

**DISARMAMENT EXERCISE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC
WELLBEING OF PEOPLE IN KOTIDO
SUB COUNTY KOTIDO DISTRICT.**

**BY
LUCKY MOHAMMED LOMWAR
BSW/37078/121/DU**

**ADISERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL SCIENCESIN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELORS
DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL
ADMINISTRATION OF KAMPALA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY.**

FEBRUARY 2015

DECLARATION

I LUCKY MOHAMMED LOMWAR hereby declare that this research is my original academic work, no plagiarism has been made and this work as never been presented to any other institution for an academic award.

LUCKY MOHAMMED LOMWAR

BSW/37078/121/BU

Date..... 6th JUNE - 2015

Signed..... 

APPROVAL

This is to satisfy that approval has been given for this research report to be submitted to the college of humanities and social sciences as in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and Social Administration of Kampala International University.

NAME.MR. Achola Dennis

DATE 6/6/15

SIGNATURE 

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the almighty Allah who has enabled me to pass through all hardships. I also dedicate this report to my beloved late father Mr. Lomwar Mohammed (R.I.P), my mother Khadija Nakweny, thanks for the care and support you gave me from my childhood; I also want to dedicate this report to my one and only child Iman Nakweny Kiggundu. I want to thank my brothers and sisters from Lomwar's family and a dear friend Ocherro Lilly Grace for the financial and emotional support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the almighty Allah for the gift of life and his blessings through my life. it has been along route to this point of writing this proposal.

Great thanks goes to my supervisor for the guidance, great ideas and professional advice without you this research would have not been successful.

I also extend my sincere thanks to the officials of Kotido Sub County for their unreserved support towards my studies especially as far as research is concerned.

I feel grateful to extend my acknowledgement for the moral and financial support they rendered to me.

Lastly my special thanks go to my friends

I thank you all and may the almighty Allah bless you.

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out as the concerns regarding the sustainability of disarmament interventions. The main objective of the study was to investigate the effects of disarmament on the socio economic wellbeing of the people.

Chapter two contains the literature review of the related literature, for decades the karamojongs have been owned without which there cannot be meaningful development. Past experience has shown that uncoordinated disarmament intervention leads to insecurity and greater demand for arms.

Chapter three contains introduction, research design, population, sampling techniques, and source of data, data collection instruments, measurements of variables, reliability and variability, data analysis and presentation and limitations of the study.

The study findings indicate that disarmament was conducted in two phases and in the first disarmament 10% of people handed in their guns while 80% of the people did not hand over their guns which prompted for the designing of the second phase of disarmament which in the end 95% of the community surrendered in their guns which made the second exercise a success.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLE	viii
 CHAPTER ONE.....	 1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.	4
1.3 Purpose of the study	4
1.4 objectives of the study	4
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Scope of the study	5
1.7 Significance of the study	5
 CHAPTER TWO	 6
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
2.0 Introduction.....	6
2.1 Definition of key word	6
2.1.1Definition of Disarmament	6
2.1.2 Types of Disarmaments	6
 CHAPTER THREE	 12
METHODOLOGY	12
3.0 Introduction.....	12
3.1 Research design	12
3.1.1 Population sample	12
3.1.2 Sampling Technique.....	12
3.1.3 Sources of Data	13
3.1.4 Data Collection instrument	13

3.1.5 Limitations..... 13

CHAPTER FOUR..... 14

Findings and discussion analysing and interpretation.....15

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1: Age of respondents.....	14
Table 2: Sex of the respondents.....	15
Table 3: marital status of the respondents.....	15
Table 4: Highest qualification attained by the respondents.	16
Table 5: occupation of the respondents.....	16
Table 6: Awareness on Disarmament in Karamoja region	17
Table 7: Causes of Disarmament.....	17
Table 8: The Level of awareness on the Effects of disarmament and the community of Kotido Sub County.	18

CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, and scope of the study, significance of the study and research questions

1.1 Background of the study

In September 2004, H.E President Museveni rounded the re-launch of the Disarmament exercise, which is currently being conducted by the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces/UPDF. The concern regarding the sustainability of disarmament interventions led to the design of the KIDDP Karamoja Integration Disarmament Program. The KIDDP sought to integrate the concerns of a number of all stake holders who believed that there was inadequate consultation and also take in to account lessons learnt from the previous exercise.

