

**MASS MEDIA AND PREVENTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN ARMED  
CONFLICT ZONES IN UGANDA; A CASE STUDY OF RED PEPPER PUBLICATIONS**

**BY  
ATUGONZA IMMACULATE  
1153-06124-00869**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF JOURNALISM AND  
MEDIA STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS DEGREE IN MASS  
COMMUNICATION OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY**

**JUNE, 2018**

**DECLARATION**

I **ATUGONZA IMMACULATE** do hereby declare that this is my original work and it has never before been presented elsewhere for any academic award.

Sign: *Jungo* .....

Date: *11<sup>th</sup>-09-2018* .....

**ATUGONZA IMMACULATE**

**APPROVAL**

I hereby certify that this research report by **Atugonza immaculate** has been prepared under my supervision and submitted for examination upon my approval.

Signature.....

Date.....

MADAM NANYONDO JANET

UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

## **DEDICATION**

Research is dedicated to all my family members, Mum Nakiyingi Teopista Nalongo, my brothers Kato Charles, Musiimenta Victor, my beloved sister Nyangoma Carlyne, my daughter Praise Stella, Rev. Father Sekiwere Charles, and Mr. Isingoma Raphile, Mr. Byaruhanga Charles, Friends and Relatives.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the almighty God for all the great and wonderful things he continuously grants me. However, I am indebted to the following people for their support and encouragement during the difficulty time when I carried out this research;

My supervisor Madam Nanyondo Janet deserves special thanks for her guidance, insights, ideas and the encouragement throughout this research. Undertaking work of this nature would have been impossible without her support, patience, time and energy.

I am also eternally grateful.....

May the Almighty God reward you abundantly

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Problem statement.....	3
1.3 General objective.....	3
1.3.1 Specific objectives.....	3
1.3.2 Research questions.....	3
1.4 Scope of the study.....	4
1.4.1 Geographical scope.....	4
1.4.2 Subject scope.....	4
1.4.3 Time scope.....	4
1.5 Significance of the study.....	4
1.6 Conceptual framework.....	5
1.7 Definition of key terms.....	6

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction.....	7
2.1 Causes of armed conflicts in Uganda .....	7
2.2 Forms of human rights abuses in conflict zones .....	10
2.3 Challenges encountered to promote human rights .....	13
2.4 Role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts.....	16

## CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction .....	18
3.1 Research Design .....	18
3.2 Study Population .....	18
3.3 Sample size .....	18
3.4 Sampling technique and procedure .....	19
3.4.1 Probability sampling .....	19
3.4.2 Non Probability sampling.....	19
<b>3.5 Data source.....</b>	<b>20</b>
3.5.1 Primary data.....	20
3.5.2 Secondary data .....	20
3.6 Data Collection Methods.....	20
3.7 Data Collection Instruments.....	21
3.7.1 Questionnaire .....	21
3.7.2 Interview Guide.....	21
3.7.3 Documentary Review Check List.....	21
3.8 Quality Control .....	22

3.8.1 Validity .....	22
3.8.2 Reliability.....	22
3.9 Measurement of variables.....	23
3.10 Data processing and Analysis.....	23.
3.10.1 Quantitative Data Analysis.....	23
3.10.2 Qualitative Data Analysis.....	23.
3.11 Ethical issues.....	23.
3.12 Anticipated Limitations and solutions of the study. ....	24

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS.....25**

4.0 Introduction .....	25
4.1 Presentation and interpretation of the data.....	25
4.2 Discussion of the findings.....	34
4.2.1 The causes of armed conflicts in South Sudan .....	34
4.2.2 Forms of human rights abuses in conflict zones .....	35
4.2.3 Challenges encountered to promote human rights .....	37
4.2.4 Role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts.....	38

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....39**

5.0 Introduction .....	39
5.1 Summary of the findings.....	39
5.2 Conclusion.....	41
5.3 Recommendations.....	42



5.4 Areas for further research..... 43

**REFERENCES.....44**

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A: Questionnaire for the respondents.....46

SECTION A: Bio-data of the respondents.....46

SECTION B: causes of armed conflicts in Uganda.....47

SECTION C: Forms of human rights abuses in armed conflict zones ..... 48

SECTION D: Challenges encountered in solving armed conflicts ..... 49

APPENDIX B: Interview guide.....50

## ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>AU:</b>	African union
<b>CSAC:</b>	Community Security and Small Arms Control Project
<b>CNHPR:</b>	Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation
<b>CSO:</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>GBV:</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>IDPs:</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IGAD:</b>	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
<b>NGOs:</b>	Non-governmental Organizations
<b>NLA:</b>	National Legislative Assembly
<b>NPPR:</b>	National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation
<b>UHRC:</b>	Uganda Human Rights Commission
<b>UDHR:</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<b>UN:</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP:</b>	United Nations Development Program me
<b>UNHCR:</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee

## ABSTRACT

The study set out to investigate the role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts in Uganda. The study had four objectives: to examine the causes of armed conflicts in Uganda, to examine the forms of human rights abuses in armed conflict, to examine the challenges encountered in ensuring human rights in armed conflict, to examine the role of mass media in preventing armed conflicts in Uganda

A case study design with both qualitative and quantitative approaches was used in the study that involved a sample of 50 respondents drawn from a study population of 100 respondents among the internally displaced persons and victims of armed conflict from Northern and Western Uganda. The researcher used a time frame of the study which was cross section.

The findings from the study revealed that most armed conflict violates human rights. However, the study showed a highly positive relationship between armed conflict and human rights promotion since armed conflicts violate human rights.

The study revealed various forms of human rights violation in war zones which included Genocide and massacre, Sexual violence, War crimes, Torture and detention, Child soldier, Forced Displacement, Destruction of property

Conclusively, the researcher found out that mass media has a positive relationship with armed conflict prevention. Therefore, as a recommendation to the Human Rights Watch is that they should employ strategic policies of promoting human rights and mitigating armed conflict.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This study focused on the role of mass media in prevention of armed conflict in Uganda. Since armed conflicts violate human rights, the focus is how it has contributed in to sharpening of human rights in the case of Northern and Western Uganda.

This chapter introduces the background of the problem, statement of the problem, objectives, scope of the study, significance of the study and the definition of the key concepts.

#### **1.2 Background**

Uganda since its independence in 1962, has been marred by armed conflicts, inter-ethnic conflict and armed rebellions by ethnic based groups; violence and insecurity have destabilized much of the country unaddressed trauma and anger carried over from Sudan's long civil war that pitted southern ethnic groups against each other helped drive the violence. Armed conflicts essentially violates human rights, it attributed to 80% violations of human rights in Africa

According to Human Rights Watch report (2013). South Sudan has been an area for human rights violations for over two decades since the outbreak of the long civil war in 1983. However, with the outbreak of the recent conflict in south Sudan it has increased on the human rights violations in the country which paved way for International Community, Human Rights Watch, Non-governmental organizations, Academic researchers and National government to focus on implementing new policies of promoting and protecting human rights during armed conflicts.

Gerwith (2012) distinguish three important meanings of human rights as "requirements" in the first place, human rights are "requirements" in the sense that they signify relationship between subjects and objects of rights for their objects are the fulfillment of necessary conditions of

human agency. The second sense of human rights is entitlements, suggesting significant relationship between the objects of rights as good and their justifying basis. In the third meaning human rights are requirements according to Gerwith, in the sense of justified demands against other persons, suggesting yet another significant relationship between subjects of rights and respondents?

According to Steiner (2013) Human rights are immunities in the sense that subjects of rights need or require certain conditions (of immunity) to which they are entitled, and make because they are requirement of humanity and solidarity. They constitute the necessary objects of human freedom and wellbeing. And indeed human rights represent human basic principle of protecting people and humanitarian action.

Brown line (2014) states that the idea of human rights contained in the declaration recognizes that all human beings are the subjects of rights because they are “born free and equal in dignity and rights” and are endowed with reason and conscience” human rights in this sense are the entitlements that everyone has equally by virtue of very humanity, they are the basic things of a true human way of living. The idea of human rights is well articulated in the articles one and two of the declaration which states that: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” they are endowed with reason conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood (Article. 1); Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion-birth or other status (article. 2)

Maldonado (2013) state that, human rights are understood here as inherent and inalienable because of inherent dignity recognized in all human beings here lies the basis for the universal claim of the declaration the universality of human dignity is what underlines the universality of rights according to this declaration. The real force and justification of human rights however, lies in the fact that they guarantee the essential elements for an integral human life, for human nature is essentially characterized by personal freedom and well being and are essential for the exercise of various rights and liberties.

Campbell (2013) states that the notion of the common good of displaced persons in particularly relevant in context of armed conflicts and genocide that have characterized the disasters of the

1990s and 2000s in Africa. In these contexts, the possibilities of human existence, freedom and well being and participation hardly prevail or are rendered important.

