

**THE EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE VULNERABLE GROUPS IN NORTHERN  
UGANDA**

**CASE STUDY: ATYIAK COUNTY GULU DISTRICT.**

**BY  
OTWIKENDE MOSES  
BPA/7495/51/DU**

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**AUGUST 2008**


## DECLARATION

I, OTWIKENDE MOSES declare that this project is my original work and has never been presented to any other university for award of any academic certificate or anything similar to such. I solemnly bear and stand to correct any inconsistency.

Signature

OTWIKENDE MOSES

DATE :

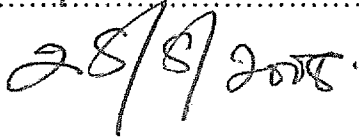
  
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25/8/2005

## APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that this Report has been under my supervision as a university supervisor and is now ready for submission.

Signatures

Date



MR. MULEGI TOM

## DEDICATION

This work is affectionately dedicated to my parents for their support patience and understanding during this period of study not forgetting all those who constantly wished me success.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I also owe a lot of appreciation to all those who assisted me in carrying out this research.

I am grateful to my supervisor Mr. Mulegi Tom who tirelessly went through my work and inspired me to dig deeper into the core of the matter. His kind criticism, patience and understanding, assisted me a great deal.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

**S.P.L.M;** Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement.

**U.N.I.C.E.F.** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

**U.N.H.C.R;** United Nations High Commission for Refugees;

**D.P;** Democratic Party

**K.Y;** Kabaka Yeka

**L.R.A;** Lords Resistance Army.

**A.D.F;** Allied Democratic Forces

**I.D.P;** Internally Displaced Peoples

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of war among vulnerable groups in Northern Uganda.

The specific objectives of the study were to determine if human rights abuse was taking place, to determine if there was infrastructure in the area; and to determine if there were any other problems being faced by the people in the war affected areas. The methods used for data collection was questionnaires and interview guides to the vulnerable groups in the area.

In chapter four, the findings were presented and interpreted in relation to the study objectives and research questions. While linking to the existing literature, results included demographic characteristics, frequency and percentages. Based on the findings it was observed that the war had had so many negative consequences to the people of Northern Uganda.

In chapter five, development of solutions to the problem, summary of the findings and conclusions were attempted. The findings suggested recommendations that the Government should and other stake holders should follow to address the problem.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 Background

Africa has undergone various conflicts in the past and the present; these have been due to conflicting ideologies among people. This conflict has caused great negative and positive effects which are both physical and psychological in nature.

Uganda is a land locked country located in the Eastern point of Africa, it borders Kenya from the East, Sudan from the North, Democratic Republic of Congo from the West, it has been characterized by ethnic clashes during the pre-colonial era up to post colonial era some thing that has resulted into political conflicts in the country from the post regimes up to now with the Divergences of Lords.Resistance.Army from the North, the Allied Democratic Forces in Western, The West Nile Bank front among others.

In Uganda war started way back during the colonial era. After which different political parties were formed for example Democratic Party, Kabaka Yeka among others, These parties had wars that were both militarily and political up to date. But to start with we shall tackle more with the recent wars in Uganda and their effects on the vulnerable groups.

As early as 1985, there was the Holy Spirit movement led by Alice Lakwena, this war was based on spiritual guidance and caused diverse negative effects in Uganda, the women, the children, and the old were greatly affected by the war during this time. (Army bullet in 6<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2004) There after came in the Lords Resistance Army led by Joseph Kony. That lasted for over 22 years here many women were raped, forced to get married, some children were forcefully joined in the army. In general, the innocent civilians were killed during this war. Until of recent that the peace deal is being debated to end the war.

Over the past 22years majority of the vulnerable groups in northern Uganda have been engulfed amidst conflict between the Lords Resistance Army and the government of Uganda that has resulted in a massive abduction of thousands of people mostly children, women and destruction of properties and forcing people to move into camps in search for safety. Majority of the vulnerable groups in Gulu and the neighboring districts have camped in various neighboring districts. Most have sought accommodation either with relatives or friends. Despite the risks of life the people in northern Uganda have faced due to the atrocities committed by the Lords Resistance Army. Even the harsh

Karamojong cattle raiders of 1978-1989 never pushed people into camps.

The phenomenon of having Internally Displaced Peoples camps located in the district is also another experience to the district administration and other stakeholders. Its believed that the plight of many people in Gulu and the neighboring districts in the mid 2002 due to the L.R.A and Karamojong atrocities brought the increments in the I.D.P camps in Uganda. The influx of I.D..P in the already populated Gulu has greatly caused an imbalance in the living conditions of the people. The majority of the people have welcomed either 1 or a whole family of the I.D.P in their homes. This has inflicted economic and social hardship in the society due to all alarming poor condition. War is one of the most pervasive human rights violations because the rights of the vulnerable groups such as women and children are denied by the rebels in a way that the children mostly girls are raped, forced to join the rebel groups, the women are killed innocently among others.

Displacement causes an uncertain increase in population in the area of destruction. The economic implication of this is that pressure is put on the few resources available in the community, although humanitarian groups always come to help the I.D.Ps. What they provide in terms of items and resources are inadequate. The vulnerability of the women makes them the most victimized as the result of such calamities.

