

**THE IMPACT OF KARAMOJONG INCURSIONS ON THE
SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS; A CASE
STUDY OF BUNAMBUTYE
SUB COUNTY, SIRONKO
DISTRICT**

BY

**KAMARA BAYEEYE AUGUSTINE
BCR/15412/62/DU**

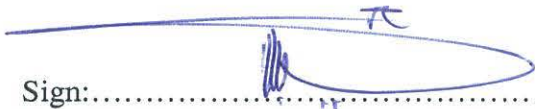
**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR
OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION
AND PEACE BUILDING
DEGREE**

September, 2010

DECLARATION

I Kamara Bayeeye Augustine, declare that this research report is truly my original work and that it has not been submitted to any institution for the award of any degree or other qualifications.

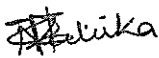
Where the contribution of others has been used, due acknowledgment is made

Sign:..........

Date:.....13th October 2010.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Degree of Kampala International University under my guidance as a Supervisor

Signed:.....

Ms Faridah Nazziwa

Date: 14. 10. 2010

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my beloved wife Mrs. Annet kamara

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with the support, contribution and assistance of many individuals and parties that this research has become a success. I would like therefore, to first and foremost acknowledge the parental and intellectual attention rendered to me by my supervisor Ms Faridah Nazziwa and assistant Director Mr. Geoffrey Kasozi.

I am also highly indebted to my great friends Major Kaija James and Francis Okello for their continuous encouragement and motivation while undertaking the research. In the same mood, I must appreciate the patience and humility that my family portrayed as I devoted time to bettering my minds. To my children Kamara Ruth, Namara Annet and Charity Owomugisha, please receive my heartfelt gratitude.

Finally, I must honestly thank God for all the eternal care and wisdom that He rendered to me

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	viii
ACRONYMES AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	ix
ABSTRACT.....	x
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Problem Statement.....	3
1.3 Objectives.....	4
1.5 Scope.....	4
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	6
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 The Existence of Intertribal Conflicts.....	6
2.3 Intertribal Conflict and Socio economic Development.....	11
2.4 Intertribal Conflicts and cross border relations.....	15
2.4 Conceptual framework.....	18

2.5 Research questions	19
2.6 Conclusion	20
CHAPTER THREE	21
METHODOLOGY	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Research Design	21
3.3 Population	21
3.4 Sampling strategy and techniques	22
3.5 Sample Size	22
3.6 Data Collection Method.....	22
3.6.1 Secondary Data Collection method	23
3.6.2 Primary data collection method	23
3.7 Reliability of Data Collection tool.....	23
3.8 Data Processing and Analysis.....	23
CHAPTER FOUR	25
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	25
4.1 Introduction	25
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	25
4.3 Research question one: How has the Karamojong cattle rustling affected primary school education in Bunambutye Sub County?	27
4.4 Research Question two: What is the impact of the Cattle rustling on Health service delivery?	30
4.5 Research Question Three: How do the cattle rustling affect agricultural productivity? .	33

4.6 Research Question Four: In which ways does the cattle rustling by the Karamojong affects infrastructure development in Bunambutye Sub County	36
CHAPTER FIVE	38
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	38
5.1 Introduction	38
5.2 Summary of Findings	38
5.2.1 Karamojong Incursion and Primary School Education	38
5.2.2 Karamojong Incursion and Health Service Delivery	38
5.2.3 Karamojong Incursion and Agricultural Productivity	39
5.2.4 Karamojong Incursion and Infrastructural Development	39
5.3 Conclusion	39
5.4 Recommendations	40
Reference	42

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework showing the interaction between Independent and dependent variables.....	19
Table 4. 1: Category of Respondents.....	25
Table 4. 2: Gender Comparison to Category of respondents	26
Figure 4. 1: Education Level by Gender.....	27
Table 4. 3: Existence of Adequate Classrooms in Bunambutye Sub County.....	27
Table 4. 4: Displacement of Families due to the Karamojong Incursions	28
Table 4. 5: Response of whether Children cover long distance to Primary Schools.....	29
Table 4. 6: Presence of Qualified Health Staff.....	31
Table 4. 7: The Availability of Drugs.....	31
Table 4. 8: Seeking Medical help from Bunambutye by the Karamojong	32
Table 4. 9: Residence of Health Workers at the Health Facilities in Bunambutye	32
Table 4. 10: Availability of Arable land for cultivation	34
Table 4. 11: Raiding of Animals by the Karamojong.....	34
Table 4. 12: Karamojong Incursions and the improvement of the Infrastructural	37

ACRONYMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

AK 47	:	Alexander Kalashnikov 1947
DISO	:	District Internal Security Officer
GISO	:	Gombola Internal Security Officer
GoSS	:	Government of Southern Sudan
IGAD	:	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
LRA	:	Lords Resistance Army
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
NFER	:	National Foundation for Education and Research
NRA	:	National Resistance Army
NRM	:	National Resistance Movement
QCA	:	Qualification and Curriculum Authority
SPLA	:	Sudan People's Liberation Army
UK	:	United Kingdom
UK	:	United Kingdom
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UPDF	:	Uganda People's Defense Force
WCEFA	:	World Conference on Education for all

ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of the Karamojong Cattle rustling on the Socio Economic Development of Sironko District, taking the case of Bunambutye Sub County. Development was treated on four dimensions of primary school education, Health service delivery, Agricultural Productivity and Infrastructural development. Using semi structured questionnaire, key informant interview and Focus Group Discussion, 205 questionnaires were recovered and interesting results were found.

The findings indicated that the incursions affected primary school education in the context of displacement of the families and thus the school going pupils, health service delivery was equally affected through displacement. Divergent opinion however existed on whether the cattle rustling are indeed done by the Karamojong or other parties. The community believed the raid is done with a joint effort between the Karamojong and military forces in Uganda. The cluster settlement (along the main roads and centers) indirectly led to collapse of infrastructure since they (infrastructure) became defunct in areas without settlement.

It is therefore, highly recommended that the current Bulambuli District Local Government pursue deliberate actions to improve educational standards and infrastructural development in the education and health sectors. A greater concern also aroused which sighted the need to strengthen and reinforce the mandate of the regional steering body responsible for handling cases arising from Karamojong cattle rustling. This will avert the violation of agreement by the Karamojong when granted permission to graze in the neighboring districts. The study therefore, found a strong negative impact of the Incursion on Development.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study investigated the impact of Karamojong cattle rustling practice on the Socio economic development of the neighboring districts. The cattle rustling practice was here perceived to be the independent variable while socioeconomic development, the dependent variable. The Socioeconomic development was measured using Primary School education, Health Service Delivery, Agricultural Productivity and Infrastructural Development.

1.2 Background to the Study

The level of growth and development in Sub Saharan Africa has been standing at alarmingly low level especially among the pastoralist communities as noted by Oxfam (2006). These are manifested by low level of education, poor health care standards and facilities and a general condition of lawlessness and lack of state presence. Resultantly, these communities have often disorganized peace and stability of the neighborhood as evidenced by the attacks by Pokot and Turkana in Kenya. In the Uganda's experience, the Karamojong have been a nuisance to the neighboring districts of Sironko, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Lira, Apac, soroti, Katakwi, Kumi, Kitgum and Pader among others. Ethnographically, the Karamojong belong to the bigger group of people called the Plain Nilotes. The Plain Nilotes originated from the North Eastern region of Africa; in the Kaffa area in what is now Ethiopia. They moved south and settled in Kenya and Uganda. The plain nilotes who settled in the Karamoja region later split into other groups that settled in Teso and Lango.

The plain Nilotes of Karamoja include the Jie and Dodoth of Kotido district, the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district and the Plain of Nakapiripirit district. The second main group belongs to the larger group of people called the Highland Nilotes. The origin of these people was also North East Africa. In Karamoja they are represented by the Pokot of Nakapiripirit and the Tepeth of Moroto district. The third group is called the Labwor who belong to the River-Lake Nilotic group. They originated from the Bahrel Ghazel region in what is now the Sudan. They are mainly settled in the Labwor hills of Kotido district.