Buchanan(2013) states that displacement demonstrates the conditions of deprivation of freedom and well being, displacement is a situation characterized by deprivation of one's freedom to residence, movement and the essential requirements of food, clothing, housing and education. In such situation the correlative duty requires positive action rather than refraining from action because to refrain is to interfere with some ones basic freedoms and wellbeing and hence constitute a violation of his right to freedom and wellbeing.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are among the world's most vulnerable people. Unlike refugees, IDPs have not crossed an international border to find sanctuary but have remained inside their home countries. At the end of 2011, there were an estimated 26.4millions IDPs around the world down slightly on the year before. UNHCR is helping about 15.5million of the IDPs in 26 countries. These included the three countries with the largest IDPs population Colombia, Iraq, and south Sudan.

Amnesty international has warned of increasing human rights violations in south Sudan following the outbreak of the armed conflict in 2013. Wide spread of human rights abuses by government and armed group are a daily occurrence in South Sudan. Although the conflict has recently been less intense than it had been in 2013 and all sides to the conflict continue to commit violations of international humanitarian law such as attacks on civilians and humanitarian convoys, violence against women including rape, around camps for IDPs. The government routinely represses human rights defenders, political opponents and ordinary civilians, subjecting many to torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

It is imperative to note that much as the mass media has reported many armed conflicts in the world most especially in Africa, there has been a persistent outbreak of armed conflicts in Uganda especially in Northern and Western Uganda. This has resulted into gross violation of human rights which are central to the humanitarian action and protection of the people because they are requirements of humanity and solidarity. They constitute the necessary object of human freedom and wellbeing (Gerwith, 2013). Human rights are inherent and inalienable because of

an inherent dignity recognized in all human beings. Post independent Africa has under gone through many armed conflicts and genocides that have led to displacement of people depriving them their freedom of residence and movement. This has been attributed to tribal clashes, military intervention in politics, political crisis, religious conflict, economic crisis, political marginalization, power struggle, and violation of human rights (Human Rights Watch Report, 2012)

Uganda in Africa has been a center of long armed conflicts for over 30years thus registering large number of refugee and internally displaced persons who have been deprived of their freedom of movement and residence, food, healthcare services, education and gross human rights violation which include child soldiers, enslaving of people, mass killing, genocide, rapping of women and girls, political detention, torture, imprisonment of people and humanitarian catastrophe with the international community keeping silent (war child report, 2014).

This study therefore seeks to investigate the role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts in Uganda.

#### **1.4.0 Objectives of the study**

##### **1.4.1 General objectives**

To investigate the role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts in the Republic of Uganda

##### **1.4.2 Specific objectives**

- i. To examine the causes of armed conflicts in Uganda
- ii. To examine the forms of human rights abuses in armed conflict
- iii. To examine the challenges encountered in ensuring human rights in armed conflict
- iv. To examine the role of mass media in preventing armed conflicts in Uganda

##### **1.4.3 Research questions**

- i. What are the causes of armed conflicts in Uganda?
- ii. What are the forms of human rights abuses in armed conflict?
- iii. What are the challenges encountered in ensuring human rights in armed conflict?
- iv. What is the role of mass media in preventing armed conflicts in Uganda?

## **1.5 Hypothesis**

There is a relationship between mass media and prevention of armed conflict and human rights violation

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

### **1.6.1 Subject scope**

The study focused on mass media as independent variable and prevention of armed conflicts as dependent variable. A deeper review on the dimensions of the armed conflict which include field research on the causes and impact of armed conflict will be made to establish their relationship with mass media efforts to prevent armed conflicts.

### **1.6.2 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out at Red Pepper- Uganda found in Industrial area a long Jinja road in Kampala Capital City of the republic of Uganda.

### **1.6.3 Time scope**

The study was carried out in a period of two years from (2017-2018).

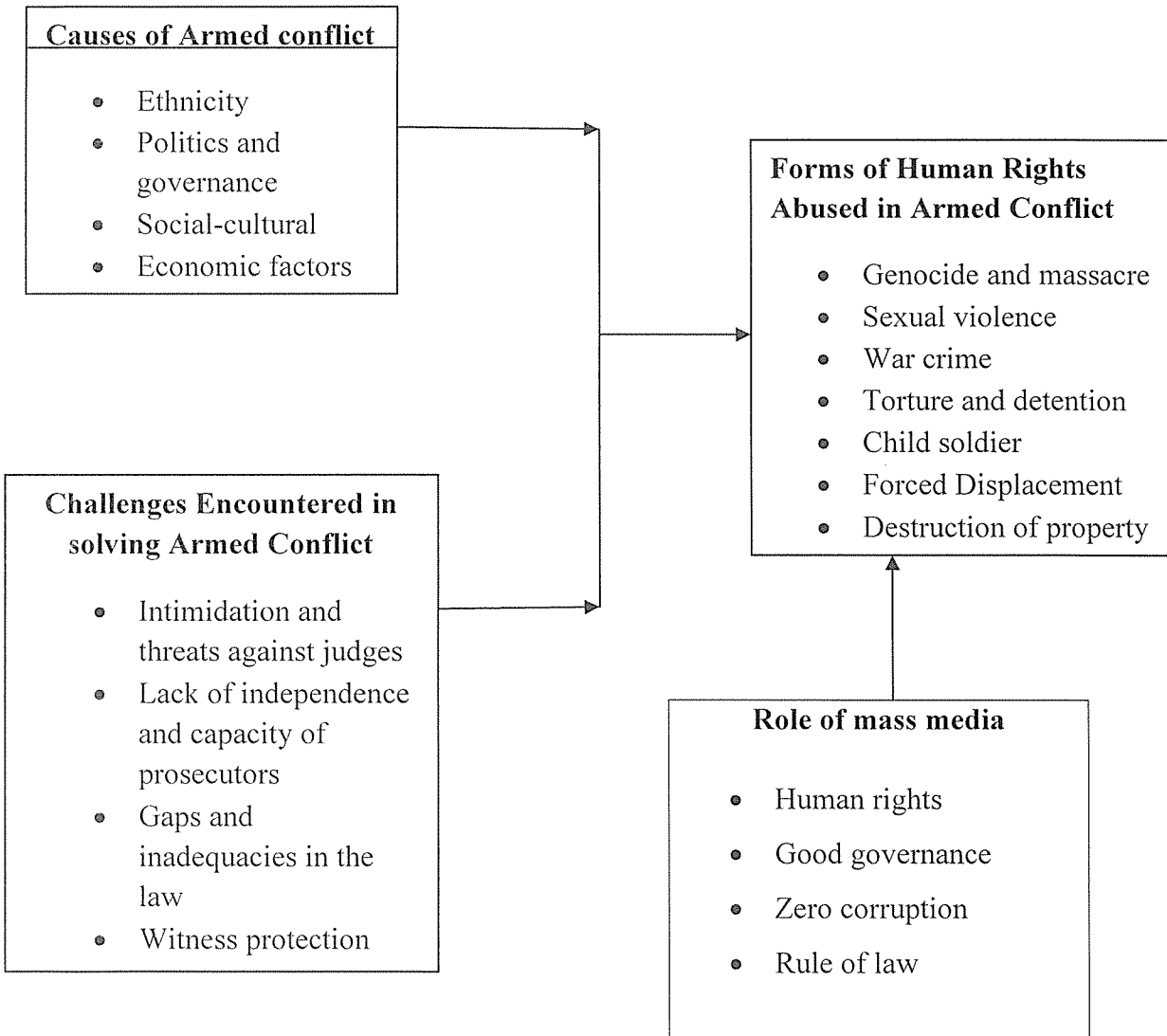
## **1.7 Significance of the study**

- The study will help the government of Uganda to mitigate armed conflicts and also protect the rights of civilians and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- The study will help the international body and donor community to understand the causes of armed conflicts in Uganda and different forms of human rights violations and crime against humanity.
- The findings of the study will bring to light the ways of promoting and protecting human rights in case of any other conflict in the country.
- The study will help future researchers to fix gaps in armed conflicts and violation of human rights of civilians in conflict zones of Uganda.
- The study will also help the scholars and theories to developed approaches towards promotion of human rights and mitigation of armed conflicts.



## 1.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework shows a figure representing the dimensions under the independent variable (Causes of armed conflict) and those under dependent variable (Forms of human rights abused in armed conflict) as illustrated below;



The researcher will apply Isaiah fox model which pursues multiple conflicting goals simultaneously and give coherence to empirical inquiry because conceptual framework is

potentially so close to empirical inquiry. They take different forms depending upon the research question and the problem.

### **1.9 Definition of the key concepts**

**Armed conflict;** this term refers to the clash of armed forces between states, occupation of foreign territory by armed forces with or without any resistance, as well as armed conflict taking place within a country. Conflicts that take place within the borders of countries are called non-international armed conflicts and those between countries are called international armed conflicts.

**Human rights;** the term human rights is used to denote a broad spectrum of rights ranging from the right to life to the right to cultural dignity. They involve all elementary preconditions for a dignified human existence. In simple terms, however, the term human rights refers to fundamental and inalienable privileges that a person is inherently entitled to have by virtue of being human.

