided at the grazing area at about 11:00am. The armed raiders drove away the animals and abducted the shepherds whom they released after traveling with them to a secure distance. This was the highest single raid in the month of November 2008.

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, Provocative Behaviors, Armed Interventions, Environmental Pressure, and the Combined Conflict Indicators.² The data generally shows these indicators to have continued to be low in the reporting period.

Aggravating Behaviors continued to be low as warriors could not openly and freely engage in acts related to rustling like use of bullets as commodities, exposing availability of small arms, and openly engaging in post-raid blessing because of the high presence of the army in the area. 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 from the army. However, there was a slight increase of the indicator by December as communities like the Pokot and the Matheniko separated from each other and relocated their kraals running away from disarmament and also following the attack on 23rd December, 2008 when the Pokot from Kenya attacked and drove away over 1802 livestock belonging to the Matheniko and Pokot warriors. This raid brought a rift between the Matheniko and the Pokot who were jointly grazing together, the Matheniko suspected the Pokot of Uganda to have connived with the Pokot of Kenya to carry out this raid. There were protests in the period of reporting that influenced the indicator to go up. For instance, on the 4th December, 2008 over 200 Matheniko from Nadunget Sub County in Moroto District stormed the Resident district commissioner’s office in Moroto protesting the seizure of their animals by the army. The majority of the protestors were women, children and the elderly who wanted to access milk and have the right to graze their animals. In another protest on the 7th November, 2008 a group of women in Kotido District marched through Kotido town and sat at the offices of world food programme demanding for food to feed their hungry children.

From May 2006 when forceful disarmament started, Provocative Behaviors dropped from being the highest conflict indicator to being the lowest, and has maintained that position. Acts like all-male migration, pre-raid blessing, and traditional forecasting that are traditionally used for preparation for raids were not openly conducted in the reporting period.

² For full list of Conflict Indicators, see Appendix 2

The traditional forecasting that is commonly practiced now was used instead for protection of the communities and the livestock. For example Alinga a soothsayer of Acegeretolim Parish, Nabilatuk Sub County in Nakapiripirit District told the community to sacrifice a black he-goat and a black bull in order to control the diseases that were killing the livestock in the communal grazing areas. The same soothsayer told the community to kill one big black bull for the safety of the animals that were grazing in Meturon hills in Nakapiripirit area of reporting. Apoliman another soothsayer of Nagoroit village in Nakapiripirit District had a dream in which he saw the army (UPDF) carrying warriors on Lorries going to kill them. He advised the community to sacrifice a young spotless goat for the community’s safety.

Environmental Pressures remained low although they were comparatively the highest indicator. The possible explanation for the rise in September was the intensification of the dry season as water and pasture became scarce. In addition there were livestock diseases like Foot and Mouth in Kotido, Tick- borne diseases in Nakapiripirit Districts which led to quarantine on movement of livestock and their sale and closure of markets temporarily. The drop in October is related to the return of the short rains that partially lessened the Environmental Pressure as water and fresh pasture became available which helped in decongesting the grazing areas. The short rains led to flooding, cutting off certain areas and disrupting transport as well as washing away bridges like Lopei in Moroto District which hindered the delivery of relief to the communities.

