

**EFFECTS OF CLAN CONFLICTS ON THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES
IN KARAMOJA REGION: *A Case Study Of Bokora County, Napak District***

BY:

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL
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APRIL, 2014

DECLARATION

I, Akadapis Loukae Moses, do declare that this research dissertation is my original piece of work and has never been submitted for the award of any degree in any University.

Signed 

Date.....

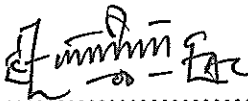
APPROVAL

I do approve that this research report was done under my supervision and it is now ready for submission for examination.

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Date. 23/04/14

Signed.....

DEDICATION

I do dedicate this piece of work to my parents The Family of the late Mr. Ngorok Phillip, and Mrs Teko Margate my beloved mother, my future wife and children in the future to come, to my Brothers Nangiro Sisto Masoldi, Alinga domenic,Ngangan Francis, Namuya John the Baptist,Lomokol Godfrey and the sisters Kiyae Presede. The family of Dr Emer Mathew and Mr Lokut philihp not forgetting my combredes and relatives.

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And fellow colleagues who have helped in the process of pursuing this degree,I appreciate your deveotion,hard work and keen interrst in your respective areas of work and for giving me the useful information and guidance which I believe will enhance my career develop merit and work capacity may God bless you all abundantly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

UHRC:	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ICRC:	International Committee of Red Cross
LWF:	Lutheran World Federation
TITLTHW:	Traditional Institutions and Traditional Leadership, Traditional Health and Workers.
SCU:	Save the Children in Uganda
PLE:	Primary Leaving Examination
ABEK:	Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja
UPDF:	Uganda People's Defence Forces
FAWE:	Forum for African Women Education
IDC:	Internally Displaced Children
AWE:	African Women Educationist
IDPs:	Internally Displaced Persons
UPE:	Universal Primary Education
SFG:	School Facilitation Grant
WFP:	World Food Programme
EU:	European Union
KPIU:	Karamoja Project Implementation Unit
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
PTCs :	Primary Teacher's College
ADRA:	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
UNICEF:	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
DEO:	District Education Officer
KITENEP:	Karamoja Integrated Education Programme
FAL:	Functional Adult Literacy
ANC:	Ante Natal Care
MOH:	Ministry of Health

MSF:	Medicines Sans Frontiers
CUAMM:	Doctors with Africa
DANIDA:	Danish International Development Agency
DDHS:	District Directorates of Health Service
ARV:	Anti-Retroviral
KIDDP:	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
PEAP:	Poverty Eradication Aviation Program
USE:	Universal Secondary Education
SMCs:	School Management Committees
PTAs:	Parent Teachers Associations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
LDUs:	Local Defence Units
UPF:	Uganda Police Force
ACP-EU:	Aids control programme – European Union

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the study.....	1
1.3 Statement of the problem	3
1.4 Objectives.....	4
1.4.1 General Objective.....	4
1.4.2. Specific objectives.....	4
1.5 Research Questions	4
1.6 Significance of the study	4
1.7 Scope of Study	5
1.7.1 Content scope.....	5
1.7.2 Geographical scope	5
1.7.3 Time Frame	6

1.8 Key Definitions	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	7
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 The services affected by the clan conflicts.....	7
2.2.1 Health	7
2.2.2 Education Sector	9
2.3 People affected by conflicts in accessing service.....	10
2.3.1 Children.....	10
2.3.2 Women	12
2.4 Government Intervention towards services Affected by the Conflicts	13
2.4.1 In education sector	13
2.4.2 Interventions in the Health Sector.....	17
2.5 Disarmament Interventions	21
2.5.1 Disarmament Interventions Phase 1	21
2.5.2 Disarmament Intervention Phase II.....	22
2.6 Methods of delivering the services in such violent - tone areas:	23
CHAPTER THREE.....	25
METHODOLOGY	25
3.0 Introduction	25
3.1 Study design	25
3.2 Study population	25
3.3 Sample Framework	25

3.3.1 Sample Size.....	25
Table 3: The sample population and size	26
3.3.2 Sample Techniques	26
3.3.3 Sampling Procedures.....	26
3.4 Methods of data collection	27
3.4.1. Questionnaire	27
3.4.2. Observations.....	27
3.4.3. Interviews	27
3.5. Sources of data	28
3.5.1. Primary source.....	28
3.5.2. Secondary source.....	28
3.6 Data processing	28
3.7 Data analysis	28
3.8 Ethical procedures	29
CHAPTER FOUR	30
PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS	30
4.0 Introduction	30
4.1 Socio - Demographic background.....	30
4.1.1 Age of respondents.....	30
4.1.2 Sex of Respondents	31
4.2 Common Forms of conflicts.....	31
4.2.1 Cattle Rustling.....	31
4.2 Cases of Cattle Rustling	31

4.2.2 Civil Wars	32
4.2.3 Key perpetrators of conflict.....	32
4.3 Factors for the increased prevalence of Conflicts	32
4.3.1 Socio - cultural factors	33
4.3.2 Beliefs and Attitudes	33
4.3.3 Legal Factors	34
4.3.4 Lack of Commitment by Government	34
4.4 Effects of conflicts on the Social Service Delivery.....	35
4.4.1 Effects on Social - Economic	35
4.4.2 Effects on maternal health.....	36
4.4.3 Effects on the family planning	37
4.4.4 Effects on STDs and AIDs prevention.....	38
CHAPTER FIVE	39
SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENNDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	39
5.0 Introduction	39
5.1 Summary of the findings	39
5.2 Recommendations	40
5.2.1 Recommendations to the government	41
5.2.2 Recommendations to the Civil Society Organizations.....	41
5.2.3 Recommendations to the local community	42
5.2.4 Recommendations to the International Community.....	43
5.2.5 General recommendations.....	43
5.2.6 Area for future research.....	44

5.3 conclusions	44
REFERENCES.....	46
APPENDICES.....	48
APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE.....	48
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	51

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: List of primary schools to be targeted by WFP and UNICEF for all inputs.....	16
Table 2: Selected District Health Indicators for Karamoja Region.....	18
Table 3: The sample population and size.....	26
Table 4: Age of respondents.....	30
Table 5: Sex of Respondents.....	31
Table 6: Cases of Cattle Rustling.....	31
Table 7: Opinion on whether civil wars have been the key factor affecting the delivery of Social Services.....	32
Table 8: Opinion on whether socio - cultural factors are root cause of Conflicts.....	33
Table 9: Opinion on whether Beliefs and Attitudes are root cause of conflicts.....	33
Table 10: Opinion of respondents on whether legal factors are root cause of conflict which hinder the delivery of social services.....	34
Table 11: Opinion of respondents on whether lack of commitment by the Government is root cause of poor service delivery in the area.....	34
Table 12: Opinion on whether conflicts break down the social economic development of the people in the area.....	35
Table 13: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts affect maternal health.....	36
Table 14: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts lead to poor family planning.....	37
Table 15: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts lead to STD and AIDs.....	38

ABSTRACT

The study was aimed at assessing effects of clan conflicts on the delivery of social services in Karamoja region: A case study of Bokora County, Napak District.

The main objective of the study was to assess the effects of conflicts on the delivery of social services in Napak district, Northern Eastern Uganda which has been associated with problems of conflicts and violence that has become pandemic. Various clans Karamonja sub region include; Bokora, Matheniko, Upe Pokot, Tepeth, Jie, Dodoth and the Pian in Karamajong have had persistent raids and counter raids occurring amongst themselves in an effort to carryout revenge for previous raids, to retrieve stolen livestock from other clans.

The study employed a descriptive study with a triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. The qualitative methods involves; in-depth interviews with key informants, observation, documentation, and focused group discussions. The quantitative methods involves were the use of questionnaires, a total sample of population of 60 women and men were reached for this study.

In conclusion remarks, in my study in Napak, curbing clan conflicts for example calls for initiative policies to act against illegal possession of guns, assisting victims of past and present clan conflicts and incorporating all stakeholders in sensitizing people about the impact of clan conflicts towards social service delivery. The recommendations in terms of measures to combat clan conflicts included the need for strengthening community networks and transforming of social-cultural norms.

CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.1 Introduction

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

1.2 Background to the study

Napak District is located in the northeastern region of Karamoja. It is bordered by Kotido to the North, Nakapiripirit to the South, Katakwi to the west and Kenya to the East. The district has one sub counties of Bokora.

Bokora County is semi-arid with a flat topography interrupted by occasional volcanic mountains and covers a total land of 531sq km. Bokora is composed of five sub-counties of Lotome, Matany, Irriri Lopeei, Lokopo, and Ngoleriet respectively. It receives annual rainfall ranging between 500 - 700MM. The rainfall received is exceptionally unreliable with mean annual variability ranging between 20 and 30% seasonally.

The estimated population of Napak is 112,700 out of which about 2,400 persons mainly depends on livestock keeping as the main occupation and supplementary subsistence agriculture. Part of the population especially the younger omale's practice transhumance, which involves seasonal movements of herds from place to place in search of water and pasture. This type of economy has been adversely affected by the effects of conflicts and violence in the region in recent years. Uganda has been sucked to numerous wars, violence and destructive conflicts country wide. Recently the government was involved in a bitter war with the Lord's Resistance Army in the northern part of the country.

