

IMPACT OF CIVIL CONFLICTS ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL;

A CASE STUDY OF MUKURA SUB COUNTY NGORA

DISTRICT, EASTERN UGANDA

BY:

KIIZA EMMANUEL

BSW/39476/123/DU

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DECLARATION

I, **KIIZA EMMANUEL**, declare that this research report is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has never been submitted to any university.

Signature.....

Date.....*28/09/2015*.....

APPROVAL

This research report is being presented to the College of Humanities and Social sciences of Kampala International University for examination purpose with my approval as the supervisor.

Signature.......... Date..........

Mr. ACHODA DENNIS
SUPERVISOR

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ACRONYMS

GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
CR	:	Conciliation Resource
IDPS	:	Internally Displaced Persons.
JPC	:	Justice and Peace Commission.
L.C	:	Local Council.
LDUS	:	Local Defense Units.
LRA	:	Lord's Resistance Army.
MFPED	:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.
MPs	:	Members of Parliament.
NGOs	:	Non Governmental Organisations.
NRM/A	:	National Resistance Movement/Army.
NSSF	:	National Social Security Fund.
NUSAF	:	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund.
OJPCR	:	The outline Journal of Peace and Conflict Resolution
PEAP	:	Poverty Eradication Action Plan.
PMA	:	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture.
UDN	:	Uganda Debt Net-work.
UN	:	United Nations.
UNDP	:	United Nation Development Programme.
UNLA	:	Uganda National Liberation Army.
UPDF	:	Uganda People's Defense Forces.
UPDM/A	:	Uganda People's Democratic Movement/Army

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CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter will look at the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, general objectives, specific objects, research questions, scope of the study, and significance of the study or justification.

1.1 Background of the study

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the number and intensity of mass violent conflicts has decreased worldwide (Human Security Centre 2005). However, this trend does not hold true for sub-Saharan Africa, where most of the world's armed conflicts currently take place. At the turn of the 21st century, more people were killed in wars in this region than in the rest of the world combined some author's state that "armed conflict is arguably now the single most important determinant of poverty in Africa. Yet little is known about how mass violent conflict affects poor households and how poor households cope with conflict. Northern Uganda conflict started its origin from the Uganda's People's Democratic Movement/Army (UPDM/A). This was therefore the first armed opposition to the NRM Government since it came to power in 1986. The leadership of the armed force was drawn from the former Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers from Pader, Kitgum and Gulu district where its operations were concentrated.

A second armed movement was led by Alice Lakwena known as the Holy Spirit Mobile Force (HSMF) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) led by Joseph Kony, followed in succession. The root of the war in Northern Uganda was between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army in Acholi land part of Lango and part of Teso lands which is entwined with the history of conflict in Uganda and the rise to power of the National Resistance Movement/Army(NRM/A).

It is upon this background that the government of Uganda in 1996 decided to resettle the rural population approximately one million people of Kitgum, Gulu, Pader and part of Lira and Apac into internally displaced people's camps (IDPs). This arrangement therefore extended east of Soroti when LRA activities spread to the area in June-2003.

The Government resettled the people in IDP camps with the aim of providing better safety and security to them. (Justice and Peace News 2004) and the number of people estimated to be living in IDP camps is 1.2 million people which is approximately 70 % (UDN 2003).

Unfortunately, these IDPs created to provide safety and security to the people turned to be places for drinking, prostitution and all sorts of bad habits like rape, defilement simply because of idleness making the people unable to participate in farming activities and there is also a problem of access to income generating activities because the people have been restricted to operate only within the camp areas due to the situation at hand therefore reducing the level of income of the rural population.

1.2 Problem Statement

The conflict in Northern Uganda between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Government of Uganda for over 20 years has caused so much suffering, displacements, loss of lives, poverty, abductions among others. The war has also resulted into social break down of family unit and cultural structure of the Teso people in general and has also led to the reduction in the level of income of the rural population, since they were locked up in camps and unable to participate in commercial farming which is their main source of livelihood and other economic activities when you look in particular northern people are hard working people and by now they would have gone far economically. Therefore in reference to the above mentioned prevailing conditions, this study will seek to investigate impact of conflict on the income level of the individuals in Mukura Sub County Ngora District.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of conflict on the income level of the individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

To investigate the impact of conflict on the income level of individual of the farmers of Mukura Sub County Ngora District

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

To establish the impact of conflict on to the rural population Mukura Sub County Ngora District

To find income level of the individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District

To investigate the impact of LRA war conflict on the income level of individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District

1.5 Research Question

What is the impact of LRA conflict on to the rural population Mukura Sub County Ngora District?

What is income level of the individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District?

What is the impact of LRA war conflict on the income level of individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical scope

This study was conducted in Mukura Sub county located 6 kilometers north of Ngora Town because it was one of the villages that was seriously devastated by the war and also one of the villages that experienced serious fall in the level of income due to LRA conflict. Ngora District is bordered by Soroti District to the north, Kumi District to the east, Pallisa District to the south, Serere District to the southwest and Serere District to the west. The district headquarters at Ngora are located approximately 340 Kilometers (210 mi), by road, north east of Uganda's capital city, Kampala.

1.6.2 Content scope

The study see to establish the impact of LRA conflict on to the rural population Mukura Sub County Ngora District, to find income level of the individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District, to investigate the impact of LRA war conflict on the income level of individual of the farmers of Mukura Sub County Ngora District.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The time scope of the study covered the period of ten months, January-October 2014 of which five months was for research proposal and five months for data analysis discussion, conclusion and recommendation.

