

**DISARMAMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN KARAMOJA
REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KOTIDO TOWN COUNCIL,
KOTIDO DISTRICT, NORTH EASTERN UGANDA**

BY:

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I, **Lochoro Albina Akwar**, declare that, this dissertation has not been presented to any institution of higher learning before for any similar award.

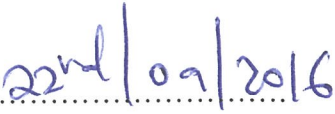
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been carried out under my supervision and the report is ready for submission to the Academic Board with my due approval.

Signed.....

Date

SUPERVISOR: Mrs. Eleanor Barongo Mulegi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents for their encouraging and continued advice during my academic struggle, May God bless you abundantly.

I would like also to recognize the effort of the following persons my Parents Akwar James, Lopusian Luchia. Not Forgetting My Family Members Adong Rosalia, Apaleon John Bosco, Achusan Linda Faith, Catherine Achilla Lomuria Vicky And Grace Akid, Emma, my friend Halima and Maimuna And Awasa Cosmas Adyebo. for their advice and encouraging words may God bless you all thanks

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Purpose of the study	5
1.4. Objectives of the study	5
1.5. Research questions.	6
1.6. Scope of the study	6
1.6.1 <i>Geographical scope</i>	6
1.6.2 <i>Contextual Scope</i>	6
1.6.3 <i>Time Scope</i>	6
1.7 Significance of the study.	6
1.7.1 To the community.....	7
1.7.2 To the government or policy makers.....	7
1.7.3 To the researcher	7
CHAPTER TWO.....	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 Conceptual framework	8
2.3.1 Disarmament.....	8

2.2 The Theoretical Framework	9
2.3 Review of Literature.....	10
2.3.1. Causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council? 10	
2.3.2 Impacts of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council?	17
2.3.3 Solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council? 21	
2.4 Related Studies	22
2.5 Emerging gaps from the literature	23
CHAPTER THREE.....	24
METHODOLOGY	24
3.0 Introduction	24
3.1 Research design	24
3.2 Study area	24
3.3 Study population.....	25
3.4. Sample size	25
3.5 Sampling procedure.....	26
3.6. Data collection.....	26
3.7 Data analysis.....	27
3.8 Ethical considerations.....	27
3.9 Limitations to the study	27
CHAPTER FOUR	29
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	29
4.0 Introduction	29
4.1. Profile of the respondents.....	29
4.1.1 Sex of the respondents.....	29
4.1.2. Age of the Respondents:.....	30
4.1.3. Respondent’s qualification:	32
4.4. Employment level;.....	33
4.5. The relationship between Disarmament and Human Rights violations.	34

In investigating deeper into the above objective I came up with the research question “Is there any correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation in Kotido district?.....	34
4.2. The causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities.	35
4.3. The impact of Disarmament on human rights.	36
4.4. The solutions to Human Rights violation because of Disarmament.	38
4.5. Interpretation of the data	40
 CHAPTER FIVE	43
SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSSION AND RECCOMMENDATION .	43
5.0 Introduction	43
5.1. Summary of major findings.....	43
5.2. Conclusions	44
5.3. Recommendations.	45
5.4 Areas for further research.....	46
REFERENCES	47
APPENDICES	50
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR RESPONDENTS.	50
APPENDIX II: SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES.....	53
APPENDIX III: FIELD BUDGET.....	54

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Showing the Distribution of Study Sample Size.....	25
Table 2: Showing respondents by sex:	30
Table 3: Showing age of the respondents:.....	31
Table 4: Showing respondent qualification:	32
Table 5: Showing employment level of the respondent	33
Table 6: Showing the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities.	35
Table 7: Showing the response of the people on Disarmament impact on human rights.	36
Table 8: Showing how Disarmament impact Human Rights in the local communities.....	37
Table 9: Showing local people response to the solutions of Human Rights violation because of Disarmament.....	38
Table 10: Showing the solutions to Human Rights violations.	39

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBOs :	Community Based Organizations
CSOs :	Civil Society Organizations
DV:	Dependent Variable
IV	Independent Variables
LC:	Local Council
NGOs:	Nongovernmental Organizations
OHCHR :	Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN:	United Nations
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNHCHR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UHRC:	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UNMISS:	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UPDF:	Uganda Peoples Defence Force

ABSTRACT

Study was conducted on the Impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violations in Kotido town council Kotido District – Karamoja sub region. I decided to carry out on this particular topic due to the prevailing issues on Human Rights violations in the area. The purpose of the study was to examine the Impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council. Therefore a sample was drawn to represent the entire population, it consisted of 120 respondents both males and females from various categories and groups such as the rural parishes, education committee, town council technical staff, politicians and the private sector. The study was both quantitative and qualitative, Sampling methods used were simple random sampling using lottery method, stratified random sampling and judgmental method, and the main instruments used for data collection were questionnaires, interviews, observation and focus group discussions. Based on the findings, it was observed in the relationship/correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation that Disarmament leads to Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions, Torture and ill- treatment, Looting and Destruction of Property, Unlawful Killings and Excessive Use of Force. Looking at the major causes of Human Rights violations during Disarmament exercise, it was found out that the major causes of Human Rights violations during Disarmament exercise are, Ignorance of the locals over their rights, Absence of strong leadership, Absence of Human Rights commission in the local communities which lead to Torture and death, Theft and destruction of property among others like, unlawful killings, and arbitrary detention during cordon and search.

Later, it was found out that the solution to this is through Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, Punishing the Human Rights violators, and Introducing a neutral body. Lastly I came up with some possible recommendations on areas pertaining Human Rights violations in the district like for example the government has to compensate victims of unlawful killings, torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detention, and looting by the government forces and to set up an independent commission to study the district situation.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

The chapter contains in it the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and definition of the key concepts

Background of the study

Globally, the World Disarmament Campaign was founded in 1979 by Fenner Brockway and Philip Noel Baker to work for the implementation of the policies agreed at the 1978 Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly. The Final Document of that session was signed by every then member of the UN. It included a Programme of Action relating to all types of weapons, from the nukes that have the capacity to destroy the whole of civilization to the small arms that have been responsible for millions of deaths in the many conflicts that have racked the world since 1945. It's also notably observable that countries like Iraq, Somalia, Central Africa and South Sudan among others have remained in prolonged conflicts due to the fact that their local governments and international peace keeping bodies like UN have failed to design appropriate strategies that can be used to disarm the rebels and individuals with illegal arms. Nuclear disarmament has been one of the core aspirations of the international community since the first use of nuclear weapons in 1945. A nuclear war, even a limited one, would have global humanitarian and environmental consequences, and thus it is a responsibility of all governments, including those of non-nuclear countries, to protect their citizens and engage in processes leading to a world without nuclear weapons. Now a new process has been established by the United Nations General Assembly, an Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) to Take Forward Multilateral Nuclear Disarmament Negotiations. The OEWG convened at the UN offices in Geneva on May 14, 2013.

Disarmament programme in Africa according to Mkutu Kennedy et al 2007 is said to have began way back in 1945 after the Second World War but it is said to have gained practical meaning following the resolutions of the world disarmament campaign founded and championed in 1979

by Fenner and Philip. Disarmament in Africa is also basically noted to have gained more meaning only after the attainment of independence by most states exemplified by Rwanda that last encountered turmoil in 1994.

Several years after Uganda became a British protectorate in 1894, Karamoja as a region remained un-administered by the British for long because the semi-arid conditions in the region were not attractive for the production of cash crops like cotton and coffee to service the industries in England. Karamoja, however, offered significant opportunity for trade in ivory and slaves by Arab, Greek but mainly Abyssinian (Ethiopian) and Swahili (Welch 1969:51). As the numbers of elephants in the region reduced, the value of ivory increased and traders increasingly offered to exchange firearms for ivory (Barber, 1964:16). Modern arms were exchanged for ivory and slaves, which ignited a weapons proliferation in the region. The arms eased the process of acquiring stock by the Karimojong who began raiding. It is argued that some of the traders were involved in some of these raids in order to appease the Karimojong, thereby increasing the scale and intensity of the raids (Welch, 1969: 47; Barber, 1964:18).

Barber (1964: 16) observed that while all this was going on, the Government had no detailed knowledge of the district and of the firearms trade in particular. Although the Protectorate government believed that both the human and economic cost of administering the remote Karamoja region was too high, a decision was made to 'conquer' Karamoja because, in military terms, the British could no longer ignore Karamoja, lest they lose it to traders (Barber, 1968). In 1911, the Protectorate Government decided to close the district to all traders, allowing only one opening at Mbale, and with just occasional patrols in the area. The traders were blamed for the 'lawlessness' in Karamoja. By 1912, a permanent Northern Garrison had been established to undertake the pacification of Karamoja. This was achieved by shooting people, burning their huts and seizing livestock (Welch, 1969: 52-4).

This therefore escalated violence and tension in the region especially in respect to human rights. Numerous government-led disarmament initiatives of varying scale have been launched in Karamoja, including in the years 1945, 1953, 1954, 1960, 1964, 1984, 1987, and 2001. Another

disarmament initiative was launched by the UPDF in the first half of 2006 and was ongoing at the end of 2007.

Rather than attempting to eliminate the causes underlying weapons proliferation, including the absence of the rule of law and lack of development, the government has sought to rid Karamoja of guns entirely. The more recent set of disarmament campaigns began in 2001 and have undergone a number of incarnations, ranging from voluntary and incentivized processes, to more aggressive cordon and search operations. The success of these efforts has been limited at best. Kennedy Mkutu argues that there is no evidence available to indicate that disarmament (either forced or voluntary) brought about any period of peace”, and continues to say that forceful disarmament in fact exacerbated insecurity. The primary critique of the current phase of disarmament is that it has been conducted unevenly. The result is that some communities are left without weapons, while others maintain them, creating a cycle of vulnerability.