In the North-Eastern part of the country, particularly Karamoja region (Districts of Napak, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong, Abim, Amudat and Moroto) conflicts and violence which have become pandemic, various clans of Bokora, Matheniko, Pokot, Jie and the Pain in Karamoja

have had persistent raids and counter raids occurring amongst themselves in an effort to carry out revenge for previous raids, to retrieve stolen livestock from other clans or try to acquire more cattle as a means of increasing one's stolen herds for payment of bride price, which could be between 80 to 200 heads of cattle.

Conflicts created by cattle rustling is a bloody stock theft by force mainly organized by warriors and involving the male youths of Karamoja.

The causes of clan conflicts range from traditional (to replenish the herd after loss to epidemics or drought) to socio economic (to meet the basic requirements of food, marriage and for prestige reasons). The intensity and brutality of conflicts has increased since the Karimojong acquired modern weapons like AK-47 rifles compared to the locally made "amatida" used before and the spears used in pre-colonial days.

The frequency and scale of violence has led to great loss of life, displacement, hindered development, human, animal and ecological alike. The most apparent consequences being common presence of widows and orphans who have become a social and economic problems, street children/child trafficking to major cities and towns of Uganda particularly Kampala and Mbale. Displacement and loss of property led to deliberate abject poverty, disruption of health programs e.g. vaccination, immunization coverage to rural areas, transportation of drugs and other human social needs has been affected severely including education.

The effect of these conflicts to health, education and other related sectors have become more complex and far reaching than previously imagined and has become an issue of regional, national and global magnitude. With this kind of scenario the researcher felt the need to assess the effects of clan conflicts centered mainly on health and education in Karamoja. The effects of conflict; to the Karimojong highly polarized along clan divisions, which have resulted to widespread suspicion and mistrust between the clans. Cattle raids counter raids regularly occurred between neighboring communities and they involve shooting and killing of hundreds of people and the destruction of property.

The intricate clan and sectional loyalties and rivalry complicate the management of the conflict in Karamoja because of a simple theft or an act of aggression between two people can be interpreted as a provocation to the entire clan. (Uganda Human Rights Commission Special Report 2004). The demographic trends in Karamoja have been described through events on the ground as a tribe with a recessive population especially in the male- female gender balance. Many Male Karimojong (Heel on the battle fields and others have been forced to migrate in search of better opportunities to other parts in Eastern Uganda, notably Busia, Soroti, Mbale, and Iganga. In the northern region i.e Lango and Acholi Sub regions. It is widely believed that many households in Karamoja would be female headed, had it not been for the strong patriarchal culture among the people. Of recent Karimojong children and their mothers have caused a new trend of street children (a big majority of the population of those children about 90% hail from Napak district)

1.3 Statement of the problem

Conflicts always leave children dead, abandoned, starved, and having inadequate access to education and without any medical attention. It is made worse by the fact that animals which are life supporting are taken away then setting conditions like severe malnutrition and stunted growth among children and poverty levels in families. During the active phase of the conflicts people by the conflict may reach epidemic levels and large scale emergencies involving wounded, death, displacement, and outbreak of infectious diseases and serious health problems of malnutrition may seriously overstretch the capacity of existing health services. In certain cases health services remain operational but access remains difficult dangerous or even prohibited sections of the population, moreover, normal health services may find themselves over congested and yet the medical facilities may not be able to handle so many emergency cases resulting from the direct effect of conflicts, medical structures are being destroyed and people flee their homes in search for security. This study therefore is provoked out of need to establish the level of social service delivery both during and after the aimed conflicts there.

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

To assess the effect of clan conflicts on the delivery of social services in Napak district, Northern Eastern Uganda

1.4.2. Specific objectives

To find out the services affected by the conflicts

To identify the people affected by conflicts in accessing services.

To find new methods of delivering the services in such violence-tone areas

1.5 Research Questions

What services are affected by these conflicts?

Which people are affected by conflicts in accessing services?

Which interventions are put in place towards service affected by conflicts?

What new methods can be designed to provide services in the violence- torn areas?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study provided the foundation for the different professionals like social scientists, economists, planners, educationists, policy makers and researchers to engage constructively to issues of conflicts and development.

It helped to devise possible strategies for improving the situation and interventions implying that the raiders would abscond from conflicts and appreciate more social service benefitting activities.

The research helps future researchers and academicians to increase on the available literature for further studies.

The local community members in Bokora, their leaders and decision makers from their respective authorities would find out the outcome of the study useful.

It also acted as a bench mark upon which local leaders can get acquainted on the need to sensitize the community members on how to improve on the delivery of social services in war torn areas. The study was useful in a number of ways; the governments would be able to know the reasons for slow development once this study achieves the objectives.

The research helped the researcher to obtain a degree in Social Work and Social Administration of Kampala International University.

1.7 Scope of Study

The study covered mainly health, education sectors, women and the state in which these have been affected by conflicts, in Bokora County, Napak Districts especially the rural living in Manyattas. The study showed how children and women are affected by the disruptions of social service delivery.

It was intended to cover urban settings which are either protected or not directly affected by internal raids and the study was also limited to post conflicts effects rather than the cause of the conflicts.

1.7.1 Content scope

The researcher focused mainly on the effects of clan conflicts that have affected the delivery of social services and what measure can be put to effectively deliver the social services in the war torn areas. This was done through consulting the available works of authors and by getting into the field where the researcher gathered views from people themselves.

1.7.2 Geographical scope

The research was carried out in Napak District which is located in the North-eastern region of Karamoja. It is bordered by Abim district to the North West, Kotido in the North, Moroto to the north east, Nakapiripirit to the South East, Katakwi to the South and Amuria to the South West. The district has one county of Bokora originally it was under Moroto before partitioning of the district. This exercise /study was conducted in all the cells-from each cell, at least some 20 – 25 households members were sampled to participate in the study thereby making all the cells represented.

1.7.3 Time Frame

Uganda has been sucked to numerous wars, violence and destructive conflicts especially in the northern parts of Napak district and Karamoja region as early as 1986 (records from Uganda Police, Health Units 1985-1995). But as per this research, the researcher's main emphasis of study was to cover a period of three years starting from 2007-2010.

1.8 Key Definitions

Pastoralism: A system where people live mainly from herds of domesticated animals using primarily natural pastures. Example cows, goats, donkeys, sheep.

Anomalism: Pastoral system where all people are in motion without permanent settlements. Move in search of water, pastures and erect temporary Manyattas/ structures no one claims for land being settlement being owned communally.

Transhumance: A pastoral system where the people actually have permanent settlement, but only part of the family that herds move out of homestead and return back wherever rain falls.

Internal raids: Refers to conflicts that exist within different clans such as Matheniko Vs Bokora it involves "forceful attacks and removal of people's animals as asserted (Ocan, 1992, pg. 2).

Social science delivery: A group of service organized by local government, or NGOs to help who don't have money or family problems, community problems to improve the standard of living.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The chapter contains the relevant literatures, research documents from various scholars related to the variables of the topic under study. It was from this that the researcher managed to formulate testable and measureable objective reliable instruments and analyze the data. In this chapter, citations from numerous experts were extracted and examined in relation to the study topic.

2.1 The services affected by the clan conflicts

2.2.1 Health

Addressing the indirect effect of war on health and health systems represents a major challenge to those concerned with the post war conflicts rehabilitation. Conflicts affected counties are among the most health poor performers and the combination of war super-imposed on structure poverty means that access to health facility is extremely difficult in this population (Janjoun, 1999).

During the active phase of the conflicts people affected by the conflict may reach epidemic levels and large scale emergencies involving wounded, death, displacement, and outbreak of infectious diseases and serious problems of malnutrition may seriously overstretch the capacity of existing health services. In certain case' health services remain operational but access remains difficult, dangerous or even prohibited from sections of the population, moreover, normal health services may find themselves overwhelmed by emergency cases lives can lead to serious health problems like not being attended to, among the direct effect of conflict, people can be killed or injured. Medical structures being destroyed and people flee their homes in search for security ICRC 120001.

Over the years Karamoja districts have consistently performed poorest in terms of Key health indicators. The number of deliveries in health units is extremely low for the entire Karamoja region; it stands at 14.4% in Kaahong District, 17.5% in Kotido District, 3.8% in Nakapiripirit District and 14.3% in Napaka District all are attributed by the armed clan conflicts.

Health services have recently been compounded by the “cordon” search and disarmament operation, in which health centers have been targeted during military infrastructure and services. The resulting of health services to those affected by the armed conflicts, but also preferential treatment. The creation of new districts possesses a challenge due to the ongoing tribal conflicts so not have capacity to set up functional health service delivery system due to constant conflicts considerably (UHRC 2002).