1.7 Significance of the study

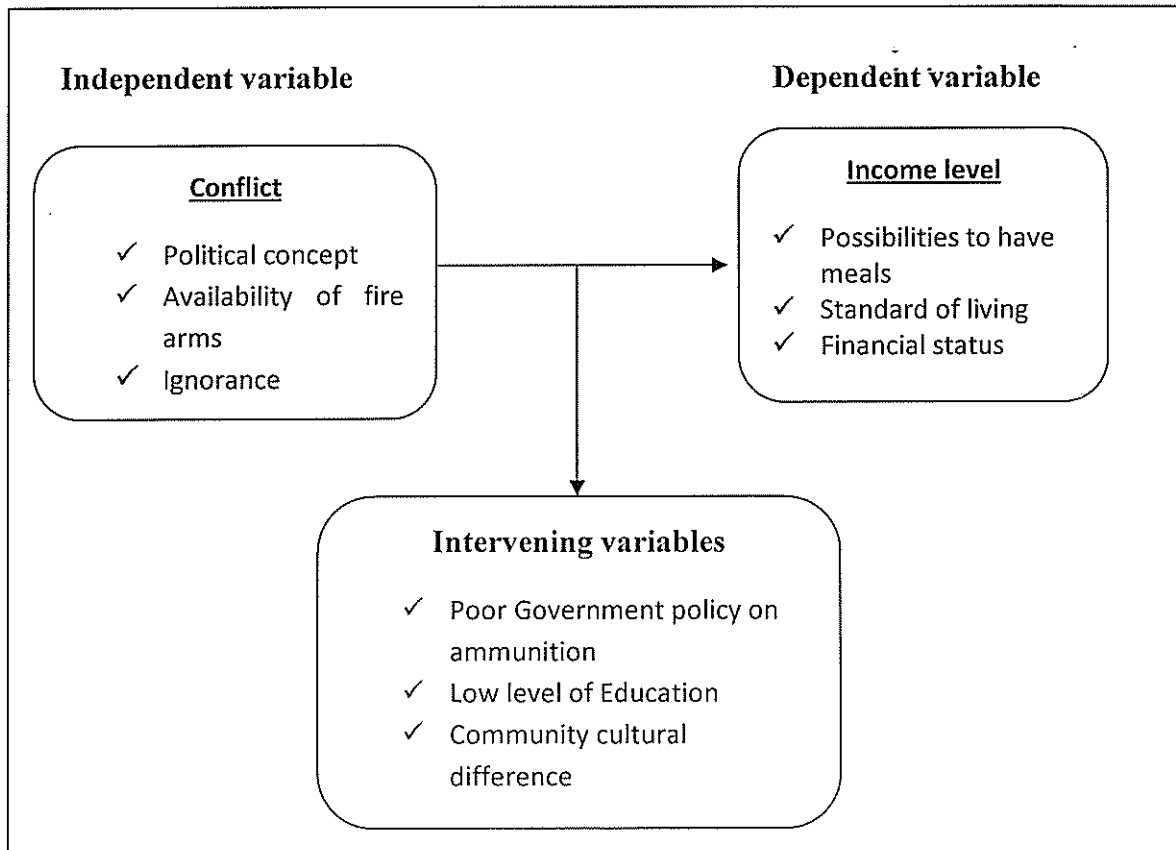
The research study will be significant to the following stakeholders;

The government /policy makers; the government can base on the findings to formulate and implement policies against any rebel in the country, income saving policies. Such policies can be platform for sustainable economy.

The study will be useful to the academician. Especially researchers who may be interested in carrying out empirical studies on conflict and income level of individual. The study is useful to an individual understand how income level is affected by wars.

1.8 The conceptual framework of conflict and income level of the individual

Figure 1: Showing the conceptual frame work of conflict and income level of the individual



Source: Primary Data, May, 2015

The conceptual frame work above portrays the impact of conflict on individual income it also shows other variables which may affect income level of individuals apart from conflicts among them are poverty.

1.9 Operational definition of key variables

Conflict: This is the misunderstanding between two parties

Rebels: These are group of people who disobeyed the government and they resort into fighting.

Farmers: Farmers are people who are involved in the agricultural activities and rearing of animals.

Income: Income is what someone gets after the sale of food stuff, property among others

Perception: Perception refers to the way people take the existing situations, their attitudes, feelings and response to the occurrences.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter will look at the works of other scholars, and the existing knowledge about Impact of Armed Conflict on Rural Population, income level of the individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District the impact of Armed conflict on the income level of individual of Mukura Sub County Ngora District, Conceptual framework and empirical literature, about the impact of armed conflict on the level of income of the rural population.

2.1 Definition of concepts

Armed conflict is a contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related death.

Conflict refers to the disagreement between two or more people (Anderson, M. 1999)

Conflict is grounded in the perception of at least partially incompatible interests between individuals or groups (Elwert, 2004: 26), often concerning the allocation of property rights. As such, conflict is inherent to all societies; it is systematic and dynamic, and constitutes social action that is based on rational behavior, as defined in a local context (Keen, 1997). Conflict involves various methods of mediation, which determine their intensity. The impact of conflict on a society may not be perceived in purely negative terms. While conflict may entail significant costs, it may also entail positive effect on social cohesion, the capability of mediating future conflicts, and the stability of institutions (e.g. through democratic debates in parliament). Traditionally, conflict has been perceived in the economic literature as temporary exogenous shock, whereas it has been acknowledged recently that conflict is intrinsically endogenous to the development process (Keen, 1997, Stewart, 1993). More specifically, *violent conflict* is characterized by three dimensions (Berdal and Malone, 2000, Keen, 1997):

1. Action which is non-cooperative, destructive, widespread and persistent;
2. Violation or capture of property rights over assets, persons or institutions;
3. Instigated through some degree of group (versus individual) activity.