The aim of Disarmament is to engage all the stake holders and the communities affected by the problem in the participatory process in order to achieve effective and sustainable disarmament. Unfortunately there was insufficient coordination of military type of Disarmament which did not stop the continuous road ambushes and internal raiding. After 2001 Presidential elections Disarmament required a new dimension in which the military took centre stage, as government sought to rid Karamoja from all illegal arms and ammunition.

Several years after Uganda became a British protectorate in 1894, Karamoja as a region remained un Administered by the British for long Because of the conditions in the region were not attracted for the production of cash crops like cotton and coffee to service the industries in London. Karamoja however, offered significant opportunities for trade in ivory and slaves by the Arabs, as the number of elephants reduced, the value of ivory increased and traders increasingly offered to exchange firearms for ivoryBarbar,19 64.} modern arms were exchanged for ivory and slaves which ignited the proliferation of arms in the region, the arms eased the process of acquiring stock by the Karamojongs who began raiding. it is urged that some of these traders who involved in raids wanted to appease the Karamojongs which intensified raids.Welch.1969.47 Barbar.1864.18observed the decision was made by the

British protectorate to conquer Karamoja because in military terms the British could no longer ignore Karamoja, lest they lose it to traders Barbra 1968.

Interclub raids were in Karamoja until 1955 when the first large raid, which resulted in the death of 22 people and rustling of 2000 heads of cattle, thereafter cross border raids began regular which prompted the deployment of a special force, Para military police in 1961 up to the time of independence in 1962, Disarmament was aimed at collecting all instruments of violence in Karamoja, mainly spears (**Mukuki Swahili**) this period is referred to as Ekaru a mukuki the year of the spear.

Post-independence government have been pre occupied with the end to establish control over Karamoja while Obote I government responded by ensuring administrative control over karamoja, Idi Amin regime of 1971 to 1979 maintained a military presence in the region. Idi Amin is remembered for attempting to introduce dress code where the wearing of traditional dress of sheets was outlawed. Since the karamojong had experience violence from the state, they embarked on the strategy of proceeding themselves from the state.

The guns that were acquired from the Arabs and the Abyansinas traders were supplemented by locally made called Amatida. These guns were used not only for defence purposes, but also for raiding. The turning point in armament in Karamoja was in 1979 after the overthrow of Idi Amin regime. The Karamojong broke in to 2nd Battalion Barracks in Moroto after it was abandoned and helped themselves to an unspecified amount of arms and ammunition. The scenario ushered in new dimensions in the politics of Karamoja. The massive armament in the region sparked off a series of unprecedented cattle raids that have continued to date. as a result of this new military might, the karamojongs turned their guns not only at each other but also to their neighbours, since then, the demand for guns has grown steadily and the region has provided market of the arms from the conflicts in Uganda, south Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia, estimates put the number of arms in the region to be 40,000 to 50,000 which means Kotido alone may have 10,000 guns.

The most consistent disarmament campaigns in the History of Karamoja started with the coming of the NRM government to power, between 1986 and 1999 the karamojong had intensified their raiding, which devastated much of Karamoja and their neighbouring districts. Due to pressure from neighbouring districts, the 6th parliament on 15th march 2000 passed a

resolution, ceiling for a comprehensive measure to tackle the tragic problems of cattle rustling and illicit of arms.

A disarmament exercises was formerly launched in December 2001. President Museveni who pitch camped at morulinga in Bokora County, Moroto District. Spear headed a political mobilization initiative. Involving government and local officials and leaders from Karamoja who transverse the entire region from county to county sensing the Karamoja about the essence of the exercise and persuaded them to hand in their guns, there were two district camping's in the first phase of disarmament namely the voluntary disarmament, which was launched on 2nd December 2001. state house issued a circular addressed to political leaders and the military outlining the guidelines for disarmament exercise. There was considerable enthusiasm for voluntary disarmament and general optimism that the program would help transform Karamoja from dependence on the gun. There was significant confidence shown by the local people including the kraal leaders, youth and women.

One month after, forceful disarmament was launched following the expiry of the extended deadline for voluntary on 15th February 2002, the UPDF were redeployed to deal with increased incursions from the Lord Resistance Army (LRA/Rebels in Northern Uganda under the operation of iron Fist. The troops that remained were no match for ravaging the warriors. This left those who surrendered their weapons at the mercy of those who did not disarm, the Pokot who fled to Kenya during disarmament returned and raided plans and Bokora head the Matheniko and Matheniko mounted raids to the Pian herds. The Dodoth raided Jie and matheniko Vise versa. The turkana intensified their incursions in to Matheniko areas, as far as Lorukumo in Rupa Sub County by the end of 2002, there was total mess in the entire region as raiding spread to Katakwi and Pader District (SNV and Pax Christi.2004:39.UHRC, 2004:77.)