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

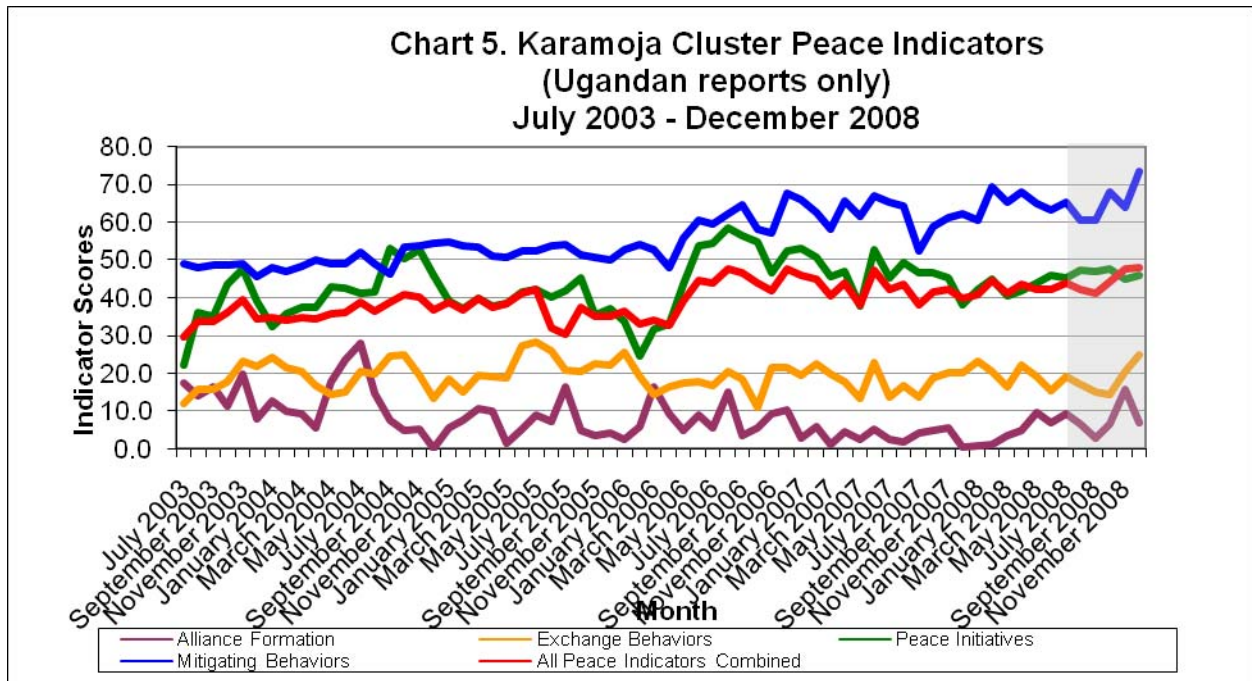


Chart 5 highlights Peace Indicators including Alliance Formations, Exchange Behaviors, Mitigating Behaviors, Peace Initiatives, and All Peace Indicators Combined.³

Alliance Formation remained the lowest Peace Indicator throughout the reporting period as inter-ethnic group alliances are in most cases formed for security reasons, for protection of livestock, sharing resources, and also to form a strong raiding force. The rise in Alliance

³ For full list of Peace Indicators, see Appendix 2

Formation by December is attributed to the strong alliance between the Matheniko and the Turkana that was used to carry out raids especially against the Jie in Kotido District. The Turkana and the Matheniko have the longest peace agreement that was signed on 18th December, 1973 at Lokiriama and is still standing. This alliance became a formidable force in the reporting period that was not only used by the two communities to share resources and protect themselves but it was also used to carry out raids against other communities. This alliance was strengthened further by disarmament as some Matheniko warriors from the traditional grazing areas of Lowakawabong (AOR) in Moroto District and other areas ran away from disarmament forming joint kraals in areas like Ekeno with the Turkana in Kenya. In addition there was a peace alliance between the Dodoth and the Jie that was reached at during the peace reconciliation meeting at Loyoro (AOR) in Kaabong District on the 14th November, 2008. This may partly explain why there were fewer raids and counter raids between the Jie and the Dodoth communities in the reporting period.

Exchange Behaviors remained relatively low throughout the reporting period. The possible explanation for a drop in September was for instance the intensification of the ongoing disarmament exercise especially in Nakapiripirit District against the Pokot warriors that impacted on the lifestyles of the communities generally. Giving gifts like cows was not encouraged as the animals would be impounded once a raid takes place. However, Exchange Behaviors started rising by December as there were celebrations and inter group sharing as groups celebrated formation of alliances. In Kapchorwa District there were celebrations to mark the 13th Annual Sabinu Cultural Day and female circumcision ceremonies. The same ceremonies were held in Pokot Sub County and Bukwo District in which young girls were initiated into womanhood or adulthood.

Mitigating Behaviors continued to be the highest Peace Indicator in the reporting period. Access to health care and education was unhindered and bride price also remained stable. Relief distribution especially food by World Food Programme in Kaabong, Kotido Districts and other Karamoja affected areas, to every household helped in mitigating conflict. In addition the Prime Minister's office distributed food in October to Kotido District to the elderly and people with disabilities. The deployment of Uganda Police in the cluster up to the sub county level is expected to improve law and order despite some reports indicating that some Police Officers have deserted the area due to poor working conditions. The Uganda National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light weapons was in the cluster forming local district Task Forces that will sensitize the communities about the dangers and misuse of small arms and light weapons. The continued disarmament program in the area recovering illegally held arms by the warriors, high presence of the army and the enhanced patrol of roads has calmed the tense situation that has characterized the region for quite sometime. However, the current gun collection interventions as a means of conflict management are shaped by the assumption that the illegal possession of arms and ammunitions by the warriors in Karamoja is the main driver of the armed conflicts. Disarmament may have led to some relative security in Karamoja, but on its own, its interventions are not enough to resolve the armed conflict in Karamoja.