These three dimensions combine to shape different types of mass violent conflicts. At one extreme there are international wars and civil wars, which involve potentially destructive and often long-lasting actions carried out by large groups or even entire nations (cf. Stewart and FitzGerald, 2001: 3f.). With declining degrees of violence, destruction, persistence, and a diminishing scale of group involvement, violent conflict also encompasses genocide, revolutions, uprisings, mutinies and civil unrest.

Generic international Research, post-conflict Reconstruction: The case of Northern Uganda, Discussion paper 8, July 2004 suggests that during a civil war, the rate of GDP per capita is typically reduced by 2.2% per annum. The conflict has resulted into loss of lives and serious injuries that limits the people's participation in production. For example, it is estimated that over 6,000 amputees in Northern region were being attended to by the orthopedic workshop of Gulu Hospital during 2002. Most of these needed urgent assistance as they could not afford the US \$ 120 for replacing the limbs.

According to a quarterly publication, human rights focus (issues 4, 2004), the so called the protected camps can be linked to concentration camps. Nobody chose to be there. The people were driven there on government orders in 1996. the camps are not planned and most of them are established on peoples land. Even some of the army detachments are established on peoples land. There are 40 such camps in Gulu district alone. This means the rural areas, where the people of Acholi used to earn their livelihood is virtually empty; people in camps are not allowed to move freely to their homesteads to till the land.

War

War is an organized and often prolonged conflict that is carried out by states or non-state actors. It is generally characterized by extreme violence, social disruption and economic destruction. A war is a conflict but a conflict is not necessarily a war. A war is an effort to exterminate an opposing side.

2.2. Household incomes conceptual framework

Household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence. It includes every form of income, e.g., salaries

and wages, retirement income, near cash government transfers like food stamps, and investment gains.

Average household income can be used as an indicator for the monetary well-being of a country's citizens. Mean or median net household income, after taxes and mandatory contributions, are good indicators of standard of living, because they include only disposable income and acknowledge people sharing accommodation benefit from pooling at least some of their living costs.

Average household incomes need not map directly to measures of an individual's earnings such as per capita income as numbers of people sharing households and numbers of income earners per household can vary significantly between regions and over time.

In particular the LRA attacks had forced the IDPs to remain in camps with no access to their agricultural fields and limited possibilities to explore other opportunities for accessing food and incomes. This as a result has led to the reduction in income levels of the rural people and it has made Northern Uganda one of the poorest regions in the country. Income is reported to have fallen at the National level from 56% in 1992 to 38% in 2003 and the proportion people living below the poverty line Northern Uganda has also increased. Overwhelming evidence suggests that insecurity in the region over the past 20 years is the most important explanatory factor for the high poverty incidence and subsequent reduction in the levels of income of the rural population.

Gender News (2004), states that the economy of Northern Uganda has collapsed while marriage and family formation has irreversibly altered. It talks of abduction, rape, forced marriages and mutilation, unwanted pregnancies, harsh treatment, and life of harsh deprivation in the camps. There is trauma due to LRA conflict which made men to resort to drinking while women are left none to struggle with duties of supporting the family hence low income levels.

According to northern Uganda internally displaced persons profiling study (September 2005) density is one characteristic of camp life-idleness is another. This is thought to have affected particularly the men. Other observers of the camp have reported a high

level of male drunkardness; disorder and related domestic violence (see for instance El Bushra and Donal 2002, institute for global studies, Gulu district NGO forum and kerkwaroacholi 2005). During our work in camp we also notice a group of men sitting and drinking or walking about the state of obvious intoxication. Quite a few of those interviewed complained to us this, not least women who complained their husbands waste their day in drinking. Alcohols is a problem in camps .Theft, fights, rape and domestic violence are aggravated quite significant levels of intoxication. To a certain extent we can say men are drinking, while the women make brew. Some women we interviewed were aware of this dilemma, but their reply was what we can do, we need money we can make from selling the local brew. This reduces the income levels since women are the only ones struggling to support their families while men are busy using the money to drink.

Armed conflict has a very significant impact on the household's income level. Knight, Loayza and Villanueva (1996) have estimated that civil wars lead, on average, to a permanent income loss around two percent of GDP. In addition, Collier (1999) has calculated, using cross-sectional evidence for 92 countries between 1960 and 1989, that national incomes, following a seven year civil war, will be roughly 15 percent lower than had the war not happened (see also Hoeffler and Reynal-Querol, 2003).

Armed conflict is responsible for the destruction of infrastructure, markets and social cohesion. It is also associated with the redirection of significant resources from productive activities into military action. Periods of political instability and possible increase in violence will hamper both public and private investments.

Migration and displacement of people result in the removal from the country of potentially important private funds that could be used for investment, as well as valuable human capital.

Armed conflict also affects the capacity of economies to respond to other shocks. Research has found that external shocks could lead to an immediate and substantial deceleration in growth in societies characterized by the presence of "latent" social conflicts (e.g. high ethnic diversity), and low institutional or social capacity for resolving conflicts (e.g. those characterized by low political and individual rights) (Rodrik, 1998). The destruction of physical, human, social and political capital of the country impacts severely on post-war recovery, and may even influence the probability of conflict re-

igniting. Collier, Hoeffler and Söderbom, 2003 predict that a country that has experienced a civil war is much more likely to experience another conflict in the future. The disruption and destruction of infrastructure caused by violence often results in severe cutbacks in state's capacity to provide services such as education and health care (Stewart et al., 2001a, 2001b).

Significant reductions in social services reinforce further the inability of households to fall back on state support (e.g. safety-nets) in times of crises. Reductions in social services may result from diminished state financial capacity but also from specific political agendas pursued by governments. In many contexts, winners in conflicts have been known to restrict access to education for the losers by limiting enrolments in some levels of education and/or by segregating schools along racial (South Africa), ethnic (pre-1994 Rwanda) and religious lines (Northern Ireland) (Bush and Saltarelli, 2000; Shemyakina, 2006).