**Crime against humanity;** are considered as any of the violent acts committed as a part of wide spread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population with knowledge of attack, murder, extermination, enslavement, torture, deportation or possible transfer of population and imprisonment.

**Promotion of human rights;** this refers to the aspect of granting full rights to the people like freedom of speech, freedom from fear and wants, peace and stability, education, equality, respect and dignity, free from torture and detention, rights to adequate medication, food, and shelter.

**War crimes;** these include those that breach the Geneva convention and other serious violations of laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict and in conflicts not of international character listed in the Rome Statute, when they are committed as part of a plan or policy or on a large scale. They include; murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, rape and sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and other forms of sexual violence.

## **CHEPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviews the relevant literature to understand the above developed conceptual framework and deeper concepts highlighted in chapter one above. The chapter consists of three parts including introduction. Because the area of inquiry of this research is cross disciplinary the literature from each area is initially considered independently, prior to developing a conceptual framework for the research, it also includes the necessary details about armed conflicts and human rights promotion from a strategic perspective.

#### **2.1 Causes of armed conflict**

According to .Langley (1945), the international community has shown concern about both types of armed conflicts and their bearing on the human rights of the civilians, prisoners and combatants and it has taken steps especially through the United Nations to address those concerns.

According to Perry(2013), further development in this area of human rights include the 1974 UN Declaration on the protection of women and children in emergency armed conflict(resolution xxix), two 1977 international agreements (Protocol 1 and Protocol 2 of the 1949 Geneva conventions), and a UN study, impact of armed conflict on children. Article 1 of the declaration states that, attacks and bombings on civilian population especially on women and children, who are the most vulnerable members of the population, shall be prohibited.

Leopold, Mark (2014), African studies review. Recent journalistic accounts of the conflicts in the new state of south Sudan have tended to interpret them as between the age-old antagonistic “tribes” of the Dinka and Nuer. An earlier and influential generation of anthropologists and Africanists-

Pritchard and Geoffrey Lienhardt(2009) described the south Sudanese region as one of the leaderless “stateless societies”. More recent historian’s accounts have seen tribes and Chiefs as “inventions” of colonial rule with imagined myths of identity and creation. Many have argued that local chiefs have existed at least since the colonial era-but were they in reality the representatives of local groups or of the central government? Accounts of the southern Sudanese independence movements have describe the changing relationships between the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and those who were seen, or saw themselves, as local chiefs. The complex and contradictory nature of political power in south Sudan exemplifies and perhaps even exceeds that of the rest of Africa. Anyone seeking to understand this complexity, rather than applying any of these old chiefs, will now have to start with Leonard’s important and sophisticated book. It is perhaps not an easy read for those who know nothing of earlier literature on the region, and journalist or students with little knowledge of south Sudan might do better to start with straight forward works such as Douglas Johnson’s the Root cause of Sudan civil wars(Curry, 2012).

Private motivation hypothesis-war confers benefit on individuals as well as costs which can motivate people to fight. Young uneducated men in particular, may gain employment as soldiers. War also generates opportunities to loot; profiteer from shortages and from aid, trade arms and carry out illicit production and trade in drugs, diamonds, timbers, and other commodities. Where alternative opportunities are few because of low incomes and poor employment and possibilities of enrichment by war are considerable, the inclined and the duration of war are likely to be greater. This “greed hypothesis” has its base in rational choice economics.

Failure of the social contract- this derives from the view that social stability is based on hypothetical social contract between the people and the government. People accept state authority so long as state delivers services and provide reasonable economic conditions. With economic stagnation or decline, worsening state services, social contract breaks down and violence result hence high and rising levels of poverty and declaim in state services will expected to cause conflicts.

Green war hypothesis-this points to environmental degradation as a source of poverty and cause of conflict. For example, rising population pressure and falling agricultural productivity may lead to land dispute. Growing scarcity of water may provoke conflict. The four hypotheses are not

mutually exclusive. For example the conflict in Sudan is an example of both horizontal inequality and powerful private gains that perpetuate the struggle.

Edwin Van De (2014) war and conflict are the result of human action. Despite all the peace talks and agreements, treaties, other forms of international law, arbitration, the work of international organizations, and the pre-emptive actions by great powers in world politics, war and armed conflicts have never been eradicated. So it seems fair to assume this has something to do with human nature as well. Here the literature is much smaller perhaps as consequence of the dominant belief in rational human beings capable to overcome war and armed conflict. As a matter of fact international relations as an academic discipline owe much of its origin to this idea.

## **2.2 Forms of Human Rights Abused in Armed Conflict**

According to Howe (2013) to violate the basic human rights is to deny individual their fundamental moral entitlements. It is a sense to treat them as if they are less than human and undeserving of respect and dignity. Examples are acts typically deemed “crimes against humanity” including genocide, torture, slavery, rape, enforced sterilization, deliberate starvation.

### **Genocide and massacre**

Kuperman (2012) states that the number of deaths related to combat and the collateral damage caused by warfare are only a small part of the tremendous amount of suffering and devastation caused by conflicts. Over the course of protracted conflict, assaults on political rights and fundamental right to life are typically widespread. Some of the gravest violations of rights to life are massacres, the starvation of entire populations and genocide. Genocide is commonly understood as the intentional extermination of a single ethnic, racial, or religious group, Killing group members, causing them serious bodily or mental harm, imposing measures to prevent birth or forcibly transferring children all ways to bring about the destruction of a group. Genocide is often regarded as the most offensive against humanity (shepherd 2013).

### **War crimes**

According to Kofi Annan (2008) the term “war crime” refers to a violation of the rules of justice in war by an individual, whether military or civilian. The laws of armed conflict prohibit attacks

on civilians and the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering or long term environmental damage, other war crimes including taking hostages, firing on localities that are undefended and without military significance such as hospitals or schools, inhuman treatment of prisoners, including biological experiments and the pillage or purposeless destruction of property. Although clearly outlawed by international law such war crimes are common.

### **Sexual violence**

Curry (2012) notes that women and girls are often raped by soldiers or forced into prostitution. For a long time the international community has failed to address the problem of sexual violence during armed conflict. However sexual assaults which often involve sexual mutilation, sexual humiliation and forced pregnancy are quite common. Such crimes are motivated in part by the long-held view that women are the “spoils” of war to which soldiers are entitled. Trafficking in women is a form of sexual slavery in which women are transported across national borders and marketed for prostitution. These so-called “comfort women” are another example of institutionalized sexual violence against women during war time.

According to Mawa (2013) sexual violence is sometimes viewed as a way to destroy male and community pride or humiliate men who cannot (protect) their women. It is also used to silence women who are politically active or simply inflict terror upon the population at large.

### **Torture**

Rather than simply killing off whole populations, government forces may carry out programs of torture. Torture can be either physical or psychological and aims at the humiliation or annihilation of the dignity of the person. Physical torture might include mutilation, beating and electric shocks to lips, gums and genitals. In psychological torture detainees are sometimes deprived of food and water for long periods, kept standing upright for hours, deprived of sleep. Government forces “take people in to custody hold them in secret, and then refuse to acknowledge responsibility for their whereabouts or fate. This abduction of person typically intended to secure information and spread terror. In most cases interrogations involve threats and torture and those who are arrested are subsequently killed. Corpses are buried in unmarked graves or left at dumpsites in an attempt to conceal acts of torture and summary execution of

these in custody. Because people disappear without any trace, families do not know whether their loved ones are alive or death (Chauncey, 2014).

### **Political oppression**

According to Helen (2013) various lesser forms of political oppression are often enacted as well. Individuals who pose a threat to those in power or do not share their political views may be arbitrarily imprisoned and either never brought to trial or subjected to grossly unfair trial procedures. Mass groups of people may be denied the right to vote or excluded from all forms of political participation or measures restricting people's freedom of movement may be enforced. These include forcible relocations, mass expulsions and denials of the right to seek asylum or return to their home.

### **Children in conflict /Child soldiers**

Amnesty international (2013), over the last ten years, two million children have been killed in conflict over one million have been orphaned over six million have been seriously injured or permanently disabled and over ten million have been left with serious psychological trauma. War affects every aspect of a child's development. Children affected by armed conflict can be injured or killed, uprooted from their homes communities internally displaced or refugees, orphaned or separated from their parents and families. Subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation, victims of trauma as a result of being exposed to violence deprived of education and recreation at risk of becoming child soldiers. Children are deliberately targeted as they are manipulated more easily than adults and can be indoctrinated to person crimes and atrocities without asking question (Howe 2013)

### **Forced Displacement of people**

According to Filibeck (2013) displacement in the context of genocide and armed conflicts represents a gross violation of the human rights to adequate housing. It constitutes forced evictions, characterized by violent removal of communities from the sources of what defines their adequate housing. Thus humanitarian action on behalf of the displaced in such a context is essential to secure this right. Humanitarian action in meeting housing needs of displaced people

is crucial for survival in the initial stage of displacement. Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to enhance resistance to disease and provides protection from the environment (Bobson, 2012).

