

**RE-HABILITATION & RE-INTEGRATION OF POST WAR  
COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION."CASE STUDY, CONFLICT  
RESOLUTION OF POST-WAR ABIM DISTRICT"**

**BY**

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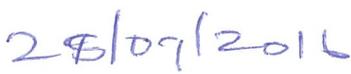
**AUGUST 2016**

**DECLARATION**

I certify that this dissertation report is original work by me during my University project except for the facts & appendices contained in it, which are as referenced and it has never been previously submitted by any known student for the award of a bachelor's degree in social works and social administration.

ANISA NURA

SIGNATURE.....

DATE.....

## APPROVAL

I confirm that this research report has be done by .... Under my supervision and now it's ready for submission

Mrs.: ANNET Kabasindi

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DATE: 29th / 09 / 2016

## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, friends, relatives and whoever helped me in any way possible for the love, financial support and encouragement i received throughout the entire process.

Almighty Allah bless you richly.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I express my utmost gratitude to the Almighty God for this far, him who has plans for me and begun to work in me long ago and looking forward to seeing me accomplish it successfully with flying colors.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Abim district is part of the Karamoja region in the Northeastern Uganda, it is curved out of Kotido district in 2006. It is also occupied by one tribe known as ETHUR and they speak THUR language. Abim district lies within the hard to reach area of Uganda. The road connecting to Kotido and with few feeder roads were founded by GOAL Uganda though some areas remain without good roads leading to social services like market, schools, hospitals among others. According to the National Bureau of Statistics report of 2009, Abim was ranked among the districts in Uganda with higher levels of illiteracy and was number six in the whole country. In the recent years, the district has experienced usual climatic events which have resulted into intense hot season lasting from November to March and the rainy season from April to August. The district is characterized by number of cultural practices both traditional and religious. Traditional practices include the initiation ceremonies that are done to make one qualify to adulthood, others during child birth, and bride price payment. Religious ceremonies include baptism, wedding etc. The main economic activities carried in Abim include charcoal burning, farming, retail shopping, cattle keeping, village saving, etc.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Background of the study

The Abim district in north eastern Uganda is part of the Karamoja region, home to around 1.2 million people (NHPC 2014), most of who are engaged in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods.

Abim town council covers an area of 472.3 square kilometers (180.91 sq. mi). Abim town council has got wet and dry woodland Savannah type of climate characterized by intensive hot season lasting from December – February with strong winds blowing at the time the dry spell. The rainy season sets off from March – November, with dry spell in June/ July. It is about 1350mm per annum which is fairly evenly distributed and varies forming the eastern belt of the district having low amounts of rainfall.

The daily temperatures range from 20°C to 35°C meanwhile relative humidity can reach 100 percent during the rainy season. Between December and February of each year, the North Easterly wind usually exceeds 200 km per day.

The stratum of Abim extends from the whole section of Karamoja region and comprises principally of the pre-cambria system, the Mesozoic groups and it's mainly the later the Precambrian. The other groups of rocks include the Mesozoic eras; they are associated with volcanic eruption like Angira in Abim Sub-county.

It has an average altitude of 100 meters – 1,800 meters above sea level. The altitude of ranges

100m to 1800m above sea level with the highest point being at Akor in Abim sub-county.

Decades of political marginalization, local and cross-border conflicts (most typically in the form of cattle raiding), and minimal investments in social and economic services, have contributed to widespread insecurity and destitution. Insecurity has limited people's ability to engage in traditional pastoralism, as their mobility is restricted and they are unable to access rangeland resources. Restricted mobility has compounded regional environmental challenges, as settlements have become increasingly concentrated and exploitation of certain natural resources has intensified. Social structures and traditional means of decision-making have also been affected, as most clearly seen in changing

relations between generations and genders. In recent decades, these challenges have gained greater attention from the Government of Uganda (GoU), and a variety of NGOs. Despite this attention, development actors have struggled to develop and initiate interventions that support peace and promote economic stability for local populations.

This dissertation outlines clearly the objectives of investigating the contributions of rehabilitation and re-integrating post conflict communities in a bid to achieve success in conflict resolutions. This dissertation synthesizes current evidence on how people are covering their livelihoods and accessing basic services and social protection interventions in the conflict-affected Abim district and the Karamoja region of Uganda's Greater North.

### **1.1 Problem statement**

The people of Abim have not been fully benefiting in any of the rehabilitation schemes in the region, be it in education, health services, and social activities like cultural rights or ceremony simply because of the stigma they go through. Some even fear to access rehabilitation services because the few who showed up were stigmatized by the community, called humiliating names hence making more victims of conflict, abduction, rape, among others not to turn up for help. Therefore, there is need to examine the provisions for post-conflict victim rehabilitation and analysing the state practice on rehabilitation policies/programmes concerning victims of the conflict in Abim. By so doing many more victims who were hidden will be able to turn up for help and hence accessing rehabilitation services

### **1.2 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this dissertation is to help pinpoint strategic opportunities for future research on how best to promote improvements in quality of life for conflict-affected populations. It does this by presenting evidence on the following fronts.

### **1.3 Hypothesis**

The legal framework and rehabilitation process concerning victims in Abim is not in consonance with the international norms.

### **3 Objectives**

#### **3.1 Main objective**

The main objective of this study is to investigate the contributions of rehabilitation and re-integration of post conflict Abim communities' in relation to conflict resolution strategy.

#### **3.2 Specific objectives**

- To identify the key conflict drivers in Abim, and the impacts of the conflicts on the communities in Abim in northern Uganda.
- Establish the available schemes set up by the government, policy makers and other stake holders in the process of rehabilitation and re-integrating the post-conflict victims in Abim district
- To Identify the level of effectiveness and impacts of the above projects on its target groups and determining the level of participation of the individuals in the reconciliation process in terms of extensive training on leadership, management, construction skills and maintenance of infrastructure facilities.
- Assess the sustainability of the project schemes in relation to results, outcomes and impact, and identify which activities were the most relevant to ensure sustainability
- Identify lessons learnt and make recommendations for enhancing the success and sustainability of the rehabilitation strategies as a conflict resolution scheme in Abim and greater Uganda.

#### **4 Research questions**

What are the key conflict drivers and the impacts of the conflict in the communities in Abim northern Uganda?

Are there any available schemes set up by the government, policy makers and other stake holders in the process of rehabilitation and re intergrading the post conflict victims in Abim?

What is the effectiveness and impact of the above project on the communities of Abim?

What is the sustainability of the rehabilitation project?

What are some of the lessons learnt and what recommendations have been put in place to enhance the success of the rehabilitation strategies in Abim?

## **5 The scope of the study**

The study was conducted in Abim district specifically Abim town council, from 1<sup>st</sup>/May/2016 to 15<sup>th</sup>/Aug/2016 with the help of the authorities within the six (06) parishes and the fifty two (52) villages in the town council. Meeting with key state/ public service staff and staff of Non-Governmental organizations aiming at establishing and settling the war affected communities in Abim was very vital. Due to logistical and infrastructural issues, analysis was done in Kampala.

## **6 Significance of the study**

The lessons learnt and recommendations that follow in this dissertation will form a legal framework in consonance with international norms for reshaping both internal and external policies to develop civil society and improve accountability downwards in order to allow covering communities to exercise the greater balance of shareholding in the process of rehabilitation hence mitigating further violence that the vulnerable communities might be posed to.

This dissertation will also help the district leadership and other stakeholders pinpoint strategic opportunities for future research on how best to promote improvements in quality of life for conflict-affected populations.

## **7 Justification of the study**

After almost a decade of civil conflict in Abim ended in about 2010, displacing more than thousands of people. The displacements also forced people into poverty. Due to the prolonged conflict, infrastructure has suffered seriously from damage and neglect, substantially affecting the living conditions of the resettled people. Therefore, the findings from this study will provide the district leadership, state, policy makers, locals and all

her stakeholders with the on ground reality check on the levels of performance relating to the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes for the post affected communities of the region, thereby making targeted policy and programmatic recommendations to improve responses to the identified rehabilitation measures.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 0 Introduction

The term 'rehabilitation' according to (Collier, 2003) is used here, not in the criminal justice sense as a complement to punishment, but to signify a generative forging of new life out of the ruins of the old. Collier, 2003 urges that it differs from relief in that problems of immediate survival have become overlain with problems of adjustment to circumstances of relative peace. Rehabilitation usually means reversing the debilitating effects of an injury (Byamukama, 2013). Injury would encompass physical, psychological and social trauma. The aim of rehabilitation would be to restore health and wellbeing that has been lost or injured by the war or conflict. Psychotherapy, counselling, behavioral and cognitive therapies are some common psychological forms of treatment that could be used in psychosocial rehabilitation. Marital, family and group therapies as well as rehabilitation, NGO networking, occupational therapy and vocational training can be considered social forms of therapy (Byamukama, 2013).

A qualitative assessment of the current post-war situation in the north showed widespread exposure to traumatic events that were multiple and chronic. Families are affected by dynamics due to displacement; separations; death, disappearance or injury to breadwinner with female headed households.

Whole communities get uprooted from familiar and traditional ecological contexts such as ways of life, villages, relationships, connectedness, social capital, structures and institutions. The results are termed collective trauma which results in tearing of the social fabric, lack of social cohesion, disconnection, mistrust, hopelessness, dependency, lack of motivation, powerlessness and despondency.

Byamukama (2013) described the systematic nature of traumatic forces and their impacts on families and communities cope with the disaster in a multitude of adaptive and non-adaptive ways that can result in a variety of psychosocial problems or in positive resilience and growth.