Competition over scarce resources contributes to high levels of insecurity in Karamoja. Conflicts between groups, including across international borders, and within the Karimojong group, conflict between its major territorial sections the Matheniko, the Pian, and the Bokora, take the form of cattle raids. Traditionally, cattle raiding redistributed livestock “relieving grazing pressure on fragile grasslands,” effected political realignments and population distribution, and permitted the quick recovery of livestock losses. The frequency of raiding increases with drought, disease, and other environmental stressors.

Cycles of raiding and counter raiding between and within groups, however, now engender high levels of violence. As an example, there were 474 raids and 1,057 lives lost (including the lives of at least 45 women and children) during the period July 2003 to August 2006, according to data from only a handful of reporting sites in Karamoja collected by the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) 2007 report. Although other violent incidents including armed clashes, disarmament operations by the Ugandan military, banditry, and even demonstrations were also reported during the period, CEWARN attributes most of the violent deaths reported in the region to raiding.

The violence associated with cattle raiding is often linked to the wide availability of small arms in the region. No reliable estimate exists of the number of firearms primarily AK 47 assault rifles in circulation in Karamoja; reported estimates range from 30,000 to 200,000, while the Ugandan Ministry of Defence claims that there are 30,000 guns in illegal possession in Karamoja. With a population of just under one million persons in the region, the Ministry of Defence's estimate would amount to approximately one gun for every 30 persons. Active gun corridors running across international borders to the north and east, rebel groups, sale by members of the UPDF and its auxiliary forces, attacks on armed members of other Karimojong groups and government security personnel for the purpose of stealing weapons, and direct arming of local militias by district and central governments are all contemporary sources of arms.

Armed violence in the region has also taken on other forms only loosely connected to traditional cattle raiding. Armed theft of cattle for personal gain and commercial profit, spurred by the arrival of a cash economy and opportunistic businessmen in Karamoja, is common, as is banditry, including road ambushes. A report by the Uganda office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) chronicles at least eight ambushes during the period November 16, 2006, to March 31, 2007, involving 14 murders. In one of these incidents, 15 women gathering firewood in Nakapiripirit district were ambushed in January 2007. Nine of the women, two of whom were pregnant, were killed, while the remaining six were injured. Road conditions can be so insecure that international nongovernmental organizations working in the area have adopted various security protocols for inter-district travel, including following public buses, which are reported to be rarely the target of ambushes. Outside of towns, United Nations (UN) agencies are required to travel with armed escorts in all districts. In May 2007 the WFP temporarily suspended operations after one of its drivers was shot and killed in a road ambush in Kotido district. Widespread local opinion attributes banditry to failed or deterred raiders.

The dynamics behind weapon possession in Karamoja include, for some, the need to secure and defend their cattle and the limited resources essential for their cattle, a matter of life and death. Removing weapons while not providing sufficient guarantees of safety and security, in their view renders many communities vulnerable to attack. As a result, at the level of each small community guns are a rational feature of pastoralist life in Karamoja, given intensified

competition over scarce resources between groups, all with access to arms, the absence of alternative supports for pastoralist livelihoods, and, as discussed immediately below, effective state security institutions.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The absence of conflicts in Karamoja, civilian law and order and possession of illegal arms has exacerbated high levels of insecurity and criminality. It's therefore basing on this notion among others that the researcher is carrying out research to assess the impacts of disarmament on the human rights situation of Kotido town council. None of the initiatives has proved effective in reducing armed violence in the region. In fact, the most recent disarmament initiatives appear to have had an escalating effect on violence characterized by human rights violations, in the view of one commentator who remarked and lamented that, the "campaign apparently succeeded only in intensifying the hostility of northern pastoralists toward the government in the south. Subsequently, armed looting of government and nongovernment facilities and convoys became the chief strategy for [Karimojong] recovery and resistance."It's therefore in regard to these impacts that the researcher decided to investigate more on disarmament. According to one observer, groups retaining weapons, along with the UPDF itself, "sought to test [potentially new balances of military power] by raiding those thought to be less well-armed. Seldom has there been raiding in so many directions at once at the same time." Uneven patterns of disarmament thus left some groups in Karamoja vulnerable to the raids of those groups still with arms.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to examine the impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council.

1.4. Objectives of the study

- i. To find out the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council
- ii. To examine the impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council
- iii. To determine the solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council

1.5. Research questions.

- i. What are the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council
- ii. What are the impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council
- iii. What are the solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council

1.6. Scope of the study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

The study was conducted in Kotido town council, Kotido district, because the area is convenient and accessible by the researcher in terms of time and transport. The researcher gathered information from the suburbs of this study area. The study was undertaken in Kotido town council which is located in the north eastern part of the country at a trio point where the borders of Uganda, republic of South Sudan and Kenya meet. The study covered all the Local Councilors one and two (LCIs and LCIIIs) in the town council.

1.6.2 Contextual Scope

The study focused on analysis of the impacts of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council, the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council, to determine the solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study took two months from June to August 2016 to enable completion of data collection because of unique characteristics of the respondents to be interviewed and they may require patience to give the researcher information. This very period was used for coding and analysis of the data.

1.7 Significance of the study.

The findings of the study will be important in the following ways:-

1.7.1 To the community.

The research study will provide useful information to encourage the community to setup groups, guide them and integrate people with knowledge through adult education and sensitization about the impact of Disarmament on human rights, the importance of Human Rights and how best they can avert the dangers of forceful Disarmament.

1.7.2 To the government or policy makers

The research will benefit the government to come up with appropriate policies to recognize the rights of every citizen. It further benefited resource mobilization by the government most especially from donor countries since Human Rights is properly observed and mandatory according to the United Nations Human Rights convention, African Human Rights charter and the Uganda Human Rights commission.

1.7.3 To the researcher

This research will enable the researcher to enrich her knowledge as a student, tabulate data and come up with solutions to forceful Disarmament in line with Human Rights violation.

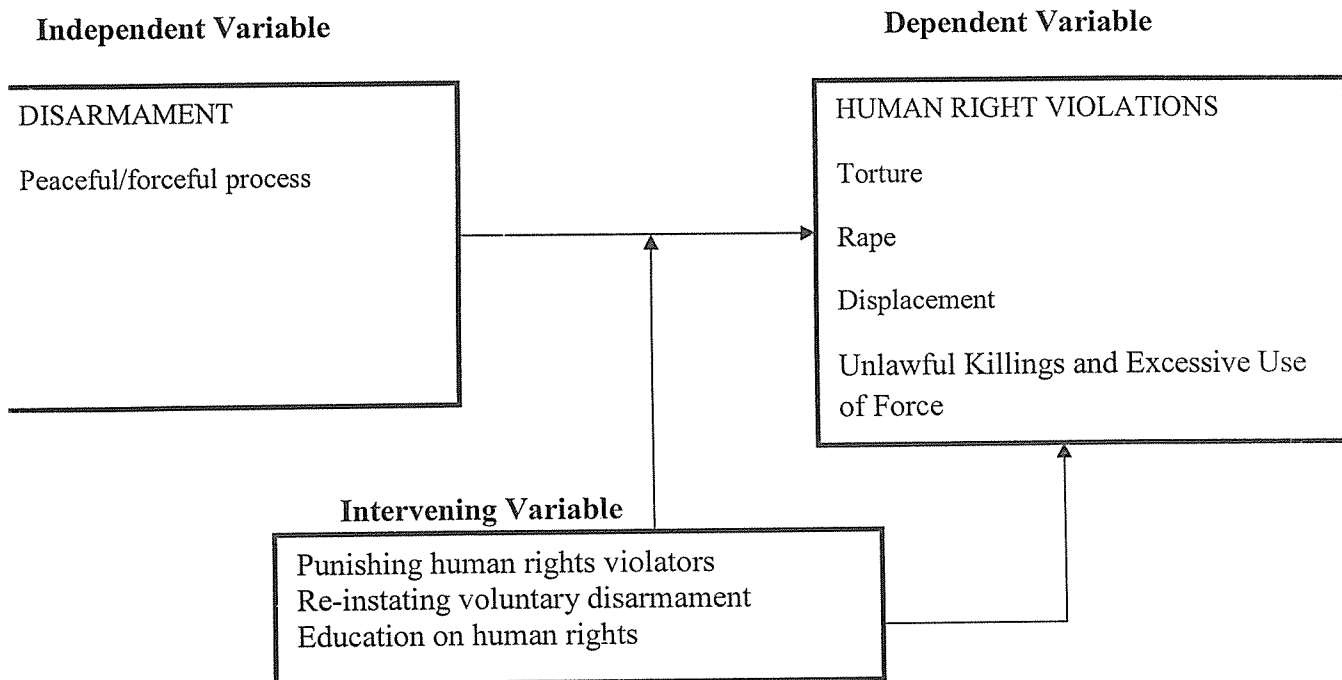
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature about Karamoja. The chapter specifically identifies the literature that is related to factors that necessitated the implementation of disarmament, the impacts of disarmament on the socioeconomic development in Kotido, the causes of conflicts in Karamoja and factors hindering disarmament programme. This chapter will also identify the gaps emerging from the literature that have motivated the researcher to undertake this study. In summary, this research will attempt to analyze the nature and impact of insecurity on livelihood and social service provision in Kotido district. It is based on my field experience of living and working with the pastoral women and men in Kotido district.

2.1 Conceptual framework

Title: A Conceptual Figure Showing the Impact of Dependent Variable on Independent Variable



Source: Researchers Conceptualization, 2016

In the figure above the impact of independent variable that is disarmament which involve peaceful/forceful processes on the dependent variable which is human rights violations such as torture, rape, displacement ,unlawful killings and excessive use of force. The intervening variable in here are punishing human rights violators, re-instating voluntary disarmament and education.

