

**ARMED CONFLICT AND ITS EFFECTS ON DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN KOTIDO DISTRICT WITH FOCUS ON JIE
COUNTY**

BY

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07/MMS/PPM/13/040

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE HIGHER DEGREES DEPARTMENT
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF MANAGEMENT
STUDIES (PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT)
OF UGANDA MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE**

FEBRURY, 2011

DEDICATION

I have dedicated this work to my family, my dearest partner Rose Immaculate Lokiru, the Children and all the family members for encouragement and support they gave during the Research and production of this work.

DECLARATION

I, Peter Claverton Kedikere Lokiru, declare with sincerity that this piece of work is original and my own. To the best of my knowledge, the work has not been published, presented or submitted partly or wholly to any institution of Higher Learning for award of a Degree or any other. Any work and literature of other researchers or writers that has been referred to in this study has been appropriately acknowledged.

Signed.....

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APPROVAL

This dissertation has been written and submitted under our supervision.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very grateful to all the people who have helped me to complete this challenging task. My appreciation and thanks go to all respondents for offering their valuable and precious time to attend to us while conducting various sessions of interviews at different venues. I would like to thank the selected groups from all the four sub counties where the research was out carried. I am more specifically grateful to the women and the youth groups for being open during discussions, and to elders and local leaders for providing rich information on the topic.

My thanks equally go to District Leaders and Head of Departments for face to face interviews that enabled me to collect valuable information from past records. On the same note, I would like to thank the Non – Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and other development partners for availing more information that enriched the research.

I would like to thank Mr. Charles OwinyAbungwen for transporting the team on his motorcycle and taking the photographs during group discussions. Sister Margaret Locheng for distributing the Questionnaires to the health workers and collecting filled ones. My thanks also go to Mr. PatricApai Lotyang, Ms. Grace Nachan and Dr. Paul Lochap for their prompt response of which the interviews and discussions would have been difficult.

I would like also to thank special groups in particular Functional Adult Literacy Education members under Caritas and ABEK for good reception each time the team called upon them to discuss the issue at hand.

My thanks as well go to my team – mates and interviewers for doing a wonderful job. I would like to thank Mr. Loteem Peter, Mr. Ayen Richard, Mr. Loboya Timothy and Rose Lokiru for active role they played; Peter Locheng, Rev. David Look and Rose Lokiru for help in proof reading and editing the text as well as Aryon Franco Oywek for type setting.

Lastly, I would like to thank lecturers of Uganda Management institute for the professional guidance they accorded to me. Equally, I wish to appreciate efforts of my supervisors both at the work place and Uganda Management Institute; Rev. Fr. Peter Tukei of Kotido Diocese for his commitment and Mr. Onweng Tobias Angura for his critical, constructive and thorough examination of the work, thank you so much to all.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABEK	Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja
ADOL	Action for Development of Local Communities
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ASTU	Anti Stock Theft Unit
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FBOS	Community Based Organizations
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
CSR	Centre for Social Research
CSOS	Civil Society Organizations
GOU	Government of Uganda
DPS	Development Partners
IDA	International Development Agency
KDA	Karamoja Development Agency
KDP1	Karamoja Development Programme 1
KDP11	Karamoja Development Programme 11
KWRS	Karimojong Warriors
LRA	Lords' Resistant Army
LDUS	Local Defense Units
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NRA	National Resistant Army
NGOS	Non-Governmental Organizations

NRM	National Resistant Movement
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
MU	Makerere University
PMA	Plan For Modernization of Agriculture
PHC	Primary Health Care
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
SC	Save the Children
UNLA	Uganda National Liberation Army
UNLF	Uganda National Liberation Front
UMI	Uganda Management Institute
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defenses Forces
USE	Universal Secondary Education
TPDF	Tanzania Peoples Defenses Forces
TCRS	Turkana Cattle Rustlers
PTF	Police Track Force
SNV	Netherland Development Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
Oxfam GB	Oxfam Great Britain
KDLG	Kotido District Local Government
LC	Local Councils
TC	Town Council

ABSTRACT

The topic “armed conflict and its effects on development programs in Kotido District” was a study undertaken in Jie County. The main concern of the researcher and the purpose of the study were to determine the extent to which the armed conflict has continued to impact on the livelihood of the communities in the area. The study assessed five sub sectors, namely: livestock production, universal primary education, primary health care, rural water supply and road transport. The research as well used modern scientific research methods to collect, process, test, analyze and compile data and information from various sources as described in the chapters. Findings reveal that armed conflict had become complex, persistent, widespread and more devastating in the recent past. And it concludes that no sign of it being eliminated in the near future. The research team proposed some measures directed to various players in an attempt to mitigate the effects of arm conflict.

There is a need for government, development partners and local communities to work together, design and develop appropriate medium and long term development plans. Government should develop security systems that are community based aimed at promoting productivity in all sectors. Government should develop and implement policies which include protection of communities and their property, peace education, peace building alternative disputes resolution by use of dialogue, conflict resolution and reconciliation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The study investigated the effects of the armed conflict on development programs in Kotido District with specific focus on Jie County. The study assessed five sub- sectors which included livestock production, universal primary education, primary health care, road transport and rural water supply. The dissertation is arranged in five chapters and this chapter will presents the background of the study, the problem statement, the general objective, specific objectives, the research questions, the conceptual framework, the significance of the study, as well as justification of the study and the limitations .

1.2 Background to the Study

In his address the Security Council, the Secretary General (Koffi, 2004-3), observed that the armed conflict has devastated the lives of many people in parts of the world. The Secretary General cited several places where armed violence has continued to destabilize displace and destroy communities. Koffi, called the areas hot spots and some of them in developed, developing and undeveloped countries. Britain, Germany, Spain and the former Soviet blocks were the developed countries affected by the armed conflict. In Asia, the Middle East countries such as Israel, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, India and Pakistan have been experiencing armed conflicts that has displaced many people and forced others into refugee camps internally or outside their home countries. As noted by Novi (2007:30),

armed violence such as the bloody war between Arabs Palestine and Israelis, the Iraqis and occupation forces, ethnic and religious differences between and along the tribal lines in some of the above mentioned countries has affected or left many without homes.

The armed conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq has become the bloodiest in the whole world and in that region, (Brown, 2007), observes that the suicide bombers do not only target the occupying forces, but they also hit the rival communities. Indiscriminate bombing of mosques, markets, hospitals, schools and other soft targets have claimed lives of innocent people mostly women, children and elderly.

In North, Central and South America, the armed groups and drug dealers have contributed not only threatening the lives and the property of the citizens, but the groups have hit military and civil targets and affected the livelihood of the people in those countries. (Bevan, 2007), argues that the United States should expect a similar September 11th 2002, as long as her forces continue to occupy Afghanistan and Iraq. Notorious rebels and drug dealers in Central and South America have continued inflict heavily on the citizens of Colombia, Peru Nicaragua and Hydras. (Brown, 2007), observes that the non -state actors who have been challenging the authorities in those states, don't only fight government, but they abduct torture, rape their victims and destroy valuable assets and infrastructure. African continent has continued to be the home of various armed groups from independence in the 60th up today. In West Africa, 27 rebel groups exist and operate in number countries such as Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, (Forero, 2008) observes. In the Great Lakes Region, North and Horn of Africa armed groups

operate in DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Algeria Mali Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. The Eastern African States of Kenya and Uganda have continued to experience effects of armed conflict in various degrees. In Uganda several rebel groups have been fighting the NRM government since it become to power. Lord Resistance Army in the north, Allied Democratic Force (ADF) in the south and central has destroyed lives, and the property of innocent citizens in the name of fighting government. North –eastern Kenya have been operation area where cattle rustlers and highway robbers have continued to derive citizens of their livestock and other valuables.

Cattle rustlers within Karamoja and outside have continued to disrupt development in Kotido and the neighboring districts. The rustlers (Mkutu, 2007), argues raid livestock, ambush vehicles, loot and destroy homes. Attack schools health units, rural water sources and other economic infrastructure. The conflict affects and disrupts development of the area in many ways. Resources budgeted for social services and economic infrastructure get diverted and used to finance security related activities such as disarmament exercise that has continued to swallow trillions of Uganda shillings in the last 10 years.

1.3 Problem Statement

A number of studies of the recent past have indicated that armed conflict has had negative effects on development programs in Kotido and Karamoja region as a whole, (Nangiro, 2005), Oxfam GB, 2008, (Adol, 2007), and UNDP, 2008,).observed in their reports. The studies pointed out that armed conflict has not only destabilized or displaced pastoral and agro pastoral communities, but it as well affected other institutions, both

government and governmental. Oxfam GB, (2008), annual assessment report observed that livestock farmers lost many animals to cattle rustlers, government forces, and that schools, health units, road transport and rural water supply were affected by the insecurity in the area to the extent that effective provision and supply of the above mentioned goods and service have decreasing tremendously in the recent past. UNDP (2008), in annual poverty assessment report in Karamoja and Kotido confirmed that the level of poverty had climbed to its highest levels and to 87%, an indicator of a worsening situation in the district. The situational poverty reports were as well as mentioned by other respondents who affirmed that poverty was nowadays wide spread unlike in the past few months when many families had not their livestock.

Nangiro (2005) and Adol (2007), revealed how local communities previously settled at various fertile places such as Lolelia Nakwananior, Kailong and Kapeta valley have been displaced, killed, maimed, livestock and other property lost. Earlier studies by (Odhiambo 2004) indicated that the rustlers and the security forces did not only target the livestock, but they also abducted, gang raped and killed noncombatants including women, girls and children, burned homes, bombed and destroyed livestock. These studies have not assessed the extent to which the armed conflict has affected the overall development in Kotido District. For instance, the studies have neither estimated the enrolment affected nor in primary schools or shown the proportion of the population who have no access to health care or water supply. Furthermore, the studies didn't provide the most recent livestock population or livestock lost as a result of cattle rustling. The studies

as well didn't show the human and livestock population that don't have had no access to water as a result of the conflict.

Finally, the studies don't show the extent to which road mobility has been reduced due to insecurity. It is against this background that the current study assessed the extent to which armed conflict has affected these five specific sub-sectors.

1.4.0 Objectives.

1.4.1 General Objective of the study

The general objective of the study was to determine the degree to which armed conflict affected development in Kotido District.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives.

The specific objectives of the study were to.

- i. Assess the effects of armed conflict on livestock production.
- ii. Determine the extent to which armed conflict affected Universal Primary Education.
- iii. Describe the effects of armed conflict on primary health care.
- iv. Assess the effects of armed conflict on rural water supply.
- v. Describe the effects of armed conflict on road transport.

1.5 Research questions.

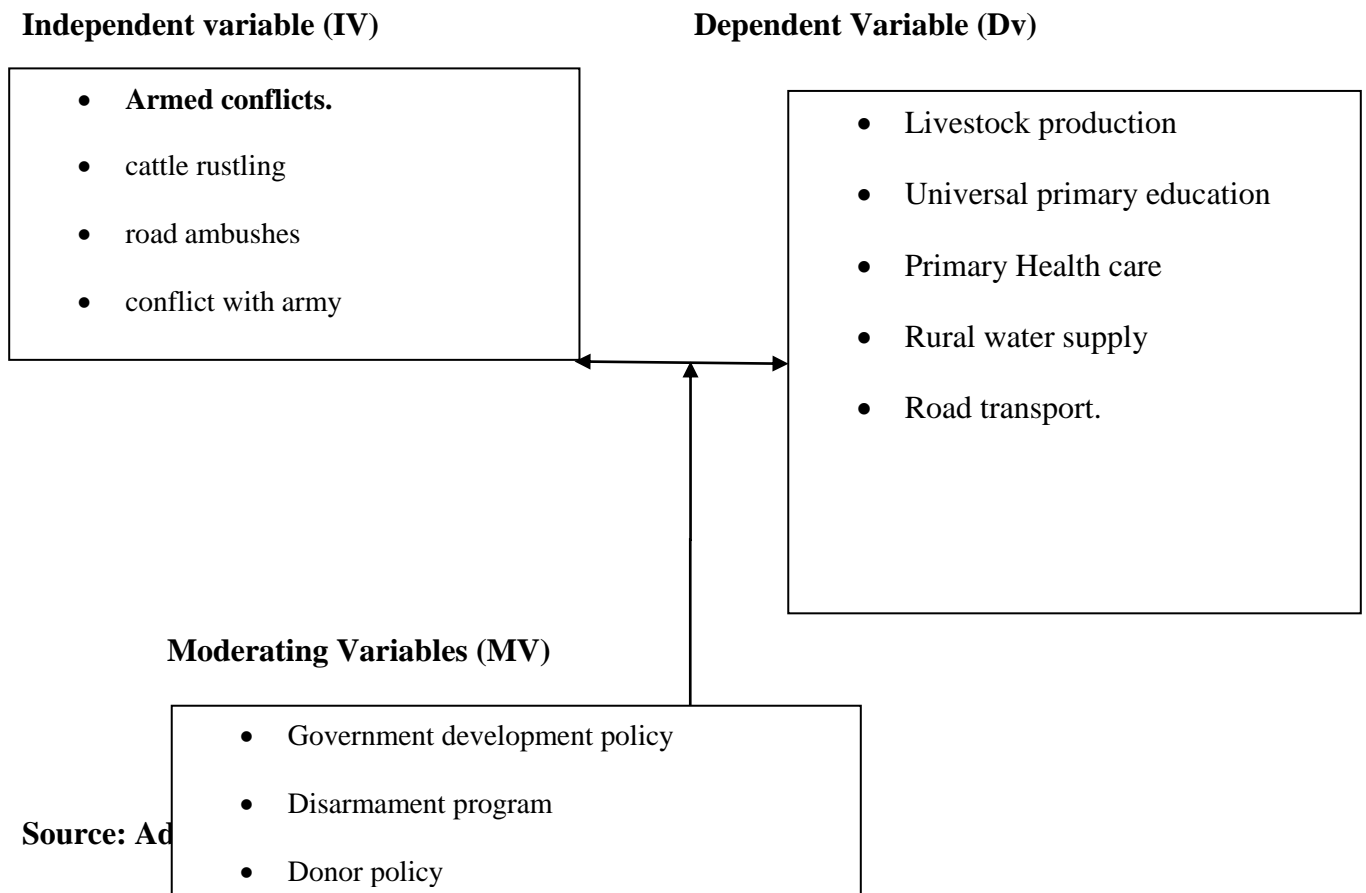
The research was guided by the following questions.