Because of district and highly moralized culture of sexual purity exercised by the young courting couples in Karamoja the instance of HIV/AIDs had for a long time remained a myth in the region. However with the breakdown of the moral fabric of the Karimojong society with vices like rape during conflicts being used as a weapon to dehumanize the enemy, HIV AIDS cases are on the increase and pandemic is now finding its way into a hitherto clean society’. This was a major concern for the health sector in armed conflict area. The transfer of the army from Congo into Karamoja on the disarmament program s another channel through which grievous diseases like AIDS could have been spread within Karamoja as well as health services because of poor infrastructure and road network system to provide effective health services, ongoing conflicts, reliance on roads raids and banditry, people that had no intention of engaging in illegal possession of guns have taken to this kind of their survival needs causing threats to health service providers in the region (Uganda Human Rights Commission Special Report 2004).

An assessment of health in Sarajevo before and after the conflict indicated that, prenatal mortality increased from 15-39 deaths per 100 life births and researcher considered the increase of low birth- weight infant from 5% - 13% and difficulty in managing infant care due to damage of health infrastructure by war to be important underlying factors (T. McGinn 2002).

Cattle rustling has had a great effect on traditional institutions and traditional leadership, traditional healers and workers (THWs) being targets of post conflict disaster (LWF 1995).

The specter of conflict has had reaching devastating effects on the victims. These are mainly poverty related accompanied by malnutrition diseases of animal protein, it has also been responsible for infant mortality and acceleration of the old and sick (AWE 2000).

Most casualties of conflict in Gulu and Kitgum since mod 90s have been the civilian population. The displacement caused by the war has led to increased diseases and a high mortality rate, precarious living conditions in the camps have contributed to the spread of diarrhea, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria and other life threatening diseases that overwhelmed the capacity of health providers coupled up with destruction caused to medical structures by the rebels, some medical personnel flee the area leaving service at a standstill. Increased poverty and social breakdown have promoted the spread of HIV and other STDs (Jeannie Anan, Gelen Williams, Caroline Aloyo 1999).

A number of studies have linked the spread of HIV/ AIDS and other STDs to conflicts and population shifts they propel a 1990 examination of distribution and spread of HIV/AIDS in Uganda during the 1980s linked the pattern of military recruitment in post Amin years and geographical spread of the epidemics and concluded that to a large extent the association between war and diseases accounted for the geographical distribution of HIV/AIDS that affected people hence difficulty to provide service effectively (McGivin 1990).

2.2.2 Education Sector

Poor access, retention and quality of education, children, teachers, others have been killed during the conflicts. Some schools are being abandoned such as Kodikit. Conflict has affected education severely. Primary school completion rates are extremely low, standing at an average of 1.3% in the three districts compared to national average of 22%. In the districts of Kotido, Napak and Nakapiripirit, only 21%, 19% and 17% respectively of 6-12 years old attend school. The lowest attendance rates in the country, boys are sometimes involved in cattle rustling placing their lives at even a greater risk, girls are often involved in early marriages. The free flow of modern arms and ammunition have complicated the cattle raids and rendered governments efforts to provide security ineffective that made most children to drop out of schools to take part in this cultural practice (Save the Children in Uganda 2006).

Education is seen as one of the effective ways of breaking recruitments of young boys into warriors. Karamoja remains the least literate region in the country with rate of 6 %, compared to the national average of 70%. This is mainly because the current formal syllabus is not suitable for the lifestyle of pastoral children and this has affected education service delivery due to tribal conflicts. In the recent PLE results just released, Karimoja is one of the worst performing regions in the country.

The majority of primary schools lack clean water for children and teachers. Secondary schools lack science teachers due to fear of conflicts prevailing in the region, harmful traditional and cultural practices seemingly affects education sector. Cordon and search approach on recovery of illegal contributed to the closure of some primary schools, cattle rusting have become increasingly violent with firearms being used more and more frequently. Raids are carried out by individuals with community support that involves looting of schools, murder of school children which has greatly affected the education sector (Save the children in Uganda, KJDDP 2007-10).

2.3 People affected by conflicts in accessing service

2.3.1 Children

Babies, infants and school going children in war torn areas do not have regular vaccination, immunization and proper nutrition, and they are more prone to diseases. Well known disease like tuberculosis, skin diseases appeared in epidemiologically significant figures (Di-Vatrti 1997).

Armed conflicts deprive children of their families and caregivers, accessibility to their schools and their health centers, it forces them to suffer witness or even take part in acts of violence. It creates an environment of distributed relationship and erosion of values. The impact of these and other events is often physically, psychologically, socially traumatic with catastrophic consequences for their development and well-being. The fact that many of today's conflicts are of long duration, the reality of present and recent conflicts leaves the civilian to continue being the principle victim of conflict (Office of Emergency Operations and Esaro 1997).

Karamoja has many children orphaned as a result of harsh climatic conditions that often cause water shortage and famine, rampant insecurity due to conflicts, and poor hygiene and sanitary conditions resulting into illness and even death as a result of poor access to medical facilities for example during an interview with one ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja) supervisor in Komaret parish Napak district, the team was informed that by the first school term of 2006 there was a total of 250 complete orphans, whose parents were soldiers in the UPDF in Napak district. Of these, 140 (56%) were boys and 110 (44%) were girls of primary school going age in primary 107 there was also a total of 55 orphans in secondary schools, 35 boys and 20 girls. These orphans often lack material and psychological support.

Apart from the nominal support received from sister Rosaria, Charity sisters and forum for African Women Educationists (FAWE) in terms of scholastic materials and fees, these orphans lost their parents due to conflicts and they are vulnerable to sexual exploitation, boys as well are exposed to exploitative tendencies and hard work. in the case of Karamoja, vulnerable children comprise the following categories of orphans, children affected by and involved in the vicious cycle of armed cattle rustling and counter raids, abused and neglected children due to the prevailing hard socio-economic conditions pastoralists children in very mobile hard-to-reach communities, children in and working under exploitative and health threatening conditions, internally displaced children (IDC) and children affected by trafficking and security responses such as disarmament (Save the Children in Uganda 2006).

Children are the most vulnerable. Prolonged conflicts disrupt their education and destroy their fortunes; slaughter of civilians, training of children to torture and kill, the abduction of young girls for sexual slavery and campaigns of mass rape denied them access to health, education in conflict war-torn areas "... the world has witnessed a number of armed conflicts in which children have been directly involved, internal wars have emerged as a characteristic of post-cold war they are not to be understood according to the old world order, where conflict was seen as a temporary state of instability in the formation of states. Rather they are symptoms of protracted disorder in which women and children have become routinely subject to violence and abuse" (No 198 May-June 2003 the courier ACP-EU).

More than 80% of war victims in north eastern Uganda are civilians, especially children and women. War impacts on health and medical service delivery in a variety of ways ranging from outright destruction of physical facilities to the flight of health workers, displacement of people, decline in investment on health service and shortage of supplies and equipment. It also contributes to an increase in child mortality rate (Dr. Alice, Bwanga, Gr. Gloviani, Galli 2002).

The psychological effects of war differ between children who remain with parents and those who experienced separation or loss of parents. Younger children remaining with their families in the war affected areas may not comprehend the inherent danger posed by war but with the disruption of infrastructure and production activities. Many children begin to exhibit symptoms of anxiety may further contribute to undesirable behavioral changes such as trembling, shaking bladder or bowel control and reversion to aggression behavior. Torture and displacement experienced by parents lessens their ability to respond to their children's increased need for physical closeness and reassurance with patience and understanding because many people have lost access to resources and income (Children of war in the in the Horn of Africa 1992).

2.3.2 Women

An inter aid food agency security assessment initiated by the non-governmental organization Oxfam January 2002 found out that due to conflicts there are cases of food insecurity, poor standard of health care, poor public health environment and inadequate access to health care due to the occurrence of the conflicts. The assessment also found out that women lacked sufficient time to learn about nutrition and accessibility to health services and to properly wean and take care of their children (Oxfam 2002).

Armed conflict is the greatest obstacle to development and most important cause of poverty in North-Eastern Uganda that has affected women to access social services, cattle and other livestock have been taken away from them by force yet women could sell some of their animals to meet the basic social services but now all animals are taken away, "we cannot educate our children, provide medicine to our children we cannot get enough food for ourselves as a result of the armed conflict, many people are not at peace with themselves, this experience has left lasting

effects on emotion and behavior which has resulted to post traumatic stress disorder such as constant anxiety (AWE Uganda).

The presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs), one of the most daunting effects and direct outcome of conflicts in the region has been the creation of internally displaced persons especially women affected severely do not have access to services due to the ongoing conflicts (IDPs). By definition IDPs fall into a category of displaced persons who have been forced to leave their places of origin due to among other things armed conflict, the commission found an IDP Camp that had existed in Sanded, in Kapchorwa district since 1964. The district is estimated to have up to 5000 IDPs. The worst hit district with IDPs due to fear of Karimojong raids was Kayak which had a population of about 85,000-88000 living in 58 camps scattered all over the district, especially from the counties of USUK and Kapelebyong which borders on Karamoja.

The disarmament program deployed government soldiers who at one time engaged Cordon and search operation for guns created a lot of fear that made most women to run away for refuge severely affected accessibility of health services, education for their children in order to avoid the army. This displacement also to an extent involved the entire household due to the fear that the army had information about guns hidden in a particular homestead (Uganda Human Rights Commission Special Report 2004).