The global perspective of disarmament is that, the glorification of light weapons and light weapons (SALW in Karamoja region is and malt faced one, necessitating a multi spectral stake holder approach, using a combination of measures applied simultaneously at different levels of action. Government, in 2004 PEAP recognised that Uganda cannot single headedly deal with the problem of cattle rustling and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, give the international and regional dimensions of the problems (Republic of Uganda.2004:105. At regional level, Uganda alongside, other states around the Karamoja

cluster including Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan signed the Nairobi declaration and Nairobi protocol articulate the communicates to tackle the problem through concerted regional action by the states in the horn of Africa. Within the Nairobi declaration and frame work for the comprehensive and coordinated action at national level.

In 2001 H.E President Yoweri Museveni recognised the lucrative international trade Gum Arabic which led to the signing of a co-operate firm work agreement on Gum Arabic development between the Ugandan governments and the United States of America (USA in May 2002, the aim of signing. The cooperate frame work agreement; mission was led to develop and export Gum Arabic to USA under the AGOA.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

The major strategy adopted in the revised disarmament program is one where the removal of illegal weapons is seen not as an end itself but as a means to an end. Apart from appropriate ways of disarmament interventions that support the rehabilitation of pastoral livelihoods disintegrated by years of virulent armed cattle raiding, as well as supporting the developing of viable alternative forms of productive employment that ensure sustainable livelihoods for the number of children in schools by mobilisation those in kraals to boarding schools.

Weapon collecting will be under taken within the context of peace building and conflict management limitations intended to address the root causes of not only conflict, but pervasive poverty in karamoja.this implies that actions for implementation during the planned Karamoja Integrated Disarmament development programs will range from the medium term and the long term. Various studied have identified that for factors which apart from conflict explain low education poor assets base and poor agricultural production (Republic of Uganda 2003).

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study was meant to establish the impact of disarmament on the socio economic wellbeing of people in Kotido sub-county in Kotido.

1.4 objectives of the study

- i. To assess the effects of disarmament on the socio economic well-being on people in Kotido sub county.
- ii. To find out if people of Kotido sub county have been disarmed.
- iii. To find the number of disarmed warriors who have alternative livelihoods.

- iv. To find the number of disarmed warriors who have handed in their guns.
- v. To find out what is the life of people of Kotido Sub County after disarmament.

1.5 Research Questions

How people from Kotido Sub County are responding to disarmament.

How are people responding towards handing over the guns?

What are the challenges faced by the people in Kotido during mobilisation of disarmed warriors to school.

1.6 Scope of the study

Content scope

The study was carried out in Kotido sub county Kotido district. The study will focus on the effects of disarmament on the socio economic well-being of people. The challenges faced by the disarmed warriors and peoples future without a gun.

Time scope

This period of study was chosen from 2013/2014.this period was chosen because of reports indicating the increased cattle rustling which prompted for the disarmament exercise.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study findings will help the disarmed people of Kotido to understand the benefits of handing over the gun, hence further encouraging them to other alternative live hood.

The study will help the government to plan well for development of education sector by understanding the challenges that disarmed warriors experienced during the disarmament exercises hence laying a foundation on which strategic measures to improve their livelihoods.

The study results can be used by future scholar as a source of reference in case they want to study a related research problem.

To the researcher, the study will help fulfil the requirements for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work and Social Administration of Kampala International University.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

For decades the Karamojong have been owned without which there cannot be meaningful development. Past experience has shown that uncoordinated disarmament intervention leads to insecurity and greater demand for arms. There is a risk of creating a power vacuum if disarmament is not equitable across all competing ethnic groups if the gun collection becomes over the end result of disarmament would be alternative means of livelihoods like income generating activities, education would be a priority and sustainable peace would be gained and on the other side the likely risks of impatience and over reaction rather than a systematically executed development programs of which disarmament is a component.

In this chapter, the researcher reviewed literature related to effects of disarmament in Kotido Sub County, definition of disarmament, types of disarmament and the relationship between disarmament and its effects on the social economic wellbeing of people

2.1 Definition of key word

2.1.1 Definition of Disarmament

Is the process of removing illegal arms from individuals who are illegally handling them through forceful or peaceful means by military, especially UPDF for the case of Uganda.