- i. How has armed conflict affected livestock production?
- ii. To what extent has armed conflict affected Universal Primary Education?
- iii. What are the effects of armed conflict on primary health care?
- iv. How has armed conflict affected rural water supply?
- v. To what extent has armed conflict affected public transport?

1.6 A Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework model adopted from Sekaran (2000) was developed to show the relationships between depicted the independent and dependent variables and how the moderating the influenced this relations. The three variables identified are independent, dependent and moderating variables. Independent variable (armed conflict) the main focus of the study has elements namely; cattle rustling, rood ambushes, ethnic conflict and conflict with the armed forces. The dependent variables are; livestock production, universal primary education, primary health care, road transport and rural water supply.

Figure 1.1: The conceptual Framework indicating the relationship between Armed Conflict aid development program



1.7 Study of Variables

1.7.1 Effects of armed conflict on livestock production

When cattle rustlers raid livestock families lose animals that they use for cultivating or as a source of meat, milk, blood and skins, they have lost everything. The family cannot produce food or sell anything to buy food and have other products to feed. Furthermore other traditional/cultural norms such as paying dowry with animals or initiation cannot be performed by the family without animals. The problem is compounded by the armed forces that raid and take the animals to the army barracks on assumption that all available

animals are being protected by guns. Animals die of diseases and starvation when confined without pasture and water for weeks on pretext of sorting out allegedly stolen animals, while many disappear in the barracks, making the communities to view the disarmament program negatively. Furthermore, other government and development partners' program activities have continued at low key and without any visible evidence to that disarmament has successfully moderating effects

1.7.2 Effects of armed conflict on universal primary education

Universal primary education sub-sector was affected by armed conflict to the extent that reduction in enrolment and performance in many UPE schools in the area is continuing to decline in many schools. In recent literature review including one by the team of researchers who conducted this study, the report revealed that cattle rustlers at times target primary schools, other government and non-governmental institutions when raids take place in the nearby villages or cattle kraals. The raiders loot, vandalize school and teachers/pupils property. Unfortunately, the raiders at times as well kill teachers, workers and even the pupils of the schools the rustlers attack. When that happens many schools close down, enrolment is reduced, children miss learning, and teachers run away to safety and sometimes do not return. The impact of disarmament reducing the threat has not been realized in many of parts the district .Other programs funded by government, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies continue to be disrupted in various ways. Delays in implementation, monitoring and timely completion of the program has become part of planning process in of the agencies.

1.7.3. Effects of armed conflict on Primary Health Care Services Delivery

Armed conflict has continued to disrupt efficient delivery of health services in the district to the extent that services in certain sub counties have deteriorated such so that the number health units have been abandoned. Primary Health Care extension program that covers immunization, anti-natal, child care, post natal, traditional birth attendance TB and HIV/AIDS, environment health and home visits have been disrupted or delayed due to insecurity in some of places in the district and the reduction of services delivery of as low as 46%. As many as eleven health units were closed down as a result of escalating cattle rustling, disarmament operation and brain drain of medical and health professionals. A total of five medical doctors and twenty other health professionals including clinic officers, mid-wives, nurses and environmental health officers left the district in a period between 2002 and 2007. The armed conflict at times sparks ethnic tensions among the workers whenever a non-native falls a victim; his or her group interprets the incident as being deliberately targeted. During the period under study cattle raiders reportedly looted equipment and personal property of staff from 9 health Units that were affected.

1.7.4 Effects of armed conflict on rural water supply

Armed conflict affect rural water supply in various ways and degrees. Records obtained from the district water development department revealed that cattle rustlers and thugs' way lay rural water providers while in the field to survey new sites for dams, valley tanks or boreholes. Each time the rural water providers are attacked or threatened they abandon their work and equipment in the remote areas and sometimes the every attackers

vandalize or destroy the equipment, machinery or vehicles making it difficult to restart the operation when the security is provided.

Although Government development policy and disarmament programme seems to have reduced the number of guns in the hands of the cattle rustlers, the diehards and criminal few still use the weapons they hide to ambush the rural water supply crews in order to loot money and other valuables.

1.7.5 Effects of armed conflict on road transport

Armed conflict constantly disrupts and delay deliveries of goods and services to Kotido and neighboring districts. Cattle raiders, criminal gangs and frustrated youth who fail to go to raid way lay vehicles on the roads to loot property and in the process the criminals sometimes injure and kill people. Many roads leading to Kotido and out of Kotido were declared insecure or unsafe. Travelers are always advised to go in convoys escorted by armed personnel. As a result of the insecure roads in the area, transport has become difficult to access. Commercial vehicles such as buses and Lorries become scarce when insecurity escalates. Government and NGOs vehicles have to be escorted each time they go to the field. Although government policy to disarm the warriors has been in place for the last ten years it seems to have reduced the availability of guns, however, some criminal elements who have been hiding illegal gun which they continue to use to attack travelers along the roads. Disarmament moderating aspects are not being felt at all as vehicles are still being shot at passengers injured or killed, property looted and at times destroyed.

1.7.6 The Justification of the Study

The research findings will be of value and importance to various stakeholders such as Kotido District Local Government, Central Government and Development Partners/Development Agencies currently implementing some programs in the district. The findings will enable the stakeholders to understand the nature of the problem and be able to design appropriate policies and strategies to address the challenges.

The information generated will likewise be of great use to other potential researchers on this subject or topic and more particularly in the area where the study was conducted. This information will as well enrich the literature on the topic and subject in the world of research. The study has provided and contributed to the process. The issues identified, analyzed and documented will be of value and could be used by different stakeholders to design programmes and projects with an informed position, well understood to generate lasting solutions to the problem. Aware that the diversity and complexity of the problem may limit the application, however, it may attract funding which will encourage the researchers to conduct more thorough study on the topic, perhaps to discover more and develop more workable plan to the address the issue.

The study would benefit not only the affected communities, but the stakeholders involved in mobilizing and providing the resources used for mitigating the effect on armed conflict. The study will enable relief and humanitarian agencies in a number of ways. The humanitarian organizations will understand and be able to cope with the crisis resulting from the effects of armed violence, as they are called upon to assist the affected

communities. The research will as well guide the different stakeholders already on the ground and others who would be interested in the provision of humanitarian and relief services to the affected communities.

Furthermore, the study will enable the government and development partners and the communities to come together, plan and design appropriate early warning systems and strategies to ensure community preparedness and readiness to face the impending effects of armed violence as to reduce traumatic side effects.

1.8 The scope of the study

The study was conducted in Jie County Kotido District. The scope covered 4 Sub – counties. Secondly, the period between 2004 and 2007 was planned for, but unforeseen circumstances interrupted and delayed the study, which was extended beyond the planned time.

Kotido District is situated in the north eastern part of Uganda. It borders several other districts nationally and internationally. Kotido borders Kaabong to the north, Abim to the south west, Pader and Kitgum to the west, Moroto to south – east and Turkana District of the Republic of Kenya to the East. Kotido has a population of 250,000 people according to the forecast and projection by the District Planning Unit (2007). Kotido district covers an area of 3618 square Kilometers. It is inhabited by pastoralist Jie ethnic group who rare and derive their livelihood from livestock production. The Jie are also at times engaged in seasonal cultivation of food crops whenever whether permits. Rainfall is erratic and unreliable. Between 500 to 700 mm of rain in the eastern and central of the district is

received annually. The western zone receives up to 1000 mm and more at times. Economic activities in the district include trade in livestock, food items, clothing, ox-plough spare parts, transport, hotels and lodges and construction industry that is shooting up of recent.

1.9 Limitation of the study

The study was conducted during the difficult times in the area. Many factors threatened and slowed down the progress of the research among them were; the disarmament programmes and exercises. Many respondents feared to be interviewed by the research team in that security agents might identify them or arrest them for spreading rumors that could affect the exercise.

Furthermore, several appointments with the key informants and respondents and various group discussions were postponed leading to delays. Even when the meetings were rescheduled, many of the members previous contacted could not turn up, and these were in fact disappointing to both parties. Returning filled questionnaires was another serious setback. Some of the district officials and local council members who accepted to receive the research questionnaires took long time to fill and return completed questions, others did not complete them. Another challenge that members of research team encountered was filling some of the questionnaires themselves. This issue arose because most of the key informants were illiterate. Lastly, the time for conducting was interrupted by other demanding family issues that could allow to flow as early designed

Access to some villages to arrange an interview key informants was difficult. Several attempts failed to reach certain areas. Several appointments with some respondents key informants face to face and focused group discussions were postponed or cancelled when the research team the place at the scheduled time. The research team also spent a lot of time explaining and even feeling the questionnaire when interviewing illiterate persons who happened to be the majority of the respondents and that slowed the speed of the study. Some respondents and community leaders were demanding payment before they agreed to be interviewed and the research team had to spend time negotiating terms. Other community leaders were discouraging respondents and even refused the little offer to them. Furthermore, transport was another challenge that hindered the progress of the study, movement of the team from one place to the other was sometimes impossible when a vehicle or a motorcycle was made available, fuel could not be found. The team had to travel on Bodaboda for long distances to conduct the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and describes the literature review of the study. The review focused on the available documented literature from secondary sources. During the study, the team reviewed the work of other researchers and scholars on the subject which was considered as invaluable information that enriched the study. The review is arranged in three parts. Part one describes and analyses the effects of armed conflict on development in Uganda as well as other African countries. The review further extends and examines how the armed conflict is affecting both developing and developed countries worldwide. Part two describes the identified missing information gaps from other scholars and past research on the topic. It is as well meant to identify missing information gaps from past and similar research on the topic in Kotido .The third part describes the main issues that the study is focused and examines the extend armed conflict affect the study variables. The review has been also divided into sub-sections that are structured around the study variables. A summary, conclusions and recommendations of findings appear at the end of the chapter. Furthermore, the review is structured in line with research objectives and the variables which provide the core topic of the study. The recent work by other researchers on similar studies on the topic were acknowledged, analyzed and compared with what the study team obtained.

Uganda like the other independent African countries that got independent in mid-sixths witnessed crisis resulting from the disagreements between the then Head of State, the King of Buganda and the elected Prime Minister Head of government. (Mamdani, 1999), observed that Mengo Crisis although they were concentrated in Buganda, had far reaching effects on Uganda as a whole. The crisis he argued destabilized the politics, the country and the government of the day. The Mengo Crisis 1966 resulted in state of emergency being declared which later affected other kingdoms as well .Amin regime perfected and compounded the practice by killing those who opposed what the was doing. Many prominent people were forced into exile, key business sectors collapsed when the regime expelled Ugandans of Asian origin. As the economy was affected, the effects of armed conflict impacted negatively on the livelihood of many communities. Production went down while other countries closed their doors because of the atrocities committed by the regime .The Regime as well broke relationship with other democratic states resulted in isolation of Uganda politically and economically. After the fall of Amin, (Onyango, 1999), argues that effects resulting from the war increased, more people died, others fled and more infrastructures destroyed. The defeated Uganda army did not surrender, but went to neighboring countries where they continued fighting to return home and to power; they eventually came when a favourable opportunity occurred.

The Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) and its military wing, Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) established government. Elections were held which Ugandans had hoped would be bring sanity to the country after lessons learned, but on the contrary more armed conflicts erupted following alleged rigged elections. Rebellion started in

central while the defeated (UA) continued to hit and destroy life and property in the north. The government collapsed reportedly following disagreement in executing the war. General Tito Lutwa took over and within 6 month his regime collapsed after defeat. The National Resistance Movement stepped in with big promise for fundamental change concept which everyone believed would make things better. However, things did not work out as expected .Other players took to the bush and started the cycle again. Rebel groups emerged everywhere, north, west, east and Teso sub-region. Alice Lakwena Holy Spirit Movement, Peter Otai in People's Army, Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) of Mukulu of central and western Uganda, Force Obote Back (FOBA) of unknown people from Tororo joined the defeated Uganda Army, Uganda National Liberation Army, West Nile Front (WNLF) and Lord Resistant Army (LRA) of general Joseph Kony continued to fight the(NRM). The effects of various encounters were terribly high. LRA slaughtered massively and mercilessly, Atiak and Barlonya were live examples of internally displaced people's camps(LRA)massacred, abducted, raped and defiled underage girls making them sex slaves.LRA also mutilated, cut ears, lips and noses of their victims, killed and forced others to concentration camps where many died from preventable and curable diseases. Huge government budgets for over 20 years funded the war rather than providing social services. The effects increased the level of poverty as means of livelihood was no more, but handout from humanitarian agencies. Africa North and South of Sahara have been equally affected by armed conflict. In North Africa, conflict between Morocco and South Sahara has been costly in terms of human and material, (Weinstein, 2005.16), Observes that the human costs have been increasing year by year. The economy has been devastated as people are on move or internally displaced.

Taures Rebels fight the Arabs in Mali and have also been inflicting heavily on the communities and infrastructure.

According to Brown and others (2003), the political and ethnic armed conflict between the Taures and Arab rulers has claimed many lives and has left the communities more vulnerable to other risks and natural hazards.

In West and Central Africa regions, rebels have continued to destabilize many countries and economies have drastically been reduced. Even the oil rich countries such as Nigeria have been constantly hit by rebels fighting for autonomy and recognition. (Bevan, 2005), observes that non-state actors claim that their communities have for long time been marginalized by various governments.

The Great Lake Regions that covers DRC Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia have likewise suffered due to armed conflict. These countries have witnessed chaotic and uglier effects of armed conflicts in the recent times. The overthrow of Mobutu in Zaire flaked the country into ethnic and tribal wars. The assassination of presidents Ndadeye and Habyalimana increased ethnic tension which led to ethnic cleansing and genocide in Rwanda in 1994 (Ferero,2006).

Furthermore, the demise of the strong man of Ethiopia, Megistu in (1991) led to more killing, suffering and infrastructure destruction and even the session of Eritrea. The collapse of Said Barre in Somalia in (1998) divided the country along regional and tribal lines. Fighting for state control has led to many temporary governments coming in and going. Die hard Islamic groups reportedly supported by Bin Laden have infiltrated in to

the community and made it difficult for them to negotiate and arrive at a settlement acceptable to all Somalis. According to Small armed survey (2005), other developing countries in South America, Central America and Asia have all been affected by armed conflict, civil wars and rebellions. Among the high profile conflicts HRW (2005) are Colombia and Honduras in South and Central America and the Arabs long and bitter with Israelis war has been recorded as the worst in history. The continued armed conflict has not only destroyed lives and property, but it has also displaced, forced others to take refuge elsewhere in the nearby countries. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have been destructive to human and material alike. Supporters of the previous regimes and member ethnic/religious groups have been bombing even civilian targets such as markets, mosques or hospitals and in many instances, the highest number of casualties are noncombatants, children, women and the elderly. In the Far East, the Koreans are still unsettled. Tensions continue to increase instead of reducing. Other areas recorded are Cambodia and Vietnam. The effects of armed conflict in these countries are immeasurable in terms of human and infrastructure loss.

The developed world has not been free from armed conflict and its effects either. Great Britain has been in conflict with Irish secessionists for a long time. Bombing of targets did cause considerable destruction in the war zone. In Germany according (Weinstein, 2005), red army has continued to threaten state security, they have many times blown up targets not necessarily military ones. In France and Spain, rebel groups have constantly reminded governments that they are there. They have inflicted on government and as well community targets. The Al-Qaida terrorist group which claimed the September 11th 2002

bombing in the United States of America have infiltrated deep into other developed countries making them be on high state of alert all the time, in fact, most countries worldwide have constantly been threatened by increased tensions which are in many cases resulted into untold suffering of innocent victims.

2.1 Effects of Armed Conflict on Livestock Production

The effect of armed conflict on factors of production more specifically livestock production in Jie County have been felt by the population in ways that were never witnessed for many decades in the past. Livestock as a major source of livelihood for the pastoral community in Kotido District was being eroded day by day. Productivity in many aspects has gone down, if not ended altogether. Cattle rustling as Nangiro (2005) observes has made many people poorer than ever before to the extent of not affording basic needs to survive. Large areas for grazing land with adequate pasture and water have been evacuated because of insecurity. The settled agro pastoralists have been forced out and had to immigrate to less productive places with less or no pasture at all. As insecurity escalates Oxfam G B (2006) observes, government and NGOs service providers pulled out from places such as Lolelia where many people were settled and moreover, leaving behind investments which were changing the lives of the communities for the better. As insecurity worsens, the affected people were not only displaced, but they also lost their livestock and other productive assets. Most of the livestock were raided and the few which were left either died of diseases or starvation as they were confined into limited space with inadequate pasture and water. The crowding and concentration in smaller grazing areas resulted not only in over grazing and degradation of the land due to

excessive pressure on the land, but also outbreak of highly contagious diseases which wiped out large heads and as the number of animals is reduced, production has dropped to its level in history.

When crowded in limited space without enough water and pasture livestock lose weight, produce less milk, blood and meat. Under weight and sickly animals, (Rowland, 2005), argued fetch less money when they are sold. And that in order for the family to meet basic requirements, they have to sell more animals than before. Furthermore, livestock owners are targeted by the security forces who believe that any available animals in the area are being protected with guns. The security forces round up the animals and in the process of sorting out whether the owners have guns or not, many animals die or disappear in the barracks which lead to lose of production. Many families which have lost animals in such ways have become poorer and poorer. They live on hand outs from humanitarian agencies as they no longer have any livestock to sell and buy other necessities.∞

2.2 Effects of Armed Conflict on Universal Primary Education

Education sector was reported to have been hit hardest by the escalating cattle raids in the last three years. Records available to the researchers reveal that between 2004 and 2005, a total of thirty one (31) universal primary education schools in the Greater Kotido District were closed down as the insecurity intensified. The records obtained from the district directorate of education showed that three (3) primary school teachers who have been staff of Kacheri, Lokiding and Nakoreto primary schools were killed; school and

personal property were looted when the cattle rustlers attacked villages the near schools. The report also revealed that 7 other teachers were injured, 2 fatally to the point of their limbs amputated. Three pupils were also reported to have been killed in those schools (Okello, 2005) reported. As armed conflict increased and insecurity spread, some of the places in the county became totally insecure, many schools closed down, teachers ran away to more secure areas. Many teachers especially those recruited from other parts of Uganda to teach in the schools affected refused to return to their place of work even when the situation appeared to have come to normal.

Likewise, when the security forces moved to the affected areas with the aim of protecting the lives and properties of the communities from the cattle raiders, they turned the school premises into barracks and took a long time to evacuate them even when the situation was fairly calm or when the raids had scaled down in the particular area. Many times however, some soldiers were reported to have eloped school girls within the affected schools reducing the number of school going girls or scaring others from returning to school. Kotido Primary Teachers Collage, the main source of universal primary education teachers was as well badly affected in the same period. The collage frequently closed down between 2004 and 2005. During the said period, three tutors and two students were killed. Many tutors and students ran away from the area and never returned even the situation became normal Each time the insecurity intensified, students and pupils miss learning therefore lowering the quality of education which affected the universal primary education in the area.

2.3 Effects of Armed Conflict on Primary Health Care

Armed conflict has had a negative impact on the health sector in general. Firstly, it has continued to instill fear, uncertainty and emotional torture on the health and professional workers in many ways, and as a result, qualified personnel have been running away from the district. It has in fact been brain draining the directorate of health and consequently the district has to recruit replacements every other year according to the studies by (Sandrew, 1999, 19). However, the primary health care programs that carries outreach and extension services throughout the district has been the most affected by armed conflict. Primary health care programs such as child health care, immunization, anti-natal care, post-natal care, TB and HIV/AIDS prevention, traditional birth attendance, training and counseling have always been interrupted by escalating insecurity. The health workers carrying out the above outreach programs have fallen victims when on duty in the field as noted by (Mkutu, 2004, 17).

During the period understudy, 4 health workers were killed by cattle rustlers while on the extension work. Two of the vehicles and the equipment for the work were vandalized. The boxes for carrying drugs and tools were looted. Whenever such ugly incidents happened to the extension workers, many run away to town and safer places. Some of them refused to go back to their units. Records obtained from the district directorate of health services revealed that rural health units, most of them were outreach services take place become no go areas when the insecurity escalates. Whenever the insecurity intensified, the staff managing the health unit ran away for fear of being armed. One of the incidences when was a doctor attached by an American Baptist church, a missionary

organization was critically injured while in the field to assess needs of the rural communities in Lolelia. The organization withdrew the entire team leaving the work that was started unfinished. In many cases, health workers more particularly extension health workers go on a sit down strike to protest the continuous attack on them while on duty and yet the authorities don't provide adequate protection in the areas the workers operate. Each time the workers protest, the administration promises action, but nothing tangible is done.

2.4 Effect of Armed Conflict on Rural Water Supply

Rural water supply has equally severely suffered setbacks as a result of frequent attack on the crew. Rampant ambushes on the staff in the field have left the water department without senior personnel. According to the records available, the department lost three senior engineers and two technicians. All deserted their work for more secure districts or joined other organizations elsewhere outside Kotido District (Mkutu, 2006), reported that a number of vehicles of the water department and other rural water supply providers were attacked in the road ambushes. Between 2004 and 2008, 7 people died in road ambushes, 10 others were injured and 2 of them very fatally. Among the dead was an engineer of Zzimwe a company which was contracted by ministry of water to survey dams and valley tanks under the rural water for production. The company withdrew and the contract was cancelled leading to loss of services and the money meant for the work. Effects of armed conflict on rural water for production is more pronounced during dry season when thousands of livestock die due to inadequacy of water and pasture. Since armed conflict started to escalate some time in 2000, 5 large dams namely Longor,

Kailong, Aduko, Longorikipi and Apiria were abandoned and 8 valley tanks in various locations in the district could not be accessed by both human beings and livestock. A number of boreholes drilled by the directorate of water and NGOs were also abandoned due to insecurity in certain areas.

(Okello,2005,11) argues that attempts by the livestock owners to cross to the neighboring districts with secure environment has in many cases been met with hostilities because of the past mistakes and practices the pastoralists showed to the host districts. That cattle owner have in the past years stolen and even raided the hosts animals when they were returning to their home district when the rains return at the end of long dry seasons.

Furthermore, the other more serious effects of armed conflict were on the environment. The large herds of cattle which crowd and concentrate in limited grazing and water supply points damaged environment. Massive soil erosion results from over grazing and deplete vegetation around water sources. Many times contagious diseases break out when animals are confined in certain places for security reasons. According to (Wabwire, 1993.13), the core problem that has been breeding insecurity is the lack of permanent water sources and adequate pasture more particularly during the dry seasons. He argued that many dams and valley tanks constructed by the colonial regimes have gone to ruin because of lack of maintenance. The neglect of these strategically located and previously protected water sources compounded the problem of livestock production.

2.5 Effect of Armed Conflict on Road Transport

Armed conflict affected public and road transport in various ways. In the recent past, armed cattle raiders and criminal thugs started ambushing vehicles either coming into the district or going out. In a number of incidences, passengers travelling in busses have been shot dead or injured and their property looted. The bus companies which were operating in the area at that time suspended their operations and that in turn affected the population which depended on outside supply of food and other services.

Records available at the district police headquarters in Kotido district revealed that the following road network covering 373 KM could not be accessed without heavily armed escorts when one wanted to use them: Losilang-Loyoro, Nakapelimoru-Loyoro, Nakapelimoru-Kotein, Nakwanamoru- Kopuwa, Lokitela-ebu – Kacheri, Kacheri-Lolelia, and Lokitela-ebu- Loongor via Chamkok.

The national trunk roads affected were; Kotido –Kaabong, Kotido- Adilang via Abim, Kotido. Moroto traffic were sometimes delayed ensure all vehicles had to travel in convoys with armed escorts. As a result, many transporters of goods and services including government and NGOs become reluctant to risk travelling to Kotido. Transporters of goods and services doubled transportation costs which in a long run are imposed on the consumers. Costs of commodities become unaffordable when they reach the local communities in Kotido and Kaabong towns. Many times when the outsider transporters refuse to let their vehicles be haired, the produce doesn't reach Kotido for some time and that in turn translates into shortage and starvation of the population. People in the area have to depend on hand outs from humanitarian agencies whose

supplies are limited to specific targets such as schools, children and elderly or health units.

