

**THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN RESETTLEMENT  
PROGRAMME IN NORTHERN UGANDA: A CASE OF MOROTO  
COUNTY LIRA DISTRICT**

**BY  
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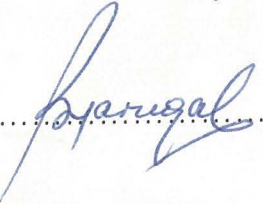
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## APPROVAL

This work was presented to the School of Postgraduate Studies Kampala International University with my approval as the supervisor.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations.
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons.
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces.
WFP	World Food Programme.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund.
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations.
OPM/DDPR	Office of the Prime Minister Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees.
CBOs	Community Based Organisations.
CPAR	Canadian Physicists for Aid and Refugees.
WHO	World Health Organizations.
LC	Local Council
AAH	Action against Hunger
GoU	Government of Uganda.
SA	Salvation Army
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
CHWs	Community Health Workers.
ECD	Early Childhood Development
YSO	Youth Social Work Organization
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory and Services.
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
LGDP	Local Government Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CCSO	Community Coping Support Organization

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was specifically designed to assess the role of Civil Society Organisations in the resettlement Programme in northern Uganda, taking Moroto County as a case study. This particular part of Uganda had registered a large number of IDPs. This provides palatable ground for data collection in lieu of the role of CSOs in resettlement programme.

The study focuses on the contributions made by the CSOs in the resettlement programme in Moroto County. It further seeks to identify the various initiatives made by the local communities as a response to the resettlement. The challenges that the CSOs and local communities go through have been thoroughly attended to. A number of related literatures were reviewed on different themes such as; the Contributions of CSOs, local community initiatives and challenges faced by CSOs and local communities.

The researcher applied quantitative methods of data collection supplemented by qualitative. The main methods of data collection were by use of questionnaires, observation, interview and documentation. Data was guided by research questions, objectives and theoretical framework under three main themes; local community initiatives, role of CSOs and challenges faced. A sample population of 114 were selected from the two sub-counties of Apala and Aloï whose total population is 22,412

The study findings indicate that, despite the enormous contributions made by the CSOs in resettlement programme, in Moroto, a lot more is still demanded if the returnees (former IDPs) are to resume their normal lives. The local community initiatives should be encouraged. Besides that, government of Uganda should hasten the Juba Peace Talk since this will bring confidence to the people and assurance of peace and security.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the study

The political stability of an area is quite important if any meaningful development is to take place. This is what has been lacking in most parts of northern Uganda for the last two decades. Uganda as a country has experienced a number of problems in the post independence era. The northern part of the country however, appears to have had the largest share of these problems. The problems tend to be multi dimensional ranging from drought, famine, diseases to political conflicts (Walter Kalin 2000). The Kony led rebellion in northern Uganda has been a major stumbling block to peace in most parts of northern Uganda at least for the last two decades.

Adwok Nyaba (2002) observed that clan, state; ethnics are ubiquitous in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Regions. The resolutions of these conflicts and hence peace making in the region are intricately inter woven with the concepts and practice of respect for human rights, justice, rule of law, democracy and social progress and economic development. It is worth noting that most of these conflicts emanate from the state failure to respect rights of citizens and to provide justice and equity in the distribution of resources. This paper therefore seeks to provide redress to some of the socio economic and political impediments that for long has loomed this part of the north (Lira district). The 1994 Rwanda genocide depicts such situations where many innocent citizens apart from being ruthlessly and brutally murdered fled for their lives in which Uganda hosted to some.

It is thus imperative to note that the people of Northern Uganda for the last two decades have been subjected to untold suffering as a result of political insurgency propagated by the rebel commander Joseph Kony and his Lord Resistance Army (LRA) group. This was a rebel group that resisted against the government of Uganda since 1986. The rebellion captured international attention

negatively especially its inhuman activities. The districts of Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, and some parts of Soroti and Katakwi are the most affected. LRA activities have been quite devastating to the local community and the country at large. Lira district, which is part of the grand northern Uganda, could not thus survive the wrath of the LRA atrocities. This situation was punctuated with gross loss of lives, rape, abduction, child soldiers, cutting of limbs, ears, noses, torching down houses inter alia, with over one million people displaced from their places of habitual residence.