Disarmed youth. These are people who have surrendered their gun to the government.

2.1.2 Types of Disarmaments

Voluntary Disarmament.

This was formally launched by the government on the 2nd December 2001 due to pressure from politicians in the neighbouring districts which lasted up to 2nd January 2002. President Museveni pitched camp in morulinga at Bokora County in Napak District and traversed the entire region to spear head the political mobilisation initiative involving local official and leaders from Karamoja. The president moved the whole region sensitising the karamojongs the essence of the exercise and persuading them to hand in their guns. This one month voluntary disarmament exercise paved way for forceful disarmament.

Forceful Disarmament.

Forceful disarmament was launched on 15th February 2002 following the expiry of the extended deadline of voluntary disarmament, most of the regular troops that had been deployed in Karamoja were at the beginning of March 2002 redeployed to deal with the incursions from the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) rebels in northern Uganda under operation Iron Fist. The two Brigades of regular troops and eight Battalions that were left behind could not effectively undertake Disarmament, since the response of voluntary disarmament had waned with time and intra-clan raiding and revenge raiding in Karamoja intensified. By the end of 2002 the Karamojong raiding activities had spread to several neighbouring districts including Pader, Katakwi. By the end of November 2003, government had collected a total of 10,000 guns and it believed that not all guns had been handed, it believed that the warriors continued to re-arm themselves from the neighbouring countries and internal sources.

The factors that led to the disarmament exercise.

Armed conflict in Karamoja posed a security threat, Karamoja shares Uganda's international borders with Sudan and Kenya in the north-eastern part of the country. According to the constitution of Uganda 1995 section 209(a) mandates the UPDF to preserve and defend the territorial integrity of Uganda. Due to these porous international borders, trafficking of small arms and light weapons is hard to stamp out, and is responsible for the internal security.

Cattle rustling among the Karamojong ethnic clans intensified insecurity which claimed many lives of people on the roads and in the neighbouring districts the Karamojongs misused their guns for grabbing away animals and raping women causing serious insecurity using their guns, which gave pressure to the government to think of the disarmament program.

The Link between Disarmament and Poverty in Kotido

In 2004 a baseline survey for Northern Uganda Social Action Fund was conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and published in 2006 statistics abstracts; found that 70% of the population in the 18 districts in the NUSAF region were living below poverty line. Poverty was much higher in the rural areas (73%) compared to the urban areas (43%). At the sub-regional level, poverty was less pronounced higher in Teso region (66%) and most pronounced is Karamoja region (82%) followed by Acholi sub-region (73%). Looking at Kotido as a district, poverty intensified with a mean consumption per adult equivalent to UGX 62,000 per month, this means that people in Kotido sub-county are living below poverty line.

Effects of Disarmament

The existence of wide spread disdain towards forceful disarmament led to violent clashes between the warriors and the UPDF soldiers which claimed life of both sides.

This called for approaches that go beyond the physical collection of arms already in illegal circulation but it resulted to the implementation of a holistic and long term multi sectoral program that is addressing human security issues in a comprehensive and suitable manner.

The community participation in the disarmament exercise created a big impact in collection of small arms and light weapons, which resulted in only Kotido collection of about 10.000 guns.

In some operation weaknesses of cordon and search and disarm, there were gross human rights violations were investigated by government and found to be, baseless or largely exaggerated. in some instances where the allegations were proved correct, and that were largely individual actions by culprits who were promptly disciplined by UPDF.

Lack of sectoral and cross border coordination. Line ministries were instructed to budget for disarmament activities in their programmes; this was not done as most of them had already made commitment.

Inside the actions the development of Karamoja, government has also emphasised the importance of the economic transformation in Karamoja, which is inhabited by a population that mainly depends on cattle not only have to survive in harsh conditions but also lack requisite production assets (Republic of Uganda, 2004a).a draft strategic plan for Karamoja was developed in January 2003.this plan was reviewed and ,according to the revised 2004 PEAP, economic transformation for Karamoja involved building on and understanding, rather than simply replacing, the existing way of life of pastoralism. This was spearheaded by government and several development partners through a number of several interventions.

Although poverty remains widespread in Karamoja, government has invested significant amount of public resources to achieve development targets in different sectors. Public sector investment has also been complemented development interventions by international development partners (bi-lateral and multi-lateral) as well as international and national NGOs in different sectors.