2.2 The Theoretical Framework

The causes of conflicts

Given the fact that there are several types of conflicts in African countries, a broader definition of conflict, which takes into account the African conditions and relies less on recorded numbers as criteria was in my view be more useful. I used the term conflict in this research to mean a violent and armed confrontation and struggle between groups, between the state and one or more groups, and between two or more states. In such confrontation and struggle some of those involved are injured and killed. Such a conflict can last anything from six months to over twenty years. Conflicts can be categorized in various ways depending on the type of criteria one uses. For example Salim (1999) classifies conflicts in Africa as follows:

Boundary and territorial conflicts,
Civil wars and internal conflicts having international repercussions,
Succession conflicts in territories decolonized,
Political and ideological conflicts,
Others including those related to transhumance and irredentism.

Similarly, Collier and Binswanger (1999) classify conflicts into (a) loot seekers and (b) justice-seekers, classification which is based more on value judgment rather than analytical criteria. Nevertheless, both Salim and Binswanger use what they consider to be the objectives of the rebel groups as criterion for classifying conflicts. Others, as I will do below, classify conflicts on the

bases of the actors involved in a conflict. Still others are concerned only with conflicts in which the state is a party to the conflict.

This therefore escalated violence and tension in the region especially in respect to human rights. Numerous government-led disarmament initiatives of varying scale have been launched in Karamoja, including in the years 1945, 1953, 1954, 1960, 1964, 1984, 1987, and 2001. Another disarmament initiative was launched by the UPDF in the first half of 2006 and was ongoing at the end of 2007.

Rather than attempting to eliminate the causes underlying weapons proliferation, including the absence of the rule of law and lack of development, the government has sought to rid Karamoja of guns entirely. The more recent set of disarmament campaigns began in 2001 and have undergone a number of incarnations, ranging from voluntary and incentivized processes, to more aggressive cordon and search operations. The success of these efforts has been limited at best. Kennedy Mkutu argues that there is no evidence available to indicate that disarmament (either forced or voluntary) brought about any period of peace”, and continues to say that forceful disarmament in fact exacerbated insecurity. The primary critique of the current phase of disarmament is that it has been conducted unevenly. The result is that some communities are left without weapons, while others maintain them, creating a cycle of vulnerability.

2.3 Review of Literature

2.3.1. Causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council?

Physical Security, Conflict and Human Rights Violation:

The recent release of the 2005 Human Security Report has been sobering on many grounds. The Report dispelled the widespread view that violent conflicts have been on the rise and continue to inflict growing casualties. It also highlighted the fact that threats to security go beyond the traditional categories of inter-state wars, armed conflicts and civil wars; instead, security threats now also include terrorism, political violence and transnational organized crime which have yet to be fully understood and properly measured. An analysis of global trends on the prevalence and incidence of various types of physical insecurity is both worrisome and perplexing. The

geographic distribution and intensity of physical violence is changing rapidly within and across countries. Within states, violence is increasingly an urban phenomenon.

Globally, low income countries are at higher risk of conflict. There is a rise of asymmetrical violent conflicts both domestically and internationally. Regional conflict formations are a prevalent feature of contemporary conflicts. Meanwhile, the boundaries between different types of threats have become porous. Terrorism, civil wars, criminal and political violence are not discrete phenomena but are increasingly linked as a result of globalization and the impact of modern technology. Various forms of violence feed into each other or mutate as, for example, when civil wars, terrorism and criminality overlap in their activities. Different actors, such as political spoilers, factional militias, criminal networks and illicit traders join forces in perpetuating insecurity and violence. As a result, violent conflicts take on a dynamic of their own rarely corresponding to their original causes and motivations. The heated debates among the proponents of the greed vs. grievance explanations of conflict tend to exhaust themselves once it becomes apparent that the two often operate simultaneously. From socioeconomic factors to power differentials, existing causal explanations of violence fall short of capturing the range of contemporary threats to security or the evolving nature of these interrelated threats. Yet, one correlation consistently stands out: the links between violent conflict and poverty.

Poverty:

Contemporary violent conflicts increasingly take place within the world's poorest countries. Since 1990, more than half of the countries affected by conflict were low income countries. Statistics repeatedly point to the high incidence of violent conflicts among the world's poorest countries as captured in the following portrait of countries that have experienced conflict:- 9 out of 10 countries with the lowest HDI; 7 out of 10 countries with lowest GDP; 5 out of 10 countries with lowest life expectancy; 9 out of 10 countries with the highest infant mortality and child mortality rates; and 9 of the 18 countries whose HDI declined in the 1990s. A third of all violent conflicts from 1990 to 2003 occurred in Africa, the world's poorest region. While global conflict trends have been on decline, Africa remains mired in multiple conflicts. Recent research points to strong statistical correlation between low levels of GDP per capita and the risk of conflict. Economists have estimated that the risk of war rises by three times for a country with a

per capita income of \$1,000 compared with a country where per capita income is \$4,000. The rate of growth of GDP is also inversely correlated with the risk of conflict: it is twice as high for a country with a growth rate of 6% compared with a country whose growth rate is 6%. Some researchers see a vicious circle at play with poverty undermining prospects for peace, and conflict undermining prospects for development. Various explanations have been advanced for this so called vicious “conflict-poverty trap.” The impacts of civil war on poverty is relatively easy to document. Wars destroy and disrupt physical infrastructure, human capital, government capacity and services. They weaken and distort social capital. Civil wars undermine the economy, reducing economic growth, capital flows, exports, investments and savings. Income poverty rises as employment opportunities shrink and shift to the informal sector. Nutrition deteriorates with the disruption of food supplies. Diseases spread with population movements. These consequences do not only have immediate human costs, they also undermine the basis for longer term development.

Globalization:

Although its impacts across countries and regions vary widely, globalization has emerged as one of the most powerful phenomenon affecting socio-economic conditions throughout the world. Yet, its differential impact on security has so far remained poorly understood. Analysts offer differing assessments of the security consequences of globalization. In focusing on the security consequences of globalization, John Rapley argues that two related phenomena have intersected at the crossroads of neo liberalism and globalization, conspiring to yield a politically volatile outcome. On one hand, there has been a widening gap in income and wealth distribution between rich and poor countries as well as within countries. On the other hand, there has been a concurrent diminution of the distributional capacities of states especially in developing countries. This has led to the emergence of “political vacuums” at a time when the demand for access to resources has been exacerbated by relative scarcities. The contracting role of the state has created space for political ‘entrepreneurs’ who contest the state’s authority in order to impose themselves on the ground. The emergence of various “private” networks that compete for control of territory has in turn resulted in an increased risk of political violence and instability. Thus, although armed conflicts are in decline, globalization has created many new opportunities that have been exploited by transnational criminal networks leading increasingly to the transformation and

privatization of violent conflicts. As already noted above, privatized violence, often linked to transnational criminal and terrorist networks, and rooted in spaces increasingly beyond the control of states, has emerged as a serious threat. In analyses of the intersection between globalization and insecurity, the role of the state consistently comes up as the key intervening variable. Nonetheless, the literature on state weakness and failure is itself highly contested.

Demographic Transitions:

Along with poverty and globalization, demography has increasingly emerged as a security concern. There is mounting statistical and qualitative evidence that certain demographic patterns and dynamics pose a high risk of civil strife. Among these, demographic transitions are particularly noteworthy. Demographic transitions refer to a population characterized by short lives and large families to one composed of small families and people with long lives. Statistical research has demonstrated that from the 1970s through the 1990s, countries at the early phases of their demographic transition have endured more than 10 times the risk of an outbreak of civil conflict as those in the transition's latter phases. There have been various attempts to explain this correlation. Perhaps the most compelling is the increased volatility, vulnerability and size of the supply of young men as recruits to insurgents, state forces and criminal networks. Yet, analyses of the relationship between the demographic transition and the likelihood of civil conflict have also yielded several unexpected findings. For example, the statistical likelihood of civil conflict decreases fairly evenly and consistently as countries' birth rates decline, suggesting that for most states the demographic transition promotes a "soft landing." However, when coupled with democratic transitions (i.e. the transition from authoritarianism to fully democratic forms of governance) demographic transitions can have unexpected outcomes. Some types of partial democracies states offering an institutional mixture of civil freedoms and authoritarian constraints tend to be statistically more vulnerable to state failure than either fully democratic or wholly authoritarian regimes.

Another important finding is that statistically, the very low per capita income of most early-transition countries only partially explains their vulnerability to civil conflict. As Cincotta and Knight note: "Middle income countries that are delayed in the demographic transition are more vulnerable to an outbreak of civil conflict than would be expected of their income level. Thus,

where both a country's position in the transition (birth rate) and its per capita income (GNI per person) are statistically tested, each makes roughly an equal contribution to the best fit model of the likelihood of conflict." These findings confirm that, on their own, demographic risks do not condemn states to civil war. However, when coupled with other relevant factors (low incomes, democratic transitions, and high unemployment) they present complex challenges to state institutions and political leaders.

Environmental Pressures:

The links between demography, environment and conflict, which were underscored by Thomas Malthus in the 18th century, have been recognized by students of development and security throughout the 20th century albeit from their respective disciplinary perspectives. After the Earth Summit in 1992, the complex relations between environmental changes, human and national security, violent conflicts, and environmental sustainability gained increasing attention. Researchers have begun exploring the environmental underpinnings of historical patterns of conflict and insecurity that, during much of the twentieth century, were linked primarily to processes of economic development, colonialism, state building and ideological rivalry. Nonetheless, the weight of environmental change in generating violence and conflict remains difficult to specify.