Peace Initiatives continued to be moderately high for the reporting period as a result of increased civil society and government engagement in peace activities. For instance, the Jie and Dodoth communities were involved in peace initiatives and the youth from the two communities had a peace dance on the 12th December, 2008 in the different kraals of the two communities. On the 15th November, 2008 the Jie and the Dodoth communities had a reconciliation meeting at Loyoro in Kaabong District. This was supported by the leadership of the two districts CEWERU local peace committees. Several other peace consultative meetings were held by civil society organizations, security forces and other stakeholders involving the Dodoth, Matheniko and Acholi. The peace meeting organized by Kotido Peace Initiative

(KOPEIN) a local civil society organization in Kotido District brought together the local community and government representatives to a peace conference on the 26-27 November, 2008. During this meeting a peace match was held as communities were sensitized on the importance of peaceful co-existence. Karamoja Agro-Pastoral Development Program (KADP) organized peace meetings for the Bokora and Matheniko at Kangole Parish in Moroto District on 21st September, 2008. In Bukwo District a peace committee composed of church leaders was formed on the 27th November, 2008 aimed at mitigating conflict in the area.

The All Peace Indicators Combined is moderately low (it is within the range of 40), indicating the need to increase and sustain 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. It is essential that, as part of regional peacebuilding efforts, local comprehensive agreements are actively supported to allow for stolen livestock to be retrieved and/or compensation to be paid in accordance with the local cultures. Accessible public institutions, including traditional structures and peace committee systems, could also play a role, in providing equitable solutions to livestock rustling incidents, thereby helping to stern revenge attacks. Women need to be actively involved in peace initiatives and in informing the community and getting men to give up their arms peacefully. Deliberate attempts targeting young women and groups of mothers who have lost their sons and husbands to gun violence need to be mobilized. The campaign should galvanize women’s support for efforts to reduce gun violence, equip them with supporting arguments against violence, design deliberate programmes to increase women’s self esteem and generating opportunities for work to support their families.