Since 1999, government implemented the water for production initiative to increase water coverage for both livestock and humans, a number of interventions were undertaken.

Provisions of safe water sources (mainly boreholes) to support the strategic deployment of UPDF and the near communities.

Education was seen as the main way of breaking recruitment of young boys in warrior-hood. Despite significant government interventions to improve education in Karamoja through the universal primary education (UPE), a classroom construction through school facility grant (SFG) and support from World food programme (WFP), has continued to support the school feeding programme, Kotido remains the least literate district in the region.

Alternative basic education for Karamoja (ABEK) was introduced in Karamoja and Kotido in a particular to bridge the gap between the rigid formal education delivery arrangement and the semi nomadic pastoral lifestyle where house hold economies lies substantially on roles fulfilled by the children. ABEK was intended to provide flexible education for those who could not have the opportunity to go to school or dropped out. One of the ABEK centres are located in Kotido sub county in the parish called Lokitelaebu.

Mobility is critical for all interventions in Kotido Sub County to succeed, especially security and development. For example following the completion of Kanawat Lotanyat road and Kanawat kangorok 56 kilometer road, incursions of raiders in to Kanawat had significantly reduced. Raids had increased in areas where the roads are bad.

In the health sector, health seeking behaviours of the Karimojong are influenced by a combination of socio cultural and climate factors, which are complicated by the high prevalence of the armed conflict. Much of the support to the health sector has been from the government through the primary health care conditional grants to districts, used for routine delivery of health services. MOH and some partners have been working to developing an appropriate health service delivery to the nomadic population, based on Nomadic Community health workers.

In agricultural sector, 70 million was sent to Kotido Sub County for implementing NAADS program, NAADS are being provided for farmers institutional development to enable farmers get organised. Resources are also being provided for advisory services on the basis of which farmers can hire private sector providers.

DISARMAMENT EXERCISE

In the bid to curb the problem of cattle rustling in Karamoja, the government of Uganda is currently pursuing the disarmament exercise in the region. This started in mid-2006 has reported by the intercity press and later by the new vision .however has the program went on the united nations development program halted the disarmament program in Karamoja in responds to human rights abuses in the parallel forcible disarmament programs carried out by the Uganda Peoples Defence Force. There were reports of atrocities and many civil victims of disarmament, as the Army forces and warriors' clashed. Apparently, the army applied heavy weaponry against the "Manyatas" (villages) where firearms are suspected regardless of women, elder and children inhabitants. However the information level and quality is very scares, though. Some sources say that such reports have been greatly exaggerated and that currently the disarmament program is showing positive effect on the current economic activity in the region thus reducing on the activity of cattle rustling, road ambushes and improving on the livelihoods of the karamojong.

Further other strategies are also being employed to curb down the activity of cattle rustling such as peace talks both amongst the various karamojong communities as well as the neighbouring regions. Eradicating of poverty levels, education of people for instance Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) and establishment of alternative sources of livelihoods like trade, Agriculture amongst others are also being employed to curb the devastating phenomenon of cattle rustling.

Executive summary.

The revision of the disarmament program was commissioned by the office of the prime minister (OPM) in September 2006.the overall aim of the disarmament programme is to promote conditions for human security, recovery and development in the region and particularly in Kotido sub county, and to formulate a course of action that will define interventions by government and other stake holders.

The revision of the disarmament program entailed facilitating abroad stakeholder's consultation process on the proposal actions, strategies, principles and coordination mechanisms, on the basis of which a series of the proposals, recommendations and action plans for inclusion in the revised disarmament program. The above views and proposals we recollected from government ministries, Karamoja parliamentary group, district local

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.

4.0 Introduction

Introduction in this chapter the research represent the analysis and interpreted the finding of the study. The findings are based on data collected using questionnaires interviews and observation for the purpose of easy understanding and discussion, the finding were represented with the help of the simple tables and percentages and were appropriate, the researcher made use of verbatim quote from the respondents and informal conversation held at one point in time.

The result of the study are presented, analysed and interpreted according to the research questions that was set to provide answers for, and this may include

Are the causes of disarmament in Kotido Sub County?

What are the effects of disarmament to the people of Kotido Sub County?

What are the challenges faced by the people during the disarmament exercise in Kotido sub county

The background information of the respondent.