In many places the vulnerable groups that are women and children have had or suffered great effects of the war. They have been sexually abused, traumatized by the blood thirsty rebels at places they ought to find happiness and share their traditional joy in their way of life and at their homes.

The prevalence of war have actually been documented worldwide and it has however continued to attract organization and policy initiatives that aim at checking the incidence and effects of war on the vulnerable groups

In developing countries, mainly war has caused great effects on women and children simply because the women are raped or maimed by the rebels by force or on conditions, the children are to add to the force.

.The effect of war mostly in Northern Uganda still falls in the realm of the vulnerable groups that is women and children. Despite increased advocacy against it. Hence physical assaults such as rapes, abdicative with its perpetrators are regarded as the negative effects of war on the vulnerable groups thus being left for parties involved in negotiations solutions. The law in most developing countries like Uganda is mute it comes to redress wrongs on vulnerable groups such as women and children.

The negative effect of war on the vulnerable groups such as women undermines their status and productivity in the society. The women for example are today widely accepted as the cornerstone of sustainable development.

Atyak County is located in western part of Gulu district in northern Uganda, it borders west Nile region in the west, then Adjumani in the north west, and Sudan in the north. According to recent census, the population of this county is estimated to be 4640 (i.e. 2972 male and 1852 female) Its mostly occupied by the Acholis some of whom are migrants from Madi from west Nile sub region .Its has significance

Previously the activity in the area was farming, local brew, selling among others but due to the political instability most of these economic activities abandoned. This area experience tremendous negative effects mostly on the vulnerable groups that is women and children

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem.**

The effects of the 22 year old war has attracted wide documentation as major huddle in the brutality in the hands of the rebel by raping them up, forcing the children in the army, cutting their mouth and ears, limbs among others to some extent even infecting them with HIV/Aids. Army Bullet in,(Tarehe sita) 2003. The untold torment is in most reports and seems there was little report directed to redress the effect on the victims by the rebels. Therefore this study focused on establishing systematic effects the war has on the children and women in Atyak County The researcher discussed the war effects on the future participation of the victims

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

### **1.4. General Objectives**

To investigate the effects of war among vulnerable groups in Northern Uganda

### **1.5 Specific Objective**

- (i) To establish the Human Rights protective mechanism for the vulnerable groups in Atyiak County.
- (ii) To find out the condition of the existing infrastructures in Atyiak County.
- (iii) To find out the accessibility of the infrastructures to the vulnerable groups

### **1.5.1 Research Question**

- (i) How are the conditions of the existing infrastructures such as schools, roads, hospitals in Atyak County?
- (ii) What are the Human Rights mechanisms and other services important in protecting the rights of the vulnerable groups in Atyak County?
- (iii) How is the accessibility of the infrastructures in Atyak county?

### **1.5.2 Scope.**

This research is on effect of the war on the vulnerable groups in northern Uganda. The study was done within the limit of Atyak County. The population under study was 150 people. The period under study is between 2003 and 2006, because this was the time when diverse effects were encountered mostly in Atyak County.

### **1.5.3 Significance of the study**

The study will provide governments and NGOs with necessary information on the conditions of the vulnerable groups in Atyak county, and will also enable them plane how to provide them with some assistance

The finding of the study is also believed to guide the Ministry of Education to be in the position to provide schools for the children affected by the war.

It will also open up avenue for further research on the general effects of war in northern Uganda.

### **1.5.4 Definition of key terms.**

**Asylum;** this is the protection that the government gives people who have left their own country usually because they are in dangers for political reasons.

**Fragmentation;** This means some thing made up of small parts that are not complete or connected.

**Sporadic;** this means some thing that happens occasionally or at interval that are not regular, for example, sporadic fighting, gunfire.

**Prevalence;** Means something that exists or is very common at that particular place

**Pervasive;** Means to spread in all parts or spreading gradually to affect all parts of a given place.

**Perpetuator;** Means to make something such a bad situation or some thing to continue for along period of time

**Promiscuity;** It means to make something without careful thought.

**Torments;** this means an extreme suffering especially mental suffering.

**Trauma;** This means a mental condition caused by sever shock especially when the harmful effect lasts for long.

**Transitory;** this means something that continues for along time

**Vulnerable;** this means weak and easily hurt physically, for example vulnerable to attacks from war.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### Dependents variables

Infrastructure not  
existing  
Child abuse  
Available infrastructure  
not accessible

### Independents Variables

Infrastructure  
Human rights  
Accessibility of  
infrastructure





## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This section consists of related literature on the effects of the 22 year old war in northern Uganda on the vulnerable groups. It also analyses what previous researcher had to say about the effects of the war and how the effect has influenced the response to economic development in the different context. The chapter further attempts to review what other educators have said about effects of the war that has lasted for the past 22 years in northern Uganda. To start with, in Uganda during the 1980s in the bush war lots of people were killed, houses burned among others the women were raped; this led to great spread of HIV/Aids during that time. Children, elders were greatly affected .Also during Amins regime, the Anyanya greatly killed people, the children were hit on trees to death, and pregnant mothers were operated to remove the fetus by these soldiers. (Army bullet in, 6<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2002) This has caused great effect on the vulnerable groups in the society. In 1996 there was the Allied Democratic Forces in western Uganda. This also lasted for quit along period of time causing untold suffering to people mostly the vulnerable groups. These were the major wars fought in Uganda. But there also happened other minor wars that were suppressed by the government. For example the West Nile Bank Front by Juma Oris, among others.