### **Destruction of property**

Armed conflicts attributed greatly to destruction of properties like housing, economic down fall, and agriculture decline. This may lead to lack of essential basic needs for example adequate food, medication, and poor standard of living. Robinson (2014), state that food is not only a basic need but also fundamental right. It expresses one of the basic requirements for the guarantee of health and wellbeing which are essential for life. The right to food is therefore a right necessarily linked to fundamental right to life. The minimum expression of this right is consumption of adequate quantities of food sufficient quality for health and wellbeing. This means that every one requires access to food that is to recognize that everyone has the obligation to promote this right and the duty of others to respect and protect him or her against violation of the same right (Kant 2012)

Nicholson (2012) state that the rights to adequate health is an internationally recognized human right necessary for wellbeing of person, it is recognized as a “fundamental human right” and defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity. The realization of health as a right and social goal in situation of forced displacement is the more urgent. Like in all other situations, health care in disaster situations is valuable for promoting personal wellbeing. It “broadens an individual’s” range of opportunities, provides information that relieves worry or enable a person to plan how to cope with his or her situation and serves to affirm.

## **2.4 Challenges Encountered in solving Armed Conflict.**

### **Climate of Intimidation and Threats against Judges and Lawyers**

Judicial independence° is a cornerstone of effective criminal proceedings. While Uganda’s constitution and laws guarantee the independence of judges, this independence is not respected in practice, particularly for cases involving officials or army personnel. Members of legal



community described to Human Rights Watch multiple incidents where judges faced physical threats and intimidation. Private lawyers have also faced intimidation, physical threats by security personnel, and even detention, although judges have taken significant steps to prevent such efforts from being carried out.

### **Inadequate Independence and Capacity of Prosecutors**

The lack of independence of Ugandan prosecutors combined with their limited capacity are major concerns for credible, effective efforts to hold perpetrators of serious crimes to account, particularly where the perpetrators are state officials or linked to government. Under Uganda n law, prosecutors fall under the authority of the executive branch through the minister of justice, who is also the government's legal adviser. International standards highlight that such arrangements can create risks for prosecutors' actual and perceived independence. Furthermore, South Sudanese law states that prosecutors need approval to proceed with certain cases involving crimes against the state and public servants. (Amnesty international report 2015)

Prosecutors also generally pursue cases only where a formal complaint by a victim is brought to them or where police have arrested someone caught in the commission of a crime. This approach does not lend itself to investigating and prosecuting sensitive cases where many victims and witnesses can be expected to be reluctant to come forward and cases where a pattern of abuse is part of the definition of the crimes, such as crimes against humanity. The lack of prosecutorial independence is evident by the response to previous crimes.

### **Gaps and Inadequacies in the Law**

Lack of adequate substantive law on serious crimes; the offenses of war crimes and crimes against humanity are not included in the penal code. Offenses which underlie these serious crimes, such as murder and rape, are prohibited under domestic law. \_However, charging the atrocities committed only as individual murders and rapes would fail to capture their magnitude and gravity, in addition to their ethnically motivated character in many instances. South Sudanese law does not include command responsibility as a mode of criminal liability. This form of criminal responsibility is particularly important when leaders are implicated in responsibility for serious crimes. Command responsibility allows for liability of those who were not involved

in the direct commission of crimes, but were responsible for them due to their leadership positions. Moreover, under law, the president and members of the national legislature are immune from prosecution during their tenure with limited exceptions. With respect to the president, immunity may only be lifted in relation to treason, gross violations of the constitution, or gross misconduct, and only following a resolution approved by a two thirds majority of the legislature; limited conditions where immunity can be denied also exist for members of the legislature.

### **Witness Protection and Support**

Given the sensitive nature of trials for war crimes or crimes against humanity, witnesses in such trials can face serious risks. They may confront direct threats to the safety of their families and themselves before or after testifying in court. If they were victims of the crimes, they may also be in need of ongoing psychosocial support in the aftermath of testifying about deeply traumatic events. In circumstances where a conflict is ongoing or has only recently ended, the risks to all witnesses are particularly acute. There is no witness protection and support scheme in effect in, although judges sometimes issue protective measures on an ad hoc basis. Members of the legal community indicated that witnesses had faced intimidation and abuse in past cases.

### **Death Penalty**

The death penalty is an available punishment under South Sudanese law. South Sudan voted in favor of a moratorium on the death penalty at a UN General Assembly vote on the issue in 2012. Despite this, multiple sources indicated that several individuals were executed over the past year. International human rights law favors the abolition of capital punishment and Human Rights Watch believes the death penalty constitutes an inherently cruel and inhuman punishment. No international or hybrid war crimes tribunal allows the death penalty and the UN Secretary-General's 2004 report on justice and the rule of law recommended that the UN should never establish or participate in any tribunal that allows the death penalty.

## **2.5 Role of mass media in preventing armed conflicts**

Coleman (2014) defined mass media as the means that are used to communicate to the general public thus are platforms that influence the society. Mass media is that technology intended to reach a mass audience. It is the primary means of communication used to reach the vast majority of the general public. The most common platforms for mass media are news papers, magazines, radio, television and the internet. The general public typically relies on the mass media to provide information regarding political issues, social issues, entertainment and news in pop culture.

According to Walter (2012) the mass media has evolved significantly over time, before there was the internet, television, or the radio, there was the newspaper. The news paper was the original platform for mass media. For along period of time, the public relied on writers and journalists for the local news papers to provide them with the latest news in current events.

Centuries later, in the 1890s, came the invention of the radio. The radio would soon supersede the newspaper as the most pertinent source for mass media. Families would gather around the radio and listen to their favorite radio station programs to hear the latest news regarding politics, social issues and entertainment. Later on down the line came the invention of the television. The television would soon replace the radio for the most effective platform to reach the general public. Today the internet is the most relevant form of mass media and has become a major tool for news outlets. Since the evolution of the internet, the general public is now able to access those same news outlets in an instant with just a click of a mouse, instead of having to wait for scheduled programs. Through mass media, news outlets have a major influence on the general public and a major impact on the public's opinion on certain topics. In many cases, the mass media is the only source that the general public relies on for news. Hence the mass media also plays a critical role in educating the public; educational programs exist on media channels. (Steve 2009).

According to Olaleye (2004) mass media interventions can play a major role promoting democracy and human rights information to the vast majority of the population, but the question remains; do media messages influence behavior? Both theoretical and empirical evidence produces conflicting answers to this question. Amnesty international has warned of increasing

human rights violations in Uganda. Wide spread of human rights abuses by police and security forces against the opposition groups (Koontz, 2003).

Roenzweig (2010) defined good governance as the process of making and implementing decisions. It's not about making correct decisions but about the best possible process for making those decisions. Good governance has been said at various times to encompass; full respect of human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

However there is a significant degree of consensus that good governance relates to political and institutional processes and outcomes that are deemed necessary to achieve the goals of development. It has been said that good governance is the process whereby public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law. The true test of good governance is the degree to which it derives on the promise of human rights; civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. The key question is are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security (Kabat 2011)

Schwella (2009) state that the concept of good governance has been clarified by the work of the former commission on human rights. In its resolution 2000/64, the commission identified the key attributes of good governance which include; transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. By linking good governance to sustainable human development emphasizing principles such as accountability, participation, and the enjoyment of human rights expressly good governance creates an enabling environment conducive to enjoyment of human rights and prompting growth and sustainable human development.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

The review of extant literature shows that limited research has been done concerning armed conflict in particular. Subsequently, the existing body of knowledge on the same is highly limited. Moreover, there is conclusive agreement of the impact of armed conflict on the promotion of human rights yet human rights are considered to be crucial in the conduct of armed conflict.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology and instruments that were used in conducting the study. It covered the Research Design, Study Population, Sample Size, Data Sources, Data Collection Instruments, Data Validity and Reliability, Data Analysis and the Limitations faced during the study.

#### 3.1 Research design

The study used a case study design using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The qualitative research approach focused on collecting quality informative data from the respondents and that got in form of statements and narratives. The quantitative research focused on collecting descriptive and informative data which were used to develop tables and figures.

The time frame of the study was cross sectional. This enabled collection of sufficient data, the analysis and presentation of this data in order to meet the requirements of achieving a degree.

#### 3.3 Population size

The study population comprised of various groups which include; Human rights watch, United Nations Agencies, Government officials, Non-governmental organizations, Officials from invisible children and internally displaced persons.. Individuals are selected from each group to provide response for the study. The population was 63 derived using M.M (2005)

#### 3.4 Sample size and techniques

According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling refers to the formulation procedure of selecting the subjects or cases to be included in the sample. The sample size was 80 and this was established according to the table of Mugenda (2003). Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample because it allowed the researcher to acquire required information with respect to the objectives of the study. The subjects were handpicked because they possess the required

information. Therefore, respondents who possessed the required information were picked hence making the technique inexpensive and quick (Sekaran 2003)

### **3.5 Data collection methods and instruments**

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

Data was collected using questionnaires. The researcher developed a questionnaire that answered specific objective of the study for the respondents to complete in writing. The questionnaires were both open and close ended. Questionnaires were adopted by the researcher (Dillman, 2000) because they are elicit specific responses which are easy to analyze, compare among different groups and economical in terms of time and energy.