The background information study addressed were gender, age, categories, highest qualification attained, marital status and others the responds on the background information are summarised in the table below.

Table 1: Age of respondents.

Age range	frequency	Percentage %
15-24	13	16
25-49	42	53
50+	25	31
total	80	100

Source: primary data

February 2015

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents who participated in the study were between the age of 25-49, followed by 50+ above and majority was the range of 15-24.

Table 2: Sex of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage%
Male	55	68.75
Female	25	31.25
Total	80	100

Source: primary Data

February 2015

The table 2. Shows that out of 80% respondents that participated in the study, majority were male with the score of 68.75% since they are the most sex that were disarmed and minority of female with the rate of 31.25%.

Table 3: marital status of the respondents.

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage%
Single	17	21.25
Married	42	52.5
Divorced	8	10
Widowed	10	12.5
Cohabiting	3	3.75
Others	0	0.0
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data February 2015

The table 3 above indicate that most of the respondents above were married with the score of 52.5% followed by the single with the 21.5%, and minority were divorcees 10%,widowed 12.5%,cohabiting 3.75% and finally others with no score 0.0%

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage%
Peasants	66	82.5
Traders	10	12.5
Others	4	5
Total	80	100

Table 4: Highest qualification attained by the respondents.

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage%
Primary	22	27.5
Secondary	38	47.5
University, Institution	20	25
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data February 2015

The table above indicates the majority of the respondents had attained secondary education with the scores of 47.5% followed by those who went to the university, institution with the score of 20% with the minority of respondents who participated attained primary education with 25%.

Table 4: occupation of the respondents

Sources: Primary Data February 2015

The table 5 above indicate that the majority of respondents who participated in the study were peasants they scored 82.5% followed by traders 12.5% and the minority were others with 5%

Table 5: Awareness on Disarmament in Karamoja region

Awareness on Disarmament	Frequency	Percentage%
Disarmament program	10	12.25
Education(ABEK)	42	52.5
Branding of Animals	17	21.25
Peace talks	11	13.75
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data February 2015

The above table shows that all the respondents agree that the information they got about disarmament depends on different people, example ABEK is 52.5% meaning they know much about Disarmament in Karamoja and this were men because they were victims of cattle rusting and cordon and search. Disarmament program 12.5% they hear about cattle rustling, Branding of animals 21.25% and this may include those who stay in urban areas known as Kotido town, peace talks 13.75%.

Table 6: Causes of Disarmament

Causes of Disarmament	Frequency	Percentage
Cattle rustling	10	12.5
Illegal guns	59	73.75
Road Ambushes	8	10
Economic and social demands	3	3.75
Total	80	100

Source: Primary data February 2015

The above table indicate that the highest percentage really understand the causes of Disarmament in Kotido sub county in Kotido district Kotido sub county being illegal guns with 73.75%,cattle rustling with 12.5%,road ambushes 3.75% and then economic and social demands scored 3.75%.these are the causes of disarmament in Kotido sub county.

Table 7: The Level of awareness on the Effects of disarmament and the community of Kotido Sub County.

Effects of disarmament	Frequency	Percentage
Food insecurity	42	53
Loss of lives	25	31
Presence of illegal guns	10	16
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data February 2015

The above table indicate the level of awareness especially on the effects of disarmament to the people and the community of Kotido Sub County where by those who have said that food

insecurity scored 53% meaning they now the effects of disarmament to the people and those who said loss of lives 31% and those who said presence of illegal guns are 16%.

The below picture shows raiders preparing to go for raiding



4.2.2 The picture below shows cattle raids by Jie from Rupa sub-county village and recovered by the local government authority in 2012.



The picture 2 below shows cattle raided by Rupa Sub country from Turkana, Bokora, Jie and Loyoro.



CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

5.1 Summary of the findings.

Despite several attempts by the government, policy makers, colonial periods and the National Resistant government (NRM) to control cattle rustling in Kotido sub county,jie county Kotido district, the Karamojong today still own and trade in small arms and light weapons which has led to continuous raids among different groups, for example the Dodoth who are bordering Kotido sub county from the north and the Turkana bordering Jie from the East.

This study therefore generally is aimed at analysing the causes for disarmament from Karamoja and Kotido Sub County in particular so as to curb the problem of cattle rustling and small arms proliferation.

The study established that lack of harmonised disarmament of small arms and light weapons, limited engagement of customary institutions in peace and security matters, border disputes and poor relationships between the military and the local communities has led to continuous raids among people of Kotido Sub County.