Social-civil rehabilitation grabs the headlines but not the money.

the humanitarian dimension has been affected by a 'triple whammy'. At the global level, the relative importance of non-state safety netting has been accompanied by reductions in state funding of aid. Generically, *within aid budgets* there is limited provision for rehabilitation, as most funding goes towards either relief or development.

Specifically, *within rehabilitation*, there is very little provision for 'soft' social projects (UNIPS, 2012) that have the potential to transform local communities (as opposed to 'hard', visible reconstruction programs). A necessary component in strategic planning for the humanitarian dimension of rehabilitation may well be to promote public participation and self-sustaining capacity-building measures for local institutions and communities. However, at every level, sub-contracting and self-help can be seen as a cost-limiting exercise. The implementation of a key integrative component of external involvement – local, public participation – is at best cosmetic or, as in Bosnia-Herzegovina geared to social engineering goals such as reintegrating ethnic communities.

#### 4.1 Regional and development context of Abim

Prior to addressing the effectiveness & contributions of the processes of rehabilitation and re-integration of post-conflict communities of Abim, it is important to understand the demographic, climatic and physical make-up of Abim. The district has 1 County called Labwor. The district is composed of 1 Town council (Abim town Council) and 5 Sub counties as below:

Table 1: Number of Administrative Units by County

District	County	Sub county	parishes	Villages
Abim	Labwor	Abim T.C	4	32
		Alerek	5	44
		Lotukei	8	94
		Morulem	6	44
		Nyakwae	5	40

## **Development context**

The Abim district of Uganda represents a confluence of several development challenges. Historical political marginalization has greatly contributed to underdevelopment of the district and left a legacy of chronic poverty. Lack of capacity and investment in the region has created a dearth of infrastructure, remaining an impediment to many development interventions. Also, insecurity in recent years has hindered economic development and limited the scope of successful interventions.

Approximately 72 percent of the Abim population is under 18 years of age compounded with higher population growth rates of 5.5 percent for the district, demographic trends create further stresses on an already fragile environment and population.

Even in this context, future development recommendations to enhance economic development and peace building in the district must take into account the high illiteracy rates, poor health and education, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, poor infrastructure, and general lack of local government capacity.

One of the consequences of economic and physical insecurity in the region has been out-migration to cities and towns inside and outside of the region. As women and children are some of the most vulnerable groups, there has been large out-migration to larger cities such as Kampala. One estimate claims that 90 percent of street children under five years old in Kampala are from Karamoja region of which Abim forms part. (Uganda human development report, 2007)

## **2.2 Poverty context /Development indicators**

In 1991, the national population census estimated the town council's population at about 5,075. The national census in 2002 estimated the population at approximately 21,645. The average annual population growth rate has been determined at 0.9%, between 2002 and 2012. In 2014, the population of Abim town council was estimated at approximately 38,840 (UNHPC 2016). Abim town council covers an area of 472.3 square kilometers (182.80.91 sq. mi), meaning the town council is highly populated (65 people per square kilometer).

The table below illustrates how the town council population has grown during the first decade of the 21st century. All figures are estimates. However, by mid April 2016, UBOS revealed that Abim town council population by 2014 records had eclipsed 30,750 people.

### **Population distribution by Sex**

Distribution of the population by sex is an essential entity in the planning process of population in an area. Table 7 presents the total district population by sex at county and sub county level. The

2015 mid-year projections reveal that Atunga parish is the most populated with 7,046 persons while Kanu parish is the least populated with 4,014 persons.

According to the National Housing and Populations Census released in April-May 2016, development indicators for the town council and the district as a whole are significantly lower than the national averages. An estimated 80 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (slight improvement from that as of June, 2009 with 84 percent) as compared to national estimates of 33percent. This results in a life expectancy for Karimajong of 48.2 years that is lower than the national average of 54.6 years). Chronic poverty and lack of health infrastructure have contributed to higher maternal and infant mortality rates (710 vs. 505 per 100,000 live births and 169 vs. 68 per 1,000 live births respectively) and an under-five mortality rate of 242 compared to 121 per

100,000 live births for Uganda as a whole. (UNHPC 2014 released by UBOS, 2016)

These estimates suggest that as many as 44.8percent of children live in households in which they eat only one meal per day, resulting in significant stunting (35.5percent), wasting (10.9percent) and severe malnutrition (1.6percent).

A significant lack of health infrastructure is one of the primary contributing factors to poor health in the region. According to a 2013 Report by Development Research and Training (DRT) titled "Understanding Chronic Poverty and Vulnerability Issues in Karamoja region", Abim only has one hospital and extremely low ratios of medical professionals to patients (doctor-patient ratio is estimated to be 1:50,000 and the nurse-patient ratio at 1:16,882).

Human development in the region has also been affected by extremely low school enrolment rates. The Uganda Clusters Consolidated Report on the education sector in the region stated that 60% of children were still not enrolled in schools, in spite of efforts to institute Non Formal Education (ABEK). Consequently, literacy rates for the Abim town council & Abim district hover around 13 percent versus 70 percent nationally.

**Table 2: Statistics comparing development in Abim town council with the national average**

Comparative humanitarian and development indicators	National average	Abim T.C
Population living in absolute poverty (World Bank 2006)	31%	82%
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (DHS 2011)	438	750
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UNICEF/WHO 2011)	54	105
Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	134	153
Global acute malnutrition (UNICEF/WFP 2012)	6%	11%
Access to sanitation facilities (UNICEF 2008)	62%	9%
Access to safe water (UNICEF 2008)	63%	30%
Literacy rate (DHS 2004)	63%	21%
Life expectancy (UNDP 2013)	59.2 years	47.7 years

### 2.3 Victims & internally displaced persons

A victim refers to individuals who have individually or collectively suffered harm including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that constitute serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Victims include the immediate family, or the dependents of the direct victim.

ie IDPs resultant state of instability and insecurity in their immediate physical environment leaves them vulnerable to insecurity and numerous life-threatening measures, including exposure to the elements and hunger and disease, generating feelings of hopelessness and helplessness. These problems are confounded by the loss of family members, livelihoods, and properties. The capacity to resist the pressure of real threats and dangers that might lead to the loss of life leads people to flee.

IDPs have been created as a result of violent conflicts associated with cattle rustling in the northeast by the Karimajong, a pastoralist and nomadic ethnic group, against neighboring communities. During the raids, the rustlers employ a level of armed violence that has led to the loss of life and destruction of property and livelihoods. Persistent cattle rustling raids on vulnerable communities with high levels of destruction promote high rates of migration even in areas far from the actual theaters of conflict. (Iluje IDP 2005)

#### **4 Conflict drivers and conflict stages**

Conflict: A conflict according to (Pearn, 2003) exists when two or more individuals or groups have what appear to be incompatible goals. Conflict is a normal part of human and social interaction, and conflict can lead to positive change if it is handled constructively (peacefully) as opposed to destructively (violently). (Barbara, 2004) stresses that Northern Uganda is no longer experiencing armed conflict, but neither is it at peace as many issues, dynamics and processes continue to drive conflict today. Grievances remain un-addressed, and the risk of trigger events pushing communities from latent to overt conflict (whether in the form of social unrest or organized armed rebellion) remains high.

Conflict drivers: For the purpose of this research, conflict drivers refer to *issues* that contribute to conflict. Conflict drivers are distinct from conflict legacies, grievances or triggers.

However, the conflict drivers' potential to fuel new or exacerbating existing conflicts is linked to their interaction or relationship with existing grievances (e.g. perceived

marginalization of the North), conflict legacies (e.g. ongoing displacement or psychosocial wounds) or conflict triggers.

**Conflict legacies:** (IMF, 2012) defines conflict legacies as the enduring consequences or impact of violence, for example destroyed infrastructure and livelihoods, physical and psychosocial wounds, broken social fabric, or displacement.

**Grievance:** Grievances can be defined as actual or supposed circumstances regarded as the main cause for complaint that create a sense of injustice amongst individuals or groups. Grievances can fuel latent conflict by supporting conflict drivers, e.g. perceptions of neglect by the authorities or unequal access to services. (Byamukama, 2013)

**Latent conflict:** Exists whenever individuals, groups, organizations, or nations have differences, but those differences are not great enough to cause one side to act to alter the situation. Latent conflict is often rooted in long-standing economic inequality, in groups' unequal access to political power, and also unresponsive government. (Byamukama, 2013)

**Conflict triggers:** Latent conflicts can escalate into overt or violent conflicts if trigger events push individuals or communities into mobilization around the historic or current grievances that have fed the latent conflict in the first place.

Conflict is a major cause and, in some cases, result of humanitarian crises. Conflict frequently overlaps with underlying social inequalities, poverty and high levels of vulnerability. (IMF, 2012). Conflicts are direct threats to food security as they cause massive loss of life and therefore loss of workforce (which is particularly important as agriculture tends to rely heavily on human labour), loss of vital livestock, and loss of land. Conflicts displace millions of people each year, often forcing them to flee with nothing and making them extremely reliant on the communities that offer them shelter and humanitarian aid.

In light of this conflict analysis, many communities in conflict zones appear to be in a state of latent conflict with increasingly frequent manifestations of overt conflict in the form of clashes between communities and government officials, violent community disputes over boundaries or resources, or SGBV amongst other examples.

### **3 The impacts of wars/conflicts**

Armed conflicts has multiple, long and short term impacts on development and environmental and human wellbeing. The effects, even of internal conflict and often in neighboring places destroys environmental, physical, human and social capital diminishing available opportunities for sustainable development.