#### **3.5.2 Interview**

Face to face interview was conducted to get oral and verbal responses. Many of those interviewed were displaced people sheltering in IDP base or camps for internally displaced people (IDPs). In addition, Human rights watch interviewed other victims and witness living outside of the UN bases. Also interviewed were government and army officials, opposition leaders, international diplomats and senior UN officials.

Interviews with victims and witnesses were conducted confidentially and to the extent possible all interviews took place in privacy. Interviews took place in English, Swahili and Luo languages, with assistance from translators where necessary. Most interviews lasted 15 to 30 minutes and the vast majority took place in person although some interviews were conducted by telephone. All interviewees gave consent. No incentives were provided to interviewees. Interviewees were informed about the nature of Human Rights Watch's work and their option to stop the interview at any time or choose not to answer question. Witnesses and victims interviewed by human rights watch have not been named or otherwise identified to protect them from reprisal by the government or opposition forces.

### **3.5.3 Observations**

The researcher used observation to gather information of what has taken place in IDP Camps in Northern Uganda and the surrounding environment and review of related literature hence he will design an observation check.

### **3.5.4 Documentary review**

A lot of documents from human rights watch, government agencies, and other international organization have been reviewed to get clear information on armed conflict and human rights promotion in south Sudan.

### **3.6 Data source**

The researcher used both primary and secondary data.

#### **3.6.1 Primary data**

Primary data was used and this was generated from the field by direct contact with the victims and witnesses.

#### **3.6.2 Secondary data**

This source was also used since the data was published by reputable institutions, from journals, the internet various documents and other publications. Some of the data was got from the UNHCR, RDC, and District Councils in Northern Uganda.

### **3.7 Quality control**

#### **3.7.1 Validity**

The researcher used an expert validity tool. The researcher discussed with the supervisor and based on the discussion the right instruments were used to collect the data.



### **3.7.2 Reliability**

The researcher used test and re-test method to provide reliable data. The researcher visited the same area and conducted the same study after a period of one week to ensure that data got is consistent with the data that was generated in the first study.

### **3.8 Data processing and analysis**

Collected data was coded, edited and analyzed using the Microsoft excel and statistical package for social scientists (SPSS). The results from descriptive statistics were presented in tables for interpretation. For multi-purpose questions; data was transformed in the format for analysis while avoiding double counting. Correlation analysis was carried out to ascertain the relationship between the variables which was estimated using the Pearson's correlation test hypothesis.

Generally the analysis involved the use of special computer software packages to generate essential measures and statistics out of the data collected. This process also involved the uses of Microsoft excel and Ms Access software packages to enter analyze and tabulate data.

### **3.9 Ethical issues**

Throughout the research process, the researcher put into consideration the ethics of observing the right to privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of research subjects and informed consent from all subjects used in the study by ensuring that the researcher only engaged respondents who were willing to take part in the study.

The researcher presented the introduction letter from the university administration and a valid identification card to the local authorities who included the chairperson city councils and resident chiefs who permitted the researcher to conduct the research.

### **3.10 Limitations of the study**

A number of limitations were anticipated during the collection and compilation of this report.

The sample size used in this research was far small compared to the actual research possibility. The research results would not have fully and completely reflected what is in the field but the researcher minimized it to reduce the error from the results presented.

The time allowed to do this research was not enough to allow exhaustive study and obtain all the essential information for much more suitable conclusions. The researcher had to use both qualitative and quantitative methods to bring on better results.

Attitude, the researcher faced a problem of non-response from the respondents thinking that he was a spy and the problem was solved by the researcher, first by representing his introduction letter to the chief personnel in New vision and politely presents him to the respondents so as to get their cooperation.

Inadequate computer skills, the researcher faced a problem of inadequate computer skills during analysis stage by applying SPSS software.

Language barriers, the researcher faced a problem of language barrier as Ugandans few can speak English yet the questionnaires will be written in English. The researcher employed a research assistant to translate the English questionnaire in to Luo and Swahili.

The respondents did not want to divulge some information thinking that it was confidential. These however were assured of confidentiality and information availed to them that the researcher would not endanger them directly or indirectly.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter entails the discussion, analysis and presentation of findings in line with objectives and research questions of the study.

#### 4.1 Characteristics of Respondents

The respondent's bio-data was looked at in terms of gender, age, level of education, marital status, department and working experience in order to determine its contribution to the topic under study.

##### 4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

In order to establish the gender of the respondents that had accepted to take part in the study, respondents were asked to state their gender to determine its influence on the employee rights.

**Table 1 shows gender of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	30	60
Female	20	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Primary data*

It is evident from Table 1 that the majority of the respondents are male taking the largest percentage of 60% and the female taking the lowest percentage of 40%. This implies that the majority of new vision employees are male

##### 4.1.2 Age distribution of Respondents

In order to establish the age group that had accepted to take part in the study, respondents were asked to state their age to determine its influence of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts and human rights protection of IDP

**Table 2 shows age distribution of respondents**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-25	10	20
26-30	12	24
31-30	18	36
36-40	5	10
41-above	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Primary data*

Table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents are under the age group of 31 – 30 years taking the highest percentage of 36%. This implies that the employees of New vision are all above 18 years of age and clearly understand clearly understand role of mass media in prevention of armed conflicts.

#### **4.1.3 Level of Education**

In order to establish whether data was obtained from learned respondents, respondents were asked to state their education level to determine if education background has a relationship between mass media and armed conflicts.

**Table 3 show the level of education**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Certification	25	50
Diploma	20	40
Degree	5	10
Others	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data.

Table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents were certificate holders taking the highest percentage of 50 %. This implies that the majority of the respondents were educated and had diverse information on armed conflicts, human rights and crimes committed against civilians.

#### 4.1.4 Marital status

In order to get relevant data from the respondents, the researcher found it necessary to determine the marital status of the respondents

**Table 4 shows the marital status**

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	20	40
Married	25	50
Divorced	5	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

Table 4 shows that the majority of the respondents were married taking the highest percentage of 50%. This implies that the majority of New vision staff were mature and responsible.

#### 4.1.5 Department of Respondents

The researcher found it necessary to determine the various departments of respondents in order to get relevant data from the respondents

**Table 5 shows the departments of respondents.**

Department	Frequency	Percentage
Project monitoring	5	10
People and culture	5	10
Administration	5	10
Children and women protection	15	30

Legal	5	10
Humanitarian	15	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data

It is evident from table 5 that the majority of the respondents were from children and women protection department taking 30% and humanitarian section taking 30% respectively. This implies that the above staffs were involved in children and women affairs and humanitarian support to protect the rights of the IDPs and civilians in conflict zones because women and children are greatly affected by wars.

#### 4.1.6 Duration/Working experience

The researcher found it necessary to determine the working experience of respondents in order to get relevant data from the respondents

**Table 6 shows the working experience of respondents**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-3 years	5	10
4-7 years	20	40
8-10 years	15	30
11-above	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

Table 6 shows that the majority of the respondents had a working experience of 4 – 7 years taking the highest percentage of 40%. This implies that the new vision staff had dealt with the needs of the IDPs and human rights in Armed Conflict zones for a relatively longer period of time.

## 4.2 The First Objective of the study was to establish the causes of armed conflicts in Uganda

### 4.2.1 Ethnicity and tribalism have led to armed conflicts

The researcher asked the respondents whether Ethnicity and tribalism had led to armed conflicts and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 7 show responses on Ethnicity and tribalism**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	8	16
Agree	30	60
Not sure	2	4
Disagree	10	20
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data

Table 7 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Ethnicity and tribalism had led to armed conflicts were by 60% agree and 16% strongly agree respectively. This implies that Ethnicity and tribalism have led to armed conflicts in Uganda.

#### **4.2.2 Armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression**

The researcher asked the respondents whether armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 8 show responses on dictatorship and political oppression**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	4	8
Agree	26	52
Not sure	6	12
Disagree	14	28
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 8 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression whereby 52% agree and 8% strongly

agree respectively. This implies armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression in Uganda.

#### 4.2.3 Economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts

The researcher asked the respondents whether economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 9 show response on Economic marginalization and poverty**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	4	8
Agree	25	50
Not sure	5	10
Disagree	16	32
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 9 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts whereby 50% agree and 8 strongly agreed respectively. This implies that economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts in Uganda.

#### 4.2.4 Resource competition has led to armed conflicts

The researcher asked the respondents whether Resource competition has led to armed conflicts and following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 10 shows responses on resource competition**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	6	12
Agree	34	68
Not sure	2	4



Disagree	8	16
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

It is evident from table 10 that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that Resource competition like land, water and pasture has led to armed conflicts whereby 68% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Resource competition has resulted into armed conflicts.