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

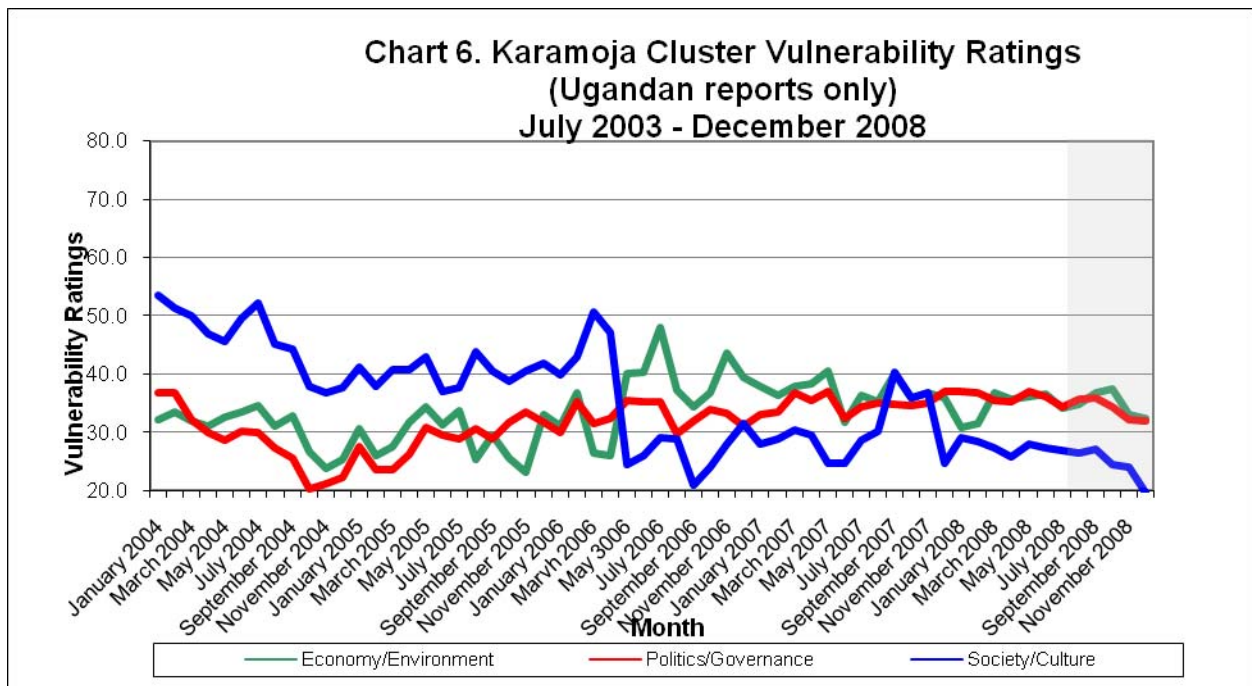


Chart 6 above shows that the Economy/Environment Vulnerability Ratings were low in the reporting period although they rose in September/October and dropped in November. The dry season and because of fear to be disarmed some pastoral groups in Moroto District, especially the Matheniko and Tepeth, and some Pokot of Nakapiripirit District, migrated with their herds

abandoning dry season traditional grazing areas to Kenya where they considered safe and secure from the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF). On the other hand, continued access to markets may have contributed to the decline in Economy/Vulnerability as communities continued to trade with each other. Field reports indicated an increase in cross border barter trade between the Matheniko of Uganda and the Turkana of Kenya using Nakiloro and Lokiriama corridors. In addition the Pokot of Uganda and Kenya were trading with the Pian freely which may have contributed to the decline in the Economy Vulnerability Ratings. There were reports of the Pian youth trading with the Bokora in Kangole market which was a positive sign.

The Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings remained low, dropping in November. The government continued implementing the disarmament program that may have continued to influence the Politics/Governance Ratings to remain low. The Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) joined hands with the communities to engage in mass agriculture production. The UPDF supplied short term, high yielding cassava cuttings that were distributed in Kaabong, Nakapiripirit, Moroto and Kotido Districts (see *Daily Monitor* Newspaper, November 1, 2008). This followed the earlier visit by the Vice President of Uganda who donated improved Nerica V upland rice variety to Iriiri Sub County in Moroto District. All these initiatives may have played a role in keeping the Politics/Governance Vulnerability Ratings low.

The Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings were the lowest in the reporting period. This may be largely attributed to the enhanced engagement of civil society organizations and the communities in conflict prevention and peace building activities in the areas of reporting. The peace initiatives between the Dodoth and Jie and between the Pian and Bokora eased some of the tensions between the communities and this kept the Vulnerability relatively low. In addition access to previously inaccessible grazing areas like Lokitor a traditional grazing area in Nakapiripirit District that had been abandoned because of insecurity may have also contributed to the reduction of the Society/Culture Vulnerability Ratings.

Comparative Analysis

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

Type	May – August 2008	Sept- Dec 2008	Variance
Incidents	102	112	10
Human deaths	113	108	- 5
Livestock losses	6,664	6,472	-192

Field data indicates that there was a slight increase in the number of incidents from 102 in the previous period (May – August 2008) to 112. The number of human deaths dropped slightly from 113 of the previous reporting period to 108 of the current period while 6,472 livestock were lost compared to 6,664 in the previous period.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Aggravating Factors

The effects of the dry season continued to wreck havoc on the livelihood of the pastoralists and their coping mechanisms. The reporting period covered part of the dry season September, November and December as shortage of water and pasture was experienced leading to an increase in competition for the available grazing and watering areas. Drought continued to negatively affect the livelihood of the pastoralists on the Ugandan-side of the Karamoja Cluster. Just like the previous reporting period of May-Aug 08, there were reports of famine even during

the present reporting period. As a result of sparse natural resource base in ecologically marginal areas manifested by relentless harsh weather, poor soils, scarce rainfall, insufficient response to drought, widespread famine among the pastoral communities leading to an increased reliance on livestock products the result is an increase in livestock raids as individuals seek to replenish their herds.