The study further established that the involvement of civil society leaders including religious and faith leaders is the best option to use to revise the disarmament program which later reduced raids in Kotido Sub County in Jie county Kotido district.

Alternative employment opportunities and establishment of an effective legal and policing system are the other strategies proposed for effective disarmament exercise in the area of Kotido sub county Jie county Kotido district.

In addition, the study also established an effective legal and policing system in the best option to reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, avoid raids in Kotido Sub County, Kotido district. And this can be done by the by launching a joint ground and air operation by Uganda and Kenya to recover illegal arms and establishment of civil military operation centres are other strategies proposed in borders of Uganda and Kenya. That is to say Jie from Kotido and the Turkana from Kenya bordering Panyangara and Nakapelimoru sub counties

5.3 Conclusions

Disarmament program in pastoral areas of Karamoja especially in Kotido Sub County failed among questions remained unanswered why this is the trend, the karamojong still hold guns and their region is still prone to insecurity and consequently under developed.

This is because amongst the turkana of Kenya who boarder Jie in the East of Nakapelimoru sub county, warriors still own Ak47 rifle has walking sticks, and the Kenyan government has tried to disarm but failed.

The continuous border conflicts amongst the "ATEKER" communities especially the Turkana of Kenya, the Jie of Kotido, the Dodoth of Kaabong and the matheniko of Moroto and the Toposa of south Sudan have been attacking each other in several occasions and hence making raids and revenge continuous in the region and insecurity leading to death of innocent people.

The study was informed from by the theoretical perspective that for effective disarmament to take place there should voluntary and involuntary methods and techniques these perspectives make a number of theoretical premises for voluntary disarmament assume co-operation from the armed, which is not the case in Karamoja, the armed men in Karamoja may hide the guns from Government and voluntary disarmament may involve government to providing iron sheets and ox-plough to whoever surrendered their weapons to government.

For the case of Karamoja use of arm has not been effective since Amin's regime, the establishment of the civil cooperation centres independent from the military under the NRM administration has reduced some tension.

5.4 Recommendation

In the absence of adequate government of Uganda and arms control in Karamoja. Small arms will continue to be the chalice for the communities for protection from internal and external threats, civil society organisations should support campaigns through workshops, seminars and other forums in embracing disarmament as a way of curbing cattle rustling and small arms proliferation.

The poor relationship between the local communities and the military needs to be enhance the formation of civil military cooperation centres and therefore timely this together with the establishment of the Local Defence units (LDU) ensured the disarmament exercise goes on smoothly.

Thirdly, in order to mitigate the limited engagement of customary institutions in peace and security matters, these institution of governance, especially the institutions of senior elders should be re- inverted, government through the office of the prime minister should in collaboration with development partners in Karamoja work with local civil society organisation that have developed indigenous ways of collaborating with these traditional institutions to involve and develop available minimum programme for peace building in Karamoja. The office in charge of Karamoja region should harmonise the customary traditional government system with the modern public administration legal system.

Fourthly, they local community have suggested that branding of animal is very important so that whose animals are stolen or raided to other areas they can easily be identified and this will help in the recovering of the animals hence avoiding conflicts and misunderstandings among the different communities, branding may involve giving signs to animals according to different communities in terms of letters or numbers for people to identify their animals or cattle easily and knowing that they belong to such community or individual.

Reference

1. Daily nations newspaper of Thursday May 15th 2008
2. Uganda Human Rights commission, Karamoja Disarmament: Human Rights at stake? Monthly magazine, Vol.V No.4 September 2002
3. Adwok- Nyaba and Peter, Otim (2001) "cross boarder pastoral conflict: case study of Kenya-Sudan-Uganda boarder sub region". A report of the study commissioned by IGAD conflicts early warning
4. 2006c:Beliefs in Guns and Warlords: freeing Karamojong identity from Africanize theory African identities 4/2:269-86
5. Pax, Christi (2004), breaks the circle of violence, building local capacity for peace and development in Karamoja, Uganda, Kampala SNV.
6. 2007c: Globalisation trends or identities through time? The Lounge Duree in Karamoja(1) Ethnography Journal of East African studies 1/3:466-83
7. Mifugo program launch, cattle rustling in Karamoja region of North Eastern Uganda(790 words)by Lorika Darlington-ADOL
8. Kaduli,Stephen Charles(2008),forced migration in Karamoja Uganda(December 12).Available at SSRN:<http://ssrn.com/abstract=1315237>
9. <http://www.issafrica.org>
10. Monitor publications Ltd,Daily Monitor September 30th 2005
11. Monitor Publication Ltd,Daily Monitor September 23rd 2005
12. Monitor Publications Ltd,Daily Monitor October 13th 2007
13. Secondary Data review of the Karamojong conflict by Akonyu Stephen,September 2005