#### **4.2.5 Lack of effective government institutions, corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts**

The researcher asked the respondents whether Lack of effective government institutions, corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts and following responses were obtained as below;

#### **Table 11 shows responses on lack of effective government institutions, corruption and bad governance**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	20	40
Agree	12	24
Not sure		
Disagree	18	36
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table11 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that lack of effective government institutions, corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts taking the highest percentage of 40% and 24% strongly agreed and agreed respectively with this statement. This implies that lack of effective government institutions; corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts

### 4.3 The Second objective of the study was to explore forms of Human Rights Abuses in Armed Conflict zones

#### 4.3.1 Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones.

The researcher asked the respondents whether Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 12 shows responses on Genocide and massacres**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	36	72
Agree	10	18
Not sure		
Disagree		
Strongly Disagree	4	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 12 indicates that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones whereby 72% strongly agreed and 18% agreed respectively. This implies that Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones.

#### 4.3.2 Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones

The researcher asked the respondents whether sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 13 shows responses on Sexual violence**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	25	50
Agree	10	20
Not sure	5	10
Disagree		

Strongly Disagree	10	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 13 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones whereby 50% strongly agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones.

#### 4.3.3 War crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones

The researcher asked whether war crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones and the following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 14 shows responses on war crimes**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	30	60
Agree	10	20
Not sure		
Disagree	10	20
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 14 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that war crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones whereby 60% strongly agreed and 20% agreed respectively. This implies that war crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones.

#### 4.3.5 Torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones

The researcher asked the respondents whether torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones and the following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 15 shows responses on torture and detentions without trial**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
----------	-----------	------------

Strongly Agree	21	42
Agree	19	38
Not sure		
Disagree	10	20
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 15 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones whereby 38% agreed and 42% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones.

#### 4.3.6 Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones

The researcher asked the respondents whether children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones and the following responses were obtained as below.

**Table 16 shows responses on child soldiers**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	30	60
Agree	20	40
Not sure		
Disagree		
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 16 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones whereby 40% agreed and 60% strongly disagreed respectively. This implies that Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones.

#### 4.3.7 There has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones

The researcher asked the respondents whether there has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones and the following responses were obtained as follows;

**Table 17 shows responses on forced and mass displacement of civilian**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	10	20
Agree	36	72
Not sure		
Disagree	4	8
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 17 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones whereby 72% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones.

#### **4.3.8 There has been destruction of property in conflict zones**

The researcher asked the respondents whether there has been destruction of property in conflict zones and following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 18 shows responses on destruction of property in conflict zones**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	2	4
Agree	48	96
Not sure		

Disagree		
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 18 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there has been destruction of property in conflict zones whereby 96% agreed and 4% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there has been destruction of property in conflict zones.

#### 4.3.9 There has been humanitarian crisis in war zones

The research asked the respondents whether there has been humanitarian crisis in war zones and the following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 19 shows responses on humanitarian crisis in war zones**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree		
Agree	50	100
Not sure		
Disagree		
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 19 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement there has been humanitarian crisis in war zones whereby 100% agreed This implies that there has been humanitarian crisis in war zones

#### 4.4 The Third Objective of the study was to explore challenges encountered in ensuring Human Rights in Armed Conflict

#### 4.4.1 There is Intimidation and threats against judges

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is Intimidation and threats against judges and the following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 20 shows responses on intimidation and threats against judges**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	10	20
Agree	25	50
Not sure	5	10
Disagree	10	20
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 20 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there is Intimidation and threats against judges whereby 50% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies there is Intimidation and threats against judges

#### 4.4.2 There is gaps and inadequacies in the law

The researcher asked the respondents whether there are gaps and inadequacies in the law and the following responses were obtained as below;

**Table 21 shows responses on gaps and inadequacies in the law**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	6	12
Agree	26	52
Not sure	4	8
Disagree	14	28
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 21 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there are gaps and inadequacies in the law whereby 52% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there are gaps and inadequacies in the law

#### 4.4.3 There is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors and the following responses were obtained as below

**Table 22 shows responses on lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	10	20
Agree	35	70
Not sure		
Disagree	5	10
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 22 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors were by 70% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors

#### 4.4.4 There is inadequate fair trial for war criminals

The researcher asked the respondents whether there is inadequate fair trial for war criminals and the following responses were obtained as below

**Table 23 shows responses on inadequate fair trial for war criminals**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	5	10
Agree	35	70
Not sure	5	10
Disagree	5	10



Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 23 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there is inadequate fair trial for war criminals whereby 70% agreed and 10% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there is inadequate fair trial for war criminals

#### 4.4.4 Absence of witness protection and support

The researcher asked the respondents whether Absence of witness protection and support and the following responses were obtained as below

**Table 24 shows responses on Absence of witness protection and support**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	6	12
Agree	34	68
Not sure	2	4
Disagree	8	16
Strongly Disagree		
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: primary data

Table 24 indicates that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there absence of witness protection and support where by 68% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there is absence of witness protection and support

## 4.2. Discussion of the findings

#### **4.2.1 Causes of armed conflicts in Uganda**

The researcher found out that ethnicity has led to armed conflicts Oystein (2015) states that African the conflicts in the new state of south Sudan have tended to interpret them as between the age-old antagonistic “tribes” of the Dinka and Nuer. An earlier and influential generation of anthropologists and Africanists (notably E.E.Evans-Pritchard and Geoffrey Lienhardt) described the south Sudanese region as one of the leaderless “stateless societies”. More recent historian’s accounts have seen tribes and Chiefs as “inventions” of colonial rule with imagined myths of identity and creation. Many have argued that local chiefs have existed at least since the colonial era-but were they in reality the representatives of local groups or of the central government? Accounts of the southern Sudanese independence movements have describe the changing relationships between the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and those who were seen, or saw themselves, as local chiefs

The research study shows that armed conflicts have emerged to lack of democracy and rule of law in South Sudan. The complex and contradictory nature of political power in south Sudan exemplifies and perhaps even exceeds that of the rest of Africa. Anyone seeking to understand this complexity, rather than applying any of these old chiefs, will now have to start with Leonard’s important and sophisticated book. It is perhaps not an easy read for those who know nothing of earlier literature on the region, and journalist or students with little knowledge of south Sudan might do better to start with straight forward works such as Douglas Johnson’s the Root cause of Sudan civil wars(Curry, 2012).

The study shows that the conflicts in Uganda have emerged due to economic marginalization and poverty Failure of the social contract- this derives from the view that social stability is based on hypothetical social contract between the people and the government. People accept state authority so long as state delivers services and provide reasonable economic conditions. With economic stagnation or decline, worsening state services, social contract breaks down and violence result hence high and rising levels of poverty and declaim in state services will expected to cause conflicts.

#### **4.2.2 Forms of Human Rights Abused in Armed Conflict**

According to Howe (2013) to violate the basic human rights is to deny individual their fundamental moral entitlements. It is a sense to treat them as if they are less than human and undeserving of respect and dignity. Examples are acts typically deemed “crimes against humanity” including genocide, torture, slavery, rape, enforced sterilization, deliberate starvation.

The study revealed that genocide and massacres have been reported in conflict zones .Kuperman (2012) states that the number of deaths related to combat and the collateral damage caused by warfare are only a small part of the tremendous amount of suffering and devastation caused by conflicts. Over the course of protracted conflict, assaults on political rights and fundamental right to life are typically widespread. Some of the gravest violations of rights to life are massacres, the starvation of entire populations and genocide. Genocide is commonly understood as the international extermination of a single ethnic, racial, or religious group, Killing group members, causing them serious bodily or mental harm, imposing measures to prevent birth or forcibly transferring children all ways to bring about the destruction of a group. Genocide is often regarded as the most offensive against humanity (shepherd 2013).

The study shows that war crimes have been committed .According to Kofi Annan (2008) the term “war crime” refers to a violation of the rules of justice in war by an individual, whether military or civilian. The laws of armed conflict prohibit attacks on civilians and the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering or long term environmental damage, other war crimes including taking hostages, firing on localities that are undefended and without military significance such as hospitals or schools, inhuman treatment of prisoners, including biological experiments and the pillage or purposeless destruction of property. Although clearly out lowed by international law such war crimes are common.

The study indicates that women have been subjected to sexual harassment and violence. Curry (2012) notes that women and girls are often raped by soldiers or forced into prostitution. For a long time the international community has failed to address the problem of sexual violence during armed conflict. However sexual assaults which often involve sexual mutilation, sexual humiliation and forced pregnancy are quite common. Such crimes are motivated in part by the long-held view that women are the “spoils” of war to which soldiers are entitled. Trafficking in women is a form of sexual slavery in which women are transported across national borders and

marketed for prostitution. These so-called “comfort women” are another example of institutionalized sexual violence against women during war time.

According to Mawa (2013) sexual violence is sometimes viewed as a way to destroy male and community pride or humiliate men who cannot (protect) their women. It is also used to silence women who are politically active or simply inflict terror upon the population at large.