Other structural factors such as poverty and long term government neglect leading to lawlessness continued to play a role in perpetuating conflict. Efforts should be made by government and all stakeholders to develop and implement sustainable integrated development policies and programmes to improve the livelihood of the pastoralist communities. This includes provision of basic social services such as water, livestock development including valley dams, free and compulsory education, diversification of crops, building roads and other communication infrastructure. This requires a deliberate increment in budgetary allocation towards the development of pastoral areas and encouraging the exploitation of the locally available resources.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Aggravating Factors

Whereas disarmament has reduced the number of arms available in the hands of the warriors, disarmament has not been uniformly implemented leaving the disarmed communities vulnerable to armed communities. Besides, the neighboring communities like the Turkana and Pokot in Kenya as well as the Didinga, Toposa in Southern Sudan and other different armed warriors in the region remain armed – leading to continuous availability of small arms in the region. The commercialization of ‘traditional cattle rustling’, weak governance institutions, outbreak of livestock diseases like happened in Kotido AOR leading to quarantine and closure of markets, which leads to lack of cash as people are unable to sale and purchase which increases tension. Failure to provide adequate security for those disarmed as happened in Kotido District where the alliance between the Turkana and the Matheniko raided the Jie who had been disarmed, inadequate policing and increasing breakdown of traditional governance system aided the continuation of livestock thefts.

Analysis of Structural Conflict Mitigating Factors

The provision of relief food throughout the period of reporting in the Karamoja cluster side of Uganda helped to mitigate conflict as provided relief partly helped the communities to cope with the drought and displacement. Drought conditions remain a major structural factor responsible for encouraging conflicts and its cycle in the Karamoja region. 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 in agricultural production and livestock management and they should also be able to get scientific information on weather predictions other than relying only on the soothsayers and rainmakers.

Schools and hospitals remained largely accessible in the reporting period and school feeding program remained critical in attracting children to schools. Education is critical and should be encouraged and taken advantage of especially with the introduction of free primary and secondary education by government as it provides an opportunity for enlightenment and is a long term way out of reliance on livestock as the only economic option. There is need to integrate peace education in the curriculum for Karamoja schools as a way of reducing hostilities between the communities.

Analysis of Proximate Conflict Mitigating Factors

The disarmament program adopted by government as a mitigating factor in the region has brought relative peace that might provide an opportunity for social and economic development that has eluded the region since the colonial era. But the relative peace attained requires participation of all stakeholders including civil society, private sector, local and traditional leadership, and development partners for accelerated success and sustainability of peace in the region. Reduced personal exposure to violence, which lessens young men’s perceived need to seek revenge or protection, is another crucial protective factor. The existence of such protective factors provides important opportunities for the design of community based development projects that are extremely relevant to violence prevention such projects will seek to provide the youth with stable environments, better economic options and alternative sources of respect within their communities.

The recovery of raided and stolen of some animals by the army and collaboration with the communities helped in mitigating conflict in this period of reporting. The Ugandan army continued patrolling roads and it cooperated with the Kenyan forces to recover some animals. For instance on 22nd December, 2008 the Pokot from Uganda and Kenya raided 419 head of cattle belonging to the Matheniko of Moroto District. Through joint efforts of Ugandan and Kenyan security forces 165 head of cattle were recovered and Kenyan government promised to assist in recovering the rest of the animals. On 11th December, 2008 the Ugandan army recovered 500 head of cattle belonging to the Bokora of Lopei Parish, Lopei Sub County, Moroto District that had been raided by the Jie warriors from Kotido District. The recovered animals were returned to the owners who thanked the army for the recovery.

RESPONSE RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTORS	SHORT TERM	MEDIUM TERM
CEWERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should continue to ensure protection of people and their property and recover lost animals. Disarmament needs a regional approach. Gun free zone will not encourage re- armament. • Develop a mechanism for sharing information among all stakeholders both at the national and local level to solicit better and timely response • Develop a mechanism for harmonization and coordination of different peace actors in the cluster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion the cause of having a National Peace Policy for Uganda • Karamoja needs to be developed as a tourism zone. The parks, climate and people have unique culture that if well promoted will attract tourism. • Give incentives for investment in Karamoja region. • Mainstream conflict sensitivity approach in all programs conducted by both government and non state actors
LOCAL COMMUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the army and local leaders in recovering lost animals. Report stolen animals and people involved. • Encourage all children to enroll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relevant development projects that government and other stakeholders can support to address the immediate needs of the