Over many years these different groups have invaded one another for cattle creating deep seated suspicion for one another. In reality the practice of armed cattle rustling as documented by Duffield, (1997) has existed since the very beginning of the 19th century. However, the new dimension of cattle rustling by the Karamojong is attributed to the changing regimes in Uganda. There has been concern and attribution that, since 1979 when Amin's fleeing troops left Moroto barracks with a full armoury of AK 47s, the Karamojong have been suffering from a proliferation of small arms, that has broken down security in their area, eroded the culture, and fostered the emergence of dangerous armed criminals who trade in arms internationally, thus posing a threat to global peace and prosperity, Bevan, (2008b)

In carrying guns, the Karamojong have forfeited respect for their traditional culture, which is in a painful transition, so that the sooner socio-economic development can take root so much the better, especially for their neighbours and their livestock enterprises. The solution seemed to be obvious to the current NRM Government: remove the gun, if necessary by force, this corner of Uganda will return to normal, and world leaders will sleep in their beds more soundly for one more state to be saved from failing. To this effect a voluntary disarmament was granted in 2001

which was later followed by forceful disarmament after the truce period (Uganda, 2005). In this entire struggle, the Government has tried to implement Karamoja Recovery programme and restocking programme in the neighboring affected districts. These efforts were also complimented by several interventions by the Non Governmental Organizations but no positive results have emerged; instead what is seen is the persistent cattle raiding acts by the Karamojong and this has really compromised development in the region and the neighboring areas.

1.2 Problem Statement

Intertribal armed conflicts have been known to account for underdevelopment of communities the world over and especially when there is violation of state presence in any part of the country. Since 1960's the Karamojong cattle raiders have displaced people, raided cattle and killed many people in the Neighboring Districts. The Government of Uganda implemented a disarmament process from 2002, which saw some guns being recovered from the Karamojong region but this seems not to have had a lasting solution to the cattle rustling acts. Many districts reacted by sealing their borders using Military Garrison to resist and protect their people from Karamojong attacks. This was also the case in Bunambutye where a tactical military barracks of Kata was established.

However, despite the disarmament process, the establishment of barracks and all other campaigns, this uncivilized practice has continued. Bunambutye, with good grazing pastures has been abandoned by many people for fear of these warriors. Educational quality has been compromised and the standard of health service delivery has grown from bad to worse. Much as

the impact of Karamojong Incursions may seem obvious, there was need to empirically investigate its potential impacts on socioeconomic growth and development.

1.3 Objectives

This study was set to examine the following objectives;

- 1) Investigate the impact of Karamojong cattle rustling on the Primary School education in Bunambutye Sub county, Sironko District
- 2) Analyze the impact of Karamojong cattle raids on Health Service delivery in Bunambutye Sub county, Sironko District
- 3) Examine the impact of Karamojong armed conflict on Agricultural productivity in Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko District
- 4) Assess the effect of the Karamojong cattle raids on infrastructure development in Bunambutye Sub county, Sironko District

1.5 Scope

The study focused on areas affected by the Karamojong cattle raiders and in this case Bunambutye Sub County Sironko District.. Conceptually, the researcher looked at the socio economic indicators of livelihood. Socioeconomic factors entailed education, health, Agricultural Productivity and infrastructure. The researcher targeted the Political leaders, Security officers, technical staff and the general community.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study findings are expected to add value to the existing discussions about armed conflicts and intertribal disagreements. It is hoped that the empirical results should be able to guide policy

makers, stakeholders, academicians and other researchers on the feasible mechanisms that can be employed to avert the existing conflicts. Above all, this study should be able to add onto the existing literature and the general body of knowledge on the implementation of humanitarian law and protection of people in conflicts.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The existence of armed and inter tribal disputes is not a recent phenomena, it has been across nation boarders, tribes and cultural settings. To this effect several authors have written and expressed varied opinion and thoughts about the subject. This second chapter of the report reviews relevant literature related to the study objectives, highlighting the scenario in the international and local scene, gives a framework for the interaction of the variables and the eventual questions that the study attempted to answer. The chapter starts by exploring the circumstances under which armed conflicts emerge and perpetuate.

2.2 The Existence of Intertribal Conflicts

The emergence and existence of intertribal/ cross border conflict has been common since colonial period both in Africa, Latin America and Asian countries. This phenomenon occurs among tribes within borders as well as with those across the border in neighboring countries. The pastoralist conflict has remained low-profile, against a backdrop of insurgencies and wars that have afflicted many regions. Conventional wisdom has underestimated the direct and indirect impacts of pastoralist conflict, in many cases writing it off as a primitive cultural practice. The spillover effects of wars in southern Sudan and Uganda for example, including the proliferation of high-powered assault rifles have transformed otherwise low-intensity tensions into full-scale massacres (Mburu 1999). Much documentation advances several possible factors that have escalated the armed tribal conflicts and cattle rustling especially in the horn of Africa which ranges from environmental, economic to traditional mindset

Jonah, (2009), contents that unfavorable climatic conditions play a critical role and often precipitate the need for pastoralists to migrate in search of pasturelands and water. During the dry season, sources of water become desiccated and lands turn arid. This forces young pastoralists to leave villages with their livestock in search of water and grazing lands. It is during these times that pastoralists engage in conflict over herding territory and replenishment of lost cattle. In the past few decades, drought-related emergencies have risen sharply. Oxfam (2006), for instance, reports that from 1975 to 2006 the number of people affected by drought rose from 16,000 to an estimated three million. This calculation does not take into account that the population has also grown significantly, but not nearly as exponentially as those impacted by the recurrent droughts.

The Turkana have been faced with such a persistent drought problem since 1999, an event they call “Kichutanak,” which means “it has swept away everything, even animals.” In some areas of Turkana District, 70 percent of people’s livestock were lost. In financial terms, this is equivalent to losing 70 percent of one’s savings. Not surprisingly, prolonged drought and the cattle deaths associated with it brought escalating levels of violence in the region. In March 2006, over 600 Turkana families from Oropoi village, Kenya, left their homes and crossed the border into Uganda with their livestock in search of water. This became their only option when the sole water pump within a radius of 50 km dried up (*Africa News*, March 28, 2006). Inevitably, the neighboring Dodoth tribe in northern Uganda attacked the fleeing Turkana, causing more fights and insurgency in the area.

In other states like India, researchers discovered other motive for intertribal wars and rebellion. Ewers (1997, 12) for instance submits that "Some anthropologists used to believe that intertribal warfare was primarily a game in which Indians counted coups and accumulated war honors so that they could brag of their brave deeds for the rest of their lives. Most modern scholars have however, abandoned their interpretation in favor of economic motives for continued Indian intertribal warfare." Much as other writers like Churchill (1996, 524; 2003, 286) disagrees with the argument surrounding the economic motive, Mkutu (2003) and Osamba (2000) underscore the commercial interest of cattle raids to be responsible for the continued increase in the practice. Similarly, the commercialized trade in small arms, controlled in part by local elites, has intensified the conflict, leading to widespread indiscriminate fatalities (mostly women and children), displacement of families, and depletion of livestock.

Mkutu, (1999) and Kandagor, (2005) have apportioned their blames on the colonial administrations, accusing them of interfering with the social set up of the pastoralist communities. Colonial rulers disrupted the pastoralist social order, replacing it with a system of provincial government appointees within newly established borders that limited the free movement of pastoralists. Kandagor specifically argues that traditionally, land belonging to families was passed down from one generation to the next, but alienation of pastoralists from their land, combined with discriminatory land reforms eroded this custom. In addition, pastoral communities were isolated from other areas that enjoyed the benefits of colonial security and development. This apparent crackdown on cattle raiding is emblematic of an overall attack on pastoralism itself, on the grounds that it was a primitive and thus inhumane way of life. The weakening of traditional governance has undermined pastoralists' authority and ability to settle

disputes. Without adequate alternatives to replace traditional structures of governance and security, pastoralists operate in an anarchic environment and have resorted to war-manner of solving problems.

As part of a political ideology that favors sedentary communities over non-sedentary groups, governments have neglected to invest a great deal in infrastructure and public services in the pastoralist border areas, thus exacerbating the lack of state security in the region. In the case of Karamoja, the Cattle raiders themselves have created a state of insecurity and have suffered from the proliferation of small arms. Therefore, without sufficient roads, accessible lines of communication, and a large qualified security presence, pastoralists have had no choice but to take up arms in order to protect their families and livestock. Moreover, cross-border raiders are immune from prosecution, because governments lack the capacity or infrastructure required to prosecute those involved in acts taking place in other jurisdictions. The Small Arms Survey by McEvoy and Murray, (2008) found that nearly 60 percent of residents living along the Kenya-Sudan border are dissatisfied with security provisions in their communities. Additionally, Bevan, (2008a) in his ammunition study in Kenya found that the majority of illicit civilian-held ammunition was Kenyan-manufactured; revealing that it had either been stolen from weakly guarded stockpiles or sold by corrupt officials.