It is upon this backdrop that the Government of Uganda responded by opening up countless protected internally displaced peoples (IDPs) camps within the affected area as a positive gesture to resettle the wondering population whose security could not be guaranteed within their areas of origin. Although a similar incidence did occur in western Uganda, this was at least quickly and timely suppressed by the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF). As for Northern Uganda the situation seems to have taken a deferent dimension. Such conditions led to an automatic dissection of the country with the Southern enjoying relative peace while the north suffering all unimaginable atrocities. The condition in the camps is quite appalling. It is characterized by lack of clean and safe water, poor health and sanitation, poor education facilities, food insecurity, let alone the constant threats and raids by the same LRA. This has been epitomized by the 2004 sudden attack on internally displaced persons in Bar-lonyo camp in Ogur sub-county, Lira district. This episode saw over 200 internally displaced people massacred, propelling a large demonstration by the Langi community of Apac and Lira as a positive gesture against the suffering of the people whose security the government have failed to safeguard.

According to the International Commission of Jurists (1996) it is the role of government to respect both civil and political rights as well as the economic, social and cultural rights of all her citizens. In spite of this obligation, the government of Uganda has for the last two decades been reluctant to declare

Northern Uganda a disaster zone, even when the signs reflect the truth on the ground. Perhaps if it were declared a disaster zone; it would have gained international recognition prompting heavy deployment of assistance in the name of security and development programme in the area. The area could have been far rehabilitated saving the population from the stigma of poverty, diseases and other social evils emanating from insurgency.

Mugabe (2001) argues that, Africa's struggle since independence is located around peace, unity and stability. Unfortunately, Northern Uganda remains the grip of one of the world's most serious protection crisis (Donor News, 2005). It can be argued that the government of Uganda has almost failed to live to the expectations of universal standard where the observance of human rights is reflected. It has not mobilized an effective strategy for humanitarian protection in the region. It is no doubt that humanitarian support and relief is primary if the local people are to be expunged from the wrath of this rebellion. Chairman LCV of Gulu district Norbert Mao castigated such NGOs for not being practical in helping the people (Ajwang Jane 2007)

The International Humanitarian law argues that, it's absolutely correct to postulate that the state holds the responsibility to protect the citizens and to create such conditions of non-violence and dignity. Development partners, international agencies and civil society organizations have played an instrumental role in bringing hope to the people of Northern Uganda. WFP, UNICEF, Medecins Sans Frontiers, ASB, German Agro, and other national and local NGOs have been instrumental in providing food security, tools and implements, seeds, health and nutrition program and, feeder road reconstruction. These and many others gave "*life*" to the displaced, now resettled at their cradle land, save for the intrusion of the cattle rustlers who have again pushed the population of Okwang and Olilim sub counties back to the camps. However, a number of NGOs have also been lampooned for extorting money from the local people. These are quack/ brief case NGOs whose intention is not to help the

people but to swell their wallets taking advantages of the suffering people in the area.

With the looming poverty, corruption in all state apparatus, deliberate isolation as well as lack of initial capital, resettlement may remain a nightmare to the former IDPs. It is upon that background and the fact that civil society organizations have a good relationship with communities and local councils (Nsibambi, 2000) their involvement remains a necessary tool. It is only unfortunate that most NGOs are not delivering as expected, many are corrupt, and instead of assisting the people they collect money from in the name of registration. That is why; this study seeks to examine the role of civil society organizations in the resettlement programme in Northern Uganda with particular focus tuned to Moroto County.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

For two decades, the population of Lira district has been unstable; many vacated their homesteads for camps. Most economic activities had been grossly interrupted. A number of youths were abducted, others forced into child soldiers. The once cooperative societies were shattered and cattle keeping that once was the main socio economic activity was exacerbated by the Karamojong rustlers who raided virtually all the animals from the area. The Kony led activity substantively aggravated the problem of the people. The number of orphans is quite worrisome and levels of social services (Education, Health) remain a vital need among the affected communities.

Over 120.000 people in Lira district were displaced and resettled in various camps created within the municipality. This was as a result of the continued attacks on the people of Lira district by the Lord Resistance Army. A brief look at Moroto county reveals that many people were displaced and housed in over 18 camps while others into Lira municipality, youths paraded the streets of Lira with virtually nothing to do to earn a living especially the displaced persons. Apala and Ogor sub-counties were more frequently attacked by the rebels, a situation

that saw many people killed in Barlonyo camp and a number of houses burnt down in Apala and elsewhere.

The conditions in the IDP camps are appalling. Most women were left widows with a number of orphans to look after. Such conditions are quite palatable for the spread of HIV/AIDS. No proper means of protecting those who are suffering from sexually transmitted diseases. There is thus deterioration in health and many children have died due to malnutrition.