In Sudan, 1983 when Dr Garang, leader of the Sudan People Liberation Movement took up arms against the government of Sudan this greatly caused blood shed and killing especially the children and women lost there lives. This conflict was mainly because there was unequal share of power and resources among the regions in Sudan. The Arabs took most of the resources from the south and denied the southerners from benefiting. This believed to be the cause of the war. (White paper on defense 2004)

#### **2.1 Condition of the Infrastructures**

##### **2.1.1 Destruction of Physical Infrastructure**

The main economic losses from civil war arise not from the waste constructed by diverting resources from production, but from the damage that diverted resources do when they are used for violence.

The most obvious cost arises from direct destruction of infrastructures as part of their strategies. The main target is the enemies, communications and support lines such as telecommunications, airports,

ports, roads and bridges.

In addition, to these strategic destruction of key infrastructures, rebels and government soldiers loot and destroy houses, schools and health facilities. An example is Mozambique (Brook 2001), where about 40% of immobile capital in the agriculture, communication and administrative were destroyed.

The pre war transport system had been a large foreign income earner as goods were been transported from the neighboring state of Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, but 208 out of 222 units of rolling stock were lost or badly damaged between 1982 and 1989. Similarly during the war in Liberia all major infrastructures were damaged and looted. Monrovia, the large port suffered major damage during the first few month of the war. Most of the electricity generating capacity of the Liberian electricity cooperation was destroyed and looting removed much of distribution and transmission system.

### **2.1.2 Poor Health Services**

In Palabek Sub County, I 1998 attacked the resistances and also looted the facilities in the health center, killing patients and also stilling drugs, to treat its fighters in the bush. This weakened service deliverance in the health unites to the people in the area. Its estimated that facilities worth 5 million shillings was destroyed and other stolen during this attack.( Bantariza, 1999, Army Bullet in)

## **2.2 Human Rights Mechanisms**

### **2.2.1 Forced Migration**

Forced migration greatly consists of two groups that is, the refugees and the internally displaced people (IDP). The United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHR) provides data on “people of concern” That is people who receive assistance from the organizations. Approximately 86% of the people of concern are refugees and internally displaced persons.

In 2001 the UNHR assisted about 12million refugees and about5.3 million IDP worlds wide. Afghanistan is one of the countries in the world with the largest number of displaced population. During the 1990 almost 40% of the Afghan populations were living in refugee camps in Asylum countries mostly the Iraq and Pakistan. Liberia and Sudan also have exceptionally large percentage of their population either living as refugees in Asylum countries or internally displaced. (UNHCR 2003)

In Sudan for example, there has been deliberate displacement of people and it is reported that over 4 million Sudanese mostly southerners were forced to migrate.

### **2.2.2 Increased Number Of Child Soldiers.**

One of the biggest problems facing children in armed conflict is their required involvement in hostilities as soldiers. Many of the children have been separated from their families, have had disrupted family background, have little or no education and are from poor marginalized sector of the society and from conflict zone itself, As in the case in Northern Uganda. According to Zahara Nampewo, Human Rights and Democracy, (2002). At least 300000 children are currently participating in conflict around the world and tens of thousands more are legally recruited members of armed forces could be sent into combat at any time. It is estimated that between 80000 to 10000 have been kidnapped from northern Uganda by the LRA including teenage girls who serve as both wives and fighters.

Many Human Rights instruments prohibit their involvement in armed conflict, The international criminal court (ICC) makes it an international crime to enlist under 15 into armed forces or use them in hostilities in international armed conflict.

### **2.2.3 Loss of Lives**

Mortality rate only captures one dimension of the consequences of conflict. United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR); however, they are useful summary measures of the crises and its impact. Mortality estimates can be highly inaccurate. But they are often better and more easily captured than other health indicators; women may be subjected to different definition and cultural interpretation (Kelly, Red and Waldman 2000).

Other human damage as a result of the conflict includes morbidity and psychological effect, but mortality rate has been one of the most easily and accurately measured indicators in emergency setting. The long term effect of civil war on mortality can be investigated using both econometric and case studies. A new econometric study investigates the effect on infant mortality (Hoeffler and Reynal-Querol 2003). Unsurprisingly, the mortality effect depends on the duration of the conflict. Considering the five years war, we find that infant mortality increase by 13% during such a war. However, these effects are persistent and in the five year of post conflict peace the infant mortality rate remain 11% higher than the baseline.

#### **2.2.4 Spread of Aids Epidemic**

In 1979, Smallman-Raynor and cliff (1991) argue that, The, Epidemiological research on the spread of HIV/Aids points out that the spread of HIV is closely related or associated with the war in northern Uganda. Geographers at Cambridge university, concludes that “The apparent geographical patterns of clinical Aids in Uganda partially reflects the diffusion of HIV associated with civil war during the first six years of the post-Amin period “using regression analysis they find significant and positive correlation between the spread of HIV infection in the 1980 and 1990 and ethnic patterns of recruitment into the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) - their research supports the following hypothesis.