The proliferations of small arms has also been found to be a fundamental reason escalating cattle raiding and armed conflicts among the pastoralist. Pastoralists living in the border region provide a large market for small arms. Traditionally, pastoralists practiced cattle rustling using bows and arrows. Today, with the availability of cheap and easy-to-use high-powered assault

rifles, namely the AK-47, the conflict has taken on epidemic proportions with increased fatalities and indiscriminate killing during raids. A 2008 study by Bevan, (2008b) in Karamoja, Uganda, found that 88 percent of respondents recalled a small arm being used in the last violent attack on their community.

Likewise, the Small Arms Survey suggests that small arms are used in 96.9 per cent of cattle rustling events in the Kenya-Sudan border region (McEvoy and Murray 2008). While it is difficult to estimate the exact number of small arms in circulation in the region, experts estimate that it is well over 300,000 as reported in 2006b by the Regional Program of Action for Peace and Security. In this report, the authors points out that Pastoralist communities arm themselves for several reasons. First, they need to protect their family and livestock from warriors of other tribes and bandits. Second, guns are used to raid livestock from other communities. Lastly, guns are investments that can be traded for livestock and other commercial goods.

Small arms have been present throughout the region since the early twentieth century. However, past wars in Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia left a surplus of weapons in circulation. One event, in particular, that is often recalled is the 1979 raid on the Moroto arms depot in Uganda, following the collapse of the Idi Amin regime. The Matheniko Karimojong sub-clan was successful in acquiring large quantities of weapons and ammunition during the raid (Mkutu 2007). A similar event took place in Kapoeta, Southern Sudan, in 2002, during the North-South war. After the SPLA captured Kapoeta, which at the time was a military stronghold of the north, security at arms stores was lax or non-existent, and as a result, Taposa tribesmen (who live around Kapoeta) were able to seize thousands of weapons (Bevan 2008a).

Compounding the situation, the SPLA also laid off several hundred troops after the war, offering them small arms as part of their retirement package. Not surprisingly, many of the officers sold them to gun markets in Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya (Mkutu 2006). It has also been a common belief that the government of Sudan in Khartoum provides arms to pastoralist communities in the South in order to destabilize the government of Southern Sudan's power base, and to challenge the authority of the SPLA. These weapons inevitably leak out of communities into the greater arms trade routes of the region.

Conclusively, the factors explored above points in multiple directions, the evidence and manifestation for the existence and continuing of intertribal conflicts among the pastoralists communities. Needless to mention, such wars/ insecurity and lack of state presence have led to deteriorating standards of living and delayed economic development.

2.3 Intertribal Conflict and Socio economic Development

The impact of conflicts on socioeconomic development as measured by educational standards, health service provision, Agricultural productivity and Infrastructural development among other indicators can not be over emphasized. An advocacy article by Save the children reiterates that conflict-affected countries are more often than not the furthest away from reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Over half the world's 72 million out-of-school children – 37 million – live in conflict-affected fragile states, even though these countries make up just 13 % of the world's population. In reality, Children in conflict zones are routinely denied the transformative effects that quality education brings. The international declaration puts

Education as a human right that demands fulfillment even in situations of danger and deprivation.

The escalation of cattle raid practice by the Karamojong has compromise quality education both within the Karamojong region and the neighboring districts. This crisis is accentuated in various dimensions ranging from lack of food to feed school going children to displacement which affects the stability of children already in school. When World Food programme introduced school feeding Programme in Karamoja, enrollment increased together with school attendance but the parental support in terms of school uniform and other Scholastic materials remained extremely poor.

This persistent instability undermines the 1945 United Nations Charter and Subsequent conventions. In the 1945 United Nations Charter, the international community expressed its determination to 'save succeeding generations from the scourge of war'. But as Sobhi, (2001) noted, over half a century later, the continued outbreak and spread of armed conflict around the world makes the 1945 promise of peace seem ever more elusive. Far from confirming the early optimism generated by the end of the bipolar world order and the consequent acceleration of globalization.

It is this continuing reality that explains the emergence of the issue of armed conflict as a major concern in facing the challenges of providing basic education to all people, as outlined at the 1990 World Conference on Education for All (WCEFA) held in Jomtien. While by the time of the conference a connection had already been made between declining primary school

enrolments and armed conflict (Berstecher & Carr-Hill, 1990), the Jomtien Declaration and Framework for Action made only limited reference to armed conflict. But the issue has progressively emerged as a key concern over the past decade.

The inter-agency mid decade review of international achievement toward the goal of education for all, held in Amman from 16-19 June 1996, devoted one of its round table sessions to Education in Emergencies and identified 'escalating violence caused by growing ethnic tensions and other sources of conflict' as an 'emerging challenge' for education. More recently, the strategic parallel session on Education in Situations of Emergency and Crisis at the World Education Forum, held in Dakar from 26-28 April, 2000, introduced into the Dakar Framework for Action that Education for All initiatives 'must take into account the needs of children and adults affected by armed conflict'. In addition to the importance of the continued provision of education during emergencies, it is increasingly accepted that education is an essential component of early emergency relief assistance (Retamal & Aedo-Richmond, 1998).

Tawil, (1997), explains that one of the principal functions of mass schooling since its inception during the industrial revolution in Europe has been to ensure social cohesion and a sense of belonging. Indeed, compulsory, standardized, public schooling played a crucial part in the emergence, construction and consolidation of the nation-state. But schooling sometimes fails in this essential function, reflecting and even exacerbating existing social and political divisions and conflicts. He adds that it is only recently that scholars begun seriously to explore the role of education as a possible catalyst or precipitating factor in the process of social and political disintegration and in the outbreak of violence and armed conflict. What must be understood at

this point is that the standard and level of education is both a cause and consequence of armed conflicts and rebellions within and across borders.

Education in humanitarian law has clear links to human rights education and citizenship education programmes. The development of international humanitarian norms relative to situations of armed conflict constitutes an emerging 'civic mega trend' (Kennedy, 1997, *in*: Kerr, 1999, p. 7), holding a central place in the preparation of people for informed citizenship world-wide. Such basic precepts as the right to life, the right to be protected from torture or inhumane treatment or to be brought into slavery or servitude, and the right to a fair trial, constitute what is often referred to as the 'hard core' of human rights. Contrary to such international advocacy however, the Karamojong cattle rustling practice and the interference by the neighboring Turkana, has worsened and affected educational standards. The Karamoja region for example has maintained worse positions in performance in the Uganda national Examinations.

The staggering burden of disease in the country is also contributed to greatly by these conflict areas especially northern and north eastern Uganda where both the Karamojong and Lords Resistance Army (LRA) had jeopardized peace and tranquility. The severe poverty being experienced in these regions worsens this. Despite significant gains in reducing poverty recorded in most of Uganda, the conflict areas have continued not only to lag behind but the poverty level has continued to increase. This has obvious implications for the health outcomes too. For example, the Daily Monitor (2004) reported that in every 10 persons in the north, between 6 to 7 of them live below the poverty line, that is, cannot generate Uganda Shillings two thousand

(2000) per day compared to 3-4 persons for the rest of the country. This means that they cannot meet daily basic needs.

The impact of conflict impacts directly on the economic activity by the time of production lost, destruction of the Social infrastructure (Schools, Hospital/ Health Centers and others) and the existence of insecure area which does not attract skilled personnel to deliver the required service. Though, it highly documented that the primary motive for Karamojong attacks on the neighboring districts is cattle raiding, there is also a glimmer of trade motive like trading cattle for guns and other acts of human right abuse and violation.

It is therefore, imperative to conclude that, the delays in the economic and social development of these conflict affected areas can be highly attributed to the state of disorganization and unsettlement in these war places. The Karamojong in particular are known to have the most primitive culture in the country and with the lowest level of growth and development.

2.4 Intertribal Conflicts and cross border relations

The occurrence of conflicts between two regions/ districts or international territory has been known to impact negatively on the international diplomacy and relations of the concerned states. A critical example in the current millennium is the case of Israel and Palestine over the Gaza strip. Jonah (2009) raised concern about the resulting international relations from cross border conflicts, taking the case of SPLA. In this article, he stressed that when the war in southern Sudan ended; the SPLA laid off many soldiers and gave out guns as retirement packages. There is evidence as documented by Intergovernmental Authority on Development, (IGAD, 2004) that

over eleven thousand (11,000) guns are sold, crossing borders to Uganda and Kenya or from Khartoum Government to Southern Sudan. The later argument spans from the accusation that Khartoum government has been supplying guns to southern Sudan to destabilize Southern Sudan and make their regime unpopular.