If this population is going back to their cradle and the fact that government seems to be inadequately armed in terms of basic needs requirement, the role of civil society organizations can not be side lined. It is upon this dichotomy that the study focuses on conducting examination of the role civil Society organizations will play and are playing in the wake of Resettlement programmes in Northern Uganda.

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

The general objective of the study was to examine the role of civil society organizations in resettlement programmes with specific reference to Moroto County Lira district.

### **1.4 Specific Objectives.**

The study specifically sought to:

1. Evaluate the local community initiatives towards resettlement Programme in Moroto County.
2. Analyze the contributions made by civil society organizations in the Resettlement programme in Moroto county Lira district.
3. Identify the challenges faced by the Civil Society Organizations and local communities in the resettlement programme.



### **1.5 Research Questions**

1. What are the local community initiatives towards the resettlement Programme in Moroto County?
2. Are there any interventions made by the civil society organizations for the returnees in Moroto County?
3. What challenges do civil society organizations and local communities face in the resettlement programme?
4. Are there programs instituted by the CSOs for the sustainability of resettlement projects in Moroto County?

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

This study was conducted from Moroto county-Lira district, Lango sub region in Northern Uganda. It covered a period between 1990-2007. The study was designed to assess the interventions made by the civil society organizations in Moroto County towards resettlement programme. It further pays attention to the local community innovations in addressing the problems faced by the people of Moroto County as a result of the insurgency in the north. More to that, the study focuses at identifying the challenges that civil society organizations and local communities face in the resettlement programme in Moroto County. The study was held in two sub counties of Apala and Aloi. These areas had manufactured a lot of displaced persons and for long no special attention has been granted.

### **1.8 Significance of the study**

This study is significant in a number of ways and to various people in various capacities. The study provides guided knowledge and information and thus widens the scope and understanding of the researcher in the field of experience vis-à-vis socio- economic life of the people.

In the field of academic, the study tends to add on to the existing pool of knowledge in academic progress. This of necessity enhances progressive experience and techniques in analyzing and evaluating the challenges within the world around us. The study no doubt provides a wealth of information that shall be used by policy makers to design and initiate better means of handling the local community problems. It shall also provide guided knowledge fresh from the field that can be tested and retested and thus useful to other researchers preceding this as benchmark.

### **1.9 Theoretical Framework**

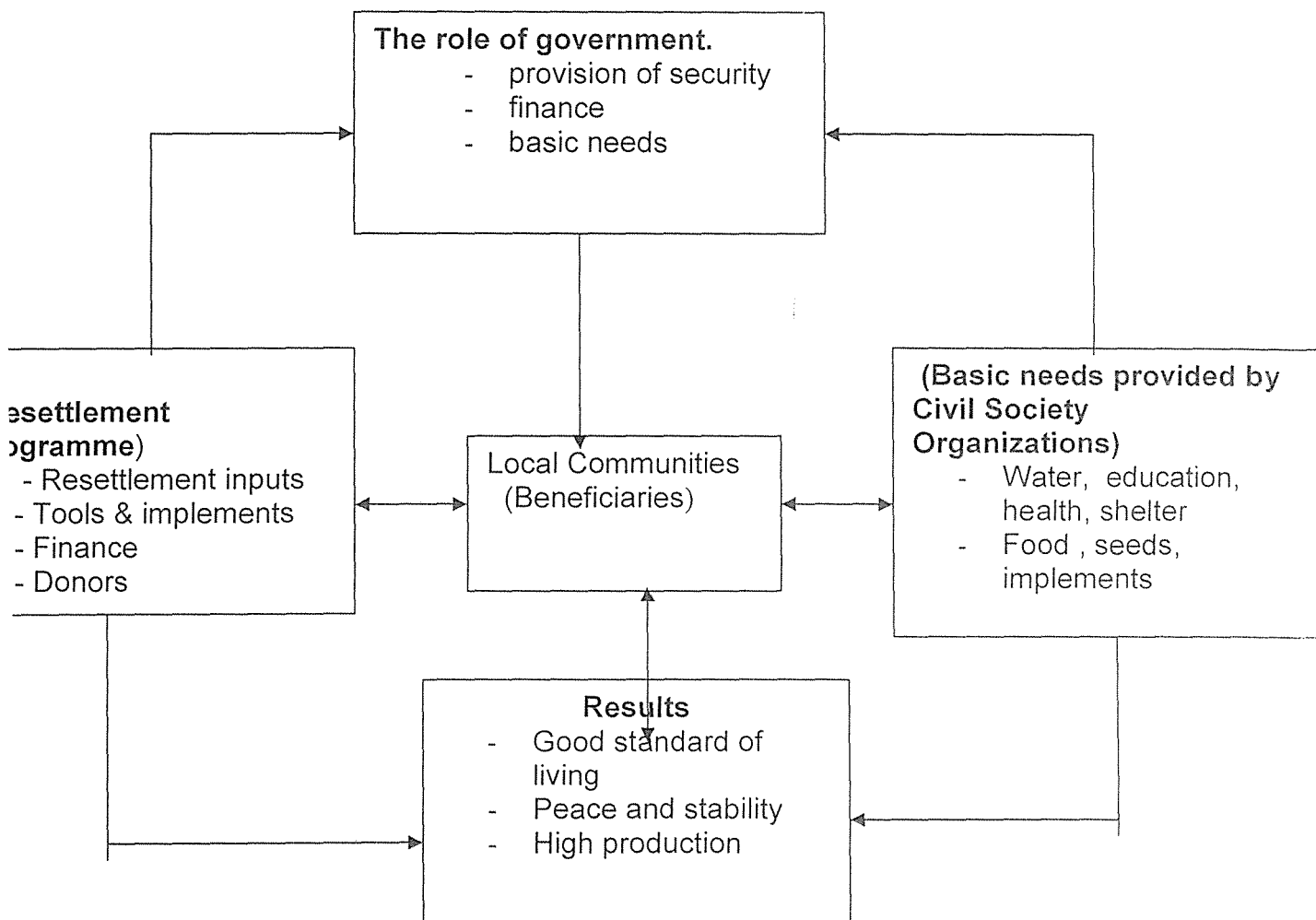
This study was based on the Basic Needs Approach to development (Frances Stewart et al) in which they argued that the approach gives priority to meeting the basic needs of all the people. They always include such needs as the fulfillment of certain standards of nutrition (food and water), and the universal provision of the health and education services. This also covers other material needs like shelter and clothing, and non-material needs such as employment, participation and political liberty.