The NGOs world in this part of the country has a number of initiatives to mitigate the effects of armed conflict on public transport. One of the measures undertaken besides use of armed escorts was clearing the road side using food for work. Trunk roads between Kotido and Moroto were cleared at least 10 meters from the centre. This was to ensure that those travelling would see a head of them if somebody was about to cross the road to ambush the travelling vehicles. When the thugs are seen, the escorts would shoot before the vehicle was attacked or the vehicle could have chance to turn or reverse to avoid being hit at a very close.

2.5 Summary

The literature review describes various sources of relevant and related literature which includes various sources of literature in Kotido/Karamoja, Uganda, East African and other African countries that had similar problems. Furthermore, some literature was obtained from sources in developing and developed counties which were as well known to have experienced similar problems. The review focused on the five sub sectors that were specifically studied to assess the overall effects and impact of armed conflicts on them.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the method used by the researcher to collect the data from various sources. It highlights the process involved in choosing the sample population. The chapter also describes the various techniques used in administering of self-administered questionnaires faces to face interviews and carrying out focus group discussions (FGD). Lastly, this chapter highlights the problem encountered when carrying out the study and what was done to minimize the effects of the outcome.

3.1 Research Design

The study approach selected was cross sectional in design, a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to collect data from various sources. The qualitative methods were used to analyze acquired firsthand information of the problem under study from schedule guides, questionnaires, face to face interviews guides' focus group discussions, and observation and snow balling. The information was later integrated into the quantitative data for comparison and interpretation. Also the quantitative method adopted helped to show particular results of the variable under consideration using frequencies and percentages.

3.2 The study population

The study population selected included local leaders, civil servants, youth, women, elders, kraal leaders, development partners and other groups listed on the table. The

researcher targeted local leaders at various levels, civil leaders at the district, Sub County and parishes, traditional and opinion leaders, disarmed cattle rustlers, a few active warriors, some diviners and development partners operating in the district. From this population 250 respondents were sampled.

3.2.1 The Population Selected

The total study population was 250 and broken down as follows: 108 local leaders, 32 civil servants, 20 youth, 35 women, 10 elders, 10 Kraal leaders and 35 development partners.

Table 1: The population selected

S/No	Organization	Number	Percentage %
1.	Local leaders	108	43
2.	Civil Servants	32	13
3.	Youth	20	8
4.	Women	35	14
5.	Elders	10	4
6.	Kraal leaders	10	4
7.	Development Partners	35	14
	Total	250	100

Table 1 above shows that the biggest numbers of respondents were the local leaders. This is because these are directly affected people and are on the ground living with the population, followed by the development partners whose efforts are always frustrated by

the armed conflict. Women came the third being victims or more vulnerable to the effects.

3.3 Sample Size and Selection

The sample size of 250 people was determined using the formula designed by the researchers Krejcie and Morgan (1970), adopted and recommended by Amin (2005).

Formula used

$$N=n/1+ne$$

Where n is study population

Where N is target population and e is standard error.

The population of the four sub counties was 50,000 according to the district planning report (2005)

$$50,000/1+50,000*0.0025=250 \text{ (sample population)}$$

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

A number of techniques were used to select the respondents during the study. Stratified sampling was used by the researcher because of its simplicity, bias free and flexibility in population estimation and accuracy in statistics. However, the researcher also selected some groups and individuals that were believed to have specific relevant information. The numbers of respondents indicated in table 1 were selected and interviewed. Face to face and group discussions were conducted by the research team at various locations. Below is the category selected: 108 local leaders, 32 civil servants, 20 youth, 35 women, 10 kraal leaders and 35 developments partners of various caliber.

Table 2: Shows distribution of respondents by sub-county

Sub county	No of Respondents
Kacheri Sub county	37
Rengen sub- county	63
Panyangara sub -county	71
Nakapelimoru sub-county	79
Total	250

Table 2 above shows that more respondents were from Nakapelimoru Sub County followed by Panyangara Sub County then Rengen and least was Kacheri Sub County this is according to their population density.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

The researcher used two methods of data collection: the survey method and review of existing literature.

Table 3: Shows Distribution of respondents by gender in the four sub counties

Sub county	No. of respondents
Male	155
Female	95
Total	250

Table 3 above shows that there were more male respondents than their female counterparts who participated in the interviews. Jie being a male dominated community, men tend to suppress the women participation hence more of them participated.

3.5.1 Survey Method

This was used to collect primary data which was gathered during face to face interviews with various groups and respondents. Focus discussions were conducted at several locations. The team interviewed and discussed the topic with the local leaders/councilors at village and parish levels especially because most of the respondents at the level did not know how to read and write. Women who in most cases proffered to be together during discussion groups were also interviewed. The youth group, elders, opinion leaders, kraal leaders and traditional leaders were also interviewed. Self administered questionnaires were distributed to district leaders, civil servants and respondents from this category that had been in the area for a long period kept records of happenings and were able to provide up to date information.

3.5.2 Review of existing literature

This method was used to collect secondary already documented published relevant information from various research centers, university libraries, departments, ministries and non government organization achieves.

3.6 Procedure of Data Collection

Before the researcher embarked on the study, he got clearance from the acting head of Higher Degree Program Uganda Management Institute that he had met the requirements to enable him to go to the field to investigate the problem he wanted to study.

The researcher got introductory letter dated 9th November, 2006, which he presented to the district authorities, development partners in Kotido and the respondents to inform them of the purpose of the study and to request them to assist him during the exercise.

The researcher was also required to identify, select and train young men as his research assistants. On arrival to his destination, the researcher identified and trained people to assist him to collect data. He selected and trained 4 young men for a day how to gather data, where to get what data, how to approach the respondents, how to handle them using tact and diplomacy, body language, build confidence, keep data and information collected confidential. He also instructed the research team to ensure that those who give information were not exposed in case they gave information that was considered to be sensitive or of some concern issues such as religious, cultural or security. After the workshop the research assistants were given appointment letters before going to the field. The exercise took off on 12th of January 2007 and could have ended in June 2007, but unforeseen circumstances could allow the study to proceed as planned. Delays were encountered due to many obstacles that interrupted the exercise from time to time.

The team began their work by administering the questionnaire, conducting face to face interviews, focus group discussions, with key informants and respondents, later

observation and snow balling using designed interview guides and schedules. All proceedings during interviews were typed recorded and the researchers wrote short notes which they compiled and polished as the study continued.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

A combination of methods and research instruments used included: self-administered open ended questionnaires, face to face interviews with several key informants, focus group discussions. Observations and snow balling. The researcher also searched in libraries and reviewed work of other researcher on the topic.

3.7.1 Self-Administered Questionnaire

The researchers used semi-structured questionnaire to generate data from individuals. Open and closed ended questions were distributed to a number of respondents especially those who were able to read, understand and answer questions. All questions were written in English District leaders and development partners provided a lot of invaluable information from records they had kept over a period of time. They also provided documented recommendations proposing wide range of short, medium and long term measures to stakeholders involved in finding a lasting solution to the persistent problem.

3.7.2 Face to face interviews

Interviews schedules were used by the team to generate qualitative data from respondents. Open ended questions were employed to collect the desired data. During

face to face interviews, many individuals and groups gave plenty of data and personal views about the effects of armed conflict and the possible remedies. The following were repeatedly mentioned as consequences arising from armed conflict. Marginalization, isolation, neglect by various governments, lack of clear and consistent policies and under development. Many women and leaders among the group contacted narrated sad and bitter experience. One lady called Nakut from Nakapelimoru narrated a story with tears rolling from her face. During most interviews and focus group discussions, elders and women narrated stories of the effects of armed conflict with bitterness. They openly condemned the inhuman and brutal act of killing innocent and destruction of property.

3.7.3 Focus Groups Discussions

Several focus groups discussions were conducted with various respondents that were identified and selected. Between 10 and 12 persons per group on average took part in the discussions. The exercise was conducted at all the four chosen areas of the study. The categories met by the research team included: elders, clan leaders, kraal leaders, local councilors at various levels, women, youth, and civil society organizations.

The discussions in each session lasted longer than planned and took an average of 2 ½ to 3 hours. All discussions were tape recorded after consultations and mutual agreement with individual groups. The researcher wrote brief notes during the discussions. The taped group discussion topics were eventually replayed. Selected focus group discussion topics were used in discussions, individuals as well as group members narrated their experience in the resent past. Sad stories were told by different individuals during the

discussions. During the exercise, local leaders helped to mobilize groups in certain parishes. Most of the discussions took place during the day and under trees, church premises or nearby primary schools. The focus group discussions and face to face interviews proved to be excellent tools for gathering data from various respondents.

3.7.4 Observations

The team also made a number of field trips to observe physically what the respondents in some areas had talked about and to cross-check what was on the ground when traveling from one point to other during the study. Many terrible sights left by violent armed conflict were visible in certain areas visited. The evidence of the effects on victims was seen and was indeed terrifying. The evidence of destruction could be seen where they occurred. Some homes were being rebuilt at Napumpum and Lopuyo parishes where the warriors and the army clashed during forced disarmament programme. The team observed many miserable faces of the victims of violence. Majority of people found on such horrible state were elderly people, women and children. The researcher saw destruction of the homes; empty cattle kraals and a few were being rehabilitated with the help of humanitarian agencies, such as ADRA and Oxfam.

3.7.5 Snow Balling

As the team continued with the study and moved from one point to another to interview selected groups and individuals, some respondents contacted referred the team to other prominent persons known to have a lot of relevant and reliable information that was

likely to enrich the study. Some of the personalities the research team were referred to included elders, traditional leaders, kraal leaders and a few ‘ex –warriors’. In an effort to reach and meet the said people, challenges and constraints were encountered by the researcher. The team had to walk long distances to meet and interview such persons. When found, the people were sometimes very demanding and wanted payment, say money before they talked to the researcher. The team had to spend some time persuading them to agree to be interviewed, and of course after parting with a bit of money or something in kind.

3.8 Data Analysis

After collecting and compiling the raw data from various sources, self-administered questionnaires, focus group discussions and face to face interviews, the researcher with the help of a statistician started processing and analyzing the data into clear meaningful and easily interpretable information. The data was first organized and arranged systematically in groups such as gender, age, education, occupation, marital status and religious affiliation. The data was then edited, sorted, coded and assigned numbers. Then accurate scoring and consistency was done to enable the researcher to draw the right conclusion. The data was summarized into frequency, percentages, and tables before the coded data were entered in the (SPSS) programme. Excel programme was then used to show the numbers and the percentages that could be easily read and interpreted by anybody without difficulties.

However, qualitative data from focus group discussion was discussed in relation to the quantitative data in order to get clear interpretation of data. Data that was got from

observation check list guide was used to compare with what was in theory and practical issues on the ground.

3.9 Measurements of variables

To ensure the right thing was done right and to enable the researcher to prove whether the respondents did answer the questions properly and correctly, the researcher had to measure the variables during the analysis process. The researcher focused on the means of measurements such as the central tendency and the dispersion – which included (means, range and mode) as well as standard deviation and possibly variance in the data. The testing, the reliability and the validity of the data were also done. The testing of the reliability was actually testing the consistency of the system. Cronbach Alpha model was used to measure the reliability and co-efficiency to see and prove how well the elements can highly relate among themselves as evidence of assurance and meaningfulness based on the research results and representatives of the variables of the study.

3.10 Dissemination of the Results and Recommendations

After the measurements of variables were certified correct, the researcher continued to review the whole document to correct the errors which he could have made in the process. He had also to submit the draft to the supervisors for further final corrections before binding the report. If the supervisors approved the final report, the researcher would bind the final copies for submission of the report and the recommendations of the findings of the study to Uganda Management Institute in the fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the prestigious Master's Degree in Management Studies, in

project planning and management. The copies of the report will be distributed to other stakeholders including, the National documentation centres at Uganda Management Institute .Kotido District local government, and other development partners in Kotido and Karamoja.

3.11 Limitations of the Study

The researcher met challenges and constraints from the beginning up to the end. Among the major challenges and constraints encountered were inadequate finances that could not allow the activities to be carried out as planned. Movements to certain areas were difficult, some places were not easily accessible and there was uncertainty because security. The means of transport was not assured as the researcher did not own any means of transport. The fuel crisis in the area also contributed to the delay of the study. The researcher had to travel on bodaboda motorcycles which were slow and tiresome. The research team had to postpone some of the appointments with the key informants, respondents, and groups which affected the speed of the programme. However, the research team had to cope up with the challenges and continued with the study up to the end in spite of all those obstacles.

3.12 Summary

This chapter describes the methodology selected to conduct the study, the research design, the research area where the study was conducted and the study population. The research also focused on the sample size and how it was determined, the sampling methods employed, data collection methods as well as data management analysis with dissemination and recommendations coming last.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the results of the study on the effects of armed conflict on five social and economic sub sectors. The sub sectors studied included; Livestock production, Universal Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Road Transport and Rural Water Supply.