In some other circumstances, the relations became poor among the conflicting tribes and nations because of the attempt to restore peace and freedom. A case in point has been the mistrust on governments trying to pursue disarmament exercise on the armed tribes. Uganda has long experimented this with coercive disarmament of its pastoral populations, particularly in the Karamoja region. At least eight disarmament campaigns have been undertaken since 1945. More recent campaigns in 2001 and 2002 led to the recovery of at least 10,000 weapons, though many (8,000) were subsequently re-issued to warriors who were recruited into Local Defense Units and Anti-Stock-Theft coalitions (Uganda 2005). By 2006, many of the latter were considered obsolete, with a great deal of their weapons and ammunition in circulation.

Beginning in April 2006, the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) launched aggressive "cordon and search" disarmament interventions. Preliminary assessments suggest that these activities generated widespread distrust and fear among the local population and a concomitant increase in demand for weapons (Bevan 2008b). The Karamojong reacted by rearming and getting more prepared for the UPDF troops, an act termed as rebellion and manifestation of lack of state presence.

South Sudan also experienced disarmament though with mixed results. The international Journal of Conflict and Violence reported in 2009 that between December 2005 and May 2006, the SPLA conducted a disarmament campaign in northern Jonglei State, Sudan. But reportedly, this initiative faced resistance from the Lou Nuer faction of the White Army (a loosely organized collection of armed young men that received arms from the Khartoum government in the north, and from local tribes in the area). In terms of weapons collected, the northern Jonglei disarmament initiative was a success, with estimates of weapons collected ranging between 3,300 and 3,701. However, the human costs associated with this program were remarkably high. By the time it was over, the campaign resulted in an estimated 1,200 White Army and 400 SPLA soldier deaths—approximately one death for every two weapons seized. Officials reported over 213 civilian deaths as well as looting and burning of houses in roughly 15 villages suspected of hosting cadres of resistance (Small Arms Survey, 2006).

The Jonglei exercise, ad hoc in nature, was poorly planned and lacked buy-in from local chiefs and community members. Disguised as civilian disarmament, the operation was politically motivated and aimed at crushing dissent. Finally, in February 2007, in response to previously failed efforts, the GoSS produced principles and guidelines for future initiatives (GoSS 2007). This exercise attracted international criticism on the modality of implementing disarmament process.

However, although the SPLA promised buffer zones to protect disarmed communities, these never materialized. Following the campaign, it has become extremely difficult to purchase guns due to the harsh punishment attached to arms sales and possession. Garfield, (2007) observed

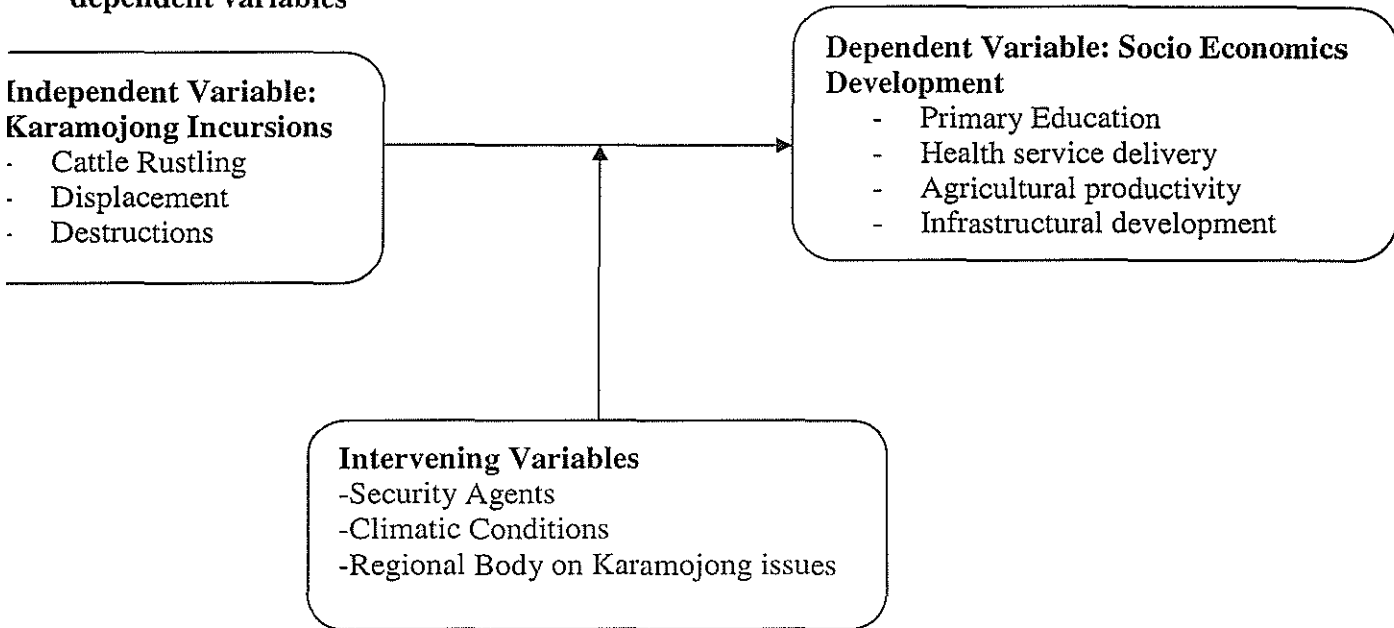
that much as at first glance, this may appear to be a positive byproduct of the disarmament program, it ultimately undermined the ability of villagers to guard against the threat of raids from neighboring tribes and also compromises the situation of trust among and between the authorities.

In the case of Sironko District Local Government, the cattle rustling exercise has highly affected the smooth relation between the district leaders and among other people who hail from the affected areas. To some extent, political leaders from the two districts have often accused each other for either encouraging the cattle raids or misreporting the situation. The relationship between Sironko Districts and the Karamojong Districts has therefore, been very fragile as a result of armed conflict.

2.4 Conceptual framework

From the literature review above, the interaction between the Karamojong incursions and the socio economic development can be illustrated diagrammatically as below.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework showing the interaction between Independent and dependent variables



The conceptual framework above demonstrates the interaction between the independent variable (Karamojong Incursions) and the dependent (Socio economic development). The framework postulates that the incursions leads to cattle rustling, displacement of people and the destruction propertied and these results into poor primary school education, health service delivery, low agricultural productivity and the occasional decay in infrastructure. However, these relationships is moderated/ controlled by the existence of security agents and the Regional body which over sees the relationship between the Karamojong and the neighboring tribes. The model also assumes that some times, the incursions is precipitated and accentuated by the unfavorable/ harse climatic conditions which force the Karamojong to invade the neighboring districts.

2.5 Research questions

Therefore, as gauged from the study objectives, the literature review and the conceptual framework, the researcher thus attempted to answer the following research questions;

- 1) How has the Karamojong cattle rustling affected primary school education
- 2) What is the impact of the Cattle rustling on Health service delivery?
- 3) How do the cattle rustling affect agricultural productivity?
- 4) In which ways does the cattle rustling by the Karamojong affects infrastructure development in Sironko District Local Government.

2.6 Conclusion

The literature review indicated in several dimensions the impact of armed conflict on socio economic development of the nations. What is however, clear from the review is that most of the studies conducted in these communities only focuses on the livelihood indicators of the pastoralist themselves. This study therefore, analyzed the effect of the raid on socio economic development of the neighboring location, taking the case of Bunambutye Sub County in Sironko District.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the research design, population considered in the study, sampling techniques, strategies and the sample size. It also describes the data collection techniques, process and the tools which were employed in the process of data collection. Among other things, measurement of variables, data processing and analysis is also considered.

3.2 Research Design

The study utilized a cross sectional survey design, using a case study approach. Cross sectional designs collect data at one point in time. Much as some questions were phrased to trace the history of Karamojong practices, the nature of data collected was qualitative majorly testing opinion, knowledge and attribute about the Karamojong Practices.

3.3 Population

The study population comprised of the security agents (Police, DISO, GISO and army commanders). Key stakeholders in conflict resolution like Political Leaders, Technical staff both at the district and Sub County Level were considered as well. The local community who are directly affected by the conflict comprised the greatest population in the study as their opinion has a direct and a stronger position in the struggle to attain lasting solution of avoiding the incursions.