The above review of research findings from selected dimensions of development and security serves two important purposes. On one hand, it demonstrates that the knowledge base of the security development nexus is both fluid and highly contested. On the other hand, it confirms the existence of powerful socio-economic-environmental-security trends and global risk factors that intersect in complex ways and generate both positive and negative outcomes that can be mutually reinforcing. Yet, as researchers consistently maintain, these factors are neither inevitable nor irreversible. Moreover, since they are based on statistical correlations or global trends, they do not provide reliable explanations for the interplay between security and development in concrete contexts that can help inform policy interventions. For that, research has to turn to country case studies.

Factors that necessitated disarmament

Studies show that both the colonial and post-colonial governments viewed the Karimojong pastoralists' production system and way of life as chaotic, outdated, economically unproductive, and environmentally destructive. Efforts were therefore made to settle them through imposition of boundaries, gazetting of land for game and forest reserves, restriction of movement to dry season grazing areas, forced de-stocking, marginalization of customary institutions, and the intensification of cropping with the result that there was increased competition for the already limited scarce resources leading to a decline of average herd sizes and destitution of pastoralist households. With no alternative to pastoralism, livestock raiding has emerged as a key livelihood strategy by some. Insecurity manifests itself in form of cattle raids, road banditry, looting of villages, properties and killing of people. These are frequent and indiscriminate in times of hardships such as drought, inter-communal conflicts and during clashes that may involve government forces against LRA rebels or armed pastoralists.

Livestock Raids and loss of lives

As already noted pastoral poverty and destitution has encouraged the adoption of violent conflicts and raiding as part of pastoralism in Karamoja. This occurs in the form of interethnic Cattle raiding, often pitting one group against one another in a series of successive counter and revenge raids. Small groups of two to five youth steal a small number of livestock, which if unchecked climaxes into communal raids involving a whole tribe. This situation is worse during times of hardship such food insecurity and worsens when there are no concrete interventions from government to mitigate the situation.

Livestock raiding is not confined to Karimojong pastoralist people alone but also their immediate neighbors in the Karimojong cluster and the neighboring districts. The natures of raids have since become complex and dreadful on the immediate people involved. 90 percent of the reported cattle raiding incidences occur in the mobile Kraals and settlements during the night.

As a result of raiding, many people have lost their cattle to raiders and are left with no other alternative to resort to. This leads cyclical raiding and to absolute poverty on the victims. On 22nd March 2004 for example, the Dodoth raided the Turkana of Kenya who were grazing their

livestock in Dodoth territory. According to the Turkana District Veterinary Department 17,400 people crossed over to Uganda with 58,800 cattle, 145,000 goats and 5,880 donkeys. After the conflict 8,715 cattle, 7,250 goats and 527 donkeys died due to lack of water and 2,915 cattle, 7,250 goats and 174 donkeys were lost to the raiders. Sources from Turkana (Kenya) said that, the area around Oropoi was all littered with carcasses as thousands of livestock and human beings clustered around this small center stressing the already scarce water sources.

Disruption of cropping activities

People fear to tilt their gardens for fear of being attacked by raiders and has led to the abandonment of farm lands especially those whose gardens are far from settlements. Raiders have in the recent past abducted people from their gardens and forced them to reveal where livestock are kept. The victims are often tortured or killed and women and girls are raped or abducted as wives.

High way road banditry

High way banditry gave a new face and impetus to the insecurity and conflict, often targeting money and valuables for sale including livestock on transit. The victims have been travelers, the business community and service providers. Road banditry is frequent on road highways where over 100 people have lost their lives in different ambushes along isolated spots between 2003 and 2004 alone. Twice Oxfam GB Kotido project staff has involved in road ambushes in December 2002 and in February 2003 along highways in Karamoja in which staff were injured and lost property. Besides that, insecurity has made difficult and in some cases impossible for many households to sell their cattle to the markets. Over ten Lorries ferrying livestock have been ambushed along the Kotido-Mbale highway. Acts such as these led to a decrease in cattle trade due to fear of losing cattle to the raiders.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels activities

The activities of the LRA in northern Uganda especially in the neighboring districts of Katakwi, Soroti, Kaberemaido, Lira, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader from southern Sudan caused a lot of displacement in these areas. This led to the displacement of over 3000 children whom the humanitarian agencies are supporting in Kotido district. Those captured were turned into child

soldiers. The LRA infiltrated Kotido district and attacked Abim trading center, currently Abim district which is 75 kilometers from Kotido Town district head quarters. The Target for the rebels included attempts to replenish drugs through attacking and looting health facilities and in July 2003, Abim Hospital and Morulem health centres were ransacked off supplies.

2.3.2 Impacts of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council?

Experience shows that increased insecurity affected the delivery of social services in the Kotido district such as health, education, water and shortage of supplies such as food, fuel. Development initiatives have stagnated or are performing at lowest capacity.

The Government agents and other service providers are escorted by heavily armed guards during the execution of their duties, which creates an additional financial burden usually not budgeted for. Twice the UPDF have clashed with the people of Panyangara in the process of disarmament. This has disrupted the surveillance and monitoring of diseases, as well as organization and delivery of health care services due to fear for violence. These have affected the population, particularly children, who die of curable and preventable diseases such as malaria and diarrhea.

The raids have led to the destruction of health and educational infrastructure. During raids, hospital facilities are overstretched and staff overwhelmed. In raids, between 50-100 men are usually wounded from the average of between 150-300 people who participate in a raid. Many Health Workers and teachers desert their work for fear of being killed in these skirmishes. Between 2003 and 2004, 2 health workers and 5 teachers were killed in their duty stations.

The traditional kraal system in Moroto and Kotido Districts has disappeared in the past two to three years. Most remaining animals are now in kraals adjacent to UPDF barracks. The loss of the traditional kraals is due to a variety of factors with differentiations from one area to the next. For example animals in Kotido have also moved into kraals at barracks due to continued insecurity. Respondents in Kotido reported receiving pressure from the military to put their animals into kraals. One district official explained that keeping substantial numbers of animals outside of kraals at barracks raises suspicions of gun ownership. He said that the UPDF will ask,

“How can you keep these animals without protection?” and will then target that community for cordon and search activities. This official estimated that, in part because of this underlying pressure, 80-90% of animals in Kotido are currently housed in kraals at barracks.

Disarmament has increased risks associated with foraging for wild foods and other natural resources. People perceive their protection threats to have increased with the removal of the weapons, and in particular in the peripheral areas where women and children collect natural resources. Women explained: “In the past our men were armed and there was no problem in getting these resources because the others knew that our men were armed”. This led to better security.

Regular and extended periods of drought are common in Karamoja, and households, communities and entire ethnic groups have developed ways of managing these risks over time. Multiple factors have disrupted these systems in recent years, resulting in shifts in the nature of traditional coping strategies. Disarmament has emerged as one factor with specific impacts on local systems for managing vulnerability. I have already discussed how shepherds and livestock owners used herd management to avoid potential threats, including through mobility and splitting herds. Here I examine three examples of the effects of disarmament on household, community, and group mechanisms to manage vulnerability to food insecurity. 1) Household Level: The sale of animals is a traditional means of coping with shock at the household level. A goat or cow could be sold or bartered for grain or sold for cash for an emergency medical expense. (Animals might also be sold to acquire cash for recurring expenses such as school fees.) Men controlled the sale of animals, but in times of hunger at the “Manyatta” a woman could send a request to her husband requesting that he sells an animal to buy the family food. Animal sales would be most common in the dry season or in drought periods, and ideally kept to a minimum through careful management of a household’s granaries.

Households in the study population have greater difficulty selling animals easily and quickly now that herds are housed at barracks. The exact details vary from one barracks to the next, but in most cases livestock owners must receive permission from the soldiers before removing an animal from the herd for sale. In many cases, men reported that they have to give a reason for

selling their animals, and people reported delays in some areas depending on the type of reason provided. The following quotations provide a few examples of the nature of interactions with the Military as explained by respondents: To sell an animal you get a letter from the LC1 [village level local councilor] and take it to the soldiers, but they take a long time in their decision and question you in the sale. ‘Why do you want to sell? Is it because you want to buy a gun or bullets?’ They only release the animal later when they feel like. Forceful disarmament has set us against the soldiers, so much so that these days if you want to sell a cow they suspect you are selling it to buy bullets or guns.

In some locations requests to sell animals due to hunger were approved without a problem, but respondents in many areas reported delays. The following response comes from Kotido Sub-County in Kotido district: You cannot mention hunger. If you say that you want to sell an animal for hunger they dodge you and tell you to wait. So we have to create credible stories, like that the ‘old man wants to perform a ceremony for his deceased wife and this is why we want to sell an animal.’ Or we say that someone at home is very sick and that we need money to get medicine. We have to do this to show the ‘owners’ who are now herding the animals [i.e, the UPDF] why we are selling the animals. All of the animals have been registered and they do not want to remove these from the list unless you make it a very urgent story. The perception of the soldiers as the “new owners” of the animals came up throughout this field work, as did the notion that the military is benefiting financially from the current arrangement. Both of these themes are captured in the following remark from Kotido Sub-County: They refuse to let you sell unless you pay the commander. He will then let you release your animals. They say this is to compensate the soldiers who have been grazing the animals.

As illustrated by some of the above quotations, the nature of this transaction contributes to mistrust between both sides. From a food security perspective, hesitation in approaching the soldiers combined with the forfeiture of the ability to sell with ease will affect how efficiently households are able to cope with vulnerability.

Households also cope with food security by diversifying livelihood roles. Men in the study population reported (and were witnessed) engaging more heavily in traditionally female tasks such as cultivation (all phases) and collection of natural fruits (wild game) from the bush.