Conflict impacts on human wellbeing reducing quality of life, the capabilities of people to live the kind of lives they value, and the real choices they have. It results in loss of lives, livelihoods and opportunity, as well as of human dignity and fundamental human rights.

Livelihoods are affected through decreased access to land, inadequate access to natural resources, exclusion & displacement, and loss of biodiversity.

Conflict can set in motion a cycle of degradation and human vulnerability. Human vulnerability refers not only to the exposure to negative environmental change but also to the ability to cope with such change through either adaptation or mitigation (Joanna, 2012).

Conflict contributes to the breakdown of social cohesion and disruption of local governance.

Increase in social and economic vulnerability as a result of conflict may trigger new tensions and conflict over critical resources, such as water or food.

Displacement of people is a major social and economic cost of serious conflict through refugee management. There are cases of increased cases of mutilations, violent rituals, rampant rape, abductions, poverty, and breakdown of institutions as well as children being both targets and instruments of conflict.

Children are killed, made orphans, maimed, abducted, deprived of education & health care, they are left with deep emotional scars and trauma. Besides this, children are recruited and used as child soldiers.

### **3.4 Social capital.**

Disasters such as a massive natural catastrophe or a chronic civil war can lead to depletion of social capital. Social capital encompasses community networks, relationships, civic engagement with norms of reciprocity and trust in others that facilitate cooperation

and coordination for mutual benefit. Fundamentally it looks at social institutions, structures, functions, dynamics, and the quality and quantity of social interactions. It is a reflection of social cohesion, the glue that holds society together. Theoretically, positive social capital would increase the community's resilience, capacity to withstand disasters and to respond constructively.

Civil conflict causes community trauma by the creation of a 'repressive ecology' based on imminent, pervasive threat, terror and inhibition that causes a state of generalized insecurity, terror and rupture of the social fabric. According to (Bracken, 2011) civil conflict and war, "weakens social fabric. It divides the population by undermining interpersonal and communal trust, destroying the norms and values that underlie cooperation and collective action.... This damage to a nation's social capital—the norms, values, and social relations that bond communities together, as well as the bridges between communal groups (civil society) and the state—impedes the ability of either communal groups or the state to recover after hostilities cease (Bracken, 2011).

A key element of post-war rehabilitation, and reconciliation would be to rebuild trust, the basic glue that holds society and nations together. Trust in her institutions like those for law and order, justice, governance structures, between authorities and the ruled, between the different members of society themselves. (Bracken, 2011)

## **2.5 The need to rehabilitate & processes**

At a broader level are societal interventions designed for an entire population, such as laws, public safety, public policy, programs, social justice, and a free press. Descending the pyramid, interventions targeted progressively smaller groups of people.

The next two layers concerned community level interventions which included public education, support for community leaders, development of social infrastructure, empowerment, cultural rituals and ceremonies, service coordination, training and education of grass root workers, and capacity building.

The fourth layer was targeting family interventions that focused both on the individual within a family context and on strategies to promote wellbeing of the family as a whole.

The bottom layer of the pyramid concerned interventions designed for the individual with psychological symptoms or psychiatric disorders. These included psychiatric, medical and psychological treatments which are the most expensive and labor intensive approaches that require highly trained professional staff. Psychosocial interventions can now be used for the post war rehabilitation to help individuals, families and communities recover.

Artistic expression of emotions and trauma can be cathartic for individuals, groups and the community as a whole. Art, drama, storytelling, writing poetry or novels (testimony), singing, dancing, clay modelling, and sculpturing were found very useful emotive methods in trauma therapy. The traumatized individual or group is able to externalize the traumatic experience through a medium and thereby handle and manipulate the working through outside without the associated internal distress. Children in particular, who are usually unable to express their thoughts or emotions verbally, benefitted from the above mentioned expressive methods and play therapy. (Shirley, O. 1983)

Funeral rites and similar anniversary observance are a powerful social mechanisms that can be used to deal with grief and loss. The gathering together of relations, friends and the community is an important social process to share, work through and release deep emotions, define and come to terms with what has happened and finally integrate the traumatic experience into social reality.

In addition to funerals, religious and temple rites, cultural festivals, dramas, musical concerts, exhibitions and other programs, meetings and social gatherings provide the opportunity for people to discuss, construct meaning, share and assimilate traumatic events. In the context of active warfare, these rituals are not possible or may be improperly performed; thus, the trauma is never fully accepted or put to rest; as in the cases of "disappearances" where there is no finality about death

## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter contains research design and methodologies of the research, clearly explaining the sample selection and population, describing the procedure used in designing the instrument and collecting the data, and provides an explanation of the statistical procedures used to analyze the data.

### 3.1 Research design

Research methodology is a science of studying how research is to be carried out and it involves procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena

It involves designing the methods of data collection, selecting the sample, data collection and analyzing the results. A descriptive survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables.

In order to acquire the objectives, the literature pertaining to the study was collected and analysed. The provisions of the law and the rehabilitation policies / programmes, practices concerning victims of conflict particularly widows and orphans were examined. Primary data was collected through field survey to various institutions, locals and also through the self-appraisal of the situations in Abim concerning victims. Secondary data was collected from various government and NGO agencies. The suggestions were framed after careful analysis of the literature and the primary and secondary data collected during the survey.

Therefore this design was adopted since it would provide an opportunity for in-depth study into the contributions of rehabilitation & re-integration of post-conflict Abim. Furthermore a descriptive survey research is suitable since it considers issues such as economy of the design in data collection and it's suitable for extensive research.

## **2 Research population**

For the purposes of this study, the population of interest considered were the leaders, policy makers, locals and the organisations and other stake-holders in Abim town council, Abim district in northern Uganda.

Study participants included both primary and secondary project stakeholders. Primary stakeholders were direct beneficiaries who included household members in communities. To some extent members of the forces, school authorities and district technical staff from departments of water, health and education as well as extension staff at parish-level were also direct beneficiaries. Secondary stakeholders included parish Chiefs, Local Council (LC) III chairpersons, LCV chairpersons or their deputies. These were particularly targeted to provide an overall Project assessment in their respective capacities, the challenges and lessons learned during implementation, the relevance of project activities to the priority needs of the populace and their level of participation, level of efficiency and effectiveness in implementation. They also helped in documenting the impact made by the project in their districts and sub counties towards increased access to integrated services.

### **3.3 sample design**

The sample design was formed of 100 farmers, 45 salaried workers, 15 students among others included the casual workers, business men and women.

#### **3.4.1 Research strategy**

Purposive & Random sampling techniques were used for this research because the respondents considered were a mix of the locals and elites experienced enough with a vast post war remedies.

Selection of study participants was through random and non-random procedures. Non-random selection was used to select secondary stakeholders based on their role in the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes while random selection was used for selecting respondents who participated in household interviews and the locals in the villages and among women select groups. In each selected parish where a Project was

plemented, two sites were randomly selected. At the site level, the sampling frame comprised of all households in the village. With support of the village leadership, the evaluation Team ascertained the number of households in the village and used it to determine the sampling interval. In each site/village, 25 households were randomly sampled i.e., a total of 50 households per parish. At the selected household, one eligible respondent was picked for participation in the survey; either, the household head or s/her spouse. In instances, where both the head and the spouse were found absent at the time of the visit, any other adult member of the household was recruited into the study. As shown in Table 2, a total of 160 respondents were covered.

#### **4.2 Sample size**

The study adopted over 200 respondents from the sample. The sample size adopted was good representative of the population size for obtaining a normally distributed data. The leaders, policy makers, locals and the organisations and other stake-holders in Abim district in northern Uganda, formed our sample frame.

#### **4.5 Data collection**

Data was collected using both quantitative and qualitative method.

Quantitative data was collected using structured questionnaires and observation checklists from direct beneficiaries of the projects i.e. water users, school pupils, members and local artisans.

Qualitative techniques of data collection used in this evaluation, included in-depth interviews with district and sub-county level staff as well as security forces, private-led partners, local leaders and other stake holders in the Directorates of Water, Health and Education as well as other social institutions in the district. Sustainability issues were also explored through in-depth interviews. There was thorough consultation of various economic development journals, project documents, monitoring and evaluation reports, conflict assessments, veterinary studies, agricultural and anthropological studies, and government documents when compiling the information herein.

## **6 Data instruments**

### **6.1 Questionnaire designs**

Questionnaire was designed prior to sampling design. The questionnaire consisted of both closed ended and open-ended questions (Liu & Fellows, 2003) that were used as instruments to collect data. The data collection techniques used were intended to capture the feelings, opinions, experiences and attitudes of the respondents with respect to the contributions of rehabilitation of the post-conflict victims of Abim district in northern Uganda. Likert scale was used for the questionnaire survey based on both five (1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Agree, 4= strongly agree, 5= not sure) and seven (1= very low, 2= low, 3= fairly low, 4= moderate, 5= fairly high, 6= high, 7= very high) potential choices or levels.

### **6.2 Interviews**

Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. The interviewer can pursue in-depth information around the topic. Interviews may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents to questionnaires, e.g., to further investigate their responses.

There are basically four types of interviews as Informal/ conversational interview, General interview guide approach, Standardized open-ended interview and closed fixed-response interview.

In this dissertation, the Standardized open-ended interview was adopted. Interviews were conducted in schedules to thirty sampled participant/firms in Abim district. The researcher gave adequate time to participants to respond to the questionnaires.

The response rate was high (80%) as we were able to receive 160 answered/filled-in questionnaires out of 200 initial targets as well as the thirty (30) face-to-face administered. This was a good response rate that one can depend on to make conclusions and recommendations.