Low levels of economic growth combined with weak socio-political institutions and specific political agendas may therefore highlight existing inequalities or produce new forms of inequality. This may in turn fuel further resentment and generate tensions across population groups, creating a cycle of impoverishment, violence and instability from which many countries.

They said that food given to them in the village and camps are not enough, no access to income generating opportunities, tempting them to sometimes sneak back home to bring back some food for themselves and others to be sold in order to get some money for buying necessities like soap; salt among others; unmindful of the risk of being abducted. They in addition complained of inadequate sanitation facilities and that they are really tired of the war and being in camps as well because even in camps the security are at times inadequate and that Government, NGOs and other organizations who are involved in the peace talk process should really show commitment so that the awaited peace is restored. And that this will make them engage in petty trade, agriculture and other economic activities that will make them generate income and raise their income levels as before.

Those who venture, risk being abducted by rebels or tortured by UPDF of being collaborators on several occasions the camps which are supposed to be protected areas, are raided by rebels and people abducted or killed. For example Paboo camp with a population staggering between 45000 to 50000 people has been raided six times. This has always prevented people from access to their farms for fear of their crops being up rooted and sub sequent poverty.

2.3 Characteristic of armed conflict

Armed civil conflicts carry various direct and indirect costs which strongly affect the living conditions of households at the time of the conflict and for many years thereafter. Civil wars and violent insurrections kill and injure millions of people every year. They destroy infrastructure services, assets and livelihoods, displace populations, break social cohesion, institutions and norms and create fear and distrust. Fearon and Laitin (2003) calculate that civil wars have resulted in three times as many deaths as inter-state wars between states since World War II. Most households affected by armed conflict live in poor countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

We consider two types of conflict that took place in Rwanda in 1994, namely genocide and civil war, associated with human and physical capital destruction respectively. Exploiting the rich and detailed information at the local level, two conflict indices are developed (see Section 5) and the above equations are re-estimated using these specific indices. Because the genocide targeted individuals, and specifically able and active men, we expect the difference in returns to labor between areas that were affected by the genocide and those that were not, to be larger than the difference between areas that experienced civil war and those that did not. Given that the genocide also targeted the relatively educated, we also expect the difference in returns to skilled labor between genocide affected and no affected areas to be higher than the difference.

Component of household

The household is often considered in economic literature as the smallest analytical unit of production and consumption. Because of its feature of co-residency, the household is also a relevant unit for policymakers, as households are perceived to be congruent with housing. Furthermore, it is often assumed that the family is a precondition for the household; therefore the household is often assumed to be the basic decision-making unit

regarding fertility, divorce, and migration (Kuijsten and Vossen, 1988: 4f.). It has been argued that definitions of the household are influenced by statistical offices and census bureaus. These organizations are typically concerned with collecting household survey and census data and, hence, require clearly defined units that can easily be identified in the field (Keilman and Keyfitz, 1988: 255f.). However, several authors have pointed out difficulties in applying the household concept to non-Western societies. They caution that household members are not necessarily tied by blood or marriage (Hammel and Laslett, 1974). For example, Chant (1997: 7) finds evidence with respect to female headed households, stating that these women are not necessarily the mothers of the children they reside with. Carter is particularly critical of using the household concept in West African societies as “the rights and duties of male and female household members are quite unlike those found in Eurasian households” (Carter, 1984: 52).

This point has been elaborated by Koopmans, who argues that “the assumptions of shared preferences and of pooled incomes and resources fundamentally misrepresent the structure and processes of production and consumption in most African agricultural households” (Koopman, 1991: 152). According to her, the head of the household, and his wife or wives (a gender constellation common to most households), conduct separate income-generating activities, have different schedules for work and leisure, and are subject to very different gender-specific social expectations and sanctions. The keeping of separate budgets among spouses was also empirically confirmed by other studies on Sub-Saharan Africa (Clark, 1994, Schindler, 2006).

Furthermore, Clark (1994: 331-334) argues that in matrilineal African societies, the dual local residential rules for spouses after marriage contradict the assumption of co-residency of the conventional European household concept. Similarly, Chant (1997: 6) cautions that some core household tasks, such as reproduction, take place outside the household boundaries and are performed within wider networks of relatives, friends and neighbors in non-Western societies. As a conclusion, she critically asks if a general definition of household is desirable, given the fact that “‘households’ mean different things to different people in different places” – for example a kinship unit, economic unit, or housing unit (ibid.:5). Assuming a Sub-Saharan African context, this paper employs a slight modification of Netting’s original definition (Netting, 1989: 231). The household is a socially recognized domestic group. Its members are likely to share a

common residence and to organize and carry on a range of consumption, inheritance, and reproductive activities. The specific content, intensity, notability and exclusion, which in turn may feed into future outbreaks of violence even after.

2.4 Related study

Dasgupta and Ray (1986) describe how below some critical nutritional level, no productive activity can be undertaken. If during an economic crisis all assets get destroyed (except labour) at the same time that individual nutritional status (presumably of household workers) goes below a certain threshold, then the household stands little chance of recovering its economic status by resorting to productive means. Only a serious windfall (e.g. aid) can push this household back onto the recovery path.