2.4 Government Intervention towards services Affected by the Conflicts

2.41 In education sector

Education is seen as one of the effective ways of breaking recruitment of young boys into warrior-hood. Despite significant government interventions to improve education in Karamoja through the Universal Primary Education (UPE), classroom construction and the School Facilitation Grant (SFG) and teacher training and support from development partners like World Food Program, which has continued to support the school feeding program, Karamoja remains the least literate region in the country, with a literacy rate of 6%, compared to the national region of 70%. This is mainly because the current formal syllabus is not suitable for the lifestyle of pastoral children. The majority of primary schools lack clean water for children and teachers yet many of the schools are located hundreds of kilometers from trading centers where

accommodation could be available. Secondary schools lack science teachers. Some of the secondary schools in the region do not have science laboratories whereas the region needs students with science background so that they can be trained in veterinary, dry lands agriculture, mining water resources, engineering etc. A number of development partners such as European Union (through KPIU) have supported construction of science laboratories at a few schools.

Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) was introduced in Karamoja to bridge the gap between the rigid formal education delivery arrangement and the semi-nomadic pastoral lifestyle where household economics rest substantially on roles filled by children. ABEK was intended to provide flexible education programs to complement the UPE so as to enable those children who were not enrolled in the formal schools get the opportunity to get basic education. In Napak district, there are two ABEK learning centers which by May 2002 had registered 6,000 children, compared to 22,000 children in all the 44 UPE schools in the district. ABEK is supported by Save the Children Norway (65%), Government through MOBS (25%) and UNICEF (10%).

Funding has in the past also been received from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Communities are sending children to the learning centers and following up the children to see that enrolment rose from 5,500 (1997) to 23,262 (2002; in the catchment areas, ABEK enrolment supersedes that of formal Schools. The program was conceptualized to target 6- year old children out of the formal school system. However, it has attracted adults above 18 years of age, as well as under 6 years who follow their elder siblings to the learning centers.

ABEK instructors have been mainstreamed on the payroll. Some of the ABEK instructors are being scaled up to provide services in formal education sector in Karamoja, including secondary schools, although there are still problems of supporting children in secondary, post secondary, tertiary institutions and higher institutions of learning including university.

The education sector has started implementing the provision of top-up allowances for teachers in the hard to-reach areas of Karamoja. School teachers in Karamoja get an allowance, although it

is not commensurate with the revised salary structures. The treacle to construct teacher's houses has been recognized as efforts are undertaken to where girls can be encouraged to join higher level of Primary Teachers' College (PTCs). There are several donors who are supporting a wide range of interventions in the education sector in Karamoja. These include the following among others UNICEF, WFP and Adventist Development Agency (ADRA), Irish Aid. Irish Aid has been supporting post primary education and training in Karamoja. It has over the years supplied textbooks, equipment and furniture to 13 post primary institutions in the region. It also supports a bursary program, implemented by the Foundation for African Educationalists (FAWE), which supports 50 students (65% of them girls) to attend secondary education.

UNICEF has launched the "Go to school, Go back to school and stay back in school" campaign following a discovery in Kotido that enrolment in primary schools which had increased by 800% after launching various education programs, dropped by more than 50% in just one month. UNICEF has also supported 25 schools in the five districts of Karamoja to receive the (UNICEF) full package of support, which includes water and sanitation, teacher training, roll out of thematic curriculum, increased district supervision and the setup of Early Childhood Development (ECD), centers as well as the provision of scholastic, recreational and teacher supplies. The schools that have been identified together with the District Education Officers as being in the most marginalized areas of each district and in need of the greatest support also received the full range of WFP assistance including food for education, girls' take home rations, school kitchens, teacher houses support, school gardens and woodlots. The schools below were also going to be included in the launch of the Go-to school campaign that is currently under finalization with MOES.

Table 1: List of primary schools to be targeted by WFP and UNICEF for all inputs

District	Names of primary schools supported	No.
Kaabong	Kawalakol, Kakwanga, Karenga Boys, Lobalangit, Kotirai, Kamion	5
Kotido	Lookorok, Kacheri, Lokitelaebu, Losakucha, Napumpum	5
Abim	Katala, Koya, Lotukei, Opopongo, Morulem	5
Napak	Kalotom, Lotome, Pilias, Lorengchora, Longalom,	5
Nakapiritpirit	Domoye, Lokadwaran, Lorukurno, Natapararengan, Cheptapoyo	5
Moroto	Rupa, KDA, Kasimeri, Naitakwai, Loyaraboth	
Total number of schools supported		25

Source: UNICEF, Eastern Region Office, January 2007.

WFP provides meals to children at more than 230 primary and secondary schools in Karamoja, as well as to one teacher training college and vocational training college. The food acts as incentive to children to enroll in school and attend regularly, while discouraging drop out. The food also helps children concentrate and learn. Girls who attend regularly receive additional ration to take home, as an incentive to increase girls' attendance. WFP also supports schools by building latrines, water tanks and other facilities. WFP is assisting 200 schools to establish wood lots and vegetable gardens. WFP and district partners are also supporting construction of teachers' houses and 32 food stores and kitchens. In each WFP supported school in Kaabong, Kotido and Nakapiritpirit, the pupils had planted an acre of land with trees. By March 2007, each school had planted 244,000 trees during 2006/07. On average, 166,000 trees survived. The project was extended to Napak and the rest of Kotido. Trees planted through this project. List of Primary Schools to be targeted by both WFP and UNICEF for all inputs called "Tree Talk Plus" included Mvule, Neem, Eucalyptus, Nsambya and Senna. This project has helped contribute to the replenishing of the forest cover in Karamoja, and will in future benefit the drought prone

environment of Karamoja. An estimated 89,314 people are expected to benefit from WFP's US\$ 1,616,000 Food for Education Program in 2007/08.

Between 1999, and March 2000, ADRA implemented a school feeding program in Napak and Kotido districts with support from DANIDA and WFP. The project, Karamoja School Feeding 11, benefitted and estimated 56,000 people, involved distribution of food to reduce short term hunger and maintain school attendance, promoting women participation in adult literacy programs, encouraging adoption of the ABEK program among the pastoral Karimojong children and parents, and monitoring food distribution/utilization and its impact on education in Karamoja.

Apart from emergency humanitarian assistance in Kotido district between May and June 2003, ADRA with funding from DANIDA, implemented an education project in Karamoja valued at US\$2,411,545 between October 2002 and September 2005. The project, Karamoja Integrated Education Program (KITENEP), is estimated to have benefitted 321,950 people in the Karamoja region. The project was intended to improve the socio-economic status of living of the disadvantaged community of Karimojong through an integrated program that would result in self reliance and self esteem of the local community. KITENEP entailed training 2,000 learners in Functional Adult Literacy (FAL); construction of the Karimojong of 13 staff units, supplying eight schools with instructional and scholastic materials, and constructing 81 pit latrines to improve school sanitation. Thirty FAL instructors have been trained and instruction materials like bicycles, blackboards, dusters, chalk, registers and rulers etc. procured for them. Four community centers were established, nine rain water harvesting systems installed, and 174 school managers trained. Under the project, 2000 licensed primary school teachers in Kotido District also benefitted from in-service training.

2.4.2 Interventions in the Health Sector

Over the years, Karamoja districts have consistently performed poorest in terms of key health indicators. Although the region has high immunization rates for some of the antigens, completion among children is only satisfactory in Napak and commendable in Nakapinirit, but Kotido and Kaabong have high dropout rates. The rates for Ante Natal Care (ANC) attendance in Karamoja as a whole are commendable, except in Nakapinirit. Karamoja region has crude mortality rate

(10,000 per day) of 3.9 compared to 1.54 for the mid-north and a national average of 0.46. Karamoja has a high maternal mortality rate (per 100,000) live births of 750 compared to national average of 505. While at 4.3%, Karamoja still has the lowest HIV/AIDS prevalence (compared to 9.1% in mid-north and a national average of 7%). It however has the fastest rising of new infections.

The numbers of deliveries in health units are extremely low for the entire Karamoja; it stands at 14.4% in Kaabong district, 17.5% in Kotido district, 3.8% in Nakapiripirit district and 14.3% in Napak district. Access and use rate of insecticide treated mosquito nets are very low across the region. Household latrine coverage is very poor. It is at 2% in Kaabong and Kotido districts, 3% in Nakapiripirit, and 10% in Napak. Rates of Malnutrition among women and children in Karamoja are only slightly above the emergency level cut-off point of 9.8%. Even districts in Northern Uganda that have been ravaged by a 20 year old armed conflict, malnutrition has reduced further compared Karamoja. Take Gulu for example, the rate of malnutrition among women and children decreased from 33% in 2003 to 4.5% in 2005, compared to Karamoja, which at 27% was better than Gulu in 2003, but reduced only marginally to 12.1% in 2005.