The study shows that civilians have been subjected to torture and other inhuman practices. Rather than simply killing off what populations, government forces may carry out programs of torture. Torture can be either physical or psychological and aims at the humiliation or annihilation of the dignity of the person. Physical torture might include mutilation, beating and electric shocks to lips, gums and genitals. In psychological torture detainees are sometimes deprived of food and water for long periods, kept standing upright for hours, deprived of sleep. Government forces “take people in to custody hold them in secret, and then refuse to acknowledge responsibility for their where about or fate. This abduction of person typically intended to secure information and spread terror. In most cases interrogations involve threats and torture and those who are arrested are subsequently killed. Corpses are buried in unmarked graves or left at dumpsites in an attempt to conceal acts of torture and summary execution of these in custody. Because people disappear without any trace, families do not know whether their loved ones are alive or death (Chauncey 2014).

The study shows that children have been recruited as child soldiers .Amnesty international (2013), over the last ten years, two million children have been killed in conflict over one million have been orphaned over six million have been seriously injured or permanently disabled and over ten million have been left with serious psychological trauma. War affects every aspect of a child’s development. Children affected by armed conflict can be injured or killed, uprooted from their homes communities internally displaced or refugees, orphaned or separated from their parents and families. Subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation, victims of trauma as a result of being exposed to violence deprived of education and recreation at risk of becoming child soldiers. Children are deliberately targeted as they are manipulated more easily than adults and can be indoctrinated to person crimes and atrocities without asking question (Howe 2013)

The study revealed that civilians have been Forcefully Displacement from their homes due to insurgences. According to Filibeck (2013) displacement in the context of genocide and armed conflicts represents a gross violation of the human rights to adequate housing. It constitutes forced evictions, characterized by violent removal of communities from the sources of what defines their adequate housing. Thus humanitarian action on behalf of the displaced in such a context is essential to secure this right. Humanitarian action in meeting housing needs of displaced people is crucial for survival in the initial stage of displacement. Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to enhance resistance to disease and provides protection from the environment (Bobson, 2012).

The study shows that there has been Destruction of property due to armed conflicts. Armed conflicts attributed greatly to destruction of properties like housing, economic down fall, and agriculture decline. This may lead to lack of essential basic needs for example adequate food, medication, and poor standard of living. Robinson (2014), state that food is not only a basic need but also fundamental right. It expresses one of the basic requirements for the guarantee of health and wellbeing which are essential for life. The right to food is therefore a right necessarily linked to fundamental right to life. The minimum expression of this right is consumption of adequate quantities of food sufficient quality for health and wellbeing. This means that every one requires access to food that is to recognize that everyone has the obligation to promote this right and the duty of others to respect and protect him or her against violation of the same right (Kant 2012)

#### **4.2.3 Challenges Encountered in Ensuring Human Rights in Armed Conflict.**

The study shows that there is still a Climate of Intimidation and Threats against Judges and Lawyers .Judicial independence is a cornerstone of effective criminal proceedings. WhileUganda's constitution and laws guarantee the independence of judges, this independence is not respected in practice, particularly for cases involving officials or army personnel. Members of South Sudan's legal community described to Human Rights Watch multiple incidents where judges faced physical threats and intimidation. (Human Rights Watch report-2013)

The study revealed Inadequate Independence and Capacity of Prosecutors International standards require prompt, thorough, independent, and impartial investigation and prosecution. At the same time, investigation and prosecution of serious crimes can be extremely complex. For example,

demonstrating the responsibility of perpetrators who may have been leaders far removed from crime scenes, or the systematic and widespread nature of crimes can pose tough challenges.

The lack of independence of prosecutors combined with their limited capacity are major concerns for credible, effective efforts to hold perpetrators of serious crimes to account, particularly where the perpetrators are state officials or linked to government. Under law, prosecutors fall under the authority of the executive branch through the minister of justice, who is also the government's legal adviser. International standards highlight that such arrangements can create risks for prosecutors' actual and perceived independence. Furthermore, the law states that prosecutors need approval to proceed with certain cases involving crimes against the state and public servants.

The study shows that lacks adequate substantive law on serious crimes; the offenses of war crimes and crimes against humanity are not included in the South Sudanese penal code. Offenses which underlie these serious crimes, such as murder and rape, are prohibited under domestic law. However, charging the atrocities committed only as individual murders and rapes would fail to capture their magnitude and gravity, in addition to their ethnically motivated character in many instances.

The study shows absence of Witness Protection and Support given the sensitive nature of trials for war crimes or crimes against humanity, witnesses in such trials can face serious risks. They may confront direct threats to the safety of their families and themselves before or after testifying in court. If they were victims of the crimes, they may also be in need of ongoing psychosocial support in the aftermath of testifying about deeply traumatic events. In circumstances where a conflict is ongoing or has only recently ended, the risks to all witnesses are particularly acute. There is no witness protection and support scheme in effect in South Sudan, although judges sometimes issue protective measures on an ad hoc basis. Members of the South Sudanese legal community indicated that witnesses had faced intimidation and abuse in past cases

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

Having completed the study, presented data and analyzed the findings this chapter reviews the outcomes of the study in line with the researcher objectives.

#### 5.1. Summary of the findings

It is evident from Table 1 that the majority of the respondents are male taking the largest percentage of 60% and the female taking the lowest percentage of 40%. This implies that the majority of new vision employees are male

Table 2 indicates that the majority of the respondents are under the age group of 31 – 30 years taking the highest percentage of 36%. This implies that the employees of new vision are all above 18 years of age and clearly understand clearly understand role of human rights and IDPS affairs and needs.

Table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents were certificate holders taking the highest percentage of 50 %. This implies that the majority of the respondents were educated and had diverse information on armed conflicts, human rights and crimes committed against civilians.

Table 4 shows that the majority of the respondents were married taking the highest percentage of 50%. This implies that the majority of new vision staffs were mature and responsible.

It is evident from table 5 that the majority of the respondents were from children and women protection department taking 30% and humanitarian section taking 30% respectively. This implies that the above staffs were involved in children and women affairs and humanitarian support to protect the rights of the IDPs and civilians in conflict zones because women and children are greatly affected by wars

Table 6 shows that the majority of the respondents had a working experience of 4 – 7 years taking the highest percentage of 40%. This implies that the new vision staff had dealt with the needs of the IDPs and human rights in Armed Conflict zones for a relatively longer period of time.

Table 7 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Ethnicity and tribalism had led to armed conflicts were by 60% agree and 16% strongly agree respectively. This implies that Ethnicity and tribalism have led to armed conflicts.

Table 8 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression whereby 52% agree and 8% strongly agree respectively. This implies armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression.

Table 9 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts whereby 50% agree and 8 strongly agreed respectively. This implies that economic marginalization and poverty have led to armed conflicts.

It is evident from table 10 that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that Resource competition like land, water and pasture has led to armed conflicts whereby 68% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Resource competition has resulted into armed conflicts

Table11 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that lack of effective government institutions, corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts taking the highest percentage of 40% and 24% strongly agreed and agreed respectively with this statement. This implies that lack of effective government institutions; corruption and bad governance have led to armed conflicts



Table 12 indicates that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones whereby 72% strongly agreed and 18% agreed respectively. This implies that Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones.

Table 13 shows that majority of the respondents are in agreement that Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones whereby 50% strongly agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones.

Table 14 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that war crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones whereby 60% strongly agreed and 20% agreed respectively. This implies that war crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones.

Table 15 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones whereby 38% agreed and 42% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that Torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones.

Table 16 shows that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones whereby 40% agreed and 60% strongly disagreed respectively. This implies that Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones.

Table 17 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones whereby 72% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones.

Table 18 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there has been destruction of property in conflict zones whereby 96% agreed and 4% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there has been destruction of property in conflict zones.

Table 19 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement there has been humanitarian crisis in war zones whereby 100% agreed This implies that there has been humanitarian crisis in war zones.

Table 20 indicates that the majority of the respondents are in agreement that there is Intimidation and threats against judges whereby 50% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively. This implies there is Intimidation and threats against judges

Table 21 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there are gaps and inadequacies in the law whereby 52% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there are gaps and inadequacies in the law

Table 22 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors were by 70% agreed and 20% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors

Table 23 shows that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there is inadequate fair trial for war criminals whereby 70% agreed and 10% strongly agreed respectively, this implies that there is inadequate fair trial for war criminals

Table 24 indicates that the majority of the respondents were in agreement that there absence of witness protection and support where by 68% agreed and 12% strongly agreed respectively. This implies that there is absence of witness protection and support

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The study revealed that mass media has played a role in prevention of armed conflicts and has promoted human rights in Uganda . During the study, it was found out that most armed conflict violates human rights. However, the study showed a highly positive relationship between armed conflict and human rights promotion since armed conflicts violate human rights. The study showed different forms of human rights abuses like genocide, massacres, forced displacement of people, humanitarian crisis, child soldier, sexual violence, torture and extra judicial killings of civilians .the findings showed challenges to promoting human rights which included lack of independent judicial system, inadequate laws, absence of witness protection. Conclusively, the

researcher found out that armed conflict has a positive influence on the promotion of human rights. Therefore, as a recommendation to the Human Rights Watch is that they should employ strategic policies of promoting human rights and mitigating armed conflict.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

From the findings and summary, the researcher recommends that first and foremost, the government of Uganda stopping armed conflicts and promote human rights of civilians in the country.