4.1. Analysis of the findings

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
Male	120	35	155	62
Female	75	20	95	38
Total	195	55	250	100

Table 4 shows respondents by gender of those who answered and returned the questionnaires administered by the research team. Analysis from the table above shows that 62% of the respondents who returned answered questionnaires were male, while 38% were female. This revealed that more males filled and returned the questionnaires than their female counterparts. It may also be interpreted that males participated in the study more than females.

Table 5: Distribution of Responses by Age

Age	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
18-35	100	20	120	48
36-64	86	14	100	40
64+	15	15	30	12
Total	201	49	250	100

Table 5 shows the respondents by age brackets. One hundred respondents between 18-35 years were able to fill and return the questionnaires given to them while 86 between the ages of 36-64 also responded and returned filled questions. A total of 49 respondents did not fill or return the questionnaires. The interpretation from the above table revealed that the age group between 18 and 35 was the most active, vibrant and participated in the exercise more than the other two groups.

Table 6: Distribution of Responses by Marital Status

Marital status	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
Married	130	40	170	68
Single	60	20	80	32
Total	190	60	250	100

Table 6 above shows that out 190 questionnaires were filled and returned, 130 were filled by married people and only 60 were filled by single respondents. Analysis suggest that

many married respondents participated in the study for various reasons .The respondents in face to face and focused group discussion revealed that armed conflict affected social lives of married people more than singles.

Table 7: Distribution by Responses by Religious Affiliations

Religion	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
Christians	145	30	175	70
Islam	35	10	45	18
Others	20	10	30	12
Total	200	50	250	100

Table 7 above shows that out of 250 respondents identified, 175 (70%) were Christians and 45 (18%) and 30 (12%) were Islam and others respectively. At least 145 (83%) Christians returned their questionnaires while 35 (78%) and 20 (67%) of Islam and others returned their questionnaires .Interpretations from the above table show that many Christians took part in the study. This is because the community is more dominated by the Christians than the other denominations.

Table 8: Distribution of Responses by Education Level

Education level	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
Illiterate	80	00	80	32
Primary	60	12	72	29
Secondary	40	08	48	19
Tertiary	42	08	50	20
Total	222	28	250	100

Table 8 above shows that all the illiterates, 80 (100%) respondents returned their questionnaires this was because they were assisted by the research team. Among the other respondents were those of primary education level who returned 60 (83%) out of 72 questionnaires. Meanwhile, 40 (83%) out of 48 secondary education level returned the questionnaires and another 42 (96%) were filled and returned by respondents from tertiary education level. The interpretation from the above table shows that the illiterate respondents participated in the research more than the other groups, because the community has the highest illiterate people who are more affected by the armed conflicts. On the other hand the highly educated (tertiary) had the highest percentage of returned questionnaires due to their high level of education.

Table 9: Shows responses by occupation

Occupation	No. of respondents who returned questionnaires	No. respondents who did not return questionnaires	Total	Percentage %
Local leadership	95	13	108	43
Civil servants	28	04	32	13
Development partners	30	05	35	14
Others	62	13	75	30
Total	215	35	250	100

Table 9 above shows that 108 (43%) who participated in the study were local leaders, 95 (88%) returned their filled questionnaires while 32 (18%) civil servants got the questionnaires and 28 (87%) returned their questionnaires. The development partners who got the questionnaires were 35 (14%) and at least 30 (85%) returned filled questionnaires. The others were 75 (30%) who included; women youth elders and kraal leaders got the questioner and 62 (83%) returned filled questionnaires. The analysis revealed that the local leaders were the majority because they are the ones on the ground and are more affected by the armed conflict.

Table 10: Shows responses by period spent in the district

Period spent in years	No of respondents	Percentages
1-5	50	20
6-10	60	24
11-15	65	26
16-20	75	30
Total	250	100

Table 10 above shows the number of years respondents stayed in the area. The table shows that 50 (20%) of the respondents who took part in the study had been in the place for at least 1-5 years, 60 (24%) had stayed in the area for at least 6-10 years while 65 (26%) had lived in the area for 11-15 years. The rest 75 (30%) had lived in the place for more than 15 years. Those who said they spent more years in the district provided the researcher with a wealth of information. Some of them kept up to date records of happenings which they shared with the researcher.

4.2 The Effects of Armed Conflicts on Livestock Production

Findings from various sources reveal that livestock production and productivity has been declining in the recent past as a result of rampant insecurity Kotido District. Analysis show that the livestock population reduced by (75%) between 2004 and 2007. Table 19 below shows reduction in number of livestock population during the study period.

Table 11: Trend of livestock population from 2004 to 2008

S/N0	Year	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys
1	2004	800,000	480,000	720,000	30,000
2	2005	650,000	270,000	600,000	26,000
3	2006	500,000	260,000	480,000	20,000
4	2007	350,000	250,000	420,000	15,000
5	2008	200,000	180,000	300,000	8,000

Source: Directorate of Production Kotido District (2004-2007)

The table clearly reveals that the population of livestock has been going down every day between 2004 and 2007. The cattle reduced from eight hundred thousand to two hundred thousand in 2008, only (25%) of the number of livestock counted in 2004 were available for vaccination. And out of seven hundred and twenty sheep only (19%) were presented while out of thirty donkey (27%) were left. The analysis shows that the armed conflict and its associated factors have devastated the communities so much so that recent UN reports rated poverty in Kotido District at 87% which means the population has lost the basis of livelihood and now depends on hand outs from humanitarian organizations for survival.

4.3 The Effects of Armed Conflict on Universal Primary Education

Findings revealed that enrolments of pupils in a number of rural primary schools supported by government through universal primary education has been going down year by year because of insecurity characterized by cattle rustling and other associated factors. The reduction went down by (11%) between 2004 and 2007. Most of the rural schools in

the four sub counties where studies were conducted were reportedly to have been closing down more frequently. Three of them were abandoned for more than four years now following the occupation by the army in an attempt to curbe the cattle raids in certain remote locations. The different respondents gave varying views on the effects of armed conflicts on universal primary Education more particularly in some of the rural schools.

Table 12: Showing the distribution of the declining enrolment

Year	Sub-County	No. Of Schools	Male	Female	Total
2004	Nakapelimoru	3	650	440	1090
	Panyangara	4	870	520	1390
	Rengen	6	930	602	1532
	Kacheri	4	880	612	1492
	Total	17	3330	2174	5504
2005	Nakapelimoru	3	580	412	992
	Panyangara	4	760	480	1220
	Rengen	6	916	530	1492
	Kacheri	4	780	580	1360
	Total	17	3036	2002	5038
2006	Nakapelimoru	3	540	400	940
	Panyangara	5	810	440	1250
	Rengen	6	842	508	1350
	Kacheri	5	720	490	1210
	Total	17	2882	1838	4750
2007	Nakapelimoru	3	560	360	920
	Panyangara	5	802	490	1292
	Rengen	6	878	512	1390
	Kacheri	5	760	530	1290
	Total	19	3000	1892	4892

Source: Directorate of Education Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 12 above shows decline in enrolment between 2004 and 2007. In 2004 a total of 5504 pupils were enrolled. Out of the total 3330 were boys and 2174 were girls. In 2005, the number dropped by (9%) and in 2006 the number of pupils further dropped by (6%). However, in 2007, the enrolment appeared to have improved slightly up from 4750 to 4892, though it was only (3%). This was perhaps because the security situation had improved as more guns were taken away by the army in the disarmament exercise. Equally affected during the period under study were the primary Leaving Examination results. The number of candidates registering and sitting for the National Primary Leaving Examination went down in the entire district. The performance was as well affected. The number of first graders decreased from year to year.

Table 13: Distribution of the performance of candidates and the grades at the National Primary Leaving Examinations

Year	Sex	GR1	GRII	GRIII	GRIV	GRF	GRX	Total
2004	Male	15	155	13	14	03	10	210
	Female	02	99	20	16	09	03	149
	Total	17	254	33	30	12	13	359
2005	Male	14	147	12	02	09	17	201
	Female	02	102	17	11	08	15	155
	Total	16	249	29	13	17	32	356
2006	Male	12	145	19	11	06	11	204
	Female	01	82	19	09	09	12	123
	Total	13	227	38	20	15	23	338
2007	Male	24	155	20	03	03	11	219
	Female	03	89	19	06	02	05	124
	Total	27	244	39	09	05	16	340

Source: Directorate of Education Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 13 above shows how the performance of the P7 pupils has been declining every year. The number of first grades dropped from 13 to 7 between 2004 and 2006, second grades from 155 to 145. The performance only went up in 2007 when 24 first graders were recorded for in three years. The second graders also jumped from 145 the previous to 155 in 2007. The improvement in the performance was again attributed to improved security in some areas where the study was carried out.

4.4 The Effects of Armed Conflict on Primary Health Care

Analysis and findings of the effect of armed conflict on Primary Health Care Program in the four sub-counties revealed that services delivery has been dropping in many units where program outreach activities were established. Analysis showed trend of deteriorating situation in some of the health units. Records accessed and analyzed include child care, immunization; in general, antenatal, part natal care, malaria and TB programmes, family planning HIV/AIDS counseling before testing, supply of essential drugs, health and sanitation activities. A number of pregnant women referred by health workers for further management and safe delivery at the health IV were among those found to have not gone as advised by health staff because of insecurity and other problems.

Between 2004 and 2007, 287 pregnant women diagnosed and considered to be at risk were identified by health staff in four sub-counties of Nakapelimoru, Panyangara, Rengen and Kacheri, particularly in some of the remote rural health units. In 2004, 78 pregnant women found to be at high risk were identified, 73 in 2005, 69 in 2006 and 67

in 2007. The researcher analyzed 67 pregnant women considered to be at high risk in the year 2007.

Table 14: Distribution of the pregnant women considered to be at high risk in the catchments areas

Sub County	No. of High Risk Women	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	17	22
Panyangara	19	24
Rengen	20	26
Kacheri	22	28
Total	78	100

Source: Directorate of District Health Services Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 14 above shows the distribution of the pregnant women diagnosed to be at high risk in 2004. The number diagnosed and referred for close observation or safe delivery at health centre IV were 78. They were identified and advised by the health workers and the traditional birth attendants to go to bigger health centres for safer delivery.

Table 15: Distribution of pregnant women considered to be at high risk in 2005

Sub County	No. Of High Risk Women	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	15	21
Panyangara	17	23
Rengen	21	29
Kacheri	20	27
Total	73	100

Source: Research Data 2007

Table above reveals the number of pregnant women identified, diagnosed and referred for close observation or safe delivery at health centre IV were 73. They were identified and advised by the health workers and the traditional birth attendant to go the bigger centre for safer delivery.

Table 16: Distribution of pregnant women considered to be at high risk in 2006

Sub County	No. Of High Risk Women	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	13	19
Panyangara	15	22
Rengen	19	28
Kacheri	22	32
Total	69	100

Source: Directorate of District Health Services Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 16 above shows the number of women attending the outreach program reduced by 6% in 2006 and the reason for the drop was attributed to insecurity in the area.

Table 17: Distribution of high risk women in 2007

Sub County	No. Of High Risk Women	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	11	17
Panyangara	14	21
Rengen	20	30
Kacheri	22	32
Total	67	100

Source: Directorate of District Health Services Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 17 above shows that of the 67 referred high risk women, (28%) were able to reach health centre IV, the rest of them, (72%) were not able to report or reported late because of insecurity on the roads. Among the respondents interviewed, 88% of the high-risk women said that they were visited by the outreach team at least once. While, 84% acknowledged having been advised to go and deliver at the health centre IV because of the diagnosed pregnancy complications.

The general picture of the findings is summarized as below. Out of the 19 women who managed to report to the health centre for delivery early enough, 53% had normal delivery, compared to 47% whose deliveries were not normal. On the other hand 42 high-risk women who could not report or reported late, only 42% were reported to have had normal delivery, while (58%) did not have a normal delivery. Furthermore, 56% out of nine high-risk women who managed to report late had complicated deliveries, almost all delivered pre-mature babies. Most of them were operated to deliver their babies and one lost her baby immediately after delivery.

Table 18: The outcome of the 48 of high-risk pregnant women who did not report or reported late at the health four for delivery

Outcome	No. of Abnormalities	Percentage (%)
Baby died	22	71
Mother died	6	21
Premature delivery	5	18
Retained Placenta	5	18
Operated to deliver	3	11
Ruptured uterus	1	4
Total	42	100

Source: Directorate of District Health Services Kotido District (2004-2007)

Table 18 above shows that the most common outcome of high-risk pregnancies that were unable to report to the centre was that the children died (71%). This was followed by the mothers that died during delivery (21%); while pregnancies that ended up with a premature delivery and retained placenta were (18%) followed by those who went under operation because they reached the centre too late as emergency cases. One of the high-risk women brought on emergency case had a ruptured uterus while attempting to deliver at home and in vain. The analysis from findings clearly reveals that the insecurity as a result armed conflict scared most of the women in those areas from reporting or reported late to the health centre for management and delivery where they were referred.