Many rapes occurred along the borders of Tanzania and Uganda in 1979. Contagion was sporadic and promised peace and unity during the after the war. HIV started to become an epidemic infection. The spread of Aids from the south to north of Uganda exhibited the same rout as the one Idi Amins soldiers followed after the war in 1979. Military recruits are typically young, sexually active men often unmarried. Military personnel tend to have high rate of Sexual Transmitted Disease (STD) including HIV. Estimates indicate that the rates among military personnel are two to five times higher than among the general population even during peace time.

#### **2.2.5 Displacement of People**

In the modern civil wars the decomposition of victims differs from the wars of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, in that, the impact has shifted from the military personnel to civilians. In the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century out 90% of the casualties resulting the armed conflicts were civilians (Cairns 1997)

To some extent, the rise in civilian casualties is a consequence of new military practice. Rebel recruitment strategies are commonly coercive, so people fled attacking rural Nepal “about 3500 people (out of population of 7500) have left the district mainly young men moving to India to avoid being forcefully recruited by the Maoists “

According to kedger. L. Bloise, Uganda Red Cross Society, (2003) The insurgency of the L.R.A in northern Uganda has led to thousands of people homeless by fleeing away from their native home to live in camps for safety. Among these people majority are children whose parents have been killed during the war, and women who have been left as widows as a result of the war.

.Azan and Hoeffler (2002) analyze the different motives for targeting civilians in internal war. On the

other hand, soldiers may terrorize civilian because they need to loot to add on there resources. An alternative suggested that terrorizing the civilian population plays a direct military role. Using cross country data from sub Saharan Africa they find support for the later hypothesis. Civilians are targeted mainly because the displacement of large fraction of the efficiency of the enemy, as they can not and obtain support easily.

## **2.3. Accessibility of the Infrastructures.**

### **2.3.1 Destruction of Roads**

The political instability in northern Uganda has greatly affected the accessibility of the infrastructures in the area by the rebel activities, the roads have been destroyed during the war by the use of land mines targeting vehicles This has made it hard for the people to access the health centers. Besides that even the infrastructures have also been established far from the local people, for example schools, health centre. According to (Lawrence K, 2002, Red Cross Society), Over 100 health centers needs to be constructed in War ravaged are of northern Uganda to ease the accessibility to the health centers, since most family members sleep out during the night, exposing most of them to risks of getting malaria that kills. There fore once these services area extended closer to the people, treatment will easily be got by the people.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the method the researcher used to collect data in carrying out his research on the above topic. This chapter however shows how the researcher used various research methods to collect data and carry out analysis of the information, and also hints on the problems encountered by the researcher during data collection and analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher was carried out field study in the potential research area prior to the actual research. The researcher used this because it gives limits on the relationship between variables to be studied. The descriptive and analytical study was done in away that in involves visiting community leaders, women children, save the children Norway. The researcher also visited a number of vulnerable groups in the different house holds to access the life conditions The discussion were held with many women and children in the county.

#### **3.2 Study Population**

The study population was members of Atyiak County, This study population included both women and children and other vulnerable groups in Atyiak County. The researcher's key informants were the women, the disabled, and the children since these are the most affected by the war this enabled the researcher get the information about the effects of the war from the various vulnerable groups in Atyiak county.

#### **3.3 Sample Techniques and Procedures**

The researcher carried out the study using simple random sampling in selecting the sample. The researcher used this method because it allows all the elements in the population to equal and independent chances of being interviewed and hence the bias is minimized. Secondly, the researcher also used the purposive sampling technique by targeting certain specific people in the community like the LC 1, Community Based Organizations, and Non Government Organizations operating in the area. To obtain the necessary information about the effects of the war. Another technique that the

researcher had to use is the stratified sampling; here the researcher used to ensure the diversity on information from the different sub groups. The size of the sample was determined by the population of the study of Atyiak County. The researcher's target was to interview 20 children and 20 women respondents from the whole population.

### **3.4. Data Collection and Instruments.**

Here, the researcher was required to use different methods in the collection of the data like the, the questionnaire, observation, focused groups and interviewing.

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

Using the questionnaire, required less personal commitment and less time. Questionnaire yield well considered and precise answer. The respondents had a feeling of impersonality and anonymity, because the researcher is not present. These questionnaires are organized by the researcher and were given to the respondents to fill in the right answer, when they are ready, then researcher collected them. This was done because some people can not be reached.

#### **3.4.2 Observation.**

This involved observation of things the way they occur. In observation, the researcher got first hand information about phenomenon under study. The researcher saw with his eyes the effects of the war especially on the vulnerable groups like the suffering children, women, old people, and the disabled person's among others in the community.

#### **3.4.3 Interviewing**

Here the researcher established formal guide to the respondents. He took a neutral stand on what the respondents had to say. Interviews can be adjusted to meet many divers situation. They do not require respondents to have the ability to observe non-verbal language. In this method the researcher administered interview guide designed by the researcher. Enough information was got, non-verbal language that depicted some thing was observed. It also enables the interviewee to feel relaxed and can easily answer the questions asked. Probing was instrumental to the research.