Hoeffler and Reynal-Querol (2003) estimate that adult and infant mortality increases by 13% during conflict and remains 11% higher for at least 5 years. deWalque (2006) shows how the severe impact of mortality during the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia in 1975-78 can be observed almost 30 years later. Bundervoet and Verwimp (2005) show that the Burundi civil war in 1993, and the subsequent embargo, has had significant negative impacts on the nutritional status of rural populations due to direct destruction caused by the conflict, as well as increases in food prices. If nutrition gets affected, particularly that of children, future household welfare will be badly affected. Children affected by both shocks in Burundi had a height-for-age of one-standard deviation lower than children not affected by the shocks Dewhurst, P. (1998) Children from households unable to smooth consumption may face health deterioration (Behrman, 1988) and lesser body size (Foster, 1995). Alderman, Hoddinott and Kinsey (2004) use panel household survey data collected in 1983-84, 1987 and on a yearly basis from 1992 to 2001 to show the impact of the Zimbabwe civil war in the 1970s, followed by severe droughts in 1982-83 and 1983-84. The authors find that in 2001, on average, children in the sample affected by the shocks would have been 3.4 cm taller, completed an additional 0.85 grades of schooling and started school six months earlier had they been not affected by the shocks. Similar evidence is found by Akresh and Verwimp (2006) for Rwanda.

The Lawson et al (2003), study shows that there are core number of households estimated at 19% of the total populations that have remained in poverty during 1992-1999. Another 10% moved in to poverty over the same period. Moreover the benefit from

growth has not been equally distributed with some regions logging behind others, particularly the North and the East. This is confirmed by the 2002/2003 household survey that suggests that poverty trends with reduction in the level of income seems to be on the increase in the country and particularly in these two regions due to effect of insecurity and displacement. However, considerable efforts, time and resources have been channeled towards conflict resolution and resolution of peace by the government.

A research carried out by Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) 2000, shows several causes of poverty in Uganda, one of which, is insecurity. Crime and armed conflicts lead directly to lose of assets and reduced people's motivation to improve their situation. This there for means reduced acreages of cultivation leading to low agricultural production and incomes and yet agriculture contributes 90% of the total income of the rural people. The rebels in northern Uganda abduct children who could have helped in development process.

According to Sseuanyan et al (2004), income inequality increased by 18% between 1992/1993 and 2002/2003, 23% between 1997 and 2002/2003. As a result, with a gain coefficient of 0.428 Uganda's country status of moving away from low towards high income inequality. In addition, despite a significant decline from 52% to 44% of the total income between 1997 and 1999/2000 crop farming remain the main source of income among Ugandan household especially in northern Uganda as been seriously devastated by arm conflict(LRA) and continues to be among the poorest areas in the country.

This is because crop farming which is the main source of income for the rural households has been affected because rural people have been locked up in camps and unable to participate in commercial farming. This is as a result, has registered a significant decrease in contribution to total household income from 18% to 13% both at the national level, and among the rural population. Although this may be plausible explanation, we must lose sight of other broader social, political, economic and policy processes that may account for the high reduction in income level of the rural population. De Waal, A. (1997)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling techniques, research instrument, validity and reliability of the instrument, data analysis tools and limitation of the study.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a cross sectional survey design since it examined data for a short time; it presented the finding using the frequency table, pie chart, a bar chart, mean and standard deviation to establish the impact of armed conflict of the household's income.

3.2 Study Population

The study population included people that have been affected by different conflicts including LRA in Mukura Sub County and it included a total of 138 respondents.

3.3 Sample size

A sample size representative of the study population was selected using simple random sampling and purposive sampling. A representative sample, according to Gall (1996) gives results that can be generalized to the study population. For the purpose of study a sample size of 138 was selected and used.

3.4 Sampling technique

Sampling selection is by use of probability sampling technique, simple random sampling was used because the study intends to select a representative without bias from accessible population. This ensures that each population member of the target population has an equal opportunity and independent chance of being included in the sample.

3.5 Research instruments

The researcher used data collection instruments like questionnaires, interviews and observation.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The researcher prepared questions in line with the research objectives and questions. Close ended and open ended questions were used and this helped to eliminate bias to answering questions directly and also gave time for the respondents to consult records and give their own opinion on the impact of poverty on family relationship.

3.5.2 Interviews

The researcher used interview which involved face to face contact with the respondents that helped the researcher to collect in-depth information. This method allowed flexibility for probing to take place in case of need for specific answers and cases of inability of some respondents to understand at once.

3.6 Data sources

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data collection which were qualitative and quantitative in nature. In primary data source, the information was obtained from respondents during interviews and questionnaire administration so as to ensure validity. Secondary data was obtained from text books, internet news papers, strategic plans and journals.

3.7 Data quality control

This ensured that the instruments used for collecting data yielded valid and reliable results each time it was administered to same individual if the circumstances had not changed.

3.7.1 Validity

This was to test whether the research instruments used for collecting data were adequate and sufficient to come up with valid results. Validity is the degree to which responses or scores on one instrument conquer with those of other instruments. This means that when the researcher administered two instruments to a group and compared the resulting scores the two instruments should correlate and be concurrent to give sufficient results.

3.7.2 Reliability

This was to know whether the instruments were consistent to ensure that individuals do not vary in their responses if the instruments were administered once again. This involved the piloting of the instruments by selecting an appropriate group, and then administering the same instrument again to the same group after one or more weeks to see whether they can correlate.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed according to the objectives stated and the questionnaire designed. The data was edited and coded using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. When data entry was completed, tables, charts and graphs were generated in the process of data presentation.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

The researcher had the following ethical considerations; informed consent, confidentiality, overcome biases, use appropriate methodology, correct reporting, non restriction on use of research findings and sensitivity on information to ensure quality research process.

3.10 Limitations of the study

- In adequate time frame allocated for entire research process hinders the efficiency of the research as there are tight programmes for lecturers and study schedule.
- There are limited sources of getting adequate information for the researcher to do the research in time.
- There is financial limitation to facilitate the whole process of the research.
- Respondents were rigid in answering, so it delayed the researcher from analyzing the data hence one of the limitation.
- There will be transport difficulties in the course of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings, analysis, and interprets them in accordance with the study objectives. The data presented in this chapter was based on survey in Mukura Sub County. The respondents in this village included peasants (rural Population), business community and local authorities.