4.5 The Effects of Armed Conflict on Rural Water Supply

Findings on the effects of armed conflicts on rural water supply in Kotido District particularly in the four sub counties where the study was conducted revealed that the armed conflict has continuously been disrupting rural water supply activity programs in most parts of the district for such a long time. Findings show that the numbers of water sources were abandoned because of insecurity and armed conflict. The water sources abandoned included for human beings, livestock consumption and crop production and that the effect was more pronounced during the dry season when water was scarce. Out of 355 boreholes in the district, 135 (53%) were reportedly to be in working condition, while 120 (47%) were broken down, others abandoned and even vandalized by the cattle rustlers.

Table 19: The distribution of abandoned boreholes in the sub-counties of the study

Sub- County	No of abandoned boreholes	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	21	18
Panyangara	38	32
Rengen	31	26
Kacheri	30	25
Total	120	100

Source Directorate of Water Development Kotido District [2004-2007].

Twenty one boreholes 18% were in Nakapelimoru Sub-county(38%)were in Panyangara, 31 (26%) were located in Rengen and (30%) were found in Kacheri sub-county. Most of these boreholes were reportedly abandoned or could not be easily repaired because of insecurity and that the sources were very far from the settlements.

Table 20: Distribution of abandoned dams

Sub-County	No of abandoned dams	Percentage (%)
Nakapelimoru	2	17
Panyangara	3	25
Rengen	4	33
Kacheri	3	25
Total	12	100

Source, Directorate of water Development Kotido District (2004-2007)

The number of existing dams in Kotido District were 23 and of these 12 (52%) were reported abandoned because they were at the remote areas where insecurity was a problem .Distribution in the affected sub-counties as shown above were; Nakapelimoru had 2 dams abandoned (19%), Panyangara had 3 (25%), Rengen had 4 (33%) and Kacheri had 3 (25%). The water sources affected were mainly for livestock production and were located distances from the villages.

4.6 The Effects of Armed Conflict on Road Transport

The findings revealed that the effects on road transport were more severe in that life and property were always destroyed whenever the cattle rustlers and those who turned into highway thugs and robbers waylay and shot at the travelers. A total of 84 motor vehicles coming and going out of the district were attacked between 2004 and 2007, either by the cattle raiders returning from failed raids or when the raiders had been hit by the army and were running away from the scene. The results were that many outside transporters

avoided coming for fear their vehicles being destroyed. Furthermore, the prices goods and services became too expensive to afford as demand for limited commodities coming in were below the requirements of the population.

Table 21: Distribution of the number of vehicles attacked

Year	Road On Highway	No Of Vehicles Attacked	Percentage (%)
2004	Kotido-Moroto	6	32
	Kotido- Abim	4	21
	Kotido- Kaabong	6	32
	Kotido-Loyoro	3	16
	Total	19	100
2005	Kotido-Moroto	7	29
	Kotido-Abim	6	25
	Kotido-Kaabong	7	29
	Kotido-Loyoro	4	17
	Total	24	100
2006	Kotido-Moroto	8	35
	Kotido-Abim	6	26
	Kotido-Kaabong	7	30
	Kotido-Loyoro	2	9
	Total	23	100
2007	Kotido-Moroto	5	28
	Kotido- Abim	6	33
	Kotido-Kaabong	4	22
	Kotido-Loyoro	3	17
	Total	18	100

Source: District Police Headquarters Kotido District (2004-2007)

The table 21 above shows the number of vehicles ambushed and attacked by cattle rustlers or disgruntled groups in the year 2004, 32% were ambushed along Kotido-Moroto high way that year. Five people died including a priest and his two colleagues and two other travelers from different vehicles also died and five injured. One of the commercial vehicles was looted and vandalized, but nobody was hurt as the occupants ran away as soon as they realized that they had fallen into an ambush. On Kotido-Abim, 4 vehicles (21%) were attacked, one water engineer of a construction company was killed and three other persons were injured, one fatally and he had one leg amputated. Another 6 vehicles (32%) were attacked on Kotido-Kaabong road. A driver of World Food Program Kotido was killed and two other persons were injured in the same incident. Three other vehicles were shot at, but went through safely with the help of armed escorts who hit back at the attackers. One commercial vehicle that had stuck on bad spot lost all goods to the attackers.

In 2005, 18 ambushes were recorded on various routes in the district. On Kotido-Moroto highway, 8 vehicles, (35%) were attacked. In one of the incidents, one vehicle was hit and burnt though the occupants were rescued unharmed. On Kotido-Kaabong, three people died on the same day, but at different places when two vehicles were attacked, 6 travelers were slightly injured and most of them hurt themselves when jumping from the vehicle on seeing the attack. Another incident on Kotido-Abim road resulted in the death of an elder and injuries of three other persons. On Kotido Loyoro road, 3 vehicles (17%) were ambushed and the occupants lost their property and no death was reported.

In 2006, 23 vehicles (27%) were way laid. Among the 8 vehicles (35%) attacked on Kotido Moroto road that year was one that the researcher and his colleagues were the occupants. The driver of the vehicle was killed and the other occupants escaped and later rescued by a police truck which was coming from behind. Four other travelers were injured on the same route in separate incidents. On Kotido-Abim road, 6 vehicles (25%) were attacked that year. Three people were reported killed, seven injured and one critically injured. Lots of merchandise was looted. On Kotido-Kaabong road, 7 vehicles (29%) were ambushed. Two people according to the police record died at the spot while three others were critically injured and died at Kaabong hospital where they were admitted. Another 4 vehicles (17%) were attacked on Loyoro road, one priest was injured slightly, other travelers reportedly escaped unhurt in a separate incident, but lost property.

In 2007 18 vehicles (21%) were ambushed on various routines. On Kotido-Moroto highway, 5 vehicles (28%) were attacked, no deaths were reported. The army patrol was reportedly to have reacted rapidly and rescued the travelers in most of the incidents. On Kotido-Abim road, 6 vehicles (22%) were attacked. one person injured in one incident; four others were reportedly abducted, but were later rescued alive. The warriors started the hit and run on vehicles when they learned that most vehicles had escorts. Kotido-Kaabong had 4 vehicles (22%) ambushed that year. No deaths were reported only minor injuries were reportedly treated at Kaabong hospital and released afterwards. On Kotido-Loyoro 3 vehicles (17%) were attacked. one passenger in one of the pickup was killed and another injured. Two other persons were reportedly abducted by the enemies believed to be the Turkana who took them to Kenya. They were later released and

returned unhurt after the two governments of Uganda and Kenya intervened. However, the study revealed slight reduction in ambushes and attacks. The respondents were of the view that the reduction was attributed to increased foot patrol of the army and the dismissing number of guns in the area. But the ambushes still occur though less frequently than before.

4.6.1 Findings from Face to face interviews

Face to face interviews with many respondents were conducted in various places with local leaders, NGOS religious leaders and civil servants as early agreed during consultations. Interviews schedules were used by the team to generate qualitative data from respondents. Open ended questions were employed to collect the desired data. During face to interviews, many individuals and groups gave plenty of data and personal views about the effects of armed conflict and the possible remedies. Key informants were conducted with the most knowledgeable and people who included the elders, religion leaders, and other civil leaders. Many of the people interviewed gave similar views and opinions on the origin of the armed conflict and its devastating effects on the livelihood of communities in Kotido and development program in the area. The persistent insecurity, the inconsistent polices of various regimes isolation, marginalization, underdevelopment, low level of education, the gun culture that escalates cattle rustling and uncontrolled violation of people rights by insecurity forces were repeated mentioned as the main sources of the armed conflict in the area.

4.6.2 Findings from Focus Groups Discussions

The researcher and his team conducted several focus group discussions with various respondents that were identified and selected to collect qualitative data using open ended questions and interview schedules. Between 10 and 12 persons on average took part in the discussions. A total of 12 FGDs were conducted in the study. The exercise was conducted at all the four chosen areas of the study. Focus groups were made up of homogeneous groups of women, men, male and female youth, elders, kraal leaders, local leaders and a few civil leaders. Four teams conducted the discussions between 12th and 30th June 2007. The discussions in each session lasted longer than planned and took an average of 2 ½ to 3 hours. All discussions were tape recorded after consultations and mutual agreement with individual groups. The researchers wrote brief notes during the discussions. The tape recording was usually replayed as earlier as possible, transcript and filed. The researcher used the question guides in all discussions. Individuals as well as group members narrated their experience in the recent past.

4.6.3 Findings from Observations

This involved observing using the naked eye, to investigate the effects of armed conflict on economic development in Kotido District a case of Jie County. The team also made a number of field trips to observe physically what the respondents in some areas had talked about and to cross- check what was on the ground when traveling from one point to other during the study. Many terrible sights left by violent armed conflict were visible in certain areas visited. The evidence of effects on victims was seen and was indeed terrifying. The following were observed; manyatas, health units, schools, the people who had been wounded among others .The signs of destruction could be seen where they

occurred. Some homes were being rebuilt at Napupum and Lopuyo parishes where the warriors and the army clashed during forced disarmament. The team observed many miserable faces of the victims of violence. Many found on such horrible state were elderly people, women and children and disabled by the act. The researchers saw destruction of the homes; empty cattle kraals and a few were being rehabilitated with the help of humanitarian agencies, such as ADRA and Oxfam.

4.6.4 Findings from Snow Balling

As the team continued with the study and moved from one point to another to interview selected groups and individuals, some respondents contacted referred the team to other prominent people known to have of a lot of relevant and reliable information that was likely to enrich the study. Some of the personalities the researchers were referred included elders, traditional leaders, kraal leaders and a few ex-warriors. And all the referees were not met by the researchers at the end. In an effort to reach and meet the said people, challenges and constraints were encountered by the researchers. They had to walk long distances to meet and interview such persons. When found, they people were sometimes very demanding and wanted payment say money before they talked to the researchers. The team had to spend some time persuading them to agree to be interviewed, and of course after parting with a bit of money or something in kind.

4.7 Summary

Analysis of the findings on the presentation and discussion were done in line with the research questions and the objectives of the study. The presentation and discussions of research finding focused mainly analyzing data and information collected from the field

,district offices, the face to face interviews, the focus group discussions, the field trips observations and snow balling investigations outreach. Analysis of the data and information collected on the variables of the study was carried out with help of a stastician. During analysis, several tables and chats were deriving from the answers generated from the questionnaires and content analysis of different interviews conducted by the research team.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the findings on the effects of armed conflict on development program, the livelihood of the people of Kotido District and their neighbours. The findings reveal that the effects of armed conflict on the economic, production and the social sectors in Kotido District have continued to retard development in general. The findings as well show that capacity of some sectors to implement planned programs have been grossly curtailed to the extent that some of the sectors such as effective livestock production/productivity and service delivery were reduced to unsustainable levels. As a result vulnerability, poverty and dependency have been on increase.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The findings in general reveal that the effects of armed conflicts on the development programs, the livelihood of the people of Kotido district and their neighbours have been devastating. Livestock production on which the people of Kotido District depend for more than 90% for other basic needs has been declining over the past 4 years. The findings clearly show that out of 800,000 cattle presented for vaccination in 2004 only 200,000 (25%) were available for vaccination and head count. Findings on the

enrollment universal primary education between 2004 and 2007 as well show that 5504 pupils were enrolled in 2004, but in 2007 only 4892 pupils (11%) were available in the primary school of the catchment area of the study. During the same period performance in national primary leaving examinations dropped from 359 pupils to 340 (5%). The number of pupils passes in various grades continued to decline as a result of insecure environment. On the effect on the other social sectors the findings reveal similar picture of poor service delivery .In health, rural water and road transport sub-sectors were all affected by prevailing insecurity as a result of the persistent armed conflict.

5.2 Discussions of the Findings.

The following discussions of the findings on the effects of armed conflict on the sub-sectors studied were not based only on the figures obtained from various sources and interviews, but also on the observation notes of the interviewers, group moderators and snow balling. The notes contained findings more particularly the views and opinions of the various respondents and key informants interviewed or shared in focus group discussions. In the discussions, what featured were reasons for the decline of production/productivity in the livestock sub-sector, the reduction of enrolment in the universal primary education classes, the poor performance in the national primary leaving examination and the deteriorating of services delivery in of health, rural water supply and road transport sub-sectors.

On livestock production and productivity, the findings revealed that the local communities lost (75%) of the livestock between 2004 and 2007 therefore the capacity of communities to sustain their livelihood has reduced so much so that many people now

depend on hand outs from the humanitarian agencies for survival. On universal primary education it is not only the decline in enrolment of pupils and the performance in national primary leaving education which are the issues, but also the destruction of infrastructures in schools, the running away of teaching staff and abandoning of schools in remote areas, ineffectiveness and inability of the inspectors at the district directorate of education to go to the field to assess and establish the performance of the programme continued to be affected by the prevalence of insecurity in the catchment areas where the study was conducted.

Equally affected, were service delivery in the other three sub- sectors of health, rural water supply and road transport. The findings reveal awkward pictures. Health workers on routine outreach programmes activities reported inability to operate as per the program work plans. Insecurity on roads and in the areas that are known as to be hard to reach made the effective delivery of services very difficult. The health workers reported being harmed killed and seriously being injured to the level of being incapacitated, the equipment, vehicles, drugs and even the infrastructures were at times destroyed.