For a specific discussion on shifts in out-migration as a coping strategy, see Stites, Akabway et al, "Outmigration, Return and Resettlement in Karamoja, Uganda: The case of Kobulin, Bokora, County," Medford, MA: Feinstein International Center, June 2007. Available at <http://fic.tufts.edu>. In earlier field trips, male youth among the "Jie" said that in extreme hunger conditions, a woman could sell a goat without her husband's permission if she was unable to contact her husband. She would then send a message explaining her actions and he would understand.

Hostile or peaceful relations among groups in Karamoja have implications for livelihoods as well as security of local communities. Communities at peace are able to access natural resources, engage in regular commerce, and move freely across each other's territories. Joint kraals in traditional grazing areas allow for shared access to scarce dry season water sources (such as Loongor water dam in Kotido Sub County) and improve security against external attack. Relations between communities even those with long standing allegiances or traditional enemies fluctuate regularly. Leaders of two groups will negotiate a peace that lasts for months or even years. According to informants, such agreements are usually broken bit by bit through a process of repeated small-scale thefts. These thefts are usually assumed to be conducted by young men without the sanction of their elders. Eventually one group will launch a retaliatory strike and larger-scale raiding begins, leading to a collapse of the peace agreement. Peace agreements and their eventual demise may be between entire ethnic groups or between sub-groups.⁷⁰ International and national actors are occasionally involved in brokering peace agreements, but most peace deals are made at the local level and on the basis of community outreach and dialogue.

The removal of guns from Karamoja will ideally lead to fewer attacks between groups and improved overall relations. This has reportedly occurred in some areas, such as between the long-standing enemies the Jie of Kotido and the Turkana of Kenya. In this instance, sub-county

officials ascribe this peace to improved security brought by disarmament. In Kotido as a whole, however, respondents spoke of two incidents in which the policies of disarmament had interfered with local peace processes that would allow for shared access to important natural resources. According to one group of men: The Bokora organized with the Jie in Panyangara to meet to talk peace in January, but the division commander in Moroto warned the Jie, 'If you go to that meeting you will be gunned down with helicopters.' In the same interview it was reported that the Jie of Kacheri had planned a peace meeting in Kotido in December. The Jie believed that the Dodoth elders had allegedly been prevented from crossing into Kotido by the military. Field work in Kaabong in May, however, indicated that the Dodoth leaders had lacked funds and facilitation to make the journey. It is impossible to verify these accounts and in particular the role of the military in preventing these encounters. Ultimately, however, the belief on the part of the local people is that disarmament has been brought by government to work for the downfall of the Karimojong especially those that have been and being disarmed and detained in barracks.

2.3.3 Solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council?

The government of the republic of Uganda recruited more than 3000 local defense unit forces in 2009-2010 in place of the previous weak regime and has ensured that they are paid in time to prevent desertion as in the first LDU scheme of 1999. 20 Security boreholes according to the 2009 report of the department of water and civil engineering Kotido district local government had been constructed in the border grazing areas of Lobanya green belt, Lolelia, Kalongolemuge and Kobebe.

According to respondent Mr. Longole Romano the coordinator for KOPEIN, more than 10 peace meetings have been held with local leaders from neighboring Karimojong cluster groups from Kenya and Sudan to sensitize the local people on the importance of peace and the need for a disarmed Karamoja. He said that the meetings and workshops held from 2009 were characterized with business skills techniques as alternatives to sustainable living. In addition to that, these meetings were also geared towards changing people's negative attitudes toward disarmament in

that they highly emphasized importance of relative peace and freedom of movement that can only be enhanced when threats of violence associated with the gun are nowhere to be seen.

2.4 Related Studies

Studies reveal that the traditional leadership system continues to flourish in Karamoja. For instance the traditional justice institutions such as Akiriket (Sacred Assembly), consists of elders, who decide on declarations of war and peace and the movement of herds, in consultation with the community seers. The elders' orders are then carried out by the Karacuna, (Mutengesa et al 2008), while others note that there has accrued commercialization of cattle rustling in the recent years in which the Karacuna (youths) no longer wait to take orders from the elders currently therefore the youth are less likely to be willing to take orders from the elders (Stites and Akabwai 2007).

Various evolving social, economic and environmental conditions in Karamoja create both challenges to traditional notions of masculinity and opportunities for more modern conceptions (Huisman 2010). Huisman however does not go ahead to explain these opportunities and challenges, and the fact that Karimojong pastoralists used to be defined by their relationship to their animals and derived from them not only food but wealth, status, identity and authority and yet there is now a great trend affecting the livelihoods of the Karimojong's- the greater participation in and reliance on the cash economy. This appears to be the case for people who have lost their livestock due to raiding, disease or famine (Mubiru 2010).

Meanwhile, other studies reveal that disarmament is a way of enhancing livelihood improvement in Karamoja and warn of the risk of creation of incentives for violence in case of uneven disarmament (Dolan and Okello 2007:7). In a society like Karamoja disarmament alone cannot improve livelihoods without sequencing it with development interventions (Agaba 2007), even the disarmament undertaking has however not been an easy one, as those in possession of arms are in most cases not willing to give them up as Mugerwa notes in his article (Daily Monitor August, 13, 2007) that 3000 Karimojong fled to Kenya with arms.

A study done by Mwaura defines the state as having two key roles in Karamoja; provision of security to pastoral communities and support to pastoral livelihoods, thereby emphasizing that

livestock livelihoods ought to be supported as a traditional orientation of the Karimojong, an activity in which Karacuna are most pronounced (Mwaura, 2005)

2.5 Emerging gaps from the literature

An authentic and comprehensive review of the available literature reveals gaps that are not sufficiently addressed. The study aims at generating further understanding of the impacts of disarmament on the socioeconomic development in Kotido but instead Most of the work on disarmament is put in a broader context of Karamoja cluster groups as a whole (Akabway 2005, Stites et al 2007), ruling out the fact that some Pastoralists practices and challenges remain unique.

Studies show varying statistical data regarding the number of disarmed Karimojong “Karachuna”, while the colonialists ignored Karamoja, trade in ivory by Arab, Greek, Ethiopian, Swahili, and some British ivory traders continued to flourish. It is reported that Ethiopian traders established themselves in the region, and large caravans were camped at the present Dodoth county, of the great Kotido district by then (Welch op cit.: 51). These traders continued to trade ivory with various ornaments as well as guns. Barber (op cit.) gives account of how the Ethiopian, Greek and the Arab traders had traded guns for ivory with the Karimojong. Their aim was to ease the hunting of elephants and therefore increase the supply of ivory. As the proliferation of modern arms in the area also continued, these arms found their way into other areas of the protectorate. In deed the District Commissioner Nimule, responsible for Acholi, wrote to the Governor in charge of the Protectorate in July 1910 that two Acholi chiefs had already armed their followers with 1,200 rifles received from various traders via Karamoja (Welch, op cit. 49; Barber, op cit. 16). Commenting on the repercussions of the situation, Barber observed that: “On the strength of their reports, border officials argued that action had to be taken, not because administrative expansion was profitable, not because there might be untapped resources, but because in military terms, the British could no longer ignore the North”

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was employed. It involved description of study population, study area, target population and sampling techniques that were used in the field. It also covered the sampling procedures and instruments of data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research design

This was an explorative study that employed quantitative approaches to the study of impacts of disarmament on the human rights violation in Kotido district, the causes of conflicts. The study employs description in presenting factors that necessitated the disarmament programme and tries to establish the challenges hindering the programme. This was because this design places itself within the context that enables understanding from the locals themselves. The key advantage of using this method is that it collects a wide variety of relevant information from both the primary and secondary sources.

3.2 Study area

Kotido town council was the main focus of this study. It is located in the district headquarters bordering Alerek sub county of Abim district to the Eastern direction. It's surrounded by Panyangara Sub County to the south, Kacheri Sub County to the North, Rengen Sub County to the North east, and eventually Nakapelimoru Sub County to the extreme east at the border of the Republic of Kenya, Kaabong and Morc to districts. The major economic activity in this area is agro-pastoralism and therefore becomes another cause for the research in this area since the local economic activity is essential in assessing impacts of disarmament on socioeconomic development and the factors that necessitated the implementation of disarmament. Data was collected from the various parishes of Kanawat, Romrom/Lopie, Losilang and Lokitelaebu which is also the sub county headquarters.

3.3 Study population

The study population of this research was mainly the “Karachuna”. These are Karimojong youths who have gone through the process and experience of both peaceful and forceful disarmament, undergone detentions in barracks for illegal possession of firearms, had serious and active engagements in livestock rustling and all the associated evils. The elders and women were equally part of the study group by virtue of their informed and sought opinions in decision making, meanwhile the role of women is seen and acknowledged directly through the material support and encouragement to their sons inform of “Ngikawo”, “Ngakima” prepared for them to carry on their way to raid neighbors which therefore incites and promotes violence not leaving out acquisition of weapons while in the battle field. Community development officers, Parish chiefs and development partners working in Kotido and the army representatives equally constitute the study population. 30 males and 30 females were met to enhance this research become a reality.

3.4. Sample size

The sample size of 60 people was used during data collection in the following ratios; 25 youth (10 females and 10 males), 5 elders, 2 community development officers, 2 army brigade commanders, 2 parish chiefs, 4 Civil society officers, 10 local leaders, 5 kraal leaders and 8 civil servants. A minimum of 5 “Karachuna” (youth) were selected from each of the four sampled parishes in the town council.

Table 1: Showing the Distribution of Study Sample Size

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Youth	25	42
Elders	05	8
CDO	02	3
Army officers	02	3
Parish chiefs	04	7
Civil society representatives	04	7
Local leaders	10	17
Civil servants	08	13
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

3.5 Sampling procedure

A simple random technique was employed in selecting the participants so as to avoid bias on who should participate and who should not, above all to ensure that divergent views from different participants from different parishes would be noted carefully. There are over 4500 “Karachuna” in Kotido town council as per the 2002 Census. The (Judgmental) purposive type of sampling was equally used in this study simply because there was a specific predefined group the study sought for and these are none other than community development officers and other skilled personnel like the military officers that none could put on their shoes in regard to their relevance in providing documented information. Kanawat, Romrom/Lopie, Losilang and Lokitelaebu Parishes comprise the four Parishes from which participants who provided data were selected from.