Table 2: Selected District Health Indicators for Karamoja Region

Indicator	Kaabong	Kotido	Napak	Nakapiripirit	National level
Approved posts filled by trained staff	46.3%	38%	90%	55%	68%
DPT3 vaccination coverage	46.5%	106%	84%	71.8%	89%
DPT 1 – 3 dropout rate	15.4%	5%	2.4%	15%	
Deliveries health units	14.4%	17.5%	14.3%	3.8%	29%
Outpatients (OPD) utilization rate	0.49%	1.2%	0.9%	0.55%	0.9%
Household latrine coverage	2%	2%	10%	3%	57%

Source: MOH, Annual Health Sector Performance Report for FY 2005/06 October 26

The health seeking behaviors of the Karimojong are influenced by a combination of socio-cultural and climatic factors, which are complicated by the high prevalence of armed conflicts.

Much of the support to the health sector of Karamoja region has been provided by government through the Public Health Care Conditional Grants to districts, used for routine delivery of health services. MOH and some partners have been working developing an appropriate health service delivery model for the nomadic population, based on Nomadic community workers. The curriculum and training manuals have already been designed and are going through approval process. There is ongoing community mobilization and advocacy in the area of reproductive health services and sanitation.

Under the second health sector strategic plan (HSSP II), government significant efforts to mobilize and allocate resources to enhance the delivery of health services in the region. MOH is developing appropriate health service delivery models to cater for the nomadic lifestyle of the majority of the people of Karamoja, especially “mobile health services” delivered by practitioners who combine basic veterinary health care knowledge and human medicine. To support the development of health infrastructure, MoH will provide support under Essential Medical Equipment Credit Line. This credit line will be to channel and coordinate medical equipment for the region and other parts of the country. MoH has also proposed to reintroduce the to-reach-areas incentives scheme, through which monetary and non-monetary incentives will be provided to attract and retain health workers in this region and especially in rural areas.

While there has been a slight overall improvement in some districts in Karamoja in terms of certain health performance indicators, a lot still needs to be done. Any interventions in Karamoja require long term investment in understanding of the circumstances and financing. There have been some limited direct interventions undertaken by development partners like UNICEF, the Church (Catholic Church, Church of Uganda) and NGOs like Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), MEDAIR and CUAMM. DANIDA has continued to fund the implementation of HSSP through which funding is provided to MoH to support District Directorates of Health Services (DDHS) in the old districts of Karamoja. Resources made available under this support have been used for rehabilitation and building of health units, training of staff, and provision of drugs.

WFP’s HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) intervention in Karamoja provides food to people affected by HTV/AIDS or TB and their families, as well as to orphans and caregivers. The food acts as an incentive for clients to use health services and to prevent default on Anti-Retroviral

and other treatments, while also providing vital retroviral (ARV) and other treatments, while also providing vital nutritional support. WFP also recently launched a Maternal Child Health and Nutrition initiative. This activity implemented in partnership with MOH and other UN agencies provides food to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children under the age of two. Food is provided as a conditional transfer to mothers who attend ante natal, post natal, young child clinic and other services, reducing the likelihood of birth defects and maternal mortality. The food also provides vital support at a critical time in a child's development. Since its launch in May 2006, attendance has increased dramatically, with a fourfold increase in the numbers attending assisted ante/post natal clinics from June to August 2006, compared to the period in 2005. An estimated 6,377 people in Karamoja will benefit from WFP's US\$ 734,000 HIV/AIDS and TB intervention in 2007/08.

WFP therapeutic and Supplementary feeding activities support children and breastfeeding mothers. About 66,116 people in Karamoja are expected to benefit from WFP's US\$ 2,165,000 Child Health and Nutrition intervention in 2007/08. An additional 530 people in Karamoja are expected to benefit from US\$ 950,000 supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding intervention in 2007.08.

In Karamoja, like other parts of the country, the creation of new districts poses a challenge. These districts do not have capacity to set up a functional health service delivery system. There are extremely low levels of community involvement and participation in health care planning and delivery. The delivery of health services in Karamoja requires an appropriate response because of prevailing service gaps in health service management, human resources for health and infrastructure. Health service delivery has recently been compounded by the "Cordon, search and disarm" operations, in which health centers have also been targeted during military operations undermining local confidence in, and utilization of health infrastructure and services. The resulting armed clashes have complicated the provision of health services in Karamoja, requiring not only any emergency response to deliver services to those affected by armed conflicts but also preferential treatment.

2.5 Disarmament Interventions

2.51 Disarmament Interventions Phase 1

Unsettled herding in Karamoja is responsible for continued inter-clan and ethnic clashes. The practice has frustrated government efforts to settle the nomads; the unrestricted settlement of the Karimojong has made it difficult for government and NGOs to effectively deliver health and other services like education (ABEK, UPE) to the region. Severe malnutrition manifesting in the form of kwashiorkor and marasmus has become a common identity among the under five in the region (LWF 1995).

In the same period of the British Military occupation in 1921, they were preoccupied with disarming the Karimojong and enforcing land labor on them through chiefs after deploying permanently strong soldiers with arms and closing the district to all traders in July 1911 in order to stop cattle rustling and importation of guns.

However as Welch argues, the introduction of a civil government in Karamoja did not mean a significant change in policy and procedures worked out by the British colonizers. During this period based as they were upon the military structuring of administration, and later were continued by the independent Uganda government in form and content.

According to N. Dyson- Hudson, not until 1955 that any central government was made available in Karamoja region for general development, planning. However, it was meant that agriculture not pastoralism as to be developed in Karamoja for example in 1945. Five experimental agricultural farms were started in the district and in 1946, a district agricultural officer appointed while herds were dropped and the cattle sold when the natives resumed to a smaller extent left for the women, children and elder.

As part of the strategy of encircling the Karimojong in order to force them to settle, the British colonial administration also adopted another method of territorial demarcation, which put aside much of the Karimojong as crown land under the control of colonial government. Any cattle found grazing in these areas was confiscated and also by the state. Later more lands were gazette as "forest reserve", "Game reserves national parks", which exist up to date. It is also recorded

that between 1920 and 1840, 3885 to 5180 square Kilometers of what was previously used by Karimojong as grazing land was transferred to the administration of Kenyan colony for use by white farmers. Wilson (1962) and Dyson Hudson (1962) has estimated that the seizure of this land constitutes 15% of all the grazing land available to the Karimojong cattle herder at the time (Mamadam 1921).

According to Dyson- Hudson (1953), the government adopted the policy of confiscation of female cattle under pretext of controlling cattle raids. This undermined reproduction, but also denied milk to the population. This was intended to turn the Karimojong into agriculturalists. By 1950s this approach failed, and a new policy was adopted. The government now pursued the policy of alliance with traditional system of administration elder against war- load traders. But this meant setting up a hierarchical system of administration based on chiefs. This was resisted by elders and however the elders reorganized themselves into traditional councils and in effect undermined the colonials appointed chiefs. The British were forced to use this system for their new policy of administrative reforms. This policy did not however, weaken the traders / warriors.

2.5.2 Disarmament Intervention Phase II

Due to pressure from the neighboring the sixth parliament on 15th March 2000 passed a resolution calling for a comprehensive range of measure to tackle the tragic problem of cattle rustling and illicit arms. (Karamoja Disarmament Phase 1 Dec 2001-Dec 2003) these measures include among others; a process of voluntary disarmament, reorganization of the security system establishment of adequate judicial response to cattle theft, establishment of presidential peace and development commission, construction of valley dams and disbanding of concentrated Kraal cluster.

A disarmament exercise was formally launched by government in December 2001..... district campaigns in the first phase, namely, a voluntary disarmament exercise, which was launched on 2nd December 2001 until January 2nd 2002. President Yoweri Museveni pitched camp at Morulinga in Bokora country, Napak District, spearheaded a political mobilization initiative involving government and local officials of leaders from Karamoja, who traveled the entire region from county to county sensitizing the Karamojong about the essence of the exercise and persuading them to hand in their guns.

This one month voluntary disarmament exercise paved way or forceful disarmament which commenced on 15 February 2002 and lasted until March 2002. In December 2001, state house issued a circular, addressed to the political leaders and military in the region, outlining the guidelines for the disarmament exercise. The circular outlined government commitment to; increasing the quality and quality of the intelligence and local Defense Units (LDUs) to guarantee better protection to the people in the region.

Recruiting and training of 146 vigilantes per sub county inside Karamoja and 292 vigilantes per sub- county bordering Kenya, and Sudan to be armed, paid salaries by government, and operate under the command of the army. Their mission was to guard against inter- clan raids.

Prosecuting and jailing all those involved in cattle rustle rustling and highway robberies to end criminality. Constructing valley dams to provide water to support disarmament (KIDDP 2007 - 10).

2.6 Methods of delivering the services in such violent - tone areas:

Ministry of health developed a new method to health services delivery model to clear for the nomadic lifestyle in the war ton areas of Karamoja especially “mobile health service” delivered by practitioner who combined basic veterinary health care knowledge and human medicine at the kraal, community mobilization and advocacy in the area of reproductive services and sanitation need to re-introduce the hard - to reach - areas incentive scheme, through which monetary and non - monetary incentives will be provided to attract and retain health worker. In this region and especially the rural areas affected by the conflicts, government through the public health care conditional grants to districts, used for routine delivery of health services MOH and some partners such as catholic church have been working developing an appropriate health workers with the allocation of enough resources to support the piloted method of service delivery of outreach programs of immunization and mobilization of the pastoralists to benefit from these services (KIDDP).