CEWARN Country Update – Uganda Side of the Karamoja Cluster

	<p>and stay in school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to participate in peace dialogues and development initiatives. • District peace committees need to harmonize and coordinate activities of different peace actors in the cluster 	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the youth (Karachuna) that have abandoned livestock raiding to take up vocational studies.
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach communities how to harvest water for both human and animal consumption. • Continue to sustain peace dialogues between communities and advocate for accountable local leadership. • Undertake community mobilization & advocacy to enhance HIV/AIDS awareness & prevention. • Advocate against female circumcision among the Pokot and Sabiny communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with government for a coordinated community based disarmament including psychological disarmament • Conduct civic education to encourage a culture that promotes peace & development & discourages violence and lay strategies for sustainable peace
INTERNATIONAL NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in resettling communities that have been displaced by conflict over a period of time. Some of the abandoned places like Lolelia at the border between Kotido and Kaabong Districts are very fertile lands. • Support women forums aimed at Peace building. • Support cross border peace initiatives. • Provision of relief especially food should continue to be a priority • Build and strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations doing peace related work in Karamoja. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and support long term development alternative livelihood programmes • Support the Police and Judiciary to bring law and order in the region. • Support emergency livestock marketing interventions (ELMIs) • Assist the communities by de-silting of existing valley dams & valley tanks using Labour based approaches & support life skills through vocational training for former warriors and out of school youth.

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).

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

CEWARN Country Update – Uganda Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Protest Demonstrations	Other Crime	Organized Raids	Armed Clashes	all incidents
June 2004	1	6	17	1	25
July 2004	1	6	13	0	20
August 2004	0	7	9	5	21
September 2004	1	5	13	1	20
October 2004	0	9	8	0	17
November 2004	0	5	6	3	14
December 2004	0	2	19	2	23
January 2005	0	3	13	0	16
February 2005	0	5	17	3	25
March 2005	1	1	48	2	52
April 2005	0	12	32	2	46
May 2005	1	3	17	2	23
June 2005	0	5	39	0	44
July 2005	2	14	13	3	32
August 2005	0	9	9	2	20
September 2005	0	11	15	0	26
October 2005	0	12	20	4	36
November 2005	0	4	9	1	14
December 2005	0	9	13	1	23
January 2006	0	5	12	1	18
February 2006	2	3	12	1	18
March 2006	0	11	25	1	37
April 2006	0	6	8	3	17
May 2006	1	24	10	6	41
June 2006	1	13	22	3	39
July 2006	1	8	10	1	20
August 2006	0	10	9	0	19
September 2006	0	5	20	5	30
October 2006	0	9	12	7	28
November 2006	1	24	26	0	51
December 2006	0	9	14	0	23
January 2007	0	12	20	1	33
February 2007	0	9	36	1	46
March 2007	0	11	27	2	40
April 2007	0	4	16	0	20
May 2007	1	5	17	24	47
June 2007	0	3	11	15	29
July 2007	0	2	10	13	25
August 2007	0	1	21	24	46
September 2007	0	6	7	2	15
October 2007	0	6	20	1	27
November 2007	0	5	22	2	29
December 2007	0	6	8	2	16
January 2008	1	4	11	0	16
February 2008	1	2	13	0	16
March 2008	0	1	21	1	23
April 2008	0	3	11	0	14
May 2008	0	4	15	3	22
June 2008	0	7	15	3	25
July 2008	0	9	21	1	31
August 2008	0	9	13	2	24
September 2008	1	4	8	9	22
October 2008	0	1	1	0	2
November 2008	2	10	27	2	41
December 2008	1	13	31	2	47
totals	21	445	1122	189	1777