On rural water supply, the story is not any different from the health sector. The crew and water the teams reported being attacked, killed, equipment and vehicles vandalized or destroyed in some of the incidences where the gun men ambush and target the teams. The directorate of water development reported to have lost a number of senior staff every year because of the frequent attacks on the crew whenever they are out to survey the places the district sites the dams for construction or boreholes for drilling. The road transport sector

has not only been the most affected by the armed conflicts as other sectors. The insecurity on road transport sometimes has had multiple effects.

When the vehicles are ambushed or attacked, lives are lost, vehicles and property are destroyed and as a result the effects on the other sectors early mentioned are compounded. When road transport is affected, goods, services and essentials such as vaccines, drugs, and equipment cannot reach the district. School supplies scholastic materials and teaching equipment run out when they are not refurnished. Drugs for health units and other equipment cannot reach the district and the remote health units. The health staff cannot move out freely and safely for outreach programme activities. Some people die of preventable and curable diseases or complicated problems related to maternal issues and others that could be prevented in the routine visits cannot be attended Rural water supply cannot be sufficiently be provided in the rural areas due to the insecure roads. The staff of water the directorate who have been brutalized in the past have either run away if they were not from the area or have joined other places which are more secure than in the district. The transporters from outside the district have many times refused to come to Kotido district even when they are offered twice or thrice the price to transport goods and services to the area for in the past lives of their staff vehicles and merchandise were destroyed when the vehicles were ambushed and attacked on the roads leading to the district.

5.3 Conclusions

The conclusions of the study presents the findings of the effects of the armed conflict on the development programme, the livelihood of the people of Kotido District and other neighbours. Findings from various sources, primary, secondary, interviews with several respondents and key informants in face to face contact, focus group discussions, observation and show balling reveal that the effect of armed conflict has continued to negatively impact on all aspects of development and the overall wellbeing of the people of Kotido District in general and especially the rural sub-counties where the research was undertaken. The findings also indicate that, armed conflict and its effects do not show any sign of being eliminated soonest as the real and the root source of the problem appear to be mistaken for the symptoms. The findings also reveal that the armed conflict had become more persistent, wide spread from the so called cattle theft, or rustling to road thuggery, road ambushes, attacks, killings, destroying and looting property and its consequences have become more severe and devastating.

The armed conflict will continue to exist, not unless and until the real source is identified, diagnosed, the right and appropriate treatment is prescribed with adequate and proven knowledge, mature and sober minds to address it once for all, the repeat of the game will again surface as it so happened in the past one hundred years. Although many say or identify the endless armed conflict with cattle rustling, the researcher finds it difficult to discuss the theory in isolation that leaves out other factors such as political neglect, isolation, marginalization, social economic development and misunderstanding of people traditional, pastoral and productivity system as unsuitable, backward, primitive and

unsustainable. How does one talk about the armed conflict without talking about the source of the arms and involving the neighboring states or to address the problem or even block the source of supply of arms?

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Introduction

Security is the pre-requisites in development of any place, on this planet, in Uganda and Kotido. Everything will depend on how the place is secure, peaceful and stable. No meaningful and tangible development is possible without secure environment. Kotido District is an insecure and unstable in many aspects because of long and persistent armed conflicts that have continuously been disrupting development programs planned and initiated by Uganda government and other development partners. It is with this information and findings from the study that these recommendations are being put forward. The recommendations were developed in line with the objectives of the study and the findings from the research.

There is a need therefore to popularize any approach in tackling the armed conflicts in Kotido and Karamoja Region. The government, development partners and with the participation of the communities should design and develop a well-researched approach to ensure that any program planned and initiated is done in a transparent manner as to avoid repeat of the past mistakes

There should be medium and long term development strategies by the government with inputs from local communities. The strategies should cover all aspects of development

with peace building and security on the top of other priorities. This calls for mobilization and procurement of adequate resources based on medium and long term strategic planning.

The local communities should advocate for peace building, community based dialogue peaceful dispute, conflict resolutions and reconciliations with blessing from the local traditional social structures that have for a long time been suppressed and broken. There is urgent need for the government to restore confidence and some kind of social security based on the social structures which would facilitate dialogue through the mechanisms that are recognized and respected by the communities such as the council of elders, clan leaders and locally elected leadership.

Livestock Production

The pastoral communities in the county depend on livestock and livestock products for most of their basic needs, such as milk, meat, blood, hides and skins and sales of live animals to buy other needs but when livestock productivity is affected the entire livelihood of the communities is affected. To increase and improve livestock production and productivity, Government should provide security for pastoral communities and their livestock so that people produce for their consumption and the market to meet other needs. The army should increase security and foot patrols at all grazing areas and water sources as to ensure cattle rustlers from other communities from outside do not raid livestock of those who have been disarmed.

The anti-theft unit should be deployed at all protected kraals within the villages and water points in order to make sure no external cattle rustlers say from neighbouring countries raid our national wealth and the police, the army and local communities should track, arrest and punish wrong elements as enable communities to leave in peace. Government, development partners and the communities should construct more dams valley tanks, cattle dips, provide vaccines, drugs valley tanks ensure the livestock industry is protected from destructive diseases. Furthermore the department should train more Para vets and animal health workers.

Universal Primary Education

To improve enrolment in universal primary education schools and other schools, the government, development and communities should ensure.

That all Universal primary education schools are fenced to provide maximum security. Local communities should mobilize school age going children to enroll in universal primary education and other schools Development partners should increase findings for all primary schools World food programs should increase food supply to all schools to enrolment is sustainable all the times. Government, communities and development partners should train more functional adult education facilitators to massively carry out literacy campaign in community. Local communities should lobby development partners to provide funding to construct FAL classes in every parish. Government should increase funding for training Abek facilitators in colleges in increase their numbers to acceptable level. Government, donors and local communities should train Abek animators for mobile kraals for nomadic to benefit from the program. The district health services

should ensure nomadic health program reaches to all mobile pastoral communities. Government should strengthen inspectorate department facilitate inspection to improve exams performance.

Primary Health Care

To improve primary health care service delivery,

The government, development partners and the local communities should make sure increase security on all roads leading to remote health units in various sub counties in order ensure the health workers and health services providers deliver the services to the people in those remote areas. The army and the police should increase foot patrols on all road leading to the remote health units Local communities should mobile local communities to open access roads to their areas. Government and development partners should increase funding for health services and primary health care services in particular. Government and development partners should construct and upgrade health units in remotes areas so that more services increase and improve. Government should provide transport for remote health units, increase supply of vaccines, drugs and medical equipment, provide communication network in all health units and train more health assistants, nursing assistants, nurses and clinical officers to manage the health units in order to improve the health of the communities in the hard to reach health units.

Rural Water Supply

To improve rural water supply for human being consumption, livestock and crop production, the government development partners and local communities should provide

adequate security in areas of settlement including villages and cattle kraals. Government should provide adequate security for crews surveying new dams and valley tank, provide funds to construct more dams, valley tanks and drill more boreholes. Government should source for appropriate technologies to harvest water for production wind power and solar technologies should be promoted since both their sources are in abundant in the region. Irrigation schemes should be introduced to grow pasture for livestock at the time of scarcity and to grow varieties of food crops, fruits and forest trees to control environmental degradation. Local communities should explore and adopt modern farming concepts to improve production. Government should help local communities to make and preserve pasture for use during scarcity.

Road Transport

Road transport sub sector has in the recent past been improving as more foot patrols and detachments by the Uganda People Defense Forces increased along the trunk and feeder roads considered to be black spots, where cattle rustlers frequently passed or waylay travelers. However, the road users including government, NGO's and other transporters are still using armed escorts to ensure maximum security for their personnel, vehicles and merchandise. Government should continue to provide escorts for government and NGO's operating in the district. Uganda People Defense Forces should increase foot patrols in other parts that did not have them previously in order to curb insecure Uganda National Road Authority should upgrade the trunk roads to facilitate smooth flow of goods and services to all parts of the district. Local government and communities should open and maintain feed roads in various administrative locations.

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APPENDICES

Appendices 1: Introduction Letter

Questionnaire for Respondents

Dear Respondent,

I am Peter Lokiru, a student of Masters in Management Studies of Uganda Management Institute Kampala. I am doing research on causes and effects of armed conflict on Development Programmes in Kotido District. This questionnaire is designed purely for academic purpose only. The objective of the study is to enable me collect and analyze the Data in order to assess how the armed conflict affects the Programme funded and implemented by Government and Department Partners.

Your knowledge, position and experience of the area as a stake holder in development make me feel that you are the right person to help to collect the required information. Please kindly answer ALL the questions provided on the following pages as honestly as possible.

Your response will be kept strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Only the members of the research team will access the information you give.

To ensure total privacy, we have provided an identification number for each participant. The number will enable us to follow up the procedure. No number, name or completed questionnaire will be availed to anybody else other than the research team.

Thank you for your cooperation and for giving us your precious and valuable time. I shall be very grateful and appreciate your assistance in ensuring the success of the research

Yours faithfully,

PETER C.K. LOKIRU
RESEARCH STUDENT

Appendices 2: Research Instrument I

Section A: Social Economic Demographic Data

For political and administrative leaders

Please tick or cycle the rights box

1. Name /identification

2. County

3. Sub-county

4. Parish

5. Village

6. Gender Male Female

7. Age bracket

Below 18 18-35 36- Over 65

8. Marital status: Single Married

9. Religious Affiliation

Catholic Protestant Moslem Traditional

Others

10. Educational level

Illiterate Primary Secondary Tertiary University

11. Occupation

Councilor Civil Servant Farmer Cattle Keeper Trader

Others

12. Under 1 year 5-11 12-15 16-19 Over 25

Section B Effects of armed conflict

Please tick the right box provided below

13. The keys are 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for no comments, 2 for don't agree and 1 strongly don't agree

Effects on Livestock Production is a result of

Lack of pasture	5	4	3	2	1
Lack of water	5	4	3	2	1
Insecurity	5	4	3	2	1
Poor breeding	5	4	3	2	1
Lack extension services	5	4	3	2	1

14 .To what extent has armed conflict affected production of the following.

Milk production	5	4	3	2	1
Beef production	5	4	3	2	1
Hides and skins production	5	4	3	2	1
Quality of breeds	5	4	3	2	1
Disease control	5	4	3	2	1

15. How has armed conflict affected Universal Primary Education?

Reduced Enrolment	5	4	3	2	1
Reduce daily attendance	5	4	3	2	1
Reduced PLE performance	5	4	3	2	1
Reduced quality teaching	5	4	3	2	1
Reduced teachers morale	5	4	3	2	1

16. What extent has armed conflict affected learning in Universal Primary Education.

Destroyed infrastructure	5	4	3	2	1
Looted teachers houses	5	4	3	2	1
Schools closed down	5	4	3	2	1
Pupils missing learning	5	4	3	2	1
Teachers run away	5	4	3	2	1

17. To what extent has armed conflict affected Primary Health Care?

Reduced anti –natal attendance	5	4	3	2	1
Delay delivery of drugs	5	4	3	2	1
Reduced immunization coverage	5	4	3	2	1
Reduced health care coverage	5	4	3	2	1
T.B patients miss treatment	5	4	3	2	1

18. How has armed conflict affected public transport in Kotido District?

Reduced availability of transport	5	4	3	2	1
Increased costs of travelling	5	4	3	2	1
Delays movement	5	4	3	2	1
Increased prices of goods	5	4	3	2	1
Delay road maintenance	5	4	3	2	1

19. What road network has been affected?

Kotido –Abim highway	5	4	3	2	1
Kotido –Kaabong highway	5	4	3	2	1
Kotido-Moroto highway	5	4	3	2	1
Kotido –Loyoro district road	5	4	3	2	1
Kotido-Lolilia district road	5	4	3	2	1

20. What extent has armed conflict affected rural water supply in your communities?

Delay dams construction	5	4	3	2	1
Delay in surveying new sites	5	4	3	2	1
Delay in drilling boreholes	5	4	3	2	1
Delay wind pumps repair	5	4	3	2	1
Delay silting of valley tanks	5	4	3	2	1

21. To What extent do you agree with the following statements?

Water for Crop production	5	4	3	2	1
Water for schools consumption	5	4	3	2	1
Water for community consumption	5	4	3	2	1
Water for Industrial production	5	4	3	2	1
Water for animals consumption	5	4	3	2	1

Section C.

Disarmament Policy

22. To what extent do you agree disarmament Policy has moderating effects on armed conflict?

voluntary disarmament	5	4	3	2	1
Forceful disarmament	5	4	3	2	1
Restoration of peace	5	4	3	2	1
Elimination of insecurity	5	4	3	2	1
Acceleration of development	5	4	3	2	1

23. Was disarmament policy a success?

Yes No

If No please go to question 24

24. Why do you think disarmament never succeeded in achieving its objectives?

Inadequate mobilization	5	4	3	2	1
Inadequate funding	5	4	3	2	1
Unclear command structure	5	4	3	2	1
Inadequate communication	5	4	3	2	1
Poor civil military relations	5	4	3	2	1

25. How has your communities been coping with the effects of armed conflict in the past?

.....