## **.7 Data Quality control & Validity**

All completed questionnaires were checked for accuracy and consistency of recorded responses before entry into the computer. A data entry module was designed and developed using the Epidemiological Information (EPI-INFO Version 6.0). Questionnaires helped to improve, identify, and remove errors, and hence determining validity of questions among others.

However no piloting was done in this research due to economical and time constraints. But the questionnaire was scrutinized and critiqued by a senior social scientist of Uganda National Roads Authority.

## **.8 Data analysis**

Ms. Excel and Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) were the software packages used to analyse the collected data with the results were presented in tables of frequency, percentages, bar graphs, pie charts, measures of central tendency (mean), and measures of dispersion (standard deviation). Coding was initially done on the raw data before being processed and presented.

All completed questionnaires were checked for accuracy and consistency of recorded responses before entry into the computer. A data entry module was designed and developed using the Epidemiological Information (EPI-INFO Version 6.0). After cleaning, the data was exported to computer software programs; SPSS and Ms. Excel for analysis. Frequency tables and cross tabulations were produced. On the other hand, thematic and content approaches were used to analyze all the qualitative data. This involved use of an analysis grid with themes reflecting the Evaluation objectives to delineate salient comments and explanations. All data sources have been triangulated to produce this evaluation report.

In analyzing the data, there is need to ensure that the report contains an accurate interpretation of the data collected, and analyzed. Drawing inferences from the synthesis were the key in effective data analysis.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **4.0 Analysis and interpretation Of data**

This chapter entails the analysis of results and findings of the study as described in the research objectives and methodology. The study findings and discussions are presented based on the contributions made by the rehabilitation & re-integration of the war/conflict in the post-conflict Abim district, Karimajong region in the north eastern part of Uganda. The Projects for Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure and Facilities in the Conflict affected Areas in Abim in Northern Uganda has been framed within the overall objective of contributing to the sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction of the conflict affected areas and to overcome the on-going hardships of the returned and resettled Internally Displaced People (IDPs) due to lack of basic services.

The study targeted a sample of 200 respondents. 160 respondents filled in and returned the questionnaire giving a response rate of 80%, while 20% of the targeted respondents did not positively commit. This commendable response rate was made a reality after making personal visits and telephone calls in the process of filling-in and collection of the completed questionnaires.

### **4.1 demographic information on the respondents**

During the research of this study different personal were interviewed; these included various contractor service providers, members in the district intelligence services office, officers in the various security departments (Uganda police, Uganda peoples defense forces, etc. ), local political leaders from Abim (area members of parliament, district local leaders, the office of the CAO, town council leaders, sub county leaders as well as Parish Councilors & parish chiefs), the staff of NGO's, community based organisations, civil society groups as well as members of different women groups, farmers, businesspersons, school staff and students, staff of medical institutions, local residents as well as other stake holders in Abim district.

**Table 3: Demographic Information on the respondents**

Characteristics (N=160)		Respondents	
		n	%
Gender	Male	56	35
	Female	104	65
Education level	None	27	17.088608
	Primary level	57	36.075949
	O' level	35	22.151899
	A' level	20	12.658228
	Diploma	11	6.9620253
	Degree	8	5.0632911
Occupation	Peasants	100	45.6621
	Salaried workers	45	20.547945
	Business	38	17.351598
	Casual workers	13	5.9360731
	Students	15	6.8493151
	Others	8	3.652968

**Table 4: Source of livelihoods of the respondents**

Job title/livelihood	frequency	Percent	valid percent
Agriculture	15	60.9	12.5
unskilled wage labour	15	40.2	12.5
livestock management	8	33.2	6.3
Brewing	22	89.2	18.8
commercial activity	8	33.2	6.3
Petty trading	30	96	25
Civil servant	8	33.2	6.3
Political leadership	8	33.2	6.3
Private/NGO sector	7	24.6	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>100</b>

**-agriculture**

From the table.3, the proportion of the respondents that engage in agriculture is 60.9% with a 12.5% solely relying on agriculture as the source of livelihood. Of those 15 respondents who practice agriculture, 87.5% do practice agriculture alongside other ventures to earn a living ,they mainly grow food crops for consumption and very little amount is sold to acquire basic needs like cloths ,medication ,items like salt ,soap etc.

**-unskilled wage labour**

5 of the 120 respondents accessed did confirm that they earn their living doing informal employment as a result of lack of necessary skills. This represents a 40.2% and constituting a valid percentage of 12.5% who totally rely on wage labour only. The level of education rates as lowly among the adults as only 5% of the respondents are graduates, and a little over 8% has attained at least a post- secondary certificate. 22% only attained secondary school certificate and a large 36.2% dropped just after their basic primary seven certificate and a whopping 17% can't write & read. This literacy level may not augur well for the predominantly female sample, given that women are required to take key positions in most of the rehabilitation project schemes and management structures. These was

mainly done by the energetic group of men ranging from the age of 16 to 40, they lay bricks, dig pit latrines, build houses among others.

#### **- Brewing/alcoholic business**

This table clearly shows that a big sample of the respondents (22 out of 120 respondents) representing a valid percentage of 18.8% reported to be depending on brewing has a bearing on participation of women in the participation and implementation of key projects. Thus, where majority have little or no control over the proceeds of their efforts, their ability to influence operations and maintenance of key schemes could be potentially undermined. Brewing alcohol in Abim is mainly the work of women, men and young youths come to consume it in the evening as part of their leisure. It brings men together after a long day's hectic casual labour, it is also a major source of income in Abim district.

#### **- Petty trading**

The number of the respondents that reported practicing petty trading was found out to be 30 representing a valid percentage 25% constituting the majority of the respondents. Majority of these hence do not recognize the availability of existing economic opportunities in relation to only 6.3% of the respondents who indulge in commercial activities. These petty trading include retail shopping, selling food items in the market which mainly start from 5 o'clock till 9 o'clock in the night.

#### **- Formal employment/ livelihood ventures**

The number of respondents that indulge in civil servants & political leadership (6.3%), private /NGO employee (5.8%) elaborating the fact that less and less number of people are educated enough to handle formal employment. These are also categorized as salaried workers, they work from Monday to Friday from 8:30AM to 5PM. whereas other private organisations go up to Saturdays and rest on Sundays

## 2.2 Conflict genesis & drivers that fuelled Abim conflict

This dissertation sorts through the quantification data, quality interviews as the body of research, theory, and narratives that have been put forward regarding the development and insecurity context in Abim, as well as other applicable interventions in other pastoral contexts.

From the respondents' opinions, it can be argued that a great range of factors aided the vicious cycle of conflict in the region among which chief are the presence & actions of the UPDF, economic & political marginalization, climate & natural resources, land grabbing, cattle raiding, lack of truth reconciliation & justice, intercultural tensions, generation & gender conflicts and human rights abuses among others. (See fig. 3)

**Table 5: Conflict drivers**

DRIVER	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT
A- LRA & Disarmament program	47	29.3	13.6
B- Land grabbing	65	40.6	18.9
C- Climate & Natural resources	12	7.5	3.5
D- Cattle raiding	94	58.8	27.2
E- Illiteracy & unemployed youth	46	29.1	13.4
F- Generational & Gender conflict	34	21.5	9.8
G- Economic & Political marginalization	18	11.3	5.2
Total	160		100

## **- The lord's resistance army insurgency & the disarmament programme**

Among the conflict drivers, the respondents mentioned the LRA insurgency 47 times with a 13.6% valid percentage as one key factor that fuelled the war/ conflict.

led by the reclusive Joseph Kony, the Lord's Resistance Army is responsible for Africa's longest running conflict. At its peak, the rebels' brutal insurgency displaced nearly two million people in large areas of northern Uganda.

These rebel brutal insurgency displaced nearly 2million people in northern Uganda and more than 10,000 people have been killed, many lost their body parts such as the lips, legs, limbs etc.

## **1)- Land grabbing in northern Uganda**

Land grabbing ranks second highest factor that fuelled the tensions with it being cited 65 times. It accounts for 18.9% valid percentage. Competition over fertile land for grazing and agriculture has being cited the common land grabbing driver that has led to violent clashes between communities, and between communities and the authorities.

## **2)- Climate and natural resources**

With it being mentioned only 12 times accounting to a paltry 3.5%, climate and natural resources constitute the least factor/ driver of conflict in Abim. There has been a rise in conflicts over minerals, oil, grazing, forests, & other reserves including the land where these resources are found, which have taken an increasingly militarized and violent character.

## **D-Cattle raiding in the Karamoja region**

This is widely regarded as the main conflict driver in Abim. The respondents mentioned cattle raiding as the main cause of the conflict 94 times giving a valid percentage of 27.2% solely.

Cattle's importance in Abim's cultural identity remains a challenge to security in the region. Raiding is a socio cultural as well as an economic institution, with a variety of underlying motivations.

### **Illiteracy & Unemployed youth**

This was mentioned frequently 46 times from the respondents amounting to 13.4%. The youth (or **ngikaracuna**) without gainful employment are said to be the biggest threat to peace in the communities. They beat up their parents and even kill elders who oppose to their criminal activities.

### **Generational and gender conflicts**

From the table, it can be noted that 9.8% of the respondents cited the above factor to have contributed to the fuelling of the conflict in Abim as a district. Generational & gender conflicts was mentioned for more than 34 times (frequency).