3.6. Data collection

Primary source:

Primary data was obtained from the respondents from the field which included; “Karachuna” (youth), elders, local leaders, civil servants and kraal leaders who took part in the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. Primary data was also got from key informants who included a community development officer, parish chiefs and village LCI chair persons.

Secondary source:

Secondary data was obtained by the researcher from text books, journals, internet, News papers, magazines, and annual reports.

3.6.1 Questionnaires The key informants were the Community Development Officer, Parish Chiefs; LCI’s and heads of development organizations working to enhance disarmament in the town council. A questionnaire was used to generate data from the elite class as listed above. This comprised both closed ended and open ended questions. This method was used because it enhanced secrecy and offered ample time to the respondents to give more data as per the research questions.

3.7 Data analysis

Data was analyzed even during the collection of data qualitatively through editing and clear explanation, so that for questions that remained unanswered, it would be possible to address this before data collection was over. Data was coded in relation to research questions after interpretation, quality control check and processing. Quantitative interpretation involved use of computer packages to translate the research findings in to simplified information such as percentages and ratios for graphical representation. It involved coding after review.

3.8 Ethical considerations

Seeking permission: Permission was sought from the administration of the town council and the local authorities in the parishes selected. This involves presenting the letter of introduction and intentions of the study.

This was sought from both the key informant in focus group discussions as well as in-depth respondents and questionnaires. This involved introduction to ensure that the intended respondents were willing to give the kind of information the researcher was looking for willingly.

This was ensured by giving respondents liberty to choose whether their identity could be revealed or not in presentation of data.

3.9 Limitations to the study

Most of the Kotido villages where “Karachuna” came from were hard to reach. This is due to poor road network to, and even within the communities. This made movement difficult and sometimes caused delays.

The time of data collecting coincided with a short rainy spell. During times when it had rained, the small access roads were almost impassable and the researcher had to reschedule meetings on some occasions. Besides that most of the targeted young people turned for garden work instead hence meeting them in large numbers caused rescheduling of meeting time.

The study required sufficient resources to complete than as expected. The biggest challenge was during data collection and analysis.

Some respondents mistook the researcher for either a government employee or an employee of one of the organizations. As a result, they sometimes demanded monetary benefits in return to information, making it hard to enlist responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings of the study in relation to the purpose of the key research questions that were set in to guide the study. The study was based on Disarmament and Human Rights violations in Kotido town council, Kotido district, Karamoja Sub region.

The main objective of the study was to examine the Impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violation in Kotido town council.

In order to achieve the above objective four research questions were raised to guide the study. The major issues targeted by the specific questions included the following:

Is there any correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation in Kotido town council?

Are there solutions to Human Rights violation caused by Disarmament in Kotido town council?

What impact does Disarmament create towards Human Rights in Kotido town council?

How has Disarmament caused Human Rights violation in Kotido town council?

Therefore, the presentations and analysis of the findings in this chapter went simultaneously and focused on the account of the findings on the ground in all the eight parishes in Kotido town council.

4.1. Profile of the respondents

This section of the chapter described the findings regarding the study samples in terms of the various characteristics of the respondents. This characteristic among others includes age, gender or sex, employment and academic qualification.

4.1.1 Sex of the respondents

Of the 120 respondents sampled 80 were males while 40 were females. This is further explained in the table below based on the different categories of the respondents

Table 2: Showing respondents by sex:

Sex	Respondents					Total
	eight parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political wink	Private sector/ NGOs	
M	25	10	16	15	14	80
F	25	3	4	5	3	40
Subtotal	50	13	20	20	17	120

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

From the table it means of the 50 people from the six sub counties sampled 25 were male and 25 were females, out of the 13 people from the town council sampled 10 were males and 3 are females, the 20 district technical staff sampled 16 were males and 4 were females, out of the 20 from the district political wink sampled, 15 were males and 5 females, and out of the 14 from the private sector/ NGO staff sampled 4 were male and 1 female and of the 15 government staff sampled 14 were males and 3 were females.

4.1.2. Age of the Respondents:

Here the characteristics of the respondents were explained according to age as below .the respondents were placed according to age brackets beginning from the youthful age to old age which means from (18-25), (26-35), (36-45) and above 46 years of age as explained in the table below

Table 3: Showing age of the respondents:

Age bracket	Respondents					Total
	Parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political wink	Private sector/NGOs	
18-25	5	-	7	2	-	14
26-35	20	13	-	4	2	39
36-45	19	4	3	12	2	40
Above 46	6	10	6	2	3	27
Subtotal	50	27	16	20	7	120

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

According to the information on the table it means that 14 of the respondents were in the age bracket of 18-25years of which 5 are from the rural sub counties,7 from the district technical staff and 2 politicians,39 of the respondents were in the age bracket of 26-35 of which 20 are from the six rural sub counties,13 from the town council, 4 people from the political wink and 2 from the private sector/ NGOs, 40 of the respondents were in the age bracket of 36-45 in which 19 were from the six rural counties ,4 people from the town council, 3 from the district technical staff, 12 from the district political wink and 2 NGO's staff,27 of the respondents were in the age bracket above 46 years of age in which 6 are from the six rural sub counties, 10 from the town council,6from the district technical staff,2 from the political wink and 3 NGO staff.

4.1.3. Respondent's qualification:

The respondents characteristic according to their academic qualification were explained as in the table below.

Table 4: Showing respondent qualification:

Qualification	Respondents					Total
	Parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political staff	Private sector/NGOs	
P7 and below	32	6	-	-	-	38
O,LEVEL	4	20	-	4	-	28
A,LEVEL	2	8	7	-	1	18
Certificate	1	3	1	-	1	6
Diploma	-	1	1	5	4	11
Degree and Above	1	3	4	6	5	19
Subtotal	40	41	13	15	11	120

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

Of the 120 respondents 38 stopped in P7 and below of which 32 are from the rural sub counties, 6 from the town council, 28 of the respondents stopped in '0' level of which 4 from the rural sub counties, 20 from the town council, 4 from the district political wink, 18 of the respondents stopped in A level of which 2 from the rural sub counties, 8 from the town council, 7 from the district political wink and 1 from the private sector/NGO staff, 6 of the respondents stopped at certificate level of which 1 from the rural sub county, 3 from the town council, 1 from the district technical staff, and 1 from the private sector/NGO staff, 11 of the respondents were diploma holders of these 1 was from the town council, 1 from the district technical staff, 5 from the district political wink and 4 from the private sector/NGO staff, and 19 of the respondent were

having degree and above all of the 1 was from the rural sub counties, 3 from the town council, 4 from the district technical staff, 6 from the district political wink and 5 from the private sector/NGO staff.

4.4. Employment level;

The respondents characteristic in terms of employment are summarized in the table below

Table 5: Showing employment level of the respondent

Employment Level	Respondents					Total
	Parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political wink	Private sector/NGO staff	
Civil Service	7	15	2	-	5	29
Business	10	17	4	9	-	40
Peasant farming	32	11	-	8	-	51
Subtotal	49	43	6	17	5	120

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

Of the 120 respondent 29 were in gainful employment of which 7 are from the rural sub counties, 15 from the town council, 2 from the district technical wink and 5 from the private sector/NGOs, 40 of the respondents were engaged in business of this 10 are from the rural sub counties, 17 from the town council, 4 of them from the district technical staff, and 9 from the political wink, 51 of the respondents are peasant farmers of this 32 are from the rural sub counties, 11 are from the town council while 8 of them from the political wink.

4.5. The relationship between Disarmament and Human Rights violations.

In investigating deeper into the above objective I came up with the research question “Is there any correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation in Kotido district?”

The data then was collected using the different methods of data collection (questionnaire and interview guide) in which some questions were asked to get responses concerning the correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violations. The major relations that were investigated according to the research question were that, Disarmament leads to Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions, Torture and ill- treatment, Looting and Destruction of Property, Unlawful Killings and Excessive Use of Force. The information got was then put in the field pictures below:

Plate 1

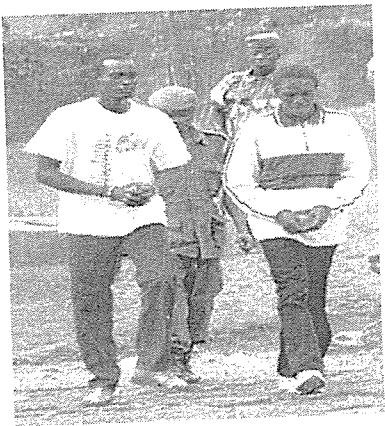
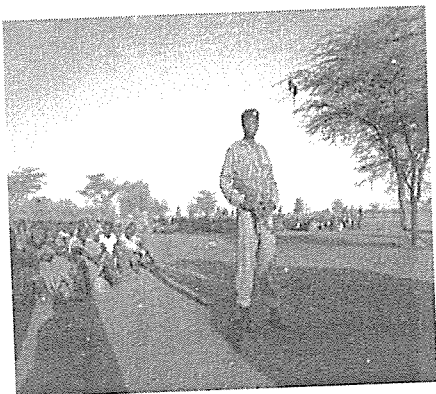


Plate 1 hereby shows two students arrested and driven to the barracks in Kotido Town council, this therefore proves that Disarmament is strongly related or correlated to human right violations in most cases characterized with Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions as seen in table 5 above whereby 78 respondents strongly agreed.