#### **Humanitarian Aid**

The UN and the government of Uganda should increase on the humanitarian Aid this will reduce on the humanitarian crisis in conflict zones and IDP camps which have been gravely endangered the delicately-balanced emergency feeding program me keeping hundreds of thousands of civilian starving.

#### **Denouncing use of child soldiers,**

The UN and AU should strongly condemn the use of child soldiers, by correctly pointing out that it is unlawful to deploy children as combatants whether or not they were forcibly recruited or joined on their own accord. The Rome statute of the international criminal court classifies the use of child soldiers as a war crime

#### **Ceasefire and peace talks**

The UN should work with other partners like African union, United Nations and European Union to facilitate peace talks and cease fire between fighting groups to allow the return of IDPs to their home communities and also stop massacres.

#### **Protection of IDP civilians**

The UN should protect the rights of IDPs and refugees to return to their areas of origin and also ensure that all forces and individuals involved or reported to be involved in violations of the rights of IDPs vulnerable groups and other civilians will be transparently investigated and held accountable to the appropriate authorities.

### **Free movement and access of humanitarian workers to conflict zones**

The government of Uganda should guarantee unimpeded and unrestricted access for humanitarian workers and assistance to reach all needy people throughout Warrap including the removal of all restrictions and procedures that may hinder free movement and access by land and air without escort.

### **Voluntary return of refugees and protection of witnesses**

UN should ensure that the principle of voluntary return is fully respected and is not tempered within any shape or form, consistent with general UN return principles. And protect witnesses against war criminals

### **Transfer of war criminal to ICC**

UN should forward war criminal to the ICC in the Hague since the local courts are weak and not independent to conduct trials of senior rebels and army officers implicated in crimes against humanity and also condemning all acts of violence and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law

### **Protection of women and children**

Requesting the African Union, working closely with the United Nations to develop the detailed terms of reference and modalities for the functioning of the joint humanitarian facilitation and monitoring unit and Protecting women and children from sexual violence and child enslavement and child soldier and also endeavor, through the joint Humanitarian facilitation and monitoring unit, to identify ways and means of rebuilding confidence and trust in Warrap and defusing tensions among the communities.

### **Investigation of crimes against humanity**

The UN and ICC should under take concrete measures to end impunity through immediate investigation of all ceases of violations including those brought to its attention by the UN, AU and other sources. Ensure that the independent investigation committee is enacted and all individuals and groups accused of human rights violations are brought to justice without delay.

Establish a fair system, respectful of local traditions that will allow abused women to bring charges against alleged perpetrators, and deployment of human rights monitors.

#### **5.4 Areas of further research**

The study did not exhaust all the independent variable Armed conflicts in the promotion of human rights thus a need for other researchers to conduct an exhaustive study on variables under listed.

- Role of international community in protection of IDPs.
- Impact of Humanitarian access and improvement of IDPs wellbeing.
- Role of International law in protection of IDPs.
- Role of Humanitarian law in protection of IDPs.

## REFERENCES

- Goodwill-Gill .S. Guy, (2012); *The Refugee in International Law* Fourth Edition.
- Gorman F. Robert (2013); *Refugee Aid and Development theory and Practice*
- Hampton Janie (2008) *internally displaced people*
- Harrel-Bond Barbara (2011); *Imposing Aid; Emergency Assistance to Refugees.*
- Forsythe P. David (2007); *Humanitarian Politics.*
- Finnis John (1980); *Natural Law and Natural Rights*
- Pictet Jean (1966); *The principles of International Humanitarian Law.*
- Steiner J. Henry and Philip Alston (2000) *International Human Rights in context! Law, Politics, morals.*
- Terry Fiona (2002); *The Paradox of Humanitarian Action*
- The Sphere Project (2000); *Humanitarian charter and Minimum standards in Disaster Response*
- Vassal – Adams Guy (1994); *An Agenda for International Action.*
- Sieghart Paul, (1983); *The International Law of Human Rights*
- Shepherd W. George and Ved P. Nanda (1985) *Human Rights and third world development*
- Wicker Brian and Fred Van Tersel (1995); *Humanitarian*

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

Dear respondent,

My name is **Atugonza Immaculate**, student of Kampala International University pursuing Bachelors degree of Mass Communication. I am carrying out a study research entitled “**Mass media and armed conflict in Uganda a case study of Red Pepper**”. You are among the respondents randomly selected to provide information. Please you are requested to respond to the questions by Ticking on the appropriate box or write a brief statement where applicable. The information you provide shall be kept confidential and for academic purposes only.

#### SECTION A: BIO OF THE RESPONDENTS

##### 1. Gender

A	Male	
B	Female	

##### 2. Age

A	18 – 30	
B	31 – 40	
C	41 – 50	
D	51 – 60	
E	61 – Above	

##### 3. Level of Education (Tick where appropriate)

Certificate A	Diploma B	Degree C	Others D

#### 4. Marital Status

A	Single	
B	Married	
C	Divorced	

Specify .....

#### 5. Working department in UN MISS

No.	Department	Tick
A	Project monitoring	
B	People and culture	
C	Administration	
D	Child and women protection	
E	Legal	
F	humanitarian	

#### 6. Duration/Working experience

No,	Years	Tick
A	1 – 3	
B	4 – 7	
C	8 – 10	
D	11 & Above	



**SECTION B: CAUSES OF ARMED CONFLICTS IN UGANDA**

Using a Likert scale of 1 – 5 to rate the following alternatives from A –I where 1 – strongly Agree (SA), 2 – Agree (A), 3- not Sure (NS), 4 - Disagree (D) and 5 - Strongly Disagree (SD)

Tick where appropriate

No	Statement	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
A	Ethnicity and tribalism have led to armed conflicts					
B	Armed conflicts have been as a result of dictatorship and political oppression					
C	Economic depression and poverty have led to armed conflicts					
D	Resource competition have led to armed conflicts					
E	Lack of effective government institutions have led to armed conflicts					
F	Corruption has led to armed conflicts					
g	Bad governance has led to armed conflicts					

**SECTION C: FORMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN ARMED CONFLICT ZONES**

Using a Likert scale of 1 – 5 to rate the following alternatives from A – I where 1 – strongly Agree (SA), 2 – Agree (A), 3- not Sure (NS), 4 - Disagree (D) and 5 - Strongly Disagree (SD)

Tick where appropriate

No	Statement	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
A	Genocide and massacres have been carried out in armed conflict zones					
B	Sexual violence has been committed in armed conflict zones					
C	War crimes have been committed in armed conflict zones					
D	Torture and detentions without trial have been carried out in armed conflict zones					
E	Children have been recruited as child soldiers in armed conflict zones					
F	There has been Forced and mass displacement of civilians in war zones					
G	There has been destruction of property in conflict zones					
H	There has been humanitarian crisis in war zones					

**SECTION D: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICT**

Using a Likert scale of 1 – 5 to rate the following alternatives from A – I where 1 – strongly Agree (SA), 2 – Agree (A), 3- not Sure (NS), 4 - Disagree (D) and 5 - Strongly Disagree (SD)

No	Statement	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
A	There is Intimidation and threats against judges					
B	There are gaps and inadequacies in the law					
C	There is lack of independence and capacity of prosecutors					
D	Absence of witness protection and support					
E	There is inadequate fair trial for war criminals					
F	There are weak courts to conduct domestic trials for crimes against humanity					

**APPENDIX B:  
INTERVIEW GUIDE**

I want to thank you for taking your time to meet with me today. My name is **Atugonza Immaculate** a student of Kampala International University pursuing Bachelors degree of Mass Communication. I am carrying out a study research entitled “**Mass media and armed conflict in Uganda, a case study of Red Pepper**”. You have been purposively selected because of your strategic position in new vision and the interview will take about 15 minutes. All responses will be kept confidential and will purely be for academic purposes.

1. Have there been reports of genocide and massacres in the camp?  
.....
2. Do the IDPs have access to humanitarian assistance?  
.....
3. Have there been reports of sexual violence against women and girls?  
.....
4. Have there been reports of recruiting children as child soldiers?  
.....
5. Are there reports of torture and detention of civilian population?  
.....
6. Have there been crimes against humanity committed against IDPs?  
.....
7. Do the IDPs have freedom to movement and residence?  
.....
8. Are there independent local courts and tribunals to try war criminals?  
.....
9. Do the IDPs have witness protection and support during domestic trials?  
.....

**Thanks for your co-operation**

**APPENDIX C:**  
**ACTION PLAN 2017– 2018**

Month	OCT 2017	NOV 2017	FEB 2018	MAR 2018	APRIL &MAY 2018	JUNE & JULY 2018	AUG 2018	SEPT 2018	OCT 2018	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Activities										
Formulation of research topic										Researcher & supervisor
Proposal writing										Researcher
Approval proposal										Supervisor
Data collection										Researcher
Data analysis										Researcher
Report writing & approval										Researcher & supervisor
Presentation of the report										