The post conflict recovery process has to grapple with the tension between the old and new social realities. In Abim, there has been a high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in these communities (ranging from 20-30 cases reported per month, the most common being defilement and rape) and that most cases are not reported due to cultural traditions and practices, particularly those associated with marriage and courtship that may condone SGBV.

### **Economic and political marginalization**

Statistical figures from the data collected indicate according to the respondents that the marginalization of the district and in deed the region has accounted for conflict at 5.2% have being mentioned at least 18 times during the survey.

### 3.3 The impacts of the conflict faced by the residents/victims of the Abim conflict

Table 6: the impacts of the conflict in Abim

Impact faced	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	VALID PERCENT
A- Loss of lives	147	91.9	15.6
B- Loss of livelihoods	143	89.4	15.1
C- Loss of opportunities	67	41.9	7.1
D- Poverty	138	86.2	14.6
E- Child soldiers	115	71.9	12.2
F- Increased Illiteracy	46	28.8	4.9
G- Mental health	80	50	8.5
H- Overt tensions	29	18.1	3.1
I- Refugee problems	45	28.1	4.8
J- Generational & Gender violence	134	83.8	14.2
Total			100

#### A)- Loss of lives

Among the noticeable impacts of the conflicts, the respondents fully mentioned loss of lives as the heaviest negative impact of the conflict in Abim. 147 respondents out of the 160 interviewed (representing 91.9% and a valid percentage of 15.6%) point to this disastrous impact which left many vulnerable and traumatized for longer periods.

The Abim conflict impacted on human wellbeing reducing quality of life, the capabilities of people to live the kind of lives they valued, and the real choices they had. It resulted into loss of thousand lives, as well as of human dignity and fundamental human rights. The Abim conflict set in motion a cycle of degradation and human vulnerability.

### **B)- Loss of livelihoods**

Livelihood loss ranks second highest negative impact with it being cited 143 times. It accounts for 15.1% valid percentage and an overall 89.4%.

Livelihoods were affected through decreased access to land, inadequate access to natural resources, exclusion & displacement, and loss of biodiversity.

### **C)- Loss of opportunities**

This was frequently mentioned 67 times from the respondents amounting to a valid percentage of 7.1%.

The effects, even of internal conflict and often in neighboring places destroyed environmental, physical, human and social capital diminishing available opportunities for sustainable development. The conflict contributed to the breakdown of social cohesion and disruption of local governance.

### **D)- Child soldiers**

This according to the respondents and the statistical data obtained accounted for a valid percentage of 12.2% having been cited by about 115 respondents. Children were left with deep emotional scars and trauma and besides this, children were recruited and used as child soldiers.

### **E)- Increased illiteracy**

From the table, it can be noted that 28.8% of the respondents cited the above left a bigger impact on the communities. 46 respondents representing a valid percentage of about 4.9% noted that children were killed, made orphans, maimed, abducted, and deprived of education leading to the fall in the literacy rates within the town council and the district at large.

### **2)-Mental health problems**

The 80 respondents (representing a valid 8.5%) mentioned increased cases of mental illnesses ranging from disorders, trauma, grief etc. as being impacts left behind by the decade long conflict.

The conflict according to the respondents caused community trauma by the creation of a 'depressive ecology' based on imminent, pervasive threat, terror and inhibition that causes a state of generalized insecurity, terror and rupture of the social fabric.

### **3)- Overt tensions**

An increase in social and economic vulnerability as a result of the conflict triggered new tensions and conflict over critical resources, such as water or food.

### **4)-Refugee problems**

The displacement of people was a major social and economic cost of serious conflict through refugee management which was not properly addressed with its ailing unfulfilled promises.

### **1)- Generational & Gender violence**

Statistical figures from the data collected indicate according to the respondents that the generational & gender violence has long been deep seated impact of the Abim conflict. The data indicated that 14.2% of the respondents noted that sexual harassment and gender based violence were very high and do have a long standing effect on the communities. There were cases of increased mutilations, violent rituals, rampant rape, abductions, and breakdown of institutions as well as children being both targets and instruments of conflict.

### **1.4 The Local capacities for peace in Abim & Karamoja**

The dissertation identified local capacities for peace in Abim to include individuals, peace committees, the police and the military, the council of elders, the local councils, and civil society organizations.

### **Peace committees**

There are peace committees at different levels of the local government structures. The anti-violence groups or peace committees were formed to help in resolving conflicts within the communities, right to the household level. These groups comprise of women, men and youths and the community development officers (CDOs) are also part of the groups.

### **The council of elders**

The council recovers stolen animals, holds dialogue meetings, apprehends culprits, and investigates complaints. Back in the days, elders were regarded by many as the wise and their wisdom provided guidance to the errant youth.

### **Police and military**

The police apprehend and keep culprits, keep law and order and community policing. The anti-stock theft units (ASTUs) guard cattle and local defense units (LDUs) are involved in tracking armed culprits, recovery, grazing and guarding animals.

The increased presence of intelligence in the communities is also a crucial factor in the reduction in violence. For example, there are Parish Intelligence Officers (PISOs) and Sub-county Intelligence Officers (GISOs) in addition to community policing. There are also Paralegals educating the people on the law and settling minor disputes. The UPDF provides overall security.

### **The District peace and reconciliation team**

The District peace & reconciliation team is composed of the district security organs including the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), the District Intelligence Security Officer (DISO), the District Police Commander (DPC) and the LCV Chairman, kraal leaders, women's representatives, civil society representatives, religious leaders, youth representatives and elders.

### **Civil society organisations**

There are a number of peace building CSOs/NGOs such as IRC, Mercy Corps, ACORD, and World Vision operating in Abim to reduce the likelihood and implications of conflicts through interventions such as facilitating peace meetings, mediation, dialogues, recovering and returning stolen animals, engaging in peace education for elders and the general public.

and facilitating the creation of peace associations. There are groups formed on gender based violence at the community level and it involves both men and women.

### **faith-based organizations (FBOS)**

Religious leaders are involved in promoting peace among people in their respective communities and congregations. The religious leaders have the ability to speak the truth, advise and remind those errant youths to behave morally well and respect the will of the people for peace. Other groups include the Mother's Union from the Anglican Churches. They move to each village to talk peace.

## **5 Government & NGO led rehabilitation intervention programmes**

### **5.1 Government led programmes**

The rehabilitation & reintegration process is not limited to a single mechanism of rehabilitation & reintegration and during the survey it was discovered that the main mechanisms put in place by the government firms are;

- A- Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF)
- B- Peace recovery development plan (PRDP)
- C- Revitalization of the northern economy
- D- Karamoja integrated disarmament and development programme 2011–2015.
- E- The presidential initiative for Karamoja
- F- The Uganda National Development Plan 2011--2015

#### **(A) Northern Uganda social action fund (NUSAF)**

NUSAF 1/II was established with the broad objectives: to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable development and create conditions for higher levels of investment in agriculture and rural development. The Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) is a Government of Uganda Project established as a transitory tool and funding mechanism to

assist the North to catch up with rest of the country in matters of development (NUSAF 2008).

### **(B) Peace recovery development plan (PRDP)**

Northern Uganda (PRDP) was unveiled in 2007 as an overarching framework to guide efforts to rebuild the North in order to “[stabilize] the northern regions in order to consolidate peace and thereby lay the foundations for recovery and development” and “bridge the existent gap between the North and the South in terms of economic development”. Through this initiative, many objectives were realized among which includes the following;

- Elimination of armed conflict and reduced incidences of cattle rustling in the district and the region at large.
- IDP camps were dismantled and people resettled in their former homes.
- Conflict management system in place that helped in easing integration policies
- Improved road network, rail, and water and air communication system in the region
- Increased agricultural production and productivity and marketing in the region
- Increased agri-business in the region
- Improved availability and equitable access to quality Education, Health, Clean and safe drinking water, and Sanitation and sewerage.

### **(C) Revitalization of the northern economy**

Hundreds of kilometers of roads were to be opened across North and North Eastern Uganda. In order to promote commercial agriculture in the region and increase agricultural yields, various mechanisms were supposed to be put in place including the provision of tractors.

#### **(D) Karamoja integrated disarmament and development plan**

The Project on Building Sustainable Peace and Development Project in Karamoja (2007 - 2010) was designed to contribute to the overall Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) by supplementing community and local government peace building efforts through dialogue and promoting reconciliation between rival ethnic and cross border groups in Abim and greater Karamoja. The project development objective or overall goal of the 'Building Sustainable Peace and Development Project in Karamoja' is, To contribute to the Promotion of Human Security, Peace and Stability in order to create conditions for Sustainable Development in Karamoja". As of last year 2015, the programme has now become the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme.

#### **(E) The presidential initiatives for Karamoja**

In 2001, His Excellency, President Yoweri Museveni recognized the lucrative international trade in Gum Arabic, which led to the signing of a cooperative framework agreement on Gum Arabic development between the Uganda Government and United States of America (USA) in May 2002.

In February 2006, H.E the President appointed a National Steering Committee headed by the State House comptroller to review the Karamoja initiative and advice on the way forward. The committee recommended that the initiative be owned by the people of Karamoja so that they produce, market and determine the pricing and receive the proceeds of Gum Arabic and other initiatives.

#### **1.5.2 NGO & stakeholder led programmes**

- A- Community level rehabilitation
- B- Psycho-education
- C- Training & expressive methods
- D- Traditional coping strategies
- E- Psychosocial rehabilitation
- F- Conflict prevention mechanisms

### **(A) Community level rehabilitation**

Abim, a comprehensive and practical conceptual model for psychosocial rehabilitation is an inverted pyramid with five overlapping and interrelated levels of interventions prepared for UN (CIDI, 2012) and other Disaster workers by the United Nations and International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. This was found to have benefitted the returnees and other indirect victims tremendously.