Plate 2



Inset is plate 2. Showing a policeman guarding a crowd of civilians under the sun while cordon and search takes place in Kacheri sub county. According to the respondents, the UPDF and the police use excessive force while carrying out Disarmament, according to the findings, force is the order of the day, people are forced out of their manyattas and screening exercise conducted and the most affected in this case are the young energetic men.

4.2. The causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities.

This objective was investigated by the research question “How has Disarmament caused Human Rights violation”. To investigate this, self-administered questioners and interviews were conducted with the different respondents to find out their views. The information got was then put in the table below.

Table 6: Showing the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities.

MS		RESPONDENTS					
Issues	Responses	Parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political link	Private sector/NGOs	Total
Ignorance of locals of their rights	Strongly Agreed	20	4	7	4	5	40
	Agreed	10	2	6	4	3	25
	Disagreed	20	5	9	12	9	55
Ignorance of membership, violation of Human Rights commission	Strongly Agreed	40	6	6	8	13	73
	Agreed	7	2	10	12	7	38
	Disagreed	3	2	4	-	-	9

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

This question was meant to find out the number of the respondents who strongly agreed and disagreed completely on the issues being investigated as summarized above. Their views came out as below based on the numbers of respondents obtained. 40 respondents strongly agreed 25 agreed and 55 disagreed on Ignorance of the locals of their rights as the major causes of Human

Rights violations in the local communities, 73 of the respondents strongly agreed 38 agreed and 9 disagreed on other causes which included among others Absence of strong leadership, absence of Human Rights commission as being the major causes of Human Rights violations in the local communities.

4.3. The impact of Disarmament on human rights.

This objective was investigated by employing the research question “What impact does Disarmament create towards human rights”. In this, self-administered questioners, focused group discussions and interview guide were set which guided in the collection of the views from the respondents. The question generally tried to find out how Disarmament is really an impact towards human rights. The question too was asked to find out the numbers of respondents that completely or strongly agreed, agreed and disagreed on the statements. Their views are summarized in the table below.

Table 7: Showing the response of the people on Disarmament impact on human rights.

Response	Respondents					Total
	Rural sub counties	Town council	District technical staff	District political wink	Private sector/NGOs	
Strongly Agreed	40	12	10	5	3	75
Agreed	10	4	3	9	4	30
Disagreed	-	4	6	5	-	15

In the above table, 75 of the respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed while 15 disagreed that Disarmament has an impact on human rights.

Table 8: Showing how Disarmament impact Human Rights in the local communities

ITEM		RESPONDENT					TOTAL
Impact	response	Parishes	Education	Technical staff	Political wink	Private sector/NGOs	
Torture and death	Strongly Agreed	30	7	10	12	13	72
	Agreed	10	3	6	8	4	31
	Disagreed	10	-	4	-	3	17
Theft and destruction of property	Strongly Agreed	20	9	11	18	12	70
	Agreed	20	3	9	1	5	48
	Disagreed	10	1	-	1	-	12

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

The table above shows that 72 of the respondents said they strongly agreed, 31 agreed and 17disagreed on Torture and death and 70 of the respondents strongly agreed, 48 agreed and 12 disagreed on Theft and destruction of property which are the main impact of Disarmament on human rights.

Plate 3



Plate 3. Inset shows a man's' head covered with a black peel in Kotido barrack. According to the respondents while conducting a one on one interview and later a focused group discussion, 72 of them strongly agreed that Disarmament impacts directly Human Rights violations. To them many people have under gone torture and ill treatment when arrested during the cordon and search exercises conducted by the UPDF and many of those have died due to heavy punishments.

4.4. The solutions to Human Rights violation because of Disarmament.

The above objective was investigated by asking the research question “Are there solutions to Human Rights violation caused by Disarmament?” Self-administered questionnaires and interviews were conducted with different categories of respondents to find out their views of which the information got were later put as shown in the table 9. Two questions were asked on these to find out if there can be solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament and also how the solutions can be generated.

Table 9: Showing local people response to the solutions of Human Rights violation because of Disarmament

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS					TOTAL
	Parishes	Education committee	technical staff	political wink	Private sector/NGOs	
Strongly Agreed	30	10	9	10	13	72
Agreed	15	4	8	6	1	34
Disagreed	5	1	4	4	-	14

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

On the solutions to Human Rights violations as a result of Disarmament, 72 people strongly agreed, 34 agreed and 14 disagreed.

Table 10: Showing the solutions to Human Rights violations.

EMS		RESPONDENTS					
Solutions	responses	Parishes	Education committee	Technical staff	Political work	Private sector/NGOs	Total
Re-instating voluntary disarmament	Strongly Agreed	30	6	8	10	13	67
	Agreed	10	4	6	4	6	30
	Disagreed	10	1	6	6	-	23
Punishing the Human Rights violators	Strongly Agreed	30	9	10	11	10	70
	Agreed	6	4	6	7	1	24
	Disagreed	4	8	4	10	-	26
Introducing a neutral body	Strongly Agreed	35	13	11	12	9	80
	Agreed	10	3	6	8	3	30
	disagreed	5	-	4	-	1	10

Source: Primary Data, September, 2016

From the above table, 67 of the respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed and 23 disagreed in their views on Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, 70 strongly agreed, 24 agreed and 26 disagreed on Punishing the Human Rights violators as the best solution, and 80 of the respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed, and 10 totally disagreed on Introducing a neutral body.

4.5. Interpretation of the data

The interpretation of the result was centered on the four objectives one after the other as explained herein.

In investigating the relationship between Disarmament and Human Rights violation, the researcher discusses the findings in the table 5 that centered on finding the major relationship/correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation.

According to the findings, the research question asked yield the correct information since 78 respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed that Disarmament is related to Human Rights violations because of the practices such as Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions leaving only 12 respondents who disagreed. This was further approved in that according to 18-year-old albino akwar, from Kacheri sub county, “The UPDF surrounded their home at night till morning when they started to search inside the houses and arrested 16 men and boys and latter released after one month”.

76 respondents strongly agreed 23 agreed on Torture and ill- treatment than 21 respondents who disagreed. Apaprinz of Rengen parish said “I was arrested last year from the river and tired upside down on a fig tree and released at once only to fall down on the ground and now my back is bent as you can see with my movement”.

The data collected was also true since 71 respondents strongly agreed, 28 agreed on looting and destruction of property unlike the 21 of the respondents who actually disagreed, while 45 strongly agreed, 35 agreed on Unlawful Killings and Excessive Use of Force as the relationships/correlations of Disarmament and Human Rights violations in Kotido town council and only 40 disagreed on the matter. According to one of the respondents by the names of Lotwal Koryang of Kapelanbar parish, he said “one day in last year’s cordon and search, one of his brother who tried running without even a gun was short dead and the other injured and he is disabled right now as we talk”.

In finding out the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities, the findings were discussed as indicated in table 6. on this objective the research question was partly disapproved to be correct since 40 respondents strongly agreed 25 agreed but 55 of the respondents disagreed

on Ignorance of the locals of their rights as the major cause of Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament, this was because instead the majority of the respondents which amounted to 73 strongly agreed and 38 agreed that Absence of strong leadership, absence of Human Rights commission among others were the major causes of Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council. One of the respondents from the private sector lamented, “the local population in Kotido is not informed of their rights as citizens of this country, they are totally ignorant about reporting one who abuses their rights to the courts of law”.

In examining the impact of Disarmament on human rights, the research question was proved true by 75 of the respondents who strongly agreed 40 agreed while only 15 disagreed on Torture and death, 70 strongly agreed, 48 agreed and the 12 respondents disagreed on Theft and destruction of property as the major impact of Disarmament.

They agreed that Torture, death, Theft and destruction of property are the main impact of Disarmament, they said so because local people are always captured torture and others killed by the UPDF who are carrying out the Disarmament exercise in the district. According to Lochola of Biafra parish, he said, “

Lotyangapadomo from Kotido central parish (Entebbe area) said “for him he witnessed one of his friends being tortured by twisting their testicles and later the rubber ban was used for beating the testicles for a long run (*akaaoyaan*) because they refused tell whether they had guns, this scared me so much and had to lie them that I had a gun and when they investigated that I had returned, they then left me to go home”.

In determining the solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament, The research question asked was proved to be true according to the number of respondent who strongly. 72 of the respondents strongly agreed and 34 agreed in general that Human Rights violation could be solved. In actual sense, 67 of the respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed in their views on Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, 70 strongly agreed, 24 agreed on punishing the Human Rights violators as the best solution, and 80 of the respondents strongly agreed, 30 agreed, on introducing a neutral body. They further said that if only Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, punishing the Human Rights violators, introducing a neutral body are the only ways in which Human Rights violation could be solved. One of the respondents by the names of Lokol Paa, the

sub county chief of the town council said “he is tired of going to the barracks every day to identify people from his sub county and he further said for him to stop the movement and concentrate on his right work, there is need to introduce a neutral body for example the Human Rights commission or an international force to mediate between the rude soldiers and the local people”. As he completed, some of his walk mates said you have talked and added, “There is also need to re-instate voluntary Disarmament and involve the whole district in the system through sensitization”. One of the respondents from the NGO staffs said, “Failure by government to investigate alleged Human Rights violations in Karamoja region guarantees impunity. The government of Uganda has failed to date to ensure adequate and independent investigations into frequent reports of Human Rights violations, including possible unlawful killings by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) in the Karamoja region thereby ensuring impunity for the perpetrators. The alleged violations have been committed in the course of an ongoing Disarmament process in the area”.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

The chapter mainly deals with summary of the major findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to the impact of Disarmament on Human Rights violations in Kotido town council, Kotido district in Kotido sub region.

5.1. Summary of major findings.

The summary of the findings was presented in accordance with research objectives of the study.