Alternative basic education for Karamoja (ABEK) was introduced as a new method of delivering services in war tone areas of Karamoja, ABEK instructors were trained and instructional

materials like bicycles, black boards, dusters, chalk, registers, rulers procured for them. Community centers were established with rain water system installed. ABEK instructors have been mainstreamed on the payroll, some of the ABEK instructor are scaled up to provide services in formal education sector in Karamoja, including secondary education, ABEK graduate have been absorbed into secondary schools with massive support from UPE and USE programs, instructors, travel to provide mobile education at the kraal being supported by the government, Irish Aid, UNICEF, WFP to provide education services to the rural community. This is because the formal syllabus is not suitable for the lifestyle of pastoral children, functional adult literacy classes have been opened to enable adults' embrace education in the region and construction on many UPE schools to cater the children of the nomadic community.

The general provision of social services in war affects areas of Karamoja is extremely poor. Government proposed in the 2004 PEAP to provide mobile basic social services, so that seasonal migration of pastoralist does not prevent access to health and education, and examine the best method of providing social service in order to reduce the warrior - folk in Karamoja. Without education many of the boy and girls are socialize predominantly through a traditional customary value system. This system needs to be broken through formal and non- formal education in order to build a strong foundation for sustainable peace. (KIDDP 2007).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the systematic methods and techniques that were used during the study and they included the following; study design, study area, study population, sample selection, data methods, data processing analysis.

3.1 Study design

The research design is explanatory type; here quantitative information basing on percentages and figures, interpretation of the finding was obtained from the people affected by the effects of conflicts.

3.2 Study population

The study has been carried out in Bokora county Napak District. The county has five sub-counties mainly; Matany, Irriri, Lokopo, Lopeei, Ngoleriet and Lotome. Irriri has a population of about 23913 persons per Sq.Kms, and covers a total land area of 5051 Kms. The study was limited to the sub-county of Irriri.

3.3 Sample Framework

The population study constituted mainly of rural communities living in the Manyattas. Irriri sub-county has a total population of about twenty three thousand nine hundred and thirteen (23913) while females constitute (12845).

3.3.1 Sample Size

The researcher targeted a sample population of 60 respondents. This included Health workers, teachers, local councilors, children, elder, women and army representatives. As illustrated in table 1 in page 30.

Table 3: The sample population and size

No. of categories of respondents	No. of respondents
Health workers	15
Teachers	14
Local councilors	3
Children	8
Women	10
Army representatives	3
Elders	7
Total	60

Source: KADP Community Peace Meeting 2009

3.3.2 Sample Techniques

The researcher employed three sampling techniques for carrying out the research, these included; Multistage cluster sampling, Quota sampling and Purposive sampling.

3.3.3 Sampling Procedures

Simple random sampling was employed in uniform of rotary, without replacement till the number of respondents will be got. For instance, under multiage cluster sampling two basic steps are involved. Listing and sampling of the study population. The list of the primary sampling unit comprised local community leaders, girls, elders and Non Government Organizations' stuff. These were compiled and selected and stratified for sampling. This sample of these units were selected and then listed.

Quota sampling addressed issues of repetitiveness where matrix describing the characteristics of the target population which was used to know what proportion of the population which is affected by conflict.

Purposive sampling of the population has been on the basis of researchers own understanding and knowledge of the population being studied, its elements and the nature of the research

designed especially in the initial design of the questionnaires where the researcher wish to select the widest variety of respondents to test the broad applicability of the research questionnaires that being designed.

3.4 Methods of data collection

Means were devised to construct instruments which could help gather relevant data about the study. In this situation the visited are literate, questionnaires were designed. The items were both open-ended and close-ended in nature.

3.4.1. Questionnaire

Questionnaires were admitted to get data on the effect of conflict in service delivery; the questionnaire consists of both, open-ended and close-ended questionnaires. The questionnaires were distributed to local community comprising of both male and women involved orphans, abandoned, starved inadequate access to education and without any medical attention this is basically because these people do not have time to be interviewed.

3.4.2. Observations

In this method the researcher observed what was occurring in real life in the field and also taking their records. The researcher observed the type of housing people are living in , the sanitation and hygiene, the dressing code, transportation method and the, scholastic materials and the structures of schools in existence water sources and the type of meal. The researcher intends to use this technique to data collection because it gave him an opportunity to observe physically what is taking place in the field, as a result the researcher is in a better position to make critical judgments and come up with detailed information on the effects of conflicts on social services.

3.4.3. Interviews

In this method, oral interview was used to collect information about phenomenon and interview was administered to the district officials, nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and the area politicians. This method was supported by question guide or interview guide. The purpose of this tool was to give more information or data that is the respondents may yield qualitative data resulting from free expression.

3.5. Sources of data

The study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered from the field at a later stage, while secondary data was gathered by reviewing different researcher's literature.

3.5.1. Primary source

This involved data collection through interviewing respondents and submission of questionnaires to be filled by the respondents who are literate.

3.5.2. Secondary source

Here, data was collected from the previous reports on the research problem. The major source of data here were; libraries, internets, textbooks, and journals to analyze the problem.

3.6 Data processing

Data was collected from subjects using two methods that are qualitative and quantitative from the questionnaires that were arranged according to the subjects that were filled. The quantifiable data was then be coded and laid out in sections according to what they addressed.

Qualitative data was arranged and organized according to the variable of the study that was identified. Where necessary the researcher presented the data in table and that facilitated better analysis of the issues at stake.

3.7 Data analysis

The researcher organized and extended meaning from the data collected during interview session, running notes, administering questionnaires and information on new themes which was collected to ease the process of analyzing data. The data collected through observations, interviews and questionnaires was quantitatively analyzed. The qualitative data analysis aimed at exploration of the problems affecting girl child education and find solution to curb with this problem.

3.8 Ethical procedures

The researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the Faculty of Social Science of the University and used this letter as proof that he is a student of Kampala International University. He showed it to the respondents while seeking permission to conduct the research study. The researcher made a program with various leaders on the day of conducting the study; the researcher sampled married families, dropped girls from schools, divorced families, and gave them questionnaires. He also sampled non-governmental officials and conducted the interview with them. The researcher thanked the respondents and moved to the next area of the study.

The researcher also ensured that during that during research the budget allocation is budgeted within the budget framework.

The researcher also applied anonymity when conducting the interviews and this did not expose the respondents and lastly was expected to keep secret not exposing the community to the outside world because this would lead to embarrassment of the members of the community.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the presentation and discussion of the research findings/ results and data analysis. It presents data that was collected using questionnaires and interviews. In the same chapter, data is interpreted, discussed and analyzed along the themes namely: forms of Conflicts, key perpetrators of conflicts and how conflicts have affected the delivery of social services.

4.1 Socio - Demographic background

4.1.1 Age of respondents

Table 4: Age of respondents

Age	Respondents	Frequency
12 – 16	10	16.7
17 – 30	35	58.3
31 – and above	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

The majority of respondents were in age bracket of 12-16 (16.7%). This was because it is around this age that many of them are prone to diseases hence needs services like Vaccination, proper nutrition, Education and health services and hence it is the same age that either suffers the accessibility of social services in these war tone areas.

4.1.2 Sex of Respondents

Table 5: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Respondents	Frequency
Male	20	33.3
Female	40	66.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

The majority of respondents (66.7%) were female. This is because women are mostly affected by conflicts hence it gave them a chance to express their attitude.

4.2 Common Forms of conflicts

4.2.1 Cattle Rustling

The causes of conflicts range from traditional (to replenish the herd after loss to epidemics or drought) to socio economic (to meet the basic requirements of food, marriage and for prestige reasons). The intensity and brutality of conflicts has increased since the Karimojong acquired modern weapons like AK-47 rifles compared to the locally made “amithida” used before and the spears used in pre-colonial days.

4.2 Cases of Cattle Rustling

Table 6: Cases of Cattle Rustling

Period	R	SD	HD	G/A	CR
Oct – 2002	35	16	01	23	30
Nov – 2002	15	03	10	17	20
Dec – 2002	10	00	05	10	22
Total	60	19	16	50	72

Source: Field Data

R: Rape G/A: General assault SD: School Dropout CR: Cattle rustling HD: Indecent Assault

4.2.2 Civil Wars

Table 7: Opinion on whether civil wars have been the key factor affecting the delivery of Social Services

Respondents	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	45	75
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	15	25
Total	60	100

Source: Field data

Results from table indicate that 75% of the respondents were of the view that Civil Wars have been the key factor affecting the delivery of social services in the area. Only 25% of respondents were not in agreement with the statement that civil wars are the factors affecting the delivery of Social Services.

The researcher found out from house hold interviews carried out that women and girls suffer the worst humiliation in accessing the social services. Most of them are left as widows hence making it difficult for a woman to provide all the need for the families.