### **(B) Psycho-education**

Basic information was found to be provided to individuals and to the community about what had happened, where help could be obtained, instructions about available programs and assistance. Psycho-education about trauma for the general public, what had to be done and what not to be done, can be done through the media, pamphlets, posters and popular lectures.

### **(C) Training & expressive methods**

Training of grass root community level workers in basic mental health knowledge and skills is the easiest way of reaching a large population. They in turn increased general awareness and disseminated the knowledge as well as do preventive and promotional work.

### **(D) Traditional coping strategies**

Indigenous coping strategies that could help the local population to survive were encouraged. Culturally mediated protective factors like rituals and ceremonies were strengthened. In traditional cultures, funerals and anniversaries were very powerful ways to help in grieving and finding comfort.

### **(E) Psychosocial rehabilitation**

Attempts were made to rebuild social networks and sense of community by encouraging and facilitating formation of organizations (e.g. for widows), rural societies (CBO's),

schools and other groupings and promote inter-sectorial cooperation. Rehabilitation programs included education, vocational training, income generating projects, loans and housing that was tailored to the needs of the survivors and post disaster situations. There was close liaison, co-operation, collaboration and networking with Governmental and NGO's involved in relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development work will be very productive.

#### **(F) Conflict prevention mechanisms**

Emphasis was laid on wars and conflict prevention and psychosocial well-being ensured by appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms, equitable access to resources, power sharing arrangements, social justice and respect for human and social rights.

It is worthwhile planning beforehand to prevent or mitigate the impact of disasters at the community and family levels. There was an urgent call for regional and international mechanisms to protect – civilians in times of conflict.

#### **4.6 The effectiveness of the established rehabilitation schemes**

The effectiveness criterion here refers to the extent the Project's results were attained, and the Projects' specific objectives achieved. This was measured in terms of the following dimensions.

- The extent the planned benefits were delivered and received, as perceived by the respondents
- Whether the intended beneficiaries participated in the intervention
- The extent the changed institutional arrangements and characteristics produced the planned improvements

**Table 7: impact of these rehabilitation schemes**

CHANGES NOTED	NO OF TIMES	%(PERCENT)
A- economic opportunities	28	17.5
B- government programs	23	14
C- presence of NGO's	18	11
D- access to education	17	11
E- access to health	26	16.5
F- improved security	48	30
TOTAL	160	100

**A- Economic opportunities**

The availability of economic opportunities was mentioned by the respondents as one of the top three significant positive changes in Karamoja accounting for 17.5%. Mentioned 28 times by the respondents, the main income generation and private sector initiatives emerging in Karamoja are the establishment of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) and Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA). These initiatives provide small-scale micro-finance loans to members of the associations.

Overall, only 30.8% (n=37) of all respondents involved in the survey reported that they had access to increased economic opportunities. This proportion was highest in Atunga (48.4%) and lowest in Kiru (18.5%) (See Table 17). For Aminata and Arembwola, there was an increment of 13.7 percentage points (from 31.5% in 2011 to 45.2% in 2012) in Aminata and of 14.6 percentage points (from 21.8% in 2011 to 36.4% in 2012) in Arembwola in the percentage of respondents perceiving they had access to increased economic opportunities. On average, only 16.4% of all the survey respondents were satisfied with government efforts in responding to their needs with regard to economic opportunities. This percentage was highest in Atunga (20.7%) and lowest in Kiru (10.7%).

**Table 8: economic opportunity investigation**

Parish	Are there sufficient economic opportunities in your community?		are people in your community able to take advantage of available economic opportunities?		Is your income sufficient to sustain the household?		are you satisfied with government efforts in responding to your needs with regard to economic opportunities?		indicator: have you had access to increased economic opportunities in the last two years?	
	yes		yes		yes		yes		yes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MINATA	58	76.2	48	49.3	56	13.8	56	19.7	44	45.2
IRU	8	38.8	7	62.3	8	11.2	7	10.7	6	18.5
TUNGA	15	81.9	14	43.5	13	11.2	14	20.7	9	48.4
ANU	12	64.2	8	71.7	12	24.6	11	13.9	6	36.4
REMBWOLA	24	44.6	21	47.2	22	3.6	20	13.1	10	19.1
ALAKALA	43	74	18	43.8	8	10.6	21	15.2	11	22.2
<b>TOTAL/ AVERAGE</b>										
%	<b>117</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30.8</b>

Of those who attested to increased access to economic opportunities (110), more males (56%) than females (44%) made this assessment. By age, those within the younger age group (18–36) made up a larger proportion of respondents perceiving they have increased access, compared with the older age groups (see Table 18 by parish)

It is important to note that 69.2% of all the survey respondents reported that they did not have access to increased economic opportunities. This proportion was highest in Karamoja parish (83.8%) and lowest in Aminata parish (51.6%). The proportions of those who said they had no access to increased economic opportunities in the other parishes were as follows: Kiru (81.5%), Kanu (80.9%), Arembwola (78.8%) and Kalakala (75.7%).

### **B- Increase in government programs**

The table indicates that the percentage of the respondents that attributed positivity in increase in government programs as a positive impact experienced is 14%, being mentioned by 23 respondents out of the 160 respondents.

This significant positive change is linked to improved security, resulting into the availability of government programmes in the region. The government and the international efforts to support livelihood recovery and adaptation have increased in number.

### **C- Presence of NGO's**

The respondents also attributed increase in the numbers of NGOs to improved security in Karamoja. 18 respondents representing about 11% acknowledged the presence of NGO's as a positive impact as a result of the establishment of these schemes. Respondents viewed the role of NGOs more positively and commended them for supplementing government efforts. Non-governmental interventions include: EU-funded Karamoja livelihood Improvement Programme (KALIP).

### **D- Access to quality education**

From the table, 17 respondents accounting for another 11% cited access to education as fundamental positive impact of the rehabilitation schemes set up.

Education has a direct relationship to different aspects of life like fertility and reproductive health, health seeking behavior, and access to employment. Several schools were set up

to foster literacy, eradicate illiteracy and in the long run provide capable human resource that would result into positive livelihood, economic growth recovery and the sustained development of the district and the region at large. Notable among these were the talabar seeds secondary school in Atunga parish, Kiru progressive in Kiru ward in Abim town council.

## E- Access to Water, health and sanitation

### Access to clean water

**Table 9: Access to safe water: Project performance as per MDG indicators**

Indicator	MDG Target 2010/11		2014/15
	MDG	Project achieved	MDG
Access % of people within 1 km (rural) to an improved water source	65%	81.0%	77.0%
Functionality % of improved water sources that are functional at time of spot-check	83%	95.0%	83%

Results show that hand-pumps, GFS taps and motorized wells are currently the main sources of water for use in households. Household data shows that 53.5% of the respondents noted that they were accessing safe water from hand-pumps, GFS taps and motorized wells from households constructed after 2007 while close to a third (28.1%) were accessing water from some of the sources that had been rehabilitated by the Project. Similarly, the source of safe water for schools that were sampled in this Evaluation were boreholes and GFS and motorized wells, which were constructed with UNICEF support.

### **Access to sanitation facilities**

Latrine coverage is used as a proxy to measure access to appropriate sanitation facilities. Latrine coverage in the district has been below that of the town council. Yet the figures for the town council are far below the country target of 68 percent.

However there has been a steady increase from 2 percent in 2010/11 to 41 percent in 2014/15.

Both in schools and households in the community use of latrine was considerably high; 93.3% and 76.6% respectively. Thus, for both pupils and households proportions that did not or rarely use the latrines were negligible. For the pupils who did not use the latrine at school, nearly all (93.8%) attributed this to the poor hygienic condition (i.e. being crowded/dirty) of the latrines.

### **Access to medical health**

Access to health was considered the least positive change because of the perceived poor quality of health services. The major challenge is quality and affordability of the health services as expressed by the women's group in Abim town council. The communities also stressed inadequate qualified health workers, lack of drugs and essential facilities.

Table 12 indicates that the health sector in Abim is lagging behind the rest of the country. Although immunization is high at 48 percent compared to the national average of 46 percent the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate double the national averages. The Uganda Demographic Health Survey of 2014 indicates that Abim had only 30.9 percent of expectant mothers delivered by a skilled provider and 27.1 percent of mothers delivered in a health facility compared to the national averages of 59.3 percent and 57.4 percent respectively. These poor health indicators show that poor access to health facilities accounts for high infant and maternal mortality rates in Karamoja, and thus increased vulnerability to chronic poverty especially by women.

**Table 10: Percentage of deliveries in health facilities, 2010/11 – 2014/15**

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
district	38	43	56	55	70
ganda	33	34	33	39	38

*Source: UBOS National Abstract 2016*

Over the years, the town council, and all the sub-counties in Abim have consistently performed poorest in terms of key health indicators. Although the district has high immunization rates for some of the antigens, completion among children is only good in Kiru ward, commendable in Willella, but with high dropout rates in Arembwola, Kanu, Kalakala and Aminata parishes. The rates for Ante-Natal Care (ANC) attendance in Abim as a whole are commendable, except in Arembwola parish. Abim has a Crude Mortality Rate (per 10,000 per day) of 3.9 compared to 1.54 for the midmonth and a national average of 0.46. Abim has a high maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) of 750 compared to a national average of 505. While at 4.3%, the district still has the lowest HIV/AIDS prevalence (compared to 9.1% in Mid-north and a national average of 7%), it also has the fastest rising rate of new infections.