The first objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between Disarmament and Human Rights violation in Kotido town council. It was found out that the major relationship/correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violations is that Disarmament is characterized by Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions, Torture and ill- treatment, Looting and Destruction of Property, Unlawful Killings and Excessive Use of Force among others.

The second objective of the study was to find out the causes of Human Rights violation in the local communities in Kotido town council. It was found out that the major causes of Human Rights violations during Disarmament exercise are, Ignorance of the locals over their rights, Absence of strong leadership, Absence of Human Rights commission in the local communities of Kotido town council to observe the rights of every citizen.

The third objective of the study was to examine the impact of Disarmament on Human Rights in Kotido town council. It was found out that Disarmament impacts Human Rights in the following ways; Torture and death, Theft and destruction of property among others like, unlawful killings, and arbitrary detention during cordon and search exercise in the manyattas.

The last objective of the study was to determine the solutions to Human Rights violation as a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council. It was then found out that Human Rights violations has a result of Disarmament in Kotido town council can be reduced or minimized through the following ways; Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, Punishing the Human Rights

violators, and Introducing a neutral body to monitor the activities of the UPDF during operations and protect the local populace.

5.2. Conclusions

The conclusions of the study were presented in accordance with the research questions.

The study was carried out according to the objectives and the research questions in all the parishes of Kotido town council. The data collected was based on the research instruments such as questionnaire, interview guide, focused group discussion, and later own sorted/filtered for analysis. Much of the data collected using the research questions was proved to be true based on the objectives of the study and its research questions. Many of the respondents agreed on the different questions asked by the researcher. "I was thirsty. The soldiers would not give me anything to drink. We were kept naked in there, even in the damp of the night. We were kept in the well from morning to morning," the research quotes a man who was allegedly detained in a well located in a military facility in Rengen army barracks. The idea, he claimed, was that he could be forced to give the army information on hidden guns

The first research question was "Is there any correlation between Disarmament and Human Rights violation?" it was concluded that the correlation/relationship between Disarmament and Human Rights violations was that Disarmament leads to Arbitrary Searches, Arrests, and Detentions, Torture and ill-treatment, Looting and Destruction of Property, Unlawful Killings and Excessive Use of Force. All these in turn have left many people hanging up in the villages with high rates of poverty, injuries and death. This therefore is approving that there is a great impact of Disarmament to Human Rights in Kotido town council and Karamoja as a whole.

The second research question was "How have Disarmament caused Human Rights violations". It was concluded that Ignorance of the locals of their rights, Absence of strong leadership, absence of Human Rights commission are the major causes of Human Rights violations which in turn has led to the local populace suffering in the hands of the self, arrogant UPDF in areas under Disarmament operations in Kotido town council, Kotido district in Karamoja sub region. Weak government institutions in the region exacerbate these vulnerabilities and leave law enforcement responsibilities in the hands of the UPDF. The present Disarmament campaign is just one of these responsibilities, which also include recovering raided cattle, apprehending and prosecuting criminal suspects, and protecting livestock in UPDF-guarded enclosures.

The third research question was “What impact does Disarmament create towards human rights”? It was then concluded that Disarmament has gotten some impact towards Human Rights of which some include, Torture and death, Theft and destruction of property. In so-called cordon and search Disarmament operations, soldiers surround villages in the middle of the night and at daybreak force families outside while their houses are searched for weapons.

These violations have included unlawful killings, torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary detention, and theft and destruction of property. While the Ugandan government has a legitimate interest in improving law and order in Karamoja, including stemming the proliferation of illegal weapons, it must do so in a manner consistent with human rights.

The last research question was “Are there solutions to Human Rights violation caused by Disarmament?” it was then concluded that the only ways to reduce the acts of the UPDF is by Re-instating voluntary Disarmament, Punishing the Human Rights violators, and Introducing a neutral body since government institutions are weak enough to support the locals under the suffering.

These testimonies and more, prompted the researcher to say that although it acknowledges the efforts made by the Ugandan army in reducing Human Rights violations, a lot still needs to be done, including stopping the UPDF combatants from subjecting civilians in Karamoja to torture, detention, rape and death, as well as destroying their property.

5.3. Recommendations.

According to the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher found it necessary that the following recommendations are of much importance.

The government must provide a more systematic response to Human Rights violations. "The Government of Uganda must end Human Rights violations committed by soldiers of the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) and its auxiliary forces with impunity during cordon-and-search operations in Kotido town council.

It must promptly, impartially and transparently investigate and discipline or prosecute appropriately, all allegations of Human Rights violations including unlawful killings, arbitrary

arrests and detention, torture and other cruel inhumane or degrading treatment, and destruction of property."

The government has to compensate victims of unlawful killings, torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary detention, and looting by the government forces and to set up an independent commission to study the Karamoja situation.

The Government of Uganda should convene a commission of independent experts on pastoralist livelihood, arms control, and Human Rights to examine the relationship between livelihoods, conflict resolution, and arms proliferation in Kotido.

The government should publicly acknowledge and condemn Human Rights violations committed by government forces in the course of forced Disarmament operations in Kotido town council and Karamoja as a whole. End impunity for Human Rights violations committed by soldiers of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) and its auxiliary forces during cordon and search operations.

Expedite reforms in cordon and search operations procedures to ensure their compliance with international Human Rights law. Review in particular their compliance with protections against arbitrary search, arrest, and detention, and, to the extent such protections are not extended under Ugandan law to UPDF conducted law enforcement operations, amend Ugandan law accordingly.

5.4 Areas for further research

The researcher was then enlightened by the findings and conclusions and proposed the following areas for further study in as far as investing more on Human Rights violations:

How Absence of strong leadership lead to Human Rights violations.

Examine the relationship between livelihoods, conflict resolution, and arms proliferation.

The relationship between Disarmament and poverty, Effects of cordon and search operations on livelihood sustainability.

The impact Law Enforcement Operations on Human Rights violations in the area of the study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR RESPONDENTS.

Introduction

I am a student of Kampala International University. I am doing my research on “assessing the impacts of disarmament on the human rights violation in Kotido town council” This is part of the requirements for the fulfillment of the award of a bachelors degree of development studies of Kampala International University.

The information provided here will be treated confidentially and only be used for the academic purposes intended for. Therefore with kind request, you are called upon to answer the following questions according to the best of your knowledge by either ticking on the right option or filling in the blank spaces provided.

Section A: Biographic Data

- 1. Name (optional).....
- 2. Gender Male Female
- 3 Age
- 4 Marital status Single Married Divorced
- 5. Level of education.....
- 6. Designation.....
- 7. Religious affiliation Christianity Islam Others
- 8. Physical Address.....

Section B: causes of human rights violation

- 9. What do you understand by the term disarmament?
.....
.....
- 10. What are some forms of disarmament best known to you?
.....
.....

11. Why was disarmament programme implemented according to your opinion?

.....
.....

12. What are some of the common causes of conflicts in society today?

.....
.....

13. What are some of the challenges hindering effective disarmament implementation?

.....
.....

14. How has disarmament programme influenced the human rights violations in Kotido town council?

.....
.....

SECTION C: impacts of disarmament on human rights violations in Kotido town council

15. What is the attitude of people towards disarmament programme in this area?

.....
.....

16. What challenges are being encountered in the implementation of disarmament programme?

.....
.....

17. How do these challenges affect service delivery by different stakeholders supporting the programme?

.....
.....

18. What is your suggestion regarding weak LDUs scheme?

.....
.....

19. What can be done to reduce water shortages for the army during disarmament?

.....
.....

20. What organizations are helping you to realize the importance of disarmament in Kotido town council?

.....
.....

SECTION D: Solutions to Disarmament on Human Rights Violations in Kotido Town Council

21. How are they helping you perceive disarmament constructively?

.....
.....

22. What roles has the government played to help people develop socio-economically Kotido town council?

.....
.....

23. In your own view comparatively illustrate what Kotido town council was before disarmament and what it is now?

.....
.....

24. what would you consider success stories in disarmament in Karamoja generally?

.....
.....

25. give some of the best traditional mechanisms can be used by other areas in sustaining peace in Kotido?

.....
.....

Thank you very much!

APPENDIX II: SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

S/no	Activity	Months 2016											
		MAY- JUNE				JUNE- JULY				JULY-NOV			
1	Developing the concept	■	■	■	■								
2	Design and planning	■	■	■	■								
3	Writing proposal					■	■	■	■				
4	Empirical phase					■	■	■	■				
	Data collection												
5	Analytical phase												
	Chapter 4-5									■	■	■	■
6	Dissemination phase									■	■	■	■
7	Revision									■	■	■	■
8	Final copy									■	■	■	■
9	Clearance									■	■	■	■
10	Graduation									■	■	■	■

APPENDIX III: FIELD BUDGET

No:	Particulars	Unit cost	Total cost
1	Transportation costs	2.000x30 days	60.000
2	Stationary and supply of materials	50.000 (lump sum)	50.000
3	Printing and Binding	35.000(lump sum)	35.000
4	Lunch allowances	3000x90 days	270.000
5	Hiring personnel and technical support		40.000
		Grand Total	455.000=



Office of the Head of Department

20th September, 2016

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS. LOCHORO ALBINA AKWAR,
REG. NO.BDS/42204/133/DU**

The above mentioned candidate is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Bachelors Degree in Development Studies.

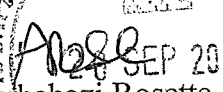
She is currently conducting a field research for her dissertation entitled, **DISARMAMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN KOTIDO TOWN COUNCIL.**

Your organisation has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to her research project. The purpose of this letter then is to request you to accept and avail her with the pertinent information she may need.

Any data shared with her will be used for academic purposes only and shall be kept with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to her will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,


Ms. Ainembabazi Rosette
HOD, Development, Peace and Conflict Studies