4.2.3 Key perpetrators of conflict

One of the common forms of conflicts (cattle rustling) has been perpetrated by the intricate clan and sectional loyalties and rivalry complicate the management of the conflict in Karamoja because of a simple theft or an act of aggression between two people can be interpreted as a provocation to the entire clan. (Uganda Human Rights Commission Special Report 2004). The demographic trends in Karamoja have been described through events on the ground as a tribe with a recessive population especially in the male- female gender balance.

4.3 Factors for the increased prevalence of Conflicts

The research from household interview found out that conflicts are as a result of complex interplay of individual, socio - cultural and environmental factors. At the individual level,

biological factors such as temperament, aggression and impulsivity combined with low education attainment and low self-esteem are some of the characteristics that increased the likely hood of being a victim of perpetrators of conflicts.

4.3.1 Socio - cultural factors

Table 8: Opinion on whether socio - cultural factors are root cause of Conflicts

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	40	66.7
Not sure	10	16.7
Disagree	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Result from the finding indicated that 66.7% of the respondents agreed that socio - cultural factors are root cause of conflicts. This is because boys are sometimes involved in cattle rustling placing their lives at even a greater risk; girls are often involved in early marriages. 16.7% of the respondents however either did not agree with the statement or were not sure. Meaning that they did not understand or they could have misinterpreted the questions.

4.3.2 Beliefs and Attitudes

Table 9: Opinion on whether Beliefs and Attitudes are root cause of conflicts

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	50	83.3
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Findings show that the majority of the respondents (83.3%) were of the view that Beliefs and Attitudes are root cause of conflict. However 16.7% of the respondents were not in agreement

with the statement, implying that there is need for transforming rigid cultures which insight violence. Also the researcher discovered that the powerlessness of women and children is worsened by their lack of exposure, illiteracy and low education, which also limits them to acquire social services.

4.3.3 Legal Factors

Table 10: Opinion of respondents on whether legal factors are root cause of conflict which hinder the delivery of social services

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	30	50
Not sure	14	23.3
Disagree	16	26.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Results show that half of the respondents (50%) said that legal factors are root cause of conflict which hinders the delivery of social services. The rest of the respondents were not sure about the statement or disagreed with the statement. Information from, NGO interviews confirmed that lack of legal services, justice, protection for the Rights are major factors in effective delivery of social services.

4.3.4 Lack of Commitment by Government

Table 11: Opinion of respondents on whether lack of commitment by the Government is root cause of poor service delivery in the area

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	45	75
Not sure	10	16.7
Disagree	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Findings show the lack of commitment by government is root cause of poor service delivery in the area (75%). However 8.3% of the respondents did not agree with the statement and another 16.7% of the respondents were not sure. Lack of commitment and misuse of weapons and irresponsibility of the Government and civil societies in combating conflicts as the contributing factor.

4.4 Effects of conflicts on the Social Service Delivery

The study revealed the following effects of conflict on social service delivery ranging from the effect on socio — economic development, effects on mental health, effects on family planning and effects on STD and AIDs presentation as discussed in page 40.

4.4.1 Effects on Social - Economic

Table 12: Opinion on whether conflicts break down the social economic development of the people in the area.

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	54	90
Not sure	6	10
Disagree	-	-
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Results from the findings indicate that respondents agree with the view that conflicts break down the socio - economic development of women (90%) only 10% of respondents were not sure.

Conflicts affect people’s ability to act in the world. This serves as a break in accessing the services on the socio - economic development. The development community has come to realize that such problem (conflicts) result to deforestation, hunger and poverty which cannot be solved without the help of social services required.

The research informants (NGOs) reveals that the scars of victims can also lead lower future educational attainment and income levels for such people. Cattle rustling affected people’s

income indirectly through its impact on education and mental and physical health hence making it hard in the deliverance of social services.

Conflicts like cattle rustling can also wart the development of the wider community through its effects on delivering social services to the hand caped like women, children, lame and the elderly in participating in development projects.

4.4.2 Effects on maternal health

Table 13: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts affect maternal health

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	40	66.7
Not sure	10	16.7
Disagree	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

It is during pregnancy when women are being helpless in receiving social services like health facilities and antenatal care. It is indicated that the number of pregnant women were battered and raped during conflicts. In this study 50% of the respondents interviewed, reported beatings to the stomach during pregnancy and 60% of the beaten women who sought service in Bokora County reported. Being beaten and raped during pregnancy and rest reported miscarriage due to conflicts which affects the efficient delivery of social services.

Unwanted pregnancies dues to acts of brutality during conflicts, un-safe abortions, infections with sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDs combined with the inadequate health service and counseling services, take their toll on the health of the victims and result in the high rate of mortality among the women and those who are affected.

4.4.3 Effects on the family planning

Table 14: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts lead to poor family planning

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	50	83.3
Not sure	-	16.7
Disagree	10	-
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

Discussions from the finding indicate that all respondents (83.3%) agree that conflicts lead to poor family planning. Only 16.7% of the respondents were not sure.

From the finding of the study many couples do not get access to contraceptive due to unavailable nearest health centers. Therefore a woman's request to use birth control is interrupted. Although the end of conflicts is not always the deciding factor, the study has found out that it was the single greatest predictors of delivering women's contraceptive facilities.

The respondents recounted the story of the young couple who lived in a camp. Although they used to earn a decent wage, the woman found it very hard to get the access of using birth controls due to the fact that the services were nowhere to be seen. This made them to have more children hence a burden in looking after the children.

Although there are no studies to quantify the cost of conflicts on the delivery of social services, this research reveals that such war pressure exerts heavy human and economic - toll and cost to nations. Loss of productivity resulting from injuries, disability being put in camps absenteeism from work and premature death and the costs for health care are examples which leads to poor delivery of social services. The study shows that victims of conflicts also become violent to other tribe hence taking conflicts/cattle rustling as a norm.

Loss of self worth, the erosion of self esteem and self worth is one of the most devastating effects. 90% of the politicians, opinion leaders and community leaders reported that a lot of

service providers are victims of such conflicts, often escaping and then going back to situation of conflict hence leaving others helpless.

From the questionnaire distributed to respondents, findings show that women, children and the elderly are the most affected in accessing social services. With the prevalence of HIV/AIDs, rape and other forms of sexual abuse essentially death sentence.

4.4.4 Effects on STDs and AIDs prevention

Table 15: Opinion of respondents on whether conflicts lead to STD and AIDs

Response	Number	Percentage (%)
Agree	60	100
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	-	-
Total	60	100

Source: Field Data

All respondents agreed that conflicts lead to the contraction of STD and AIDs, in this case, there is an increase on, rape, forced marriage, immorality due to living in camps, hence increasing the spread of AIDs. This leads to illness and general weakness among the victims of which it acts as a hindrance in acquiring basic services like health services, high rate of school dropout which is a challenge in delivering social services.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENNDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the conclusions from the study and the recommendations made are presented. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis.

5.1 Summary of the findings

A study conducted to assess the effects of conflicts on the delivery of social services and which group is mostly affected. The study covered age bracket from 16 and above. The results indicate that 90% of the total respondents are victims of conflicts as a result of low status accorded to females compared to male and the unequal power relation between females and males.

The total of 60 respondents were interviewed in this study where by 40 were female and 20 were male. This is due to the fact that the male population was involved in fighting and others would be at work hence not taking part in this particular research: finally policy recommendations were drawn that the researcher saw necessary in response to the evil of conflicts that have for long affected the delivery of social services.

The return trend from camps in Bukora, was slower compared to other parts of the Northern region. This means that majority of the populations were still staying in camps. The main factor resulting into this situation is the unique position bordering Pader, Karamoja and Soroti. in this particular area, there is still a security threat from the neighboring cattle rustling community, a security threat that has existed longer than the LRA incursions. Cattle rustlers still have similar methods of stealing cattle, rape, abduction and random murdering of the population. It is largely true that the fear of the castle rustlers sends strong notions about the return of these populations in their former dwelling places. To them staying together seems safer than going back home to face the wrath of rustlers who remind them of The LRA war mayhem. To the people of Bukora County, it is a situation of double jeopardy (cattle rustlers and the LRA incursion) that affects all

the community members. Unless strong security measures are in place it may be a very slow rate of return for people in Bukora County to normalcy.

The estimated population of about 2,400 persons mainly depend on livestock keeping as the main occupation and supplementary subsistence agriculture. Part of the population especially the younger males practice transhumance, cattle rearing which involves seasonal movements of herds from place to place in search of water and pasture. This type of economy has been adversely affected by the effects of conflicts and violence in the region in recent years. Uganda has been sucked to numerous wars, violence and destructive conflicts country wide. Recently the government was involved in a bitter war with the Lord's Resistance Army in the northern part of the country.

The preliminary results of the findings on early marriages conducted in Napak District (Bukora county) revealed that there is an increasing incident of early marriages in the community. The contributory factors among others include domestic violence, household poverty, mistreatment by parents, use of obscene language and loss of hope in education among the young boys and girls. For the parents, this is an important source of family income and an outlet from household poverty. For the young boys and girls, it's a way of coping up with their situation. This practice deprives the affected children of their basic human right to education, a gross violation of child rights.