#### **3.4.4 Focus group discussions**

Focus group discussions used as a form of quantitative and qualitative data collection that community

members discuss in standardized form and observation as its source. Focus group discussions involved more than one person at a time in any case especially owing to their interest or position in the community.

The researcher used focus group methods because questions that are not included in the questionnaire are easily discussed in the different groups. Valuable information is assessed from the group discussions. The majority were able to participate leading to variety of answers from the different questions.

### **3.5 Data Processing**

Data processing was done in three stages, that is, Editing, Coding, and Tabulation. This was done mainly to convert large quantity of data into a condensed form as to facilitate easy interpretation and understanding of the study report

### **3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis**

The data was presented in two forms that's text form and the use of tables and graph were be both qualitative and quantitative

The researcher used percentage average and frequencies to organize the data for easy presentation since this method are most reliable.

Quantitative and qualitative approaches was adopted on manual analysis on themes; coaching categories shall be analyzed any relevant information collected

### **3.7 Limitation to the study.**

Scattered settlement among the people is a challenge to the researcher since the researcher will have to move long distances to look for the respondents. And the solution to this can be that the researcher will be required to use methods that will enable him collect information without moving long distances.

Expenses in transport, typing, printing, and photocopying materials like questionnaires will be costly thus a challenge. The solution to this is that the researcher will have to minimize all the costs so tat he can be able to carry out his research fully in order to meet all the costs.



Time management also may be a problem for the researcher against the study The solution here is that the researcher needs to properly prepare for the research so that time dose not be against him

### **3.8 Ethical Procedures for data collection**

The researcher first visiedt the area of study with an introduction letter from the university seeking permission to carry out research in Atyak County on the vulnerable groups

After obtaining permission and surveying the area of study, and informing the elders in the community, the researcher then started collecting data by use of various methods and instruments.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter is a presentation, interpretation and discussion of the field results. The results are presented in tables and in form of frequency counts and percentages. The results and discussions are centered on the set objectives of the study.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

##### 4.1.1 Sex of Respondents

During the survey 30 male respondents (50%) were given the instruments, while 30 female respondents (50%) were given the instruments. This selection was aiming at fair gender coverage. Out of 60 instruments distributed, 30 were returned by males giving 75% while females returned only 11 which is 25% as illustrated by table 4.1 below;

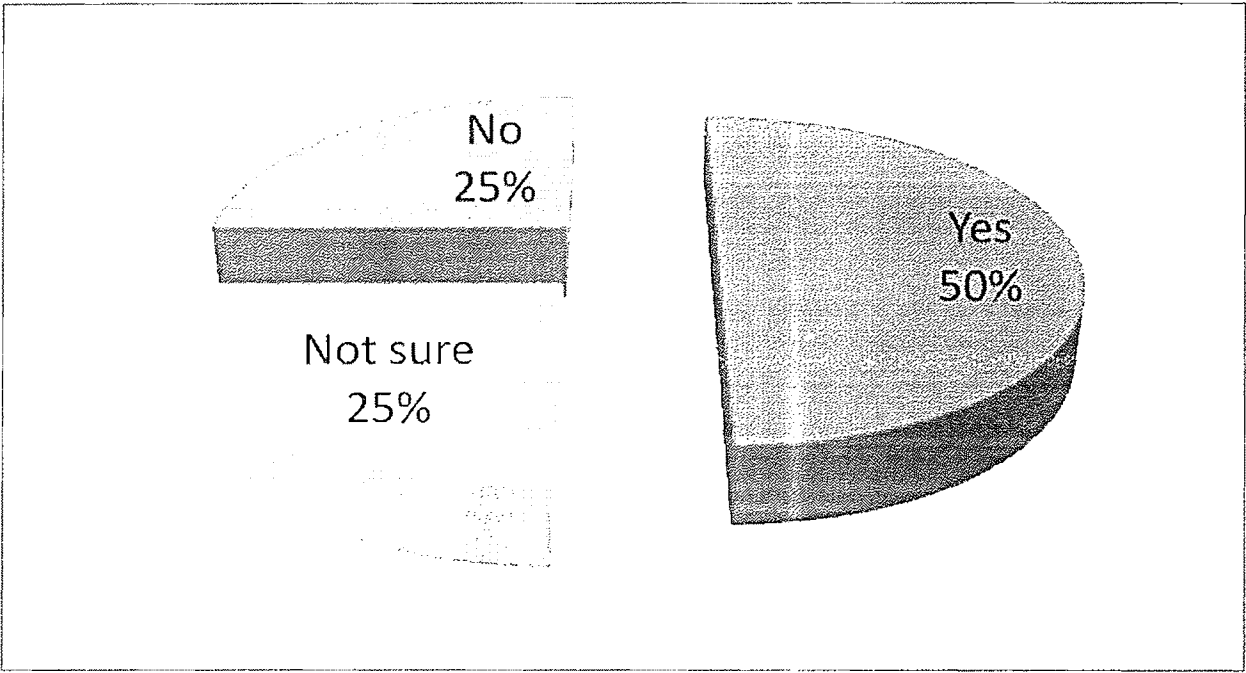
**Table 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Sex**

Sex	Respondents	Percentage
Males	30	75%
Females	10	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: primary data

The information gathered on the effects of war on the children and vulnerable in northern Uganda are presented in the tables below;

**Chart 1: have your human rights ever been violated in any way?**



Source: primary data

Chart 1 shows that the majority of the respondents 20 (50) especially the women interviewed said their human rights as a result of the war have ever been violated in one way or the other.