The approach best suits the on-going study because the people of Northern Uganda seem to be living under such conditions which require strategic interventions in the areas of food, shelter, health, education, security inter-alia which are essential during the resettlement programme. It is upon that background that the role of civil society organizations were examined using the Basic Needs Approach parameters stipulated herein.

### **1.10 Conceptual Framework**

Under this framework, efforts have been judged to show the relationship between independent and dependent variables in the atmosphere of intervening variables. Results show that there is a pre-supposition that all actors need to join hands if the programme is to succeed. The success of the resettlement scheme is depended upon the role played by the Civil Society Organizations. It is also believed that if the Civil Society Organizations play their roles well, coupled with the local community initiatives, plus the contribution of the government, good result will be seen and thus the success of the resettlement program.

**Figure 1.1: Conceptual Model**



The Success of the resettlement programme depends on the role played by the CSOs in the provision of basic needs like water, training, education, health, food security, tools and implements. If the CSOs play their role well, then the local community will benefit from them. The Role of the CSOs can be affected by the government especially in the provision of security. The cooperation of the CSOs, government, Local communities and the resettlement programme itself will lead to good result

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Civil Society Organizations and Resettlement Programme.**

##### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter was designed to explore frameworks pertaining to civil society organizations and the concomitant role they play in the society. The chapter was also designed to examine literatures from various angles on civil society organizations and resettlement and points out the innovations made by the community as a positive gesture to redressing the challenges they are going through.

##### **2.2 Civil Society Organizations**

There was a need to look at some means of social mobilization that incorporate the roles of the state and Civil Society. Similarly there was also a need to define clearly the roles and responsibilities of the "social partners" within the private sector, state and civil society. Civil Society Organizations much as it operates outside the government spheres; its relationship with the state is quite primary for the implementation of their projects. However there exists a serious dichotomy between the two. For the purposes of this study, all attention was geared towards civil societies and the concomitant roles they play in the resettlement exercise in northern Uganda.

The World Council of Churches (1994) defines civil society as that part of society which operates outside the framework of the state, that create a conducive environment for articulating its interests to influence socio-economic and political processes for the benefit of society. It is upon this backdrop that effort was vested to ensure that the returnees and the people of northern Uganda regain there peace.

According to Daherndolf R (1995) civil society are the associations in which we conduct our lives and which owe their existence and initiatives than the state. This study determined the magnitude of such existence and initiatives in the realm of resettlement programme in Lira.

Mamdani (1995) defines civil society as that which is not the state. To him, they include NGOs (Non-Governmental organizations), the African family, youth value systems, gender issues and ethics which the study will explore their contribution towards resettlement success.