3.4 Sampling strategy and techniques

The researcher adopted stratified random sampling where the group of respondents stated above formed strata from which sampling was done. To ensure unbiased representation, a probability proportional to size sampling was applied which took care of the weights from each strata and ensured balanced representation. From within each stratum, snowball method was utilized where one respondent was interviewed then he/she helped in identifying another respondent hence forming a network of respondents until the required sample size was arrived at.

3.5 Sample Size

The researcher did not employ any complex or scientific method of sample size selection. Since the entire target respondents were known, the researcher covered 205 respondents which were not less than 150 respondents as advocated for by Amin (2005). He advocates that, in a situation where the population cannot be determined precisely, a moderate sample size is needed to ensure rigour in the research findings. The elements considered for the sample were deemed relevant in the context of the study either because they are affected by the conflict or are active participants in the conflict resolution in the district.

3.6 Data Collection Method

The study made use of both primary and secondary data collection methods so as to triangulate the findings and minimize on pitfalls which occur as a result of use of a single method in survey.

3.6.1 Secondary Data Collection method

This study benefited a lot at the proposal level from various documented sources; text books, Journals, News Papers, work shop materials and internet sources among others. However, due to the limitations of secondary data sources, the study additionally employed primary data collection method as narrated below.

3.6.2 Primary data collection method

This method utilized the tools of questionnaire, focus group discussion, key informant interviews and observation. These approaches were intended to enrich the findings from the use of secondary sources and to mitigate on the likely limitations which can emanate from a non-triangulated study.

3.7 Reliability of Data Collection tool

The reliability of a data collection tool is of paramount as it determines the ability of the data collection tool to measure the variables under investigation. In this study, the researcher pretested the tool to ensure correct phrasing of the questions, logical consistency, chronology of the questions asked and their relevance. Depending on the response obtained from the pre test exercise, the tool was adjusted accordingly before the final administration.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

After the recovery of the administered questionnaire, it was coded (for open ended questions), edited and cleaned/ categorized. The questionnaire was entered into the computer using Epi-Data statistical Package and later exported to Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for actual

analysis. Analysis was based on themes and research questions using both qualitative and quantitative approach. Frequency tables and the graphical method were used in the analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This study was designed to empirically investigate the impact of Karamojong Cattle rustling on the Socio economic development of Sironko District, taking the case of Bunambutye Sub County. Socio economic development was measured on the dimensions of Primary school education, health service delivery, Agricultural productivity and Infrastructural development. The study utilized a semi structured questionnaire, focus group discussions and key informant interview to gain ample understanding about the Karamojong incursions and Development. This chapter will therefore, present findings in relation to the study objectives and research questions. For consistency, the chapter is divided into two parts; the first sub section presents the demographic characteristics of respondents and remaining subsections contains the objective findings.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents are here classified in terms of category, gender and education level. As can be observed from table 4.1 below, of the covered 205 respondents, ordinary citizens accounted for the greatest study population at a valid percent of 39.5. The least participants in the study were the security officials at only 10.2%.

Table 4. 1: Category of Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
District/ Sub county Technical staff	60	29.3	29.3	29.3
Political leader	43	21.0	21.0	50.2
Security official	21	10.2	10.2	60.5
Ordinary citizen	81	39.5	39.5	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

Consistently across all the categories of respondents, male dominated the study except interestingly in the case of Security officials where there were more female participants at a group percentage of 57.1%. In general 52.2% of the study participants were males, ranking a head of their female counterparts who only accounted for 47.8%. Table 4.2 presents the findings of the cross tabulation between gender and the Category of respondents.

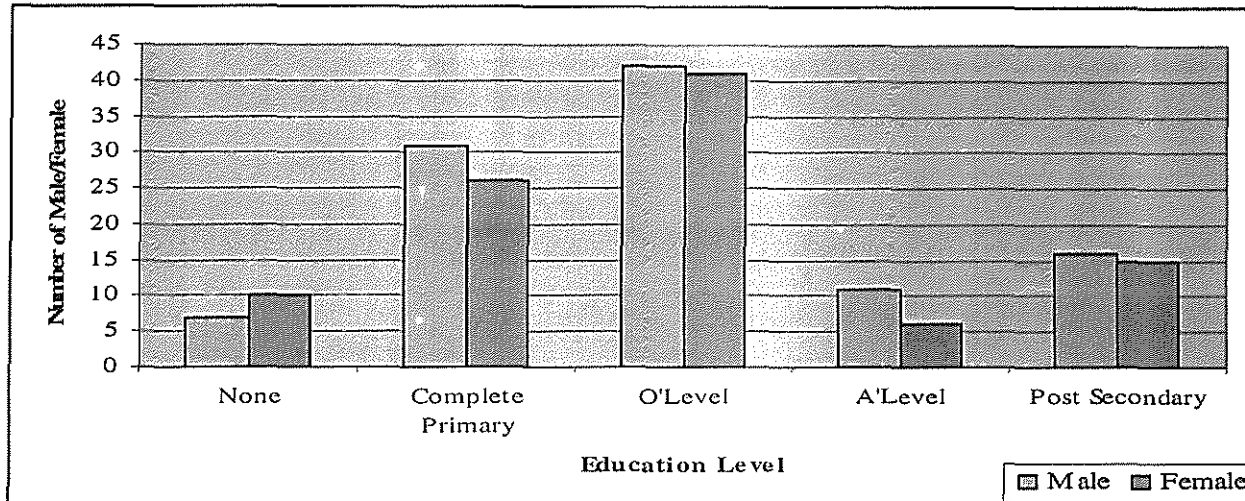
Table 4. 2: Gender Comparison to Category of respondents

		Category of respondents				Total	
		District/ Sub county Technical staff	Political leader	Security official	Ordinary citizen		
Gender of respondent	Male	Count	33	24	9	41	107
		%	55.0%	55.8%	42.9%	50.6%	52.2%
	Female	Count	27	19	12	40	98
		%	45.0%	44.2%	57.1%	49.4%	47.8%
Total		Count	60	43	21	81	205
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Researcher, 2010

When the education level was compared to gender of respondents, higher number of both males and females, had only O'level qualification, followed by complete secondary. It should also be noted that despite the fact that men dominated the sample, they were more educated than women. This is quite evident when more females confessed to not having any qualification, against the fewer men. Figure 4.1 contains the detailed comparison of the education level across the sexes.

Figure 4. 1: Education Level by Gender



4.3 Research question one: How has the Karamojong cattle rustling affected primary school education in Bunambutye Sub County?

In analyzing the impact of cattle rustling on socio economic development, primary school education was considered one key fundamental dimension of development as it relates directly to the literacy level of the population. And secondly, the fate and condition of Primary School going Children is faster compromised during conflicts, armed rebellion and in a state of lawlessness. In investigating this situation, the researcher begun by posing a question relating to classroom availability, as can be seen in table 4.3 below.

Table 4. 3: Existence of Adequate Classrooms in Bunambutye Sub County

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	190	92.7	92.7	92.7
Disagree	13	6.3	6.3	99.0
Neutral	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2020

Table 4.3 indicates strong disagreement to the notion of existence of classrooms in Bunambutye Sub County. With the exception of the two individuals who were neutral on the

question, 99% confessed that Bunambutye lacks the required classrooms to conduct lessons in Primary schools. It was also found in key informant's interview that some of the Primary teachers posted to Bunambutye had to abandon their jobs because of the insurgency in the area.

In attempting to link the education level to the Karamojong incursion, the researcher examined whether the armed cattle rustling could have led to the displacement of families and table 4.4 gives the respondents rating on the likert scale.

Table 4. 4: Displacement of Families due to the Karamojong Incursions

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	12	5.9	5.9	5.9
Neutral	25	12.2	12.2	18.0
Agree	131	63.9	63.9	82.0
Strongly Agree	37	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

In addition to the perfect agreement to the construct, the focus group discussion yielded much richer findings. Indeed the discussion traced the Karamojong incursions to way back in 1986 and that, they say was the period when cattle rustling became very intense in the area of Bunambutye and other neighboring Sub counties in the greater Mbale District then.

It was found that the displacement of families emanated from various reasons but core and fundamental was the need for safety and security. Some families fled to western Kenya, other parts of Mbale which are now district like Manafwa and Bududa. To this effect therefore, families relocated and primary schools were left without use. This led to the disestablishment of schools and a particular Primary school of Tabakonyi in Bunambutye Sub County closed down

completely from 1987 and reopened in 2003 after reregistering its government status since it had been deleted from the Government register of primary schools.