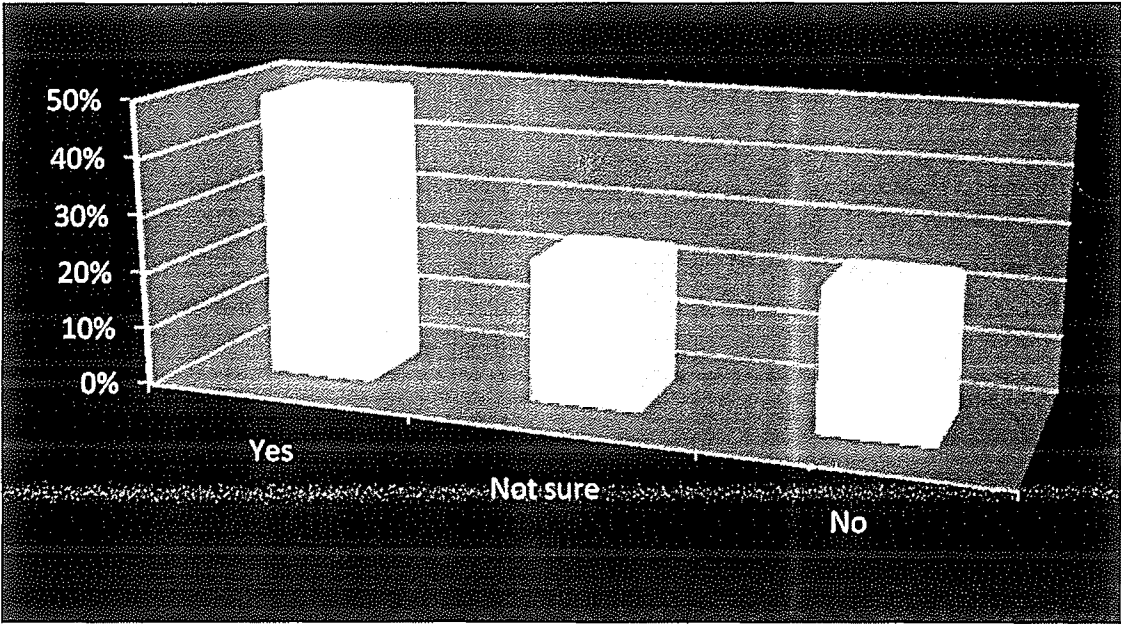
**Table 4.3: Have you ever been raped?**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	50%
Not sure	10	25%
No	10	25%
Total	40	100%

Source: primary data

According to the findings in table 4.6 it is evident that most of the respondents had ever suffered rape as a result of the war. This therefore means that human rights are grossly abused.

**Graph 1: Have you ever suffered any form of domestic violence?**



Source: primary data

According to the findings in graph 1 above it is evident that most of the respondents had ever suffered some form of domestic violence as a result of the war. This means most children in the camps are frequently facing domestic violence.

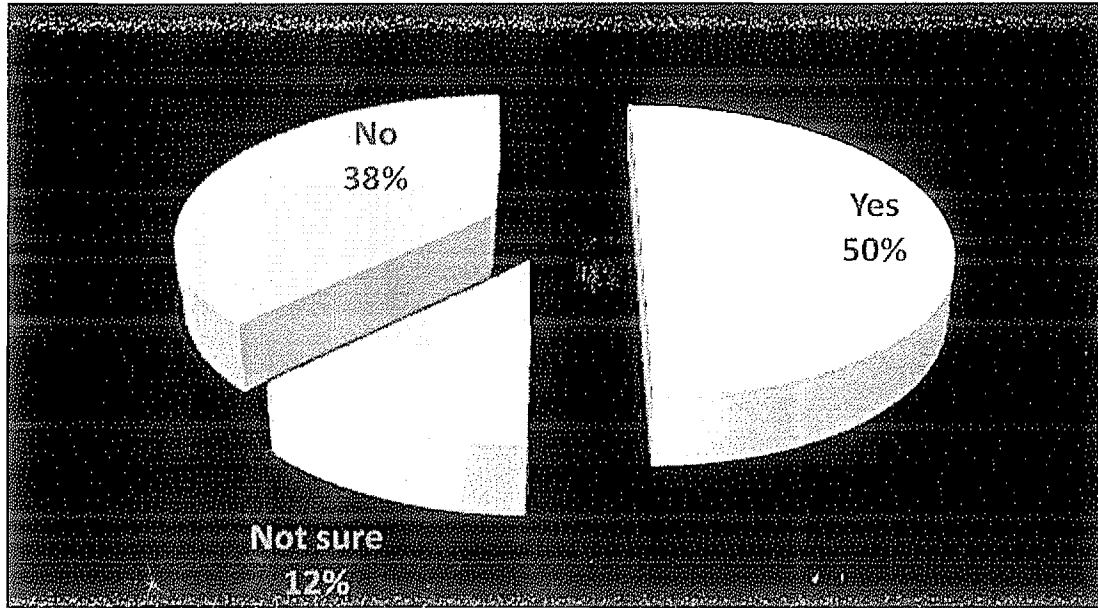
**Table 4.5: Response on whether the infrastructure in the region has been destroyed by the war**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	20	50%
Not sure	5	12.5%
Disagree	15	37.5%
Total	40	100%