#### **F- Improved security**

The most significant positive change in the region is improvement in security pointed out by 30 respondents out of the 160 interviewed accounting single handedly for about 30%. The ongoing disarmament programme in Abim has helped to curb road ambushes and large scale raids.

The respondents pointed out that improvement in security has resulted in improved road safety, freedom of movement and interaction of people, and influx of traders and job seekers from all over the country to Abim in particular and Karamoja at large, something that never used to happen.

he women, children, and the elderly were the most vulnerable during raids and ambushes and they are still vulnerable in the post-conflict situation. The cattle raids caused several deaths of adult males resulting in many widows.

In addition, women are prone to rape and even death as they travel long distances in search of firewood, water, charcoal, and wild fruits and vegetables. In the past, men also contributed to the welfare of the families through hunting and foraging for natural products. This has reduced as a result of restriction on the movement of men by the military as part of the government disarmament programme.

**Table 11: Proportion of sample with confidence in sustained peace and security**

PARISH	Have you experienced an improvement in the security Situation in your community in the past two years?		indicator Do you have confidence in sustained peace and security in your community?	
	Yes		yes	
	No.	%	No.	%
AMINATA	57	87.4	53	69.8
KIRU	23	72.5	12	67.4
ATUNGA	11	67.6	27	62.2
KANU	11	73.8	15	82.9
AREMBWOLA	06	94.7	23	78.7
KALAKALA	40	71.6	30	68.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>68.8</b>

### 3.7 Stakeholder participation in the implementation of the projects.

Beneficiary participation was further assessed by the extent households in targeted communities were involved in the construction of the project sources and O&M. More than a third of household respondents in sampled communities reported that their households participated in the construction of project sources while over two-third (71.7%) indicated participating in O&M of the constructed facilities. There were parish/village differences in the level of participation with Aminata scoring the least on the two aspects as shown.

**Table 12: Household participation in construction and O&M of intervention service projects**

PARISH	Household participation	
	Participated (N=140) in construction %	Participated (N=98) in O & M %
Aminata	5.9	43.1
Banu	41	68.5
Matunga	36.7	88
Miru	51.1	85.7
Nyembwola	37.8	96
Kalakala	43.6	72.6
AVERAGE	38	71.7

The low rates of participation depicted in the construction of project sources are mostly attributed to two factors; (i) transition from IDPs to the villages and, (ii) low capacity within the districts to mobilize communities. It has to be noted that in most of the communities where the project activities were implemented, most of the population was in transition from IDPs. Therefore, it is only the few people who were already in the villages that participated in the construction of sources.

**Table 13: Household participation in construction and O&M of intervention service projects**

Nature of participation (N=120)		Respondents	
		n	%
Nature of contribution /participation for O&M	location	76	63.9
	cleaning	58	48.3
	labour	38	32.8
	Local materials	5	4.4
	Others	10	9.7

Overall, at the community level, participation of beneficiaries in O&M is visible in the contribution of money if a source breaks down. It was reported in group interviews and key informant interviews that WSC mobilize households to contribute for O&M when a source breaks down as well as cleaning the sources.

#### **1.8 Long term Sustainability of the established schemes**

Sustainability here refers to continuation of positive outcomes of the Project and the flow of benefits after expiry of external funding for activities. The existing support

interventions such as policy dialogue and co-ordination also point to sustainability of interventions. This Evaluation made an assessment of the prospects for the sustainability of benefits on basis of areas below;

### **Ownership of the Objectives and Achievements**

Consultation of stakeholders characterized the implementation of the Projects including communities that, among others, were accorded opportunity to select appropriate locations for the project sources. Where the location would not be ideal for the technology in question, the communities would be explained the reasons and advised to select other locations. Institutions including schools and health centres also participated in selecting locations for water sources as well as sanitation facilities.

### **Institutional capacity**

There are indicators of opportunities available to support continuation of project activities through strengthening of institutional capacity.

Despite the above mentioned strengths and opportunities, LGs capacity remains weak. This is manifested in inadequate manpower both in quantity and quality, both of which have been exacerbated by the creation of new districts in pursuit of increasing service delivery.

### **Socio-cultural factors**

The rehabilitation scheme projects were implemented in different contexts with various socio cultural dynamics; all of which can facilitate or constrain project sustainability. Overall, however the Projects were in tandem with local needs and reception was overwhelming.

### **Financial Sustainability**

Financial sustainability taken as the willingness and capacity of beneficiary communities to sustain constructed facilities, the picture that emerges is rather mixed. There are,

However, good practices that communities have evolved to ensure sustainability of rehabilitation scheme facilities.

Despite some of the evolving practices that can contribute to sustainability, it still remains a big constraint for the user communities. Unless the LG and central government play their respective roles, communities and institutions on their own will keep on being challenged to ensure continuity of Project provided facilities given the existing levels of poverty in the Project area.

### **Technical (Technological) Issues**

The type of technology used has got its own sustainability concerns. All the project sources constructed under the Programs were functional at the time of this Evaluation implying the quality of the facilities. Quality of the facilities has a direct bearing on sustainability of the source.

### **4.9 Lessons learnt**

In this dissertation some good practices as well as lessons that can inform future project implementation have been identified. Also identified are the challenges that were encountered in project implementation, which can form basis for learning and project reliability.

Arising out of the evaluation results and challenges encountered in project implementation, recommendations have been generated aimed at promoting sustainability of project benefits, scaling-up and reliability.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHALLENGES.**

### **5.0 Conclusions**

The objective of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness and contributions of the rehabilitation & re-integration of post war communities in Abim district. This was realized through a questionnaire survey of 150 respondents both purposively and randomly selected from the various stakeholders in Abim town council, Abim district of which 160 responses out of 200 representing 80% response rate were used for analysis.

This study identified a common set of conflict drivers, including political and socio-economic marginalization, exclusion and inequity; militarization and violence as a means to resolve conflict; deep-seated regional, tribal or ethnic cleavages; and gross violations of human rights. They also consistently identified the need for regional reconciliation processes involving all stakeholders in the district. The past conflict analysis finds that these issues remain outstanding, despite close to five years of further investment and intervention by development partners.

Although this data gathered includes quantitative data, the analysis focuses strongly on teasing out the perceptions of people in Abim town council about whether their situation has moved towards long-term peace and security.

The study concludes that the absence of overt violence in the district in the last few years has led to improved community confidence in sustained peace and security, thus creating an enabling environment for the recovery process to deepen.

Infrastructural improvements, especially of schools, health centers and police posts, were not all accompanied by corresponding increases in staffing. Little was done to deal with the physical and psychological impact of the conflict on victims and survivors and full reintegration of former combatants remains a work in progress.

## **1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **o the central government.**

- Establishment of district rehabilitation committee oversight forum including relevant district departments, CSOs, cultural and religious leaders, community leaders and investors to monitor, collate and share information regarding resource exploration/extraction and commercial land development activities to promote transparency and lawful investment.
- Increase funding and support for victims of the war (physical and psychosocial) at individual and community levels to enhance healing and empowerment.
- Promote gender equality through enhanced support and visibility for the Directorate of Gender and Community Development within the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.
- Promote community policing approaches, including specialized training for community police units on how to deal with SGBV in order to build trust within the communities to report cases as well as strengthening police responses.
- Promote positive images of youth and develop policies that encourage intergenerational cooperation.

### **o Abim district level leadership**

- Develop affirmative action training and capacity building programs in collaboration with the private sector and community leaders to increase employment opportunities.
- Improve young people's access to micro-credit, particularly for women, to address the widely expressed need for start-up funds to commence economic activities.
- Support the roles of cultural/religious leaders and CSOs in mediation, dialogue, documentation, research and advocacy to contribute to the reintegration and peace building processes in the region.

- Promote gender equality through enhanced support for district gender officers to develop and implement relevant inclusion policies and programming.
- Engage cultural leaders to develop an integrated approach to formal/informal justice processes for victims of SGBV, whereby both punitive and restorative aspects are supported if so chosen by SGBV victims.

#### **o community leaders of Abim town council**

- Document and disseminate principles and practices of customary land tenure to enhance awareness amongst relevant stakeholders, and promote knowledge of relevant land policy/legislation to ensure communities' awareness of applicable communal and individual property rights.
- Engage youth in local governance and decision-making processes and facilitate the appointment of young men and women to substantive positions within cultural institutions
- Collaborate with local authorities and relevant stakeholders to support government programs
- Support local government and cultural institutions' efforts to tackle conflicts.
- Promote the de-stigmatization of youth and their social inclusion by engaging young men and women in community service-type initiatives.
- Implement and participate in community-based initiatives to complement SGBV awareness-raising campaigns at central and district levels, including both radio (more accessible to men and boys) and drama (more accessible to women and girls).
- Promote the inclusion of women, men, girls and boys in such initiatives to sensitize the whole community about preventive and supportive approaches targeted at potential perpetrators and victims respectively.

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**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT**

This questionnaire is aimed at collecting data regarding the contributions made to conflict resolution by the implementation of re-habilitation and re-integrating of the post war IDP communities. Your responses to the questions below will be confidential. Kindly give the most correct response to the questions requested.

**Name of the enumerator:** .....

**Date...**/...../.....

**Telephone contacts**.....

**SECTION ONE. GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Name of the Respondent's Organization**.....

**Level of qualification/education**.....

**Which is your occupation?** .....

**What is your job role/title?**  
.....

Kindly indicate the number of years you have worked within the department.

Below 2 Years     2 to 5 Years     5-10Years     10-15 Years     15-20 Years

Over 20 Years    Others (Indicate).....