As a result of the closure of the schools, the infrastructure were turned in accommodation facilities especially in situation were families felt safe and secured living together. Therefore, other schools which navigated survival were affected by several factors including the fleeing teachers and unstable minds of the children. The displacement eventually led to cluster settlements and children had to move long distances to the few remaining study centers like Atari, Buyaka and Bwikhonge Primary Schools. Because of such internal displacements within the district, 57.1% of respondents confirmed that children had to walk long distance.

Table 4. 5: Response of whether Children cover long distance to Primary Schools

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	17	8.3	8.3	8.3
	Neutral	2	1.0	1.0	9.3
	Agree	117	57.1	57.1	66.3
	Strongly Agree	69	33.7	33.7	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

It is important to clarify that in obtaining those findings in table 4.5, respondents were guided to reflect particularly on incursion and destabilizations caused by the Karamojong. This was imperative so as to exactly attribute a long distance walked to the Cattle rustling practice and not inadequate facilities as a general development challenge. It is therefore, easy to believe that the 17 respondents, accounting for 8.3% felt that even in the absence of the armed cattle raid, the infrastructural development was at a very infant level to guarantee good facilities for education.

The focus group discussion however, disqualified any accusation of rape of school girls and women. Therefore, fundamentally the impact of the cattle rustling zeroed down to economic effect of the theft of the animals which drained parents financially, hence affecting their capacity to educate children and also the psychological distortion and instabilities.

The focus group discussion sighted one example of Nabbongo Boys Primary school in Muyembe Sub County (found in current Bulambuli District) which had a boarding status but had to loose it because of the fragile security situations. Parents could not therefore, entrust their children in hands of teachers for a boarding arrangement.

In conclusion, thus, the impact of the Cattle rustling on Primary education is related to the economic effect of the cattle raid and the psychological instability, migration and displacement of the families, leading to uncoordinated and inconsistent learning process of the children in Bunambutye Sub County and Sironko District at large.

4.4 Research Question two: What is the impact of the Cattle rustling on Health service delivery?

The contribution of quality health service delivery is considered by far and large, the single greatest factor, treated as an insurance for the good future development. In developing countries, health service delivery is known to have been affected by innumerable issues such as insecurity (take the example of war in Northern Uganda), financial incapacitation including misappropriation of the existing resources, manpower and capacity gaps among others. Therefore, when the context of insurgency/ insecurity is considered, an intricate relationship also

seems to exist but what is unanimous is that poor health service delivery level has always been a result of economic and social instability. In exploring the relationship between health service delivery and Karamojong cattle rustling, the researcher begun by asking a question to ascertain if Bulambuli has qualified health staff or not, as presented in table 4.6 below.

Table 4. 6: Presence of Qualified Health Staff

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	22	10.7	10.7	10.7
Disagree	139	67.8	67.8	78.5
Neutral	11	5.4	5.4	83.9
Agree	33	16.1	16.1	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

Observably, respondents disagreed at 67.8%, generally giving a cumulative disagreement percentage of 78.5%. Interesting comments were really obtained from the focus group discussion and of keen attention was the concern that some health workers were handling tasks that they were not professionally qualified to undertake. A case in point was the irritating observation about psychiatric medics handling general practice. This together implies great manpower gaps in health service delivery.

The case of the availability of drugs at the health facilities, did not score well either; respondents underscored at 80% that health facilities in Bunambutye Sub county always run out of drugs.

Table 4. 7: The Availability of Drugs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	36	17.6	17.6	17.6
Disagree	164	80.0	80.0	97.6
Neutral	5	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

The respondents were also particular on the essential drugs for cases like Malaria, Diarrhea, cough and other associated common infections. Slightly outside the context of this study, respondents accused health workers for mishandling the drugs. In table 4.8, respondents commented on if they think some Karamojong also seek medical attention from Bunambutye.

Table 4. 8: Seeking Medical help from Bunambutye by the Karamojong

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	113	55.1	55.1	55.1
	Agree	92	44.9	44.9	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

A slightly divergent opinion emerged from participants though heavy disagreement was realized at 55.1%. What is worth noting is that some neighboring Karamojong population in the neighboring districts like Nakapiripirit do move to Bunambutye Sub County for medical help. However, the researcher attempted to explore the linkage between health service delivery and the Karamojong incursions and table 4.9 contains responses on the questions whether health workers stay at the health facilities.

Table 4. 9: Residence of Health Workers at the Health Facilities in Bunambutye

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Disagree	13	6.3	6.3	6.3
Neutral	13	6.3	6.3	12.7
Agree	129	62.9	62.9	75.6
Strongly Agree	50	24.4	24.4	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

Stronger agreement was given to the notion that health workers don't stay at the facility. The focus group discussion unveiled that the critical effect of the Karamojong incursion on health

service delivery has been in the dimension of fear and general instability. Key informants interview underscored a case when in 1989, Bunambutye health center was abandon by the health workers and occupied by the displaced people in the area.

In conclusion therefore, health service delivery in Bunambutye was found to have been affected because of the displacement and perhaps the migration of the health workers. The interview did not find any reason to blame the Karamojong for theft of drugs, disruption of the medication sessions and delays in the treatment process while at the health facility. It is therefore, important to content that the impact of the Karamojong cattle rustling greatly affected health service delivery because of disruption of settlement.

4.5 Research Question Three: How do the cattle rustling affect agricultural productivity?

It is universal fact the growth of Ugandan economy has been propelled by agricultural activities for several decades, not until late that the service sector seems to be overtaking in terms of the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). With specific example, Bunambutye and Muyembe sub counties have been known for mainstream agricultural activities especially crop and animal rearing. At the very start of the analysis therefore, it is necessary to assert that the incursion could have had a bearing on agricultural productivity whatsoever. In table 4.10, a question was asked to ascertain whether Bunambutye has enough arable land for agricultural productivity.

Table 4. 10: Availability of Arable land for cultivation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Neutral	32	15.6	15.6	15.6
Agree	111	54.1	54.1	69.8
Strongly Agree	62	30.2	30.2	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

The table confirms the construct on the availability of agricultural land in Bunambutye. The focus group discussion emphasized that the Sub County was almost the leading area in the production of cereals like maize and millet in Eastern Uganda.

The preceding discussion has already pointed out that the armed cattle rustling led to the displacement and migration of the population from their agricultural land and this definitely affected production. However, what was so controversial was whether the animal raid is actually being done by be Karamojong or any other party and table 4.11 provides the responses.

Table 4. 11: Raiding of Animals by the Karamojong

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	8.8	8.8	8.8
Disagree	81	39.5	39.5	48.3
Agree	88	42.9	42.9	91.2
Strongly Agree	18	8.8	8.8	100.0
Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

Table 4.11 really gives a brain boggling response since it would appear obvious for the community to entirely blame the Karamojong. The table indicates a strong disagreement to the accusation of cattle raid being majorly done by the Karamojong when 39.5% disagreed, closed to 42.9% who agreed.

From an historical perspective, the key informant interview begun by sighting an example on the establishment of the National Resistance Army (NRA) Barracks in 1987 in the current Sironko Town Council and of particular attention was the mode of operations of the Army. It is said that where else the raid was taking place during day time, the Army had chosen to only work at night, rendering them (Army) useless in the pursuit for peace and maintenance of security since no functional police force existed in that area at that time.

Another case which was built was on the matter of recovery of the raided animals. The Focus group discussion pointed out that much as the Army had taken it upon themselves to recover the animals in the day time, first of all such attempts was described as a post mortem practice and not proactive to counter the attack. Secondly, the community has never, trusted the mode of redistribution of the raided animals whenever recovered. To the community, there was clear evidence that the Government is involved in the cattle rustling practice, portrayed in the slowness and the overall manner the Army has been handling the matter.

A different explanation/ argument about the cattle rustling emerged relating to the progression and the relativity of strength and power. The first school of thought contents that the Karamojong also suffers external attacks from tribe in Southern Sudan, Somalia and Kenya like the Turkana. It is therefore, explained that when the Karamojong animals are raided by the external tribes, they transfer the aggression and react by raiding from the neighboring Districts. This therefore, translates directly to a drain in agricultural productivity in the affected.