Month & Year	Human Deaths	Deaths of Women & Children	percents W&C
June 2004	54	0	0.0
July 2004	36	0	0.0
August 2004	33	0	0.0
September 2004	19	0	0.0
October 2004	9	0	0.0
November 2004	13	0	0.0
December 2004	8	0	0.0
January 2005	9	1	11.1
February 2005	62	4	6.5
March 2005	85	4	4.7
April 2005	34	4	11.8
May 2005	11	1	9.1
June 2005	19	2	10.5
July 2005	108	10	9.3
August 2005	27	0	0.0
September 2005	85	20	23.5
October 2005	65	8	12.3
November 2005	15	5	33.3
December 2005	22	2	9.1
January 2006	38	13	34.2
February 2006	138	3	2.2
March 2006	110	19	17.3
April 2006	26	6	23.1
May 2006	39	5	12.8
June 2006	28	3	10.7
July 2006	37	4	10.8
August 2006	22	1	4.5
September 2006	31	2	6.5
October 2006	366	37	10.1
November 2006	91	22	24.2
December 2006	41	9	22.0
January 2007	108	15	13.9
February 2007	92	56	60.9
March 2007	78	20	25.6
April 2007	17	9	52.9
May 2007	13	0	0.0
June 2007	8	0	0.0
July 2007	15	0	0.0
August 2007	14	0	0.0
September 2007	40	2	5.0
October 2007	18	3	16.7
November 2007	32	0	0.0
December 2007	20	9	45.0
January 2008	4	0	0.0
February 2008	12	0	0.0
March 2008	14	0	0.0
April 2008	5	0	0.0
May 2008	10	1	10.0
June 2008	33	14	42.4
July 2008	25	6	24.0
August 2008	45	9	20.0
September 2008	26		0.0
October 2008	13		0.0
November 2008	16		0.0
December 2008	0		N/A
totals	2896	348	12.0

CEWARN Country Update – Uganda Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Peace Initiatives	Mitigating Behavior	Exchange Behavior	Alliance Formation	Combined	Month & Year	Livestock Losses, net
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
September 2007	46.5	52.5	13.5	4.2	37.95	September 2007	155
October 2007	46.4	58.9	18.8	4.8	41.43	October 2007	657
November 2007	45.2	61.1	20.0	5.5	42.15	November 2007	1347
December 2007	38.0	62.2	20.0	0.3	39.7	December 2007	658
January 2008	42.0	60.4	23.3	0.7	41.0	January 2008	498
February 2008	44.8	69.4	20.5	1.0	44.8	February 2008	2719
March 2008	40.4	65.3	16.3	3.3	41.1	March 2008	2714
April 2008	41.6	67.9	22.4	4.9	43.7	April 2008	582
May 2008	43.7	64.9	19.1	9.4	42.3	May 2008	1230
June 2008	45.7	63.2	15.5	6.8	42.3	June 2008	768
July 2008	45.2	65.3	19.3	9.1	43.9	July 2008	3491
August 2008	47.0	60.7	17.1	6.3	42.1	August 2008	1175
September 2008	46.8	60.7	15.1	2.7	41.3	September 2008	493
October 2008	47.3	67.9	14.2	6.6	44.3	October 2008	985
November 2008	44.7	63.8	20.5	15.8	47.7	November 2008	453
December 2008	45.9	73.4	25.0	6.8	48.1	December 2008	70
						totals	112050