Intrac NGO (1993) states that civil society is loosely defined as a collection of diverse organizational forms that exist outside the state and the market. It argues that some are politically active and in dialogue within or in opposition to, the state, while others aim at supplying segments of society with social services not provided by the state. The least category merit-mentioned when it comes to examining the nature of social services supplied during resettlement times.

John Keane (2004) viewed CSOs from a global perspective as, a movement, whose activists specialized in publishing their experiences and applying their campaigning skills in particular policy areas as diverse as sexual politics, trade rules, religiosity, corporate power, post-war reconstruction, clean water, education and human rights. Although this definition highlights a number of activities to be carried out by CSOs, it is not clear whether these activities were being done, the study sought to verify these broad definition especially the activities involved.

Glen Hollands (1998) regards CSOs as those forms of society that constitute themselves between the private sphere (family, clan, individual) and the state in order to represent special interests or opinion which served inadequately or not at all by public sphere (political parties and parliamentarians). This definition is to

that the organizations of civil society benefit from relations with the state, which are both cooperative and conflictual.

In South Africa, there seems to be a broad acceptance of CSOs as a wide spectrum of organizations. These inter alia include those that are market related, privately controlled and voluntary. Although the notion of business is noticed in this definition, it is important to note that civil society organization much as are not profit oriented, gets avenues of raising their funds through activities that seems to be business like in nature.

For the purpose of this study I am viewing the notion civil society organizations from the standpoint of organized groups within community whose activities can be strengthened to enhance development in their area. This includes Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Religious Institutions, Youths and Women groups among others.

### **2.3 Role of Civil Society Organizations in resettlement.**

An attempt to assess the roles and effectiveness of CSOs in development is not an easy task, yet this is quite paramount. This calls for attention of various partners to amass their support for better facilitation and implementations. Abidi (2006) observed that Uganda government has gone a step to create an enabling environment for CSOs through coordination at various levels. This ranges from local to national level in order to ensure that services reach the people. What is not clear however is what is meant by an enabling environment, which the study sought to establish.

Oxfam (1995) noted that NGOs have supported the efforts of the local communities to provide essential activities like health care, education, water and sanitation. Wallace Tina (1997) argued that CSOs have played a key role in widening the definitions of poverty to include those meaningful to poor people

themselves and in alerting the wider development community to some of the key causes of poverty. They lobbied on arranging of critical issues relating to these, focuses on increasing access to key resources such as water, new technologies, credit, health clinics and education facilities. Meanwhile Kevin Watskin (1995) contends that NGOs play a significant role in effort to alleviate rural poverty, even if their projects do not always reach the very poorest, are costly to implement and encounter problems of sustainability. Although these writers tended to eulogize the contributions made by NGOs, many of them have been castigated for not meeting the needs of the people.

## **2.4 Resettlement Programme**

According to Donor News (2005), military offensive has not proven itself successful in adequately protecting civilians from abuses by LRA and that, forced displacement that has taken place as a direct response to the coercion of a particular group has contributed to reproducing one of the worst catastrophes. This study wishes to establish the willingness of Uganda Peoples Defense Forces, in combating military offences to allow resettlement proceedings. In her speech to the journalists, Ruth Nankabirwa (State Minister for Defense) stated, *"the resettlement will continue even if the Juba peace talks fails"*. The minister however did not explain what the failure of peace talks would be on the resettlement programme. The statement however portrayed the government commitments to resettling the people of northern Uganda

The International Humanitarian Law states that the state has the ultimate responsibility to protect its citizens and to create environment within which they may live without fear of violence, indignity, with their basic needs met and with the ability to exercise all their rights without impurity. This law however have not successfully been applied to the people of northern, a factor that saw many innocent people being locked up into IDP camps. The study thus sought to analyze the role played by CSOs in redress to problems of the returnees.



Mawa, M (2005) contends that, the reasons for confining IDPs in protected camps are unclear and that, what is clear in these circumstances is the desire always of undemocratic state institutions such as the army to control citizens. This postulation sheds more light to the ultimate need for resettlement to go on. Mawa however failed to disclose why the people were confined into protected camps, though what is clear is that, the lives of the people ought to be protected and the use of protected camps seems to have been the solution.

Ojulu E. (2003) argued that while security of persons in the camps is guaranteed by the presence of armed local vigilantes and in some cases the regular armed forces, life in the camps is dehumanizing. However the incident of barlonyo (2004) where many displaced people were brutally murdered is still fresh in the minds of the people of lango. In this study, efforts were gathered to determine the quality assured health and sanitation for the returnees.

The Resettlement programme in Uganda is headed