4.1 Description of the characteristics of the respondents.

4.1.1 Sex of the respondents.

The findings presented in this chapter were collected from interview. Out of 60 (sixty) respondents expected from the village, 20 respondents were males giving rise to 33.3%, 30 respondents were females giving rise to 50% and non-response was 10 giving rise to 16.7%. The total number of authorities interviewed was 2 which represented 3.3% of the male respondents.

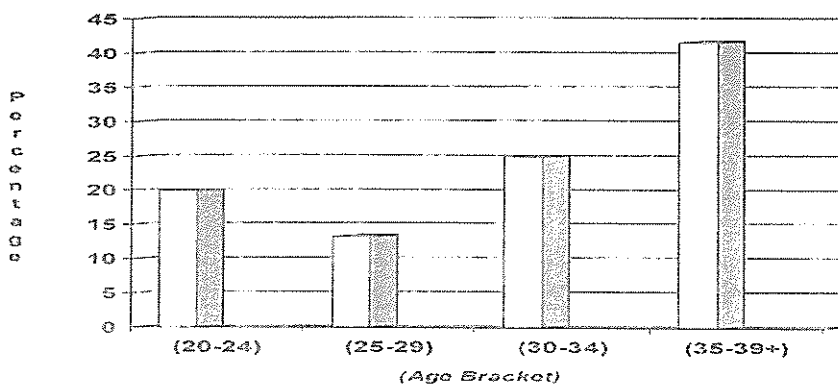
Table 1: Showing the sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	20	33.3
Female	30	50
Non-response	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, September, 2015

4.1.2 Age structure of tl

Figure 2: Showing the age bracket of the Respondents



Source: Primary data, February, 2015

It was found out that the majority of the respondents are in the age bracket of (35-39+) representing 41.7% while 20% are in the age bracket of (20-24), those in the age bracket (15-19) represents 13.3% and age bracket (30-34) represents 25% of the people in Mukura Sub County Ngora District. This therefore shows that the majority of the people in Mukura interviewed are between the age bracket (35-39+). The concentration of such unproductive age bracket for agriculture in the village and the armed conflict inevitably leads to low income levels since their major earning comes from agriculture.

4.1.3 Educational level of the respondents

Table 2: Showing the educational levels of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	25	41.7
Secondary	06	10
Post primary	08	13.3
No education	18	30
Non-response	03	05
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, September, 2015

According to the information obtained from the respondents, majority stopped in primary. 41.7% of the respondents were primary graduates, out of which many are from lower primary while 30% of the respondents completely never went to school. This implies a very high rate of illiteracy among the respondents. Illiteracy itself makes it impossible for the respondents to obtain a well paid job since they lack the qualifications and the skills for the jobs and cannot think for themselves to do something so as to generate income. This greatly contributes to low income levels in Mukura village.

4.1.4 Income brackets of the respondents

Table 3: Showing the income brackets of the respondents

Income bracket (Shilling)	Frequency	Percentage
<10,000	16	26.7
10,000-20,000	24	40
20,000-30,000	12	20
30,000-40,000	08	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, September, 2015

The above table therefore shows that income levels in Mukura sub county villages have greatly decreased and the people are in great financial problems given the fact that over 40% of them earn between 11,000-20,000 shillings and 2 out of 3 adults reported to have had no income at all last month, others reported to have had no cash income, and very few had an income of more than forty five thousand Uganda shillings last month. Very few households have access to money in cash and are able to raise 20,000 Uganda Shillings within a week. The same goes for possibilities to raise a credit of about 60 dollar only one out the households said they were able to get that amount of money be it from banks, other credit institutions, family or friends. Quite frequently the response from those households was that, they never would have a need for such a huge amount of money. This therefore implies that the people are unable to buy food for survival, unable to pay school fees for their children, unable to meet medical expenses and other necessities which require money.

4.2 Impacts of armed conflict on the level of income.

The information obtained by this study showed that the level of income of the rural population greatly reduced due to armed conflict.

Table 4: Showing the impacts of armed conflict on the level of income

Impacts	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Positive (+)	15	25
Negative (-)	45	75
Not Aware	00	00
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data, September, 2015

The above table therefore shows that armed conflicts have greatly impacted negatively on the level of income of the rural population, given the fact that 45 respondents said armed conflict impacted negatively on the level of income giving rise to 75% while 15 respondents said armed conflict impacted positively on the level of income. This implies that the majority interviewed do not support armed conflict because of the negative impacts it had leading to low income levels.

The response of the people was that armed conflict has resulted into loss of lives, abductions and serious injuries leaving over 6000 amputees which limited their participation in agriculture which is their main source of income.

They also responded that this conflict has limited them of access to their former lands and limited possibilities to explore other opportunities for accessing food and income. They in addition said that armed conflict has brought about idleness. This is thought to have affected particularly the men. The respondents also reported a high level of drunkenness, disorder and related domestic violence. "During my interview with the respondents, I also noticed groups of men sitting and drinking and others walking about in a state of obvious intoxication. Quite a few of those interviewed complained to us about this, not least women who complained that their husbands spent their days drinking. Alcohol is a problem because the people spent a lot of time drinking instead of participating in agricultural activities and money which is to be saved, is being spent on alcohol. This is because there is trauma which made the men to resort to drinking while women struggle with duties of supporting the family.

To a certain extent we can say that the men are drinking, while the women make brew. Some women interviewed were aware of this dilemma, but their reply was, "what can we do, we need the money we can make from selling the local brew"

They also responded that this conflict has displaced them from their villages and are now crowded in camps. This therefore means reduced acreage for cultivation leading to lower agricultural production and income and that the rebels abducted their children and killed able bodied persons who could have helped in agricultural activities and those children are forced to join the rebellion and fight against the government.

One respondent said, they have always been on the run and could not settle down to carry out some agricultural activities for fear of being abducted by the armed rebels.