Source: primary data

The findings reflected that most of the respondents thought that due to the war, all the infrastructure had been left in ruins 50% (20). It's only a small population who thought the infrastructure did not exist in the first place. The implication of the destruction of infrastructure is that it is not easy to go from one place to another.

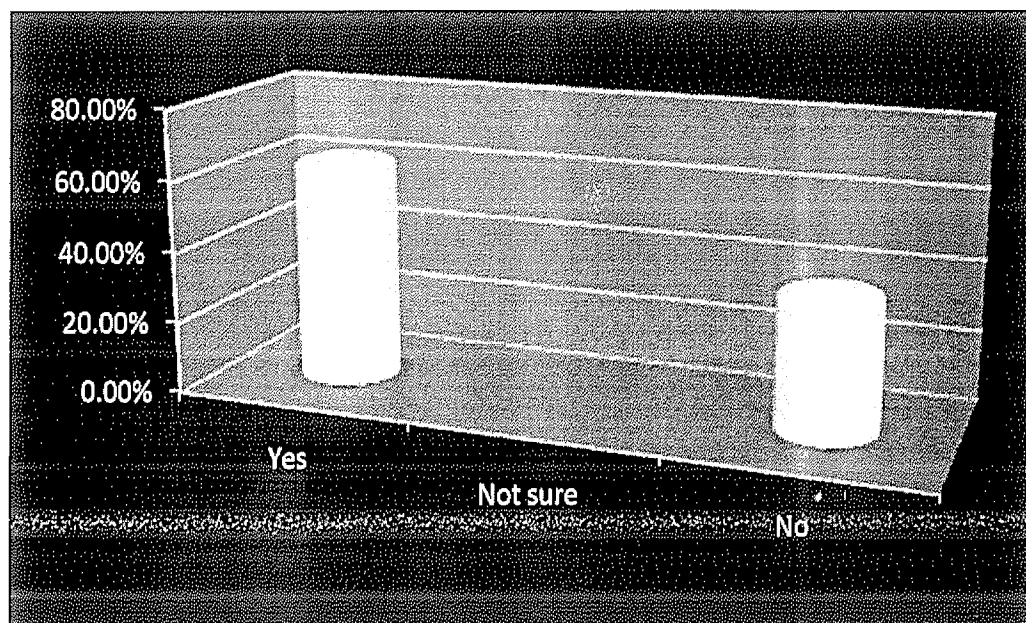
**Chart 2: The health services as a result of the war are not exiting**



Source: primary data

It was also evident from the information collected from the respondents as reflected in chart 2 that all the health services have been destroyed in the district as a result of the war. The implication of the non existence of health facilities is that people are dieing of curable diseases.

**Graph 2: there has been forced migration as a result of the war**



Source: primary data

Information from the respondents as reflected in graph 2 above indicate that the war has resulted into forced migration of the population from their places of birth to different areas of the country.

**Table 4.8: The war has led to the increased number of child soldiers**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	25	62.5%
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	15	37.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: primary data

The results from table 4.8 show that most respondents thought the problem of the war has resulted in the problem of child soldiers. This they said was due to the fact that rebels were abducting the children to work as their soldiers.

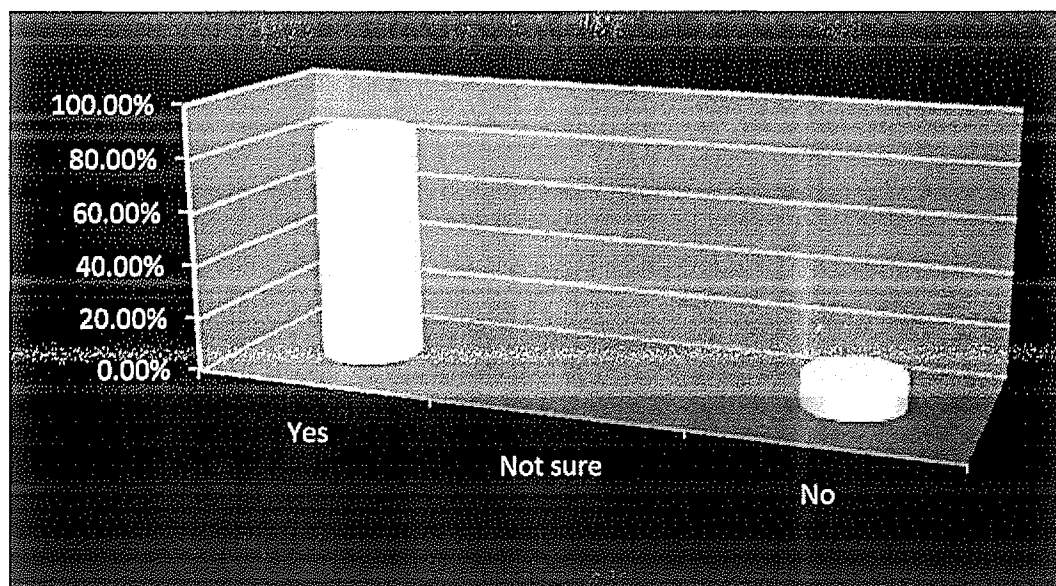
**Table 4.9: The war has led to unknown loss of lives**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	30	75%
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	10	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: primary data