Other study participants argued that the inter clan conflicts among the Karamojong is also to blame for the cattle raiding practice. It is a known fact that the Karamojong Clans of Matherniko, Zie and Dodoth among other sub clans do raid within themselves and therefore, the clan which cannot resist the attack are forced to raid from neighboring places to restock their flock. It also emerged that the Karamojong leaders play a role in perpetuating this primitive practice. This claim emanated from the abuse of permission often granted to Karamojong to graze their animals from near by districts and in the process of grazing, the herd's men turn to theft of animals.

Therefore, the direct impact of the cattle rustling has been on the actual raid of the animals and the displacement of farmers from their farm land. Commercial farmers were destabilized and therefore, causing structural breaks in production.

4.6 Research Question Four: In which ways does the cattle rustling by the Karamojong affects infrastructure development in Bunambutye Sub County

Infrastructural development in this study was treated to entail Roads, School, health centers and other associated physical development. The impact of the incursion on infrastructural development was found not to relate much with the physical destruction other than other cases of burning houses by the Karamojong. As can be observed in table 4.12, there was agreement that the cattle rustling practice affected infrastructural development.

Table 4. 12: Karamojong Incursions and the improvement of the Infrastructural

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	19	9.3	9.3	9.3
	Neutral	19	9.3	9.3	18.5
	Agree	129	62.9	62.9	81.5
	Strongly Agree	38	18.5	18.5	100.0
	Total	205	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher, 2010

The focus group discussion highlighted only one example in which the Karamojong used a Rocket Propelled Grenade (RPG) to destroy a structure at Bunambutye Health Center in about 1992. Infrastructural underdevelopment was also found to be expedited by the cluster settlement which affects the utilization of the existing facilities hence making them defunct. Therefore, the decay in infrastructural development was an effect of displacement and spars settlement which necessitated the non need to effect some development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The impact of the Karamojong Incursions on the Socio Economic Development in Bunambutye has been found to exist in various ways as discussed in the preceding chapters. This chapter will therefore, present the summary to the research findings, gives conclusions and offer recommendations. The conclusions drawn here and recommendations given relates directly to the study findings and thus the objectives.

5.2 Summary of Findings

Several interesting findings were earnest in regard to the primitive practice of cattle rustling which can be summarized as below.

5.2.1 Karamojong Incursion and Primary School Education

The incursion was found to impact negatively on primary school education especially in the perspective that families were displaced and the normal education flow was interrupted. School going children were thus forced to walk long distance to the learning centers from wherever they were hiding. One primary School of Tabakonyi closed down completely and had to undergo a fresh registration with the Ministry of Education and Sports so as to gain its Government status. Nabbongo Primary school also lost the Boarding section/ arrangement.

5.2.2 Karamojong Incursion and Health Service Delivery

Health service delivery was found to be affected especially in the context of displacement of the health workers and also the population themselves. Health facilities were abandoned and eventually occupied by the community who used them for shelter hence exhibiting no value for

money. No cases of theft of drugs by Karamojong were as well not registered, as found from the Focus Group Discussion.

5.2.3 Karamojong Incursion and Agricultural Productivity

Agricultural Productivity was reported to have been affected directly through the actual raid of the animals and the displacement of the farmers from their land. The Incursions was also blamed for the current land dispute in Bunambutye Sub County. Respondents did not trust that only the Karamojong were involved in the cattle rustling exercise, a comment which levied much blame on Government. The recovery of animals by the soldiers was not followed by democratic redistribution and the army has been accused of keeping a side animals.

5.2.4 Karamojong Incursion and Infrastructural Development

The study did not find any sever effect of the Karamojong Incursion on Infrastructural development. Key cases were however on limited and isolated facts of house burning, and Demolishing of the Health structure using an RPG bomb. The ultimate decay in infrastructural has been an indirect effect, propagating from a bad (cluster) settlement. The district Administration and the central government eventually saw no economic benefit for putting roads, schools and health facilities in locations which were evacuated.

5.3 Conclusion

Originating from the summary and of course the findings, it can be concluded that the armed cattle rustling has driven the community into a perpetuation and viscous cycle of poverty. Attempts to address the situation permanently should be treated as ideal and highly preferred. The Karamojong also seems to violate cross border agreements especially when permitted to graze their animals. All these moments of disorder has left Bunambutye Sub County lagging

quite behind, allowing serious problems of land disputes to additionally crop in which has eventually led to lost of lives.

5.4 Recommendations

The findings have sighted in many directions the relationship between cattle rustling and Development and it is imperative that the following recommendations be made.

- 1) The deterioration of primary school education standards in Bunambutye poses a great threat to the future generation. Therefore, within the existing capabilities of decentralization, the current Bulambuli District Local Government needs to pursue a deliberate intervention to recover education standards in the Sub County
- 2) Much as the study did not find a strong linkage between health service delivery and the Karamojong Incursions, the Focus Group discussion pointed a critical issue of unqualified staff handling general medical practice. While appreciating, the hardship to source qualified health workers (especially for these hard to reach areas), the District and Ministry of Health should design incentive packages as a reward strategy to attract more health workers.
- 3) The District of Bulambuli and Ministry of agriculture needs to exploit the free and vacant land in Bunambutye to revitalize agricultural production in the Sub County. This will both directly and indirectly improve the socio economic status of the population.
- 4) A deliberate effort is needed to be engaged by both Bulambuli District Local Government and central Government. Aware of the relevance of proper infrastructure in navigating development, a rapid assessment and stock taking of inventories is necessary so as to design the appropriate intervention and targeting in improving infrastructure.

- 5) There is also need to strengthen the engagement of the regional committee dealing with the relationship between Karamojong region and the neighboring districts. The case in point is when the Karamojong violates the permission granted to them to graze in the neighboring districts but instead turn in cattle theft.

Reference

Africa News. (2006). Kenya: Surviving Hunger and Bullets in Turkana. March 28.

Amin, M. (2005). Social Science Research: Conception, Methodology and Analysis.
Makerere University Printery, Kampala

Berstecher, D.; Carr-Hill, R. 1990. *Primary education and economic recession in the developing world since 1980*. Paris, UNESCO.

Bevan, J. (2008a). Blowback: Kenya's Illicit Ammunition Problem in Turkana North District. Occasional Paper 22. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Bevan, J. (2008b). Crisis in Karamoja: Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda's Most Deprived Region. Occasional Paper 21. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Churchill, Ward. 1996. *From A Native Son: Selected Essays on Indigenism, 1985-1995*. Boston: South End Press.

Duffield, Mark. 1997. Ethnic war and International Humanitarian Intervention: A Broad Perspective. In *Understanding and Managing Pastoral Conflict in Kenya: A Literature Review*, ed S. Kratli and J. Swift, 1997 University of Sussex, UK.

Ewers, J. 1968. *Indian Life on the Upper Missouri*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

Ewers, J (1997). *Plains Indian History and Culture: Essays on Continuity and Change*.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press

Ewers, J. (1997). *Plains Indian History and Culture: Essays on Continuity and Change*.

Norman: University of Oklahoma Press

Garfield, R (2007). Violence and Victimization after Civilian Disarmament: The Case of Jonglei. Small Arms Survey Working Paper 11. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS). 2007. *Principles, Guidelines and Support for Community Security and Arms Control Report*. Presented at the GoSS Community Security and Arms Control Workshop. Sunflower Inn, Juba, Feb. 27.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). 2004. *CEWARN Baseline Studies*. 6 October. <http://cewarn.org/reports/200404InitialBaselineKenya.pdf>.

Jonah, L. (2009) Pastoralists at War: Violence and Security in the Kenya-Sudan-Uganda Border Region; *International Journal of Conflict and Violence*. Monterey Institute of International Studies, United States

Kandagor, D. (2005). Rethinking Pastoralism and African Development: A Case Study of the Horn of Africa. www.codesria.org/Links/conferences/general.../kandagor.pdf.

Kerr, D. (1999). *Citizenship education: an international comparison*. Thematic study published as part of the International review of Curriculum and Assessment Frameworks Project,

carried out by the national Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales (NFER) on behalf of the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), London.

Mburu, Nene. (1999). Contemporary Banditry in the Horn of Africa: Causes, History, and Political Implications. *Nordic Journal of African Studies* 8 (2): 89–107.

McEvoy, Claire, and Ryan Murray. 2008. Gauging Fear and Insecurity: Perspectives on Armed Violence in Eastern Equatoria and Turkana North. Small Arms Survey Working Paper 14. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Mkutu, Kennedy. (2003). Pastoral Conflict and Small Arms: The Kenya-Uganda Border Region. Saferworld. <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/images/pubdocs/Pastoral%20conflict.pdf>.