**Are there changes in gender roles and relations in IDP camps?**

Yes  No

**Are these changes transferred back to areas of origin?**

Yes  No

**Have traditional roles reasserted themselves?**

Yes  No

**If so, to what extent?** .....

In your view, what community priorities were far desirable for Abim?  
 .....

What positive changes were noted given the resettlement programmes encountered in Abim?  
 .....

What interventions are the most appropriate?  
 .....

Is there anything to investigate on conflict sensitivity in social protection programs?

Yes  No

Social protection programs single out the elderly as vulnerable, but are there other vulnerable groups that need to be focused on?

Yes  No

Which social protection interventions yield the maximum benefit for the largest number of people in chronic conflict?  
 .....

Kindly state the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements where applicable Rating: 1- Strongly disagree 2 – Disagree 3 -- Agree 4 – Strongly agree 5-Not sure

**The implementation of the conflict resolution methods in Abim District**

FACTORS IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT	RATING
The government massively supports conflict resolution especially in Abim	
The legal enforcement/implementation authorities have done extremely well in the process of conflict resolution	
Confidentiality is guaranteed during the conflict resolution process	
There is need for further training in conflict management matters.	
The local leaders do actively participate in the process of conflict management	

There is full sensitization of the grass root masses in the process	
The conflict resolution techniques and methods employed in Uganda promote successful implementation of the process	
There is adequate budget allocation to facilitate conflict management process	
There is the intensive participation and engagement of the local inhabitants and those grossly affected by the wars/conflicts	
The past decade has seen growing numbers of governments and organizations devote resources to interventions intended to avert or end conflict.	
Political will is essential to ensure leadership and cooperation across organizational boundaries	
Conflict-affected and fragile environments can change quickly	

Kindly indicate the best approach to conflict management practice. (Tick applicable)

- Conflict prevention
- Conflict resolution
- Conflict transformation
- Stabilization
- Peacebuilding interventions.
- Other and specify.....

Have you experienced an improvement in the security situation in your community in the past two years?

Yes  No

Do you have confidence in sustained peace and security in your community?

Yes  No

To what do you attribute confidence in sustained peace and security?

- Increased presence of security agencies
- Government commitment to security
- No war for a long time
- Increased access to dispute resolution
- The concern now is development
- Involving community in peace and security
- No conflicts/threats in community

Are there sufficient economic opportunities in your community?

Yes  No

Are people in your community able to take advantage of available economic opportunities?

Yes  No

Is your income sufficient to sustain the household?

Yes  No

Are you satisfied with government efforts in responding to your needs with regard to economic opportunities?

Yes  No

Have you had access to increased economic opportunities in the last two years?

Yes  No

Is it relevant to adopt the project theory (the conceptual thinking of peace building for Karamoja) addressing the development challenges in Abim and Karamoja at large?

Yes  No

How relevant is the project theory in addressing the development challenge in Karamoja?

.....

Are there other efficient peace building philosophies that could be adopted for Karamoja?

Yes  No

yes, mention some

.....

do you know of any mechanism to improve the implementation of the curing & healing processes of rehabilitation?

Yes

No

If the following suggestions, which in your own view best serves to evaluate programs and projects aimed at rehabilitating war affected communities? (tick appropriate)

A web-based database of M&E lessons learned

A network to debate M&S issues

Policy discussions on M&E at high profile discussion-making forums

Mechanisms to ensure that M&E results are incorporated into decision making processes.

Any other, and mention.....

What kind of customary social support still exists and how has it eroded?

.....

What social protection programs (broadly defined and both state and agency led) actually reach people?

.....

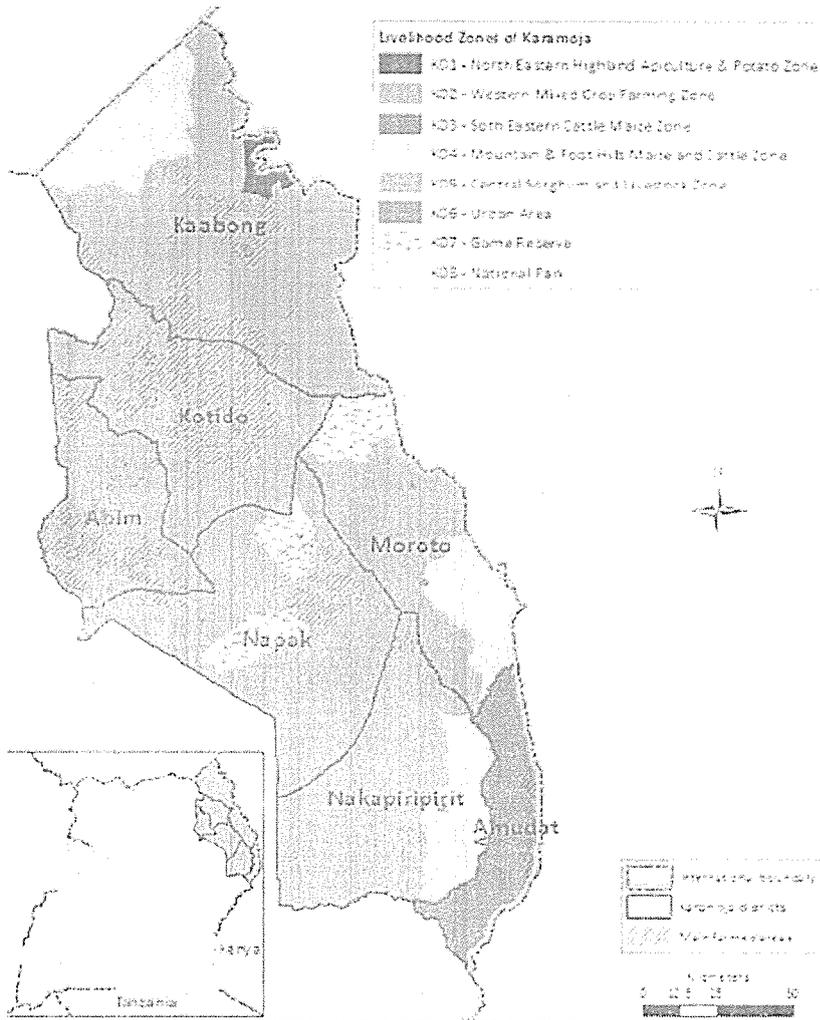
**THANK YOU AND BE BLESSED!!!!**

**PPENDIX 2: Respondents/persons consulted from sample frame**

	Name	M/F	Designation	Organisation/Community
1.	Aboka Mugur	M	Elder, Abim	Abim Town Council
2.	Aboka Mugur	M	Community Member	Lokomebu, Nyakwae County
3.	Abonyo Agnes	F	Youth Member	Lokochil Village, Nyakwae sub-County
4.	Ocen John	M	Youth Member	AR and Sons (contractor service provision)
5.	Adaak Alex	M	Parish Chief	Alerek Sub-County
6.	Olwit Atim Nelson	M	Assistant CAO	ACAO, Abim district
7.	Aguma Betty	F	student	Lokochil Village
8.	Norman Achieno	F	Chairman	Abim District
9.	Akol Anna Grace	F	Youth, Female	Morelum sub county
10.	Obonyo Kalisto Paco Paco	M	Parish Councillor,	Awach Lotukei s/county
11.	Aleper Stephen	M	Bora Elder	Morelum sub county
12.	Awir Martin Ongom	F	Parish Chief	Lotukei
13.	Amogoph Mark	M	Bokora Elder	Morelum
14.	Amol Apaikori	M	Elder	Abim Town Council
15.	Amol Apaikori	M	Elder	Alerek sub-county
16.	Andella Moses	M	Youth Member	Morelum County
17.	Awilli Sande	F	Youth Councillor	Nyakwae sub-district
18.	Angoleere Beeye	M	Bokora Elder	Jing Pari Group
19.	Apio Margaret	F	member	Kucher Women Group
20.	Aporu Jean Mark	M	Governance & Conflict Specialist	Mercy Corps, Abim
21.	Apuun Linda	F	Chairperson	Morelum sub county women

				group
22.	Boniface Acidri	M	Governance & Conflict Specialist	Mercy Corps
23.	Obwire Elma	M	District Police Commissioner	Abim district
24.	Captain B.B Lendi	M	captain	UPDF officer
25.	David Drichi	M	DISO	Abim district
26.	Resettled villagers			
27.	School staff & students			
28.	Political, local & religious leaders			
29.	Members & staff of dev'tal partners in Abim			
30	Other government officials			

## APPENDIX 4: Location of Abim in the Karamoja region



**APPENDIX 5: Abim district list of counties, sub-counties, parishes & villages**

<b>County</b>	<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Parish name</b>	<b>village</b>
Labwor	Abim	Aninata	Ajukuna
			Aninata central
			Aninata east
			Aninata north
			Aninata south
		Arembwola	Aluga
			Amita prison
			Amonicek
			Arembwola north
			Arembwola south
			Arembwola central
			Arembwola east
			Oyompolo

Atunga

Apelkere

Kopo

Oryeotyene east

Oryeotyene north

Oryeotyene south

Otalabar east

Otalabar central

Otalabar newline

Otalabar tr

Otalabar west

Kanu

Angicha

Apelkori

Aroo

Aroo west

Geregere east

Geregere north

Geregere south

Obworo

Abim tc

Kalakala

Akado central

Akado east

Akado south

Akado west

Aywee east

Aywee model

Aywee south

Aywee west

Riamiriam

Kiru ward

Lula

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