Appendix 1: *Research Questionnaire form*

The questioner is intended to find out the causes of Disarmament on livelihood of the karamojong, a case study in Kotido sub county Kotido district and the possible ways to put forward to fight such phenomena in karamoja. you are humbly selected to participate by contributing the study to the effects of Disarmament. All the information given will be solely used with the strong confidence for research purpose only.

SECTION A

Background characteristics of respondents

In this part of the questionnaire, please tick the appropriate answer.

1. Age

a) 15-24

☐

b) 25-49

☐

c) 50+

☐

2. Sex of respondents

a) Male

☐

b) Female

☐

3. What is your marital status?

a) Single

☐

b) Married

☐

c) Divorced

☐

d) Widowed

☐

e) Cohabiting

☐

f) Others

☐

4. What is your education level?

a) None

☐

b) Primary

☐

c) Secondary

☐

d) Vocational

☐

e) Tertiary/university

☐

5. What is your occupation?

a) Peasant

b) Trader

c) others

SECTION B:

Questions about disarmament

NO/s	Question to the respondents	L	H	SH
1	Are you aware about disarmament in Karamoja?			
2	What do you understand by the causes of disarmament?			
3	Are you aware of the impact of disarmament to the development of Karamoja			
4	What is your level of agreement to the proposal strategies for disarmament exercise in Karamoja, Kotido sub county?			
5	Total Number of respondents			

6. The following are the causes of Disarmament in Kotido Sub County

a) Cattle Rustling

b) Presents of illegal arms

c) Road ambushes

d) None of the above

The table below shows the number of respondents on the effects of disarmament in Kotido Sub County.

No/s	Respondents	L	H	SH
1	People who accepted cattle rustling as the cause of disarmament			
2	Those who said availability of guns is a cause of disarmament			
3	People who believe that road ambushes are the cause of disarmament			
4	Those who said none of the above are the causes of cattle rustling			

7. Which of the following are the most effects of disarmament exercise in karamoja region?

a) Loss of lives

- b) Underdevelopment
- c) Disunity
- d) None of the them

The table below shows effects of disarmament exercise in Karamoja in Kotido Sub County

No/s	The number of respondents on the effects of Disarmament	L	H	SH
1	Those who aid Disarmaments has resulted in to loss of lives and property			
2	People who accepted that Disarmament led to underdevelopment in Kotido sub county			
3	Those who contributes that disarmament has led to disunity			
4	People who disagree that none of the above are the effects			

8. What are some of the challenges faced by people in Kotido Sub County during the disarmament exercise?

- a) Language barrier
- b) Low turn up for Disarmament
- c) Insecurity
- d) Poor infrastructure
- e) All of them above

No/s	Respondents on the challenges of Disarmament exercise	L	H	SH
1	Those who said language barrier is a challenge			
2	People who agreed that low turn up for disarmament is the most challenge			
3	Those who accepted that insecurity as a challenge			
4	People who said that poor infrastructure is a challenge			
5	Those who said all the above are correct challenges			

9. The following are strategies to the disarmament exercise in Karamoja, Kotido Sub County.

- a) Education awareness
- b) Peace talks
- c) Commitment of local leaders
- d) Cordon and search

No/s	Respondents on the strategic remedy	L	H	SH
1	Those who accepted that education awareness is a solution to disarmament			
2	People who agreed that peace talks can be a strategy to disarmament			
3	Those who think commitments of local leaders is a strategy to disarmament exercise			
4	People who think cordon and search is a good strategy to disarmament exercise			

Appendix II Time Frame

The section comprises of research instrument such as the work plan, Budgets shown below

Work plan

ACTIVITIES	PERIODS		
	November ,2014	December,2014	Jan – Feb, 2015
Propasal writing			
Submission research proposal			
Pilot testing tools and training of research assistants			
Field work			
Analysis of data collecte from the field			
Submission of the final report.			

APENDIX IV

The map

The map below shows karamoja region in Uganda



26