The people also said that, the camps are not even planned because most of them have been established on people's land and even some of the army detachments have been established on people's lands. This therefore means reduced acreage for agriculture

because the rural areas, where the people used to earn their livelihood especially through agriculture is virtually empty. People are not allowed to move freely to their former homesteads to till their lands. Those who ventured, risk being abducted by armed rebels or tortured by UPDF of being collaborators.

They also said on several occasions the camps, villages have been raided by the rebels, people abducted or killed, property burnt down and foodstuff which are in the gardens have been looted leaving the people without any thing.

The respondents in addition said, the benefits from growth have not been equally distributed with some regions lagging behind others, particularly the North.

4.3 Attitude of the people towards armed conflict

Table 5: Showing the attitude of the people towards armed conflict

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive (+)	15	25
Negative (-)	40	66.7
Not sure	05	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, September, 2015

Due to 21 years of the unending war and the rural population being the most affected group, majority of the respondents had negative attitude towards armed conflict that is 40 giving rise to 66.7%, as they said it has deprived them of access to their lands and urged the government to take the peace talk process seriously so as to realize peace in Northern and that when peace is attained, they would be able to settle in their homes and live decent lives as before and they in addition said, they would also be able to have access to their land and opportunities for income generating activities.

The people also responded that, they have always been living in fear of possible attacks by armed rebels who are sometimes camped just a few kilometers or fear of being tortured UPDF of being collaborators. They also said that food given to them is not enough no access to income generating opportunities tempting them to sometimes sneak

back to homes to bring some food from their gardens in order to sell them and get some money for buying certain basics like health facilities, school fees for their children.

The people also complained of inadequate sanitation facilities, many dispensaries did not have drugs and what was available was insufficient to cater for the growing numbers and that they are really tired of camp life. “We want to go back home where there is no of this kind and where everything is at our disposal,” said the people.

They also responded that, what they need most at the moment is peace and that when peace is attained, they would also be able to bury their dead ones in their ancestral lands because many times their dead ones are being buried in foreign lands especially in camps for fear of being abducted by armed rebels or being tortured by UPDF of being collaborators.

They therefore ended by urging government, NGOs and other bodies involved in the peace talks to really commit themselves so that peace is attained. They in addition urged members of parliament especially the Teso Parliamentary Group (TPG) to spear head the peace process.

4.4 Perceptions of the people about their low income levels

The most striking fact with regard to the level of income is the lack of income given the fact that the people have no access and opportunities for income generating activities because their movements to the villages have been restricted for risk of being attacked by armed rebels, but also of mistakenly being caught by the UPDF as a member of the armed.

An interview conducted showed that $\frac{2}{3}$ adult persons did not have any income at all last month.

This therefore shows that very few households in Mukura sub county have access to money in cash, not more than 10% are able to raise 20,000 Ugandan Shillings within a week. The same goes for possibilities to raise a credit of about one hundred fifty

thousand Uganda shillings. Only one out of the households sampled think they are able to get that amount of money, be it from banks, other credit institutions, family or friends.

When asked, the response to the question from the households was that they never would have a need for such a huge amount of money. This therefore implies that the people perceive their low income levels as a normal situation and part of their lives and do not necessarily believe that the future will bring them improvement. This is why they are even reluctant to engage in income generating activities.

4.5 Measures to increase the income levels of the rural population

The following are measures that have been suggested to help raise the income levels of the rural population in ERA conflict situation.

4.5.1 Ensuring peaceful environment (security)

One of the measures given by the people was that government should always advocate for a peaceful change of government through constitutional means like organizing free and fair elections or genuine negotiations, dialogue, round table discussions and the use of all diplomatic ways. These methods are not only cheap but will also save a lot of innocent lives and destruction of property. They in addition said, government should also take the peace talk process seriously so that peace is attained to enable them participate in agriculture which is their main source of earnings and will also enable them to raise their income levels.

4.5.2 The rural development strategy.

The proposed main components of the immediate strategy for a rural economic development effort are as follows:-

- Increase farm productivity of selected commodities produced by agricultural households.
- Increase household outputs of the selected agricultural products.
- Ensure a stable market for these agricultural products that is increased productivity will mean greater supplies of various agricultural commodities in order for the farmers to be better off; the surplus produced must be sold. A

market must exist or be created to absorb the extra produce. It is also essential that the prices do not collapse leaving them either the same or worse off.

4.5.3 The strategy for increasing agricultural productivity.

- Ensure that households have access to inputs and advisory services on how to utilize the inputs.
- Establish a rural community information system to measure production periodically.

4.5.4 Micro-finance services and extension for agriculture

- This can be achieved by encouraging the formation of at least one credit and savings institution at every sub-county.
- It can also be achieved by encouraging every household to open an account in a nearby micro-finance institution, example saving and credit cooperatives. Cooperation with NSSF will be desirable to avail the savings Account with the Social Security number to Account holders and make arrangements for them to become NSSF members.
- They can also form a farmers' cooperative society at every sub-county and at a later stage a branch at every parish.
- Provide credit from the savings and credit institutions to members of the cooperative to purchase inputs: seeds and fertilizers, pesticides to mention but a few.
- Provide extension training to cooperative society members in the management of credit payments, use of fertilizers and produce handling as follows: train in managing records of members, in auditing, in linking to, and negotiation with large produce traders and the people should be educated on the benefits of savings especially the rural population who are not acquainted with such knowledge.

4.5.5 Rural statistical services for agriculture

It is important and essential to measure current and future levels of agricultural output. This will enable us to know the current levels of productivity, the results of introducing new technologies such as new seeds, fertilizer, pesticides in order to measure output changes, it was proposed to establish a rural reporting system or community information

system at the L.C.I and L.C. II levels to report regularly on the land holding, land utilization rates and outputs of various crops by each household seasonally.