.....

26. What mitigation measures are available to the communities to mitigate the effect?

.....

.....

27. Suggest and discuss the way forward?

.....

.....

Appendices 3: Research Instrument II

Questionnaire for Local Leaders in in Kotido District

Please respond to these questions briefly

1. Name (optional).....

2. Age

3. Educational level

4. Position

5. County

6. Sub-county

7. Parish

8. How has armed conflicts affected your community?

.....
.....

9. Mention the most common and frequent types of effects?

.....
.....

10. How does your community cope up with effect of armed conflict?

.....
.....

11. How have armed conflicts affected the ownership of the property?

.....

12. How has armed conflict affected your performance as a leader?

.....

.....

Appendices 4: Research Instrument III

Questionnaire Guide for Development Partners

Please kindly respond to questions below with short answers

Name of the Department

.....
.....

1. How long have you been operating in the District?

.....
.....

2. When did your organization first come to Kotido District?

.....
.....

3. What Developmental Programme is your Organization implementing?

.....
.....

4. How has armed conflict affected your organization?

.....
.....

5. Could you please state how your organization was affected by armed conflict?

.....
.....

6. How has your Organization addressed the effects of the incident since then?

.....
.....

7. What strategies has your organization (partners) developed to mitigate the effects?

.....
.....

8. What kind of support did your organization provide?

.....
.....

9. Has your Organization developed a disaster preparedness plan?

.....
.....

Appendices 5: Research Instrument IV

Questionnaire Guide for Group Discussions

1. How has armed conflict affected the following in your communities?
 - a) Livestock production
 - b) Universal primary education
 - c) Primary Health care
 - d) Rural water supply
 - e) Public transport?
2. During armed conflict, which categories of people are affected most?
3. How does your community cope up with the effects of armed conflict when it occurs?
4. What support does the community give to a family affected by armed conflict?

Appendices 6: Research Instrument V

Face to Face interview with respondents and key informants

1. What extent has armed conflict affected livestock production in your communities?
 - a) Control of animals diseases
 - b) Production of butter.
 - c) . Supply of milk
 - d) Availability of hides
2. How has armed conflict affected education sector in the following areas?
 - a) Enrolment
 - b) Daily attendance of pupils?
 - c) Availability of teachers
 - d) Quality of learning?
 - e) Performance in primary leaving examination?
3. How has armed conflict affected primary health care services in your community in respect of the following?
 - a. Supply of essential drugs
 - b. Child Health Care
 - c. Anti-natal Health Care
 - e. Environmental Health Programme
 - d. HIV/AIDS prevention efforts
 - e. Malaria and TB Campaign.
4. What extent has armed conflict affected the following rural water sources in your community?

- f) Water for animals
- g) Water for production
- h) Water for human being consumption.
- i) Access to dams far from the villages
- e) Survey of new sites.

5. Has armed conflict public transport in your area?

- a) Transport on trunk roads.
- b) Transport between within the district.
- c) Road network between Kotido neighbouring districts
- d) Road maintenance within the district.

Appendices 7: Distribution of respondents by gender in the four Sub Counties

Table 3a) showing distribution of respondents by parish

Sub county	Parish	No. of respondents
Panyangara Sub county	Rikitae	09
	Loletio	24
	Loposa	26
	Kamor	12
Total		71

Table 3b) showing distribution of respondents by parish

Sub county	Parish	No. of respondents
Kacheri sub county	Losakuca	12
	Lokiding	11
	Napwatapauli	7
	kokuwam	8
Total		37

Table 3c) showing distribution respondents by parish

Rengen sub county	Lokadeli	11
	Kotyang	17
	Napanga	14
	Lopuyo	11
	Nakwakwa	10
Total		63

Table 3d) showing distribution of respondents by parish

Nakapelimoru Sub county	Watakau	43
	Lookorok	23
	Kadoqa	13
Total		79

Appendices 8: Distribution by gender in the four Sub Counties

Sub County	No. of Respondents
Male	127
Female	103
Not responded	20
Total	250

Figure 2: Map of Kotido

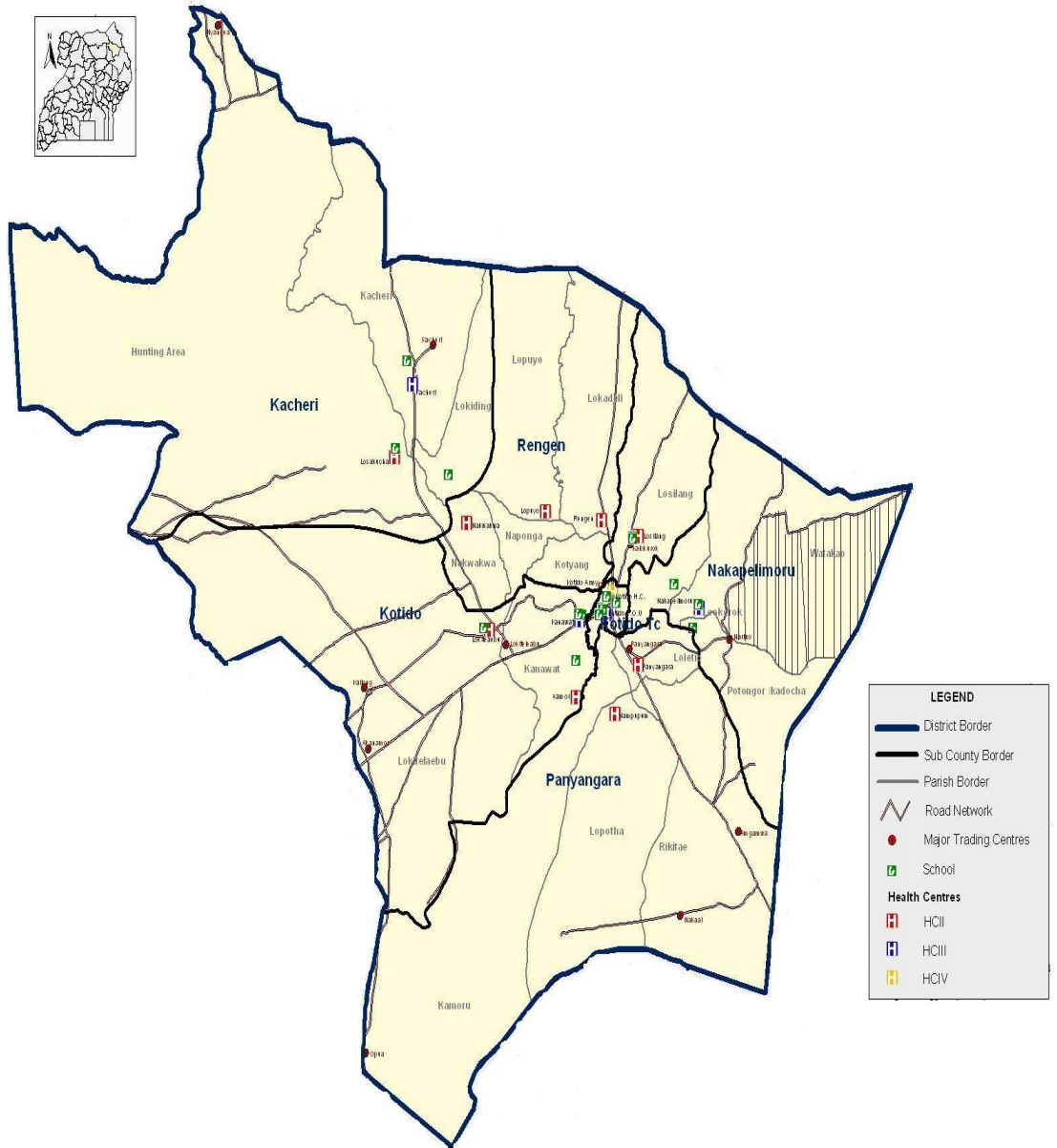
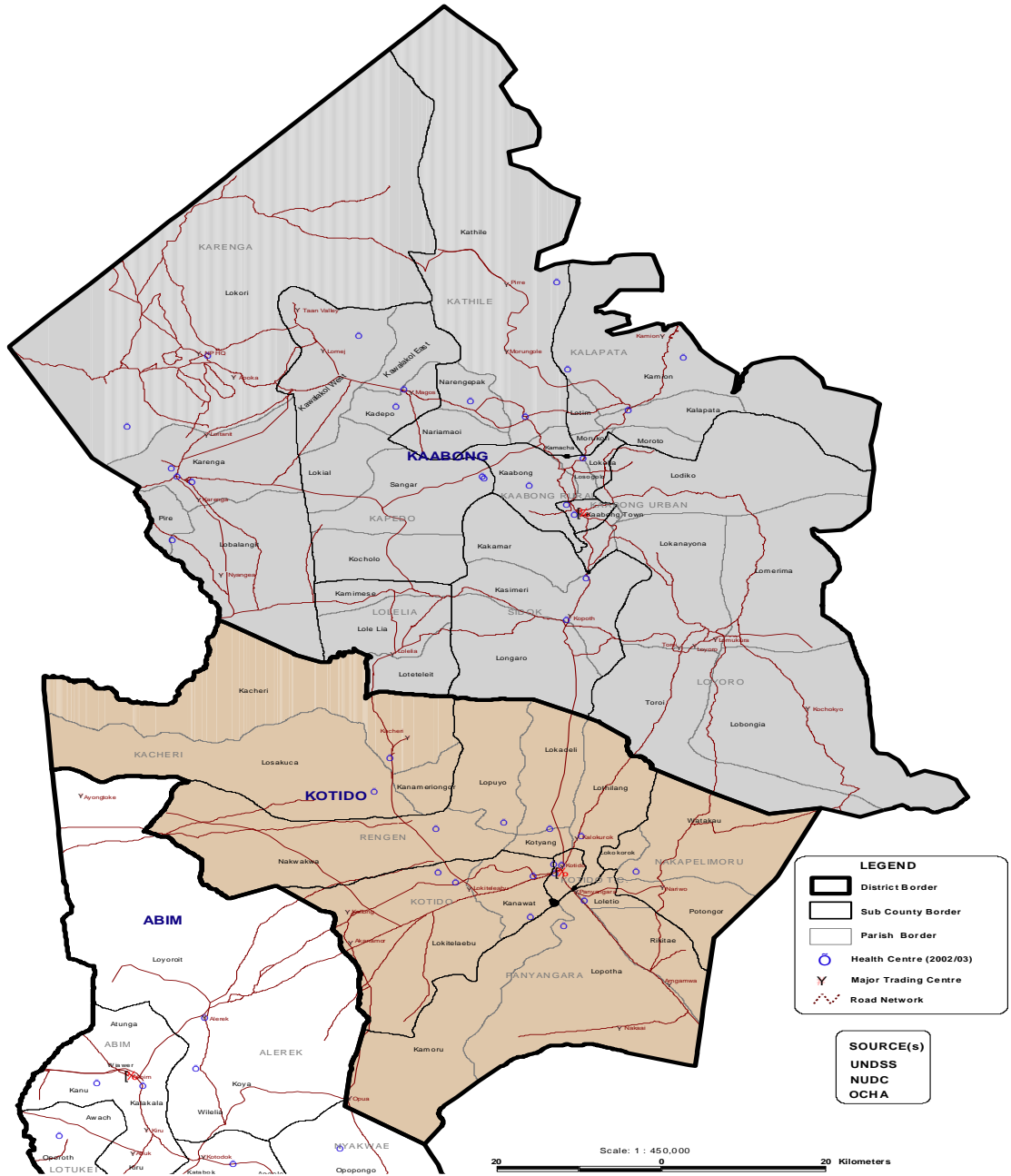


Figure 3: Map of North Karamoja



Appendices 9: Table of Budget

ACTIVITY	RETAILS	QUANTITY	PRICE IN UG SHILLINGS	AMOUNT	SOURCE
Preparing questionnaires	Paper	2 reams	12,000	24,000	Own
	cartridge	2 pieces	90,000	180,000	Own
Training four research assistants	1 day	4	30,000	120,000	Own
Collecting data	24 days	4	240,000	240,000	Own
Meals	Break fast	120	2,000	240,000	Own
	Lunch	120	3,000	360,000	
	Supper	120	3,000	360,000	
Accommodation	Nights	120	10,000	1,200,000	Own
Travels	With in	60 days	10,000	600,000	Own
	and outside	24 days	50,000	1,200,000	
Report writing	Paper	2 reams	15,000	30,000	Own
	cartridge	2 pieces	90,000	180,000	
Binding	Copies	10	20,000	200,000	Own
Total					

Appendices 10: Time Frame Table

Activity	January				February				March				April				May				June				July							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Preparing Questioners	X																															
Training Assistant		X																														
Pre-Testing Instruments					X																											
Data Collection									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																
Data Analysis																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Report Writing													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X