As from the findings as reflected in table 4.9 above show that the respondents were of the view that the war has led to the big number of human loss. Almost every person interviewed had lost a relative or friend.

**Graph 3: The war has led to the increased spread of diseases especially AIDS.**



Source: primary data

It was also discovered from the findings that the war had lead to the increased spread of so many different diseases especially AIDS. This was due to the fact that most people were not employed and were staying in camps. This is so because people are in one place and have nothing to do except engaging them selves in sexual activities.

**Table 4.11: The war had lead to the displacement of people.**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	40	100%
Not sure	-	-
Disagree	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: primary data

All the respondents interviewed agreed with the view that the war had lead to the displacement of the people. This in the end has lead to so many people loosing their relatives.

**Table 4.18: Roads in the region have been destroyed due to the war**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	30	75%
Not sure	10	25%
Disagree	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: primary data



It was discovered from the findings that the war had lead to the destruction of roads in the region especially those leading to the villages due too the fact that people were no longer staying in those places.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

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

#### **5.2 Summary**

Chapter one gives a background to the study and problem statement, three objectives and three research questions were given

Chapter two is a review of related literature, and the literature was reviewed under three themes and linked to the problem under study.

Chapter three explains the method and procedures used in the study which included the research techniques and design, population and sample size; sampling method and procedure; sources and types of data collection methods; data collection instruments and procedures.

Chapter four is a presentation, interpretation and discussion of the field results. Hence data was analyzed, interpreted and discussed in line with the study objectives and research questions. While linking to the existing literature, Results included demographic characteristics, frequency counts and percentages.

Chapter five presents the summary conclusions and recommendations to the study.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The aim of this report was to investigate the effects of war among vulnerable groups in Northern Uganda

The first objective sought to investigate whether human rights abuse was taking place in the Area of the study. The findings indicated that there was gross human rights abuse in the area.

The second objective sought to investigate the infrastructure in the area had been destroyed. The findings indicated that the entire infrastructure in the area had been destroyed

The third objective looked at whether the available infrastructure is accessible. The findings indicated that even the available infrastructure was inaccessible due to the fact that people abandoned the places where it was supposed to exist.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

Looking at the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made;

The government should use all the available means to end the war. This will enable people to go back to their homes.

The government should ensure that there is availability of infrastructure in the areas where people need it.

Non government organizations should ensure that the money got to help the needy in the area actually does the job it is meant to do.

The international community should work hand in hand with the government to end the long standing conflict in the area.

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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Dear Respondents,

I humbly request you to answer the following research questions on the topic “the effect of the 22 year old war on the vulnerable groups in Northern Uganda”

Case Study Atyiak Country Gulu District.

The information gathered is for Academic purposes only and will be treated with maximum confidentiality. Thank you for your co operation.

Yours faithfully

OTWIKENDE MOSES.

## **APPENDICES:**

### **APENDIX A; Questionnaire for Women respondents**

Dear respondents,

I humbly request you to answer the following questions on the topic, the effects of war on the vulnerable groups in northern Uganda. Case study; Atyiak County.

The information gathered is for academic purpose only and will be treated with maximum confidentiality.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

OTWIKENDE MOSES

#### **(A) PERSONAL INFORMATION OF RESPONDENTS**

1. What is your Place of Birth.....?

(a) Village (L.C.1).....

(b) Parish.....

(c) Sub County.....

2, what is your age? Tick in the Right box

(a) 19 to 30 years ( )

(b) 41 to 50 years ( )

(c) 51 to 60 years ( )

(d) Above 60 years ( )

4. What is your marital status?

(a) Single? ( )

(b) Married? ( )

(c) Widowed? ( )

(d) Divorced? ( )

5. Highest Level of Education

(a) Primary school (p.7) ( )

(b) Secondary O. level? ( )

A. level? ( )

(c) Tertiary ( )

(d) Others - specify.....

B.INFORMATION CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR

(a) When did the war initially start?

(b) Where you ever raped by the rebels?

Yes? ( )

No? ( )

If yes, elaborate.

.....

.....

(c) What do you think according to you are the causes of this war?

.....

.....

Are there relief agencies that have been of help to the women during and after the war?

Yes? (    )

No? (    )

If yes, how have they helped?

.....

.....

.....

### C.    INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) How has the war affected the economic way of living of the Women in this community?

.....

.....

THANKS FOR COOPERATING PLEASE.