Formerly abducted children still face many challenges to long-term social reintegration with their families and communities. They are still subjected to stigma, rejection, lack of parental love, guidance and care. "I do not know love, and I have never seen it in my life. My parents tell me Kony trained me to work hard, so I should work hard and look after the animals" -one formerly abducted child was quoted as having lamented in Bukora County.

5.2 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations that are necessary to make response of the government to effective service delivery in war tone areas. There is need to implement or to do the following.

5.2.1 Recommendations to the government

There is need for high priority on comprehensive measure to address the effects of conflicts on the delivery of social services. This can be done through enactment of legislation on cattle rustling as soon as possible in order to ensure there is effective delivery of social services in war tone areas.

Accelerate the law reform process to harmonize the relationship between the cattle rearing communities through introduction of public education and legal literacy campaigns relating to the convention ant the international and national commitments on the reduction and elimination of conflicts.

The government should carry out an assessment of the extent to which all its social service delivery policies should be conducted in war torn areas. This is the only way to find out if the government's response to civil wars is effective or needs adjustment.

Accelerate the law reform process to harmonize the acquiring modern weapons by the Karimojong, weapons like a-K47: introduce public education and legal literacy campaigns relating to the convention and the international and national commitments on the reduction and elimination of civil wars and conflicts.

Take national employment policy and special measures to create employment opportunities for war victims. Introduce specific legislation with accessible procedures, compensation for victims and penalties for perpetrators.

5.2.2 Recommendations to the Civil Society Organizations

Intensify efforts to encourage women to take up leadership positions which will enable them to stand in their own individual capacity as women and not the current affirmative action policy which makes women look incapable of pausing a political force to reckon without the support of men. There is need to support programmes for current and future women leaders and undertake awareness raising campaigns on the importance of women's participation in decision making.

The interactive learning sessions, should be conducted by the Non Governmental Organizations which should be Community Oriented Model of imparting Knowledge, including the right Helping Skills and Attitude. The learning with the Non-Governmental Organizations should be directed at what they needed to know more especially on experience they go through during conflicts and also civil societies should support the persons with depression, understanding signs and symptoms of suicide and where to refer, providing emotional support to victims and families, following them up and educating families on appropriate home based care and use of posters to disseminate at the community level.

Non-Governmental Organizations should implement projects that can be designed to increase the scale of providing the social serves in the war tone areas, protection of children and women in the return areas. These should focus on the ways through which communities can be empowered to identify, prevent and mitigate their own psychological trauma inflicted on them by displacement, abductions, torture and loss of livelihood opportunities during years of past conflict. Henceforth, such projects are targeted in and out-of- school children and other members of the community.

5.2.3 Recommendations to the local community

It is anticipated that many former abducted children, especially those with inadequate family care arrangements will need to be supported through family and community dialogue on sustainable reintegration and recovery. Through parents' support groups, the situation and needs of formerly abducted children should be discussed, This way, effective family care arrangements should be set up. Local leaders should continue following up the identified loop holes in the delivery of social services in their families to provide emotional support and counselling as well as educational programmes like psychosocial life skills to enhance social functioning and meaningful interaction with the entire community.

Map existing services within the sub-counties and set up referral systems to link vulnerable people to basic services and support and coordinate with agencies for support for the most vulnerable persons and monitor child protection committee activities.

Carry out community participatory identification of children who were affected by the conflicts in the return areas. Also the local community should carry out an exercise in the project area to identify and document child protection concerns in the return areas. These will form a basis for the scaling up child protection committees as well as form topics for community education and sensitization.

5.2.4 Recommendations to the International Community

Conduct regular community awareness campaigns on conflict resolution, prevention and response. During the awareness sessions, Communities more specifically child protection committees and other community support structures should be supported to develop action plans to prevent and respond to identify the prevention of conflicts in Northern Uganda.

Training in journey of life for community mobilization & action, personal growth and awareness. The Journey of life is a practical tool that the deliverers of social services should use for community mobilization & action, awareness raising and personal growth for caregivers. International Communities should target the selected community support structures and children and women groups with the Journey of life workshops.

The International Community should continue to carry out joint supervision visits with the social service providers based at the district level. As a way of building the capacity of the probation office and the community services department, International Community should work closely with the social service provider at each level of provision. International community social workers should carry out joint family/camp visits and visits to the Child

Protection Committees together with the Community development officers or local leaders in each sub-county.

5.2.5 General recommendations

Adopt an accessible complaints procedure to enforce constitutional guarantees; introduce literacy campaigns to make people especially in the rural areas, aware of their participation in the

delivery of social services and to end conflicts. This can be done to help and strengthen the efforts to address about the responsibilities of nongovernmental organization, women and men towards the delivery of social services and the end of conflicts.

There is need to actively engage the community based support systems and families that will encourage community members to identify cases of sexual abuse and report them to the relevant authorities, it is hoped that their efforts will help reduce children's exposure to vulnerability in target sub-counties and provide a mechanism for reporting incidences of abuse against children. Other school bodies such as the SMCs and PTAs have to be targeted with training on teachers' code of conduct and safer school concept so they can monitor and report cases of gross violation of child rights both in schools and in community levels.

Special focus will be given to actively engaging the trained community support structures, caregivers, and other stakeholders to actually identify vulnerable people and provide frontline support and in accessing social services! or refer them for specialized services. This way, a protective environment for the vulnerable members of the community should be created in the return areas.

5.2.6 Area for future research

The researcher recommends the following areas for future research in Bokora County; the impact of women in conflict resolution, the need for men's rights because most men remain silent after being mistreated by their aggressive wife and also the effects of weak government policies towards conflict resolution.

5.3 conclusions

Basing on the case study, it has been found out that conflict as shown in this chapter, has diverse effects on both the children, female, community and nation as well. These posses strong challenges on both health and economic development of the people in the area. The result of conflict is; death, displacement, outbreak of infectious diseases and serious problem of

malnutrition which can overstretch the capacity of providing health services to the victims since most are vulnerable.

The increased civil conflicts and cattle rustling in north-eastern Uganda especially in Karamoja region have left a number of social service programs damaged. For example schools, hospitals and trading centers have been destroyed leading to economic down fall. A long solution to those problems can come only from the people themselves, the government, the international community and Non-Governmental organizations. The government should provide enough security and peace talks to people through educating them on the negative impacts of conflicts on the delivery of social services and government must allow the people to work to achieve their own destiny, in order to achieve their goal targets. This can give the women the capacity to participate in conflict resolution.

Conflicts and poor delivery of social services are therefore strongly inter-related addressing one in isolation of the other will not translate into reduced rates off loss of life, displacement, hindered development, human and animal brutality. The issues present numerous challenges from the conflict prevention campaign in Northern Uganda today. It calls for other approaches that should be focused on addressing civil conflicts and cattle rustling in Northern Uganda.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

I am Akadapis, a student of Kampala International University, carrying out an academic research on the topic “The effects of conflicts on the delivery of social services: A case study of Bokora county, Napak District”. You have been randomly selected to participate in the study and you are therefore kindly requested to provide an appropriate answer by either ticking the best option or give explanation where applicable.

NB: The answers provided will only be used for academic purposes and will be treated with most utmost confidentiality.

A) PERSONAL INFORMATION.

1. Sex

Male

Female

2. AGE

25-30

31-35

36 – 40

41

3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL.

Note sure

Primary

Secondary

College

4. OCCUPATION

Farmer

Teacher

Business

House wife

Lawyer

Others (specify)

5. RELIGION.

Catholic

Protestant

Muslim

Others

6. What are the common causes of conflicts in your area?

.....
.....

7. Who are the victims (vulnerable group) of conflict in your area?

.....
.....

8. How are the victims of conflicts acquiring social services in war tone areas?

.....
.....

9. Are the children also affected in acquiring the social services? If yes, how are they affected?

.....
.....

10. What are some of the reasons hindering the cease of conflicts and cattle rustling in your area?

.....
.....

11. Have you or any of your relative ever been affected by conflict towards accessing social services?

You

Relative

12. If yes, how were you affected?

.....
.....

13. Did you report the incidence you or your relative faced?

Yes

No

If yes, where did you report?

.....
.....

14. What has the community leaders in your area done to stop conflicts and cattle rustling?

.....
.....

Thanks for your contribution towards the completion of my study.

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Name of interviewer

.....

1. Socio- demographic information of respondent

a) Sex

b) Education level (highest)

c) Main occupation

.....

d) Ethnicity

.....

e) Nationality

.....

f) Religion

.....

g) Marital status

.....

h) Duration lived in the area

.....

2. Are conflicts a hindrance of the delivery of social services in your area? If so, list the different forms, causes, and the effects of conflict.

S/N	FORMS	CAUSES	EFFECTS
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

3. Who are the most affected and why? (Interviewers probes to get reasons why women and girls are most affected)

-
.....
4. What are the effects of each form of conflicts mentioned in question (2) above (probe for social psychological and physical effects)
- a) On the victim/survivor
 - b) On perpetrators
 - c) Community development/ social service delivery
-
5. What support systems exist in your area for effective social service delivery?
-
6. How are the victims of wars handled in your community?
-
7. How are the offenders dealt with in your community?
-

Thanks for your contribution towards the completion of my study.