Mkutu, K (2006). Small Arms and Light Weapons Among Pastoral Groups in the Kenya-Uganda Border Area. *African Affairs* 106:47–70.

Mkutu, K (2007). Impact of Small Arms Insecurity on the Public Health of Pastoralists in the Kenya-Uganda Border Regions. *Crime, Law and Social Change* 47 (1) (February): 33–56.

Osamba, Joshia. 2000. The Sociology of Insecurity: Cattle Rustling and Banditry in North-Western Kenya. *African Journal of Conflict Resolution* 1 (2): 11–37.

Oxfam. (2006). Delivering the Agenda: Addressing Chronic Under-development in Kenya's Arid Lands. Oxfam International Briefing Paper 88.

Regional Program of Action for Peace and Security, (2006). *Disarmament of Armed Nomadic Pastoralists and the Promotion of Sustainable Development in Zone 3*. Project number 1.1.2. Presented at the IGAD Regional Workshop on the Disarmament of Pastoralist Communities, May 28–30, 2007

Retamal, G.; Aedo-Richmond, R., eds. 1998. *Education as a humanitarian response*. London, Cassell.

Save the Children, (.....), Rewrite the Future; The right to Quality Education in Armed Conflict. Education's role in conflict prevention and peace building

Small Arms Survey. 2006. *Anatomy of Civilian Disarmament in Jonglei State: Recent Experiences and Implications*. Sudan HSBA Issue Brief no. 3.

Sobhi, T (2001). Exploring humanitarian law: Armed conflict and Education for social cohesion1. *Prospects*, vol. XXXI, no. 3, September 2001

Tawil, S. 1997. *Educational destruction and reconstruction in disrupted societies*. Geneva, UNESCO:

The Monitor Newspaper Monday, January 5, (2004). New Year Message for Communities and Key Stakeholders. Empowering Communities to Demand Services for Better Life. Northern Uganda Social Action Fund

Uganda. (2005). *Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme: Creating the Conditions for Promoting Human Security and Development 2005–2008*. Kampala: Office of the Prime Minister. June.

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

THE IMPACT OF KARAMOJONG INCURSIONS ON THE SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS; A CASE STUDY OF BUNAMBUTYE SUB COUNTY, SIRONKO DISTRICT

Questionnaire for Political Leaders, Security Officer, District, Sub County Technical Staff and the Community

Dear Respondents

I am Kamara Bayeye Augustine, a student of Kampala International University, Pursuing of Bachelor of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building. As a requirement for the award of the degree, a student is expected to undertake a research project on a topical issue and I have chosen to achieve this by *Examining the Impact of Karamojong Incursions on the Socio-Economic Development of the Neighboring Districts, taking the case of Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko Districts*. Therefore, to ensure successful completion of the study, a semi structured questionnaire has been developed to which your response is being requested for. Any information given is purely for academic purpose and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation.

SECTION A: RESPONDENTS BIO DATA

A1. Category of respondent

1. District/ Sub county Technical staff
2. Political leader
3. Security official
4. Ordinary citizen

A2. Gender of respondent

1. Male
2. Female

A3. Education level of respondents

1. None
2. Complete primary
3. O'Level
4. A'Level
5. Post Secondary
6. Vocational training

A4. Age in complete years

SECTION B: Impact of Karamojong Cattle Incursion on Primary School Education

This section aims at establishing how the Karamojong Incursion has impacted on primary school education in Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko District. The questions are rated on a five point likert scale of 1. Strongly Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Neutral (N), 4. Agree(A) and 5. Strongly Agree (SA). In the box provided, tick only one option per question.

No	Statement/ questions	1. S D	2.D	3.N	4.A	5.S A
B1	Primary schools in Bunambutye have adequate classrooms for pupils					
B2	Sironko has posted enough primary teachers to Bunambutye Sub County					
B3	In my opinion, parents in Bunambutye really support Universal Primary Education (UPE)					
B4	Many Pupils walk long distance to the Primary Schools throughout the district					
B5	Many families have been displaced by the Karamojong Warriors to far distance from Bunambutye Sub County					
B6	Children always have to move to far primary schools from their where they have been displaced to					
B7	The people of Bunambutye always rely on cattle rearing to send children to primary schools					
B8	Parents cannot afford to send children to primary schools because of the Karamojong Cattle raid					
B9	The performance in UPE has always been very good in Bunambutye Sub county					
B10	The Karamojong do disrupt studies in Bunambutye Sub County when they come					
B11	The Karamojong cattle raids interfere with Examinations Sessions					
B12	Teachers are scared from teaching by the Karamojong cattle raiders					
B13	Children are scared by the Karamojong raiders from attending School					
B14	The Karamojong cattle raiders do abduct children from primary school					
B15	The Karamojong cattle raiders do rape primary school girls					
B16	The Karamojong cattle raiders do rape women/ mothers to school going children					
B17	The poor level of education in Bunambutye Sub county can be attributed to the Karamojong Cattle rustling					

SECTION C: Karamojong Incursions and Health Service Delivery

This section aims at establishing how the Karamojong Incursion has impacted on Health Service Delivery in Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko District. The questions are rated on a five point likert scale of 1. Strongly Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Neutral (N), 4. Agree(A) and 5. Strongly Agree (SA). In the box provided, tick only one option per question.

No	Statement/ questions	1. S D	2.D	3.N	4.A	5.S A
C1	Bunambutye Sub County has adequate Health centers to support the Population					
C2	Health centers have adequate qualified skilled personnel to handle patients					
C3	The health Center are always stocked with enough drugs					
C4	The health center have enough equipments to handle medical complications					
C5	The Health center also attracted patients from other places like Nakapiripirit					
C6	The Karamojong Cattle raiders seek for medical help from the health centers in Bunambutye Sub County					
C7	The Karamojong Cattle raiders sometimes causes commotion at the health facility					
C8	The Karamojong raiders rob drugs from the medical store					
C9	Health workers are always scared away from Bunambutye by the Karamojong raiders					
C10	Health workers cannot work during nights because of fear of the Karamojong raiders					
C11	Health workers do not stay at the health facility because of fear of the Karamojong raiders					
C12	Bunambutye has poor health service delivery system					
C13	It takes long time to be attended to at the health centers in Bunambutye					
C14	The poor health service delivery level is attributed to the Karamojong Cattle rustling					

SECTION D: Karamojong Incursion and Agricultural Productivity

This section aims at establishing how the Karamojong Incursion has impacted on Agricultural Productivity in Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko District. The questions are rated on a five point likert scale of 1. Strongly Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Neutral (N), 4. Agree(A) and 5. Strongly Agree (SA). In the box provided, tick only one option per question.

No	Statement/ questions	1. S D	2.D	3.N	4.A	5.S A
D1	Agriculture is the main economic activity in Bunambutye Sub County					
D2	There is enough arable land for Agricultural productivity in Bunambutye					
D3	Crop production is the predominant agricultural activity taking place in Bunambutye Sub County					
D4	Animal rearing is the main agricultural activity place in Bunambutye Sub county					
D5	The Karamojong has displaced people from their farm land					
D6	The Karamojong has raided animals from Bunambutye					
D7	The raid of Animals from Bunambutye has affected milk production in the Sub county					
D8	The raid of animals has affected beef production in Bunambutye Sub county					
D9	Farmers have been displaced from their farm land by the Karamojong cattle raiders					

SECTION E: Karamojong Incursions and Infrastructural Development

This section aims at establishing how the Karamojong Incursion has impacted on Infrastructural Development in Bunambutye Sub County, Sironko District. The questions are rated on a five point likert scale of 1. Strongly Disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Neutral (N), 4. Agree(A) and 5. Strongly Agree (SA). In the box provided, tick only one option per question.

No	Statement/ questions	1. S D	2.D	3.N	4.A	5.S A
E1	The Sub county has well built infrastructure in the Primary education Sector					
E2	The sub county has well built health infrastructure					
E3	The road network in Bunambutye adequately supports economic activity					
E4	The Karamojong cattle raiders have affected the improvement of infrastructure in education sector					
E5	The Karamojong cattle raiders have affected the improvement of infrastructure in health sector					
E6	The Karamojong cattle raiders have affected the improvement of infrastructure in the road sector					

E7. Could you please briefly explain how the Karamojong cattle rustlers have affected the general infrastructure development in Bunambutye Sub County.

THE END; THANK YOU