A complementary Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) has been developed which focuses on research and technology development, agricultural advisory services, agricultural education and finance with these in mind the government has implemented various micro-finance credit schemes (example poverty alleviation project, entandikwa credit scheme, and rural farmers' scheme) to deliver financial services to the poor.

Mostly these programs targeted households at the grass root levels and also providing basic public services such as security and law and order.

All these measures therefore will help to raise the income levels of the rural population in the villages.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter contains conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Conclusion

The armed conflict for the past 20 years involving confrontation between the Government and the armed rebels has caused so much suffering, displacement, loss of lives and property, people being disabled, orphaned and widowed. The war has also resulted into social breakdown of the family unit and cultural structure of the people has been destroyed.

The people were then forced to move to the IDP camps, where the people resorted to drinking and being idle especially the men while the women struggled with duties of supporting the family. The armed conflict has also led to low income levels because it has limited the people of access to their former lands and limited possibilities to explore other opportunities for accessing food and income. This has affected particularly the rural population who have been locked up in camps and unable to have access to their lands and participate in agriculture which is their main source of income. This is because their movements have been restricted for fear of being abducted by the rebels or tortured by UPDF of being collaborators.

One other thing is that, the camps are not even planned because most of them have been established on people's land and even some of the army detachments have been established on peoples' lands. This therefore means reduced acreage for agriculture which is their main source of income hence low income levels and increased poverty.

Therefore, armed conflict has played a great role in reducing the income levels of the people particularly the rural population. This therefore means that government should encourage NGOs to come to Northern Uganda to help in poverty alleviation caused mainly by the armed conflict.

It is however, very painful that most of the information identified are left in theory but no actions are taken to improve the status of the rural population. This gives them no hope of improving their status. Although armed conflict may be a plausible explanation, we must not lose sight of other broader social, political, economic and policy processes that also account for the high reduction in income levels of the rural population.

5.2 Recommendations

The following are recommendations that have been suggested by the researcher to the government, parliament, and local people; on the basis of findings herein.

- **Government**

Government should improve its relations with the Sudan Government so that Sudan can deny the armed rebels a rear base in Sudan and peace talk should be held with the armed in a neutral Country so that peace can be attained.

Government should also punish all individuals who are trying to frustrate any efforts to end the war and the Amnesty Commission should in addition be allowed to continue with its work.

Government should also be implored to engage in confidence building measures, and should continue with its socio- economic programs to alleviate poverty. Government should encourage NGOs to come to Northern Uganda to help in poverty alleviation caused mainly by the armed conflict, by talking peace with Kony and to seek for help from countries like the United States of America as well as the UN. Government should come up with an economic recovery system for Northern Uganda as well as come up with proper resettlement programs for internally displaced persons in Northern Uganda. Government should closely monitor the activities of PEAP or NUSAF whose objectives are to increase the ability of the poor to raise income and improve their quality of life and micro- finance institutions whose objective is to promote a country access to affordable micro- finance services by all economically active poor Ugandans.

- **Parliament**

Parliament should investigate the role of NGOs providing humanitarian aid to Northern Uganda to find out whether they are addressing the poverty question and other fundamental issues and suggest modifications that can be made to their programs. The speaker of parliament should be encouraged to organize more visits for MPs to Northern Uganda, in order to give them more exposure to the war situation and they should encourage the government to allow the international Community to intervene in the Northern Uganda conflict by facilitating various peace initiatives.

- **Local communities**

The people should be mobilized to act with one voice and all institutions working for peace should be strengthened to reach their full capacity

The people should by themselves double their efforts and work hard other than depending on the government and NGOs for support.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. Age: 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39+

2. Sex: Male Female

3. Marital status
Single
Married
Divorced
Widowed

4. Educational level
Primary
Secondary
Institution
Others specify.....

5. Income level
0-10,000
11,000 -20,000
21,000 -30,000
31,000 - 40,000

6. What has been the impacts of armed conflict on the level if income of the rural population?.....

7. a) What is your attitude towards the unending armed conflict?
Positive Negative
b) If negative why?

8. a) Do you always report cases of armed attacks to the local authorities?
Yes No
b) If yes, what has always been done to solve this problem?
.....

9. What perceptions do you have as pertains the low income levels as a result of armed conflict?.....

10. What income generating activity do you do to support your family?

.....
.....

11. As an individual, what do you think can be done to help raise the income levels?

.....
.....

12a) Are there any organizations that helps you financially?

Yes No

b) if yes, which one(s).....

13. To what extent have such organizations contributed in increasing your income levels?

Less

Great

Not at all

14. Has government been responsible in assisting the locals through your office?

Local authorities, camp management?

No Yes

If yes, how?.....

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST FOR HOUSEHOLDS OF PEASANTS

1. Compound

(a) Clean

(b) Littered

2. Structure of the house(s)

(a) Temporal

(b) Permanent

(c) Semi – permanent

3. Clothing

(i) Good

(ii) Fairly good

(iii) Very good

(iv) Poor

APPENDIX II: TIMESCALE

2014-2015

Activity	Nov-Dec	January	February	March
1. Conceptual Phase				
Chapter 1				
2. Design & Planning Phase				
Chapter 2-3				
3. Dissertation Proposal				
4. Empirical Phase				
Data Collection				
5. Analytic Phase				
Chapter 4-5				
6. Final Book Bound				

APPENDIX III: BUDGET

Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total (UGX)
Ream of Paper (A4)	1	15,000	15,000
Pens	5	500	2,500
Kaki Envelopes	5	500	2,500
Internet Surfing	40 hrs	1000	40,000
Typing and printing	Lump sum	100,000	100,000
Final Copy binding	3copies	10,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	Lump sum	50,000	50,000
Grand Total			240,000