CEWARN Country Update – Uganda Side of the Karamoja Cluster

Month & Year	Armed Intervention	Provocative Behavior	Environmental Pressure	Aggravating Behavior	Combined
June 2004	0.0	81.7	61.8	78.6	72.2
July 2004	0.0	75.1	59.4	78.3	71.1
August 2004	0.0	88.3	66.8	80.4	70.8
September 2004	0.0	87.3	63.0	78.5	70.2
October 2004	0.0	95.1	69.3	83.3	67.4
November 2004	0.0	92.0	72.6	86.5	70.7
December 2004	0.0	95.1	71.4	87.4	73.0
January 2005	0.0	94.7	70.2	84.0	72.2
February 2005	0.0	90.3	75.6	82.3	73.8
March 2005	0.0	87.7	67.6	80.5	77.0
April 2005	0.0	86.3	68.0	83.2	77.7
May 2005	0.0	87.2	70.4	79.0	75.8
June 2005	0.0	92.2	72.5	79.8	74.4
July 2005	0.0	85.9	69.0	80.1	78.7
August 2005	0.0	86.2	69.4	82.1	76.6
September 2005	0.0	82.8	71.3	81.6	82.0
October 2005	0.0	87.7	74.8	82.0	84.6
November 2005	0.0	89.2	71.0	84.3	85.3
December 2005	0.0	90.3	62.2	82.5	82.6
January 2006	0.0	92.4	64.4	84.7	81.9
February 2006	0.0	85.5	65.6	81.9	78.9
March 2006	0.0	80.0	68.5	81.9	80.7
April 2006	0.0	83.0	71.8	84.5	78.30
May 2006	0.0	8.7	29.8	19.2	79.84
June 2006	0.0	7.9	34.5	22.4	78.70
July 2006	0.0	13.5	34.9	24.5	80.19
August 2006	0.0	14.0	33.9	19.6	79.85
September 2006	0.0	10.54	20.3	16.8	81.28
October 2006	0.0	10.1	27.0	17.6	82.36
November 2006	0.0	11.87	34.7	22.7	79.59
December 2006	0.0	6.81	29.9	23.9	81.77
January 2007	0.0	6.9	28.7	20.6	79.25
February 2007	0.0	6.3	33.8	18.5	79.19
March 2007	0.0	5	32.9	19.3	81.95
April 2007	0.0	9	31.8	19.6	20.50
May 2007	0.0	5.91	26.85	19.2	23.51
June 2007	0.0	6.54	20.07	18.0	25.65
July 2007	0.0	7.1	26.1	18.1	22.56
August 2007	0.0	4.4	29.8	18.2	16.80
September 2007	0.0	12.4	35.7	20.9	19.01
October 2007	0.0	7.3	35.1	16.5	24.33
November 2007	0.0	3.6	28.3	18.9	22.99
December 2007	0.0	4.2	23.6	17.4	20.74
January 2008	0.0	6.0	23.0	16.1	20.82
February 2008	0.0	5.3	23.6	19.2	20.84
March 2008	0.0	10.6	24.8	18.2	21.29
April 2008	0.0	6.5	22.0	18.1	19.31
May 2008	0.0	11.8	22.2	22.4	16.88
June 2008	0.0	13.6	24.2	19.2	18.7
July 2008	0.0	10.9	20.4	19.2	19.3
August 2008	0.0	8.6	22.0	18.5	23.6
September 2008	5.0	8.2	26.1	17.7	20.1
October 2008	5.5	9.4	29.5	17.9	19.2
November 2008	5.8	11.9	28.4	17.6	17.2
December 2008	4.2	6.0	21.2	16.3	16.4
					18.3

Month & Year	Society/Culture	Politics/Governance	Economy/Environment
June 2004	49.6	30.2	33.4
July 2004	52.2	30.0	34.5
August 2004	45.1	27.2	31.2
September 2004	44.1	25.5	32.9
October 2004	37.8	20.2	26.6
November 2004	36.7	21.1	23.8
December 2004	37.7	22.3	25.3
January 2005	41.2	27.5	30.6
February 2005	37.8	23.4	26.0
March 2005	40.8	23.5	27.5
April 2005	40.6	26.1	31.7
May 2005	42.9	30.8	34.5
June 2005	37.0	29.4	31.4
July 2005	37.6	28.9	33.7
August 2005	43.7	30.6	25.4
September 2005	40.4	28.9	29.5
October 2005	38.6	31.7	25.6
November 2005	40.5	33.5	23.1
December 2005	41.8	31.7	33.1
January 2006	39.8	30.0	31.1
February 2006	42.9	35.2	36.8
March 2006	50.6	31.5	26.3
April 2006	47.2	32.4	26.1
May 2006	24.4	35.5	40.1
June 2006	25.9	35.2	40.3
July 2006	29.0	35.3	48.1
August 2006	28.7	29.8	37.2
September 2006	20.8	31.8	34.4
October 2006	23.8	33.8	36.9
November 2006	27.8	33.3	43.7
December 2006	31.4	31.1	39.5
January 2007	27.9	33.0	37.9
February 2007	28.7	33.5	36.4
March 2007	30.4	36.7	37.9
April 2007	29.3	35.5	38.2
May 2007	24.6	36.9	40.5
June 2007	24.6	32.4	31.8
July 2007	28.5	34.4	36.4
August 2007	30.2	35.1	35.3
September 2007	40.1	34.8	40.1
October 2007	35.9	34.6	35.9
November 2007	36.8	35.0	36.8
December 2007	24.6	37.0	36.0
January 2008	28.9	37.0	30.9
February 2008	28.4	36.8	31.5
March 2008	27.2	35.4	36.9
April 2008	25.7	35.3	35.6
May 2008	28.0	36.9	36.2
June 2008	27.1	36.1	36.6
July 2008	26.7	34.3	34.1
August 2008	26.3	35.8	34.8
September 2008	26.9	36.0	36.7
October 2008	24.4	34.3	37.5
November 2008	23.9	32.2	33.0
December 2008	19.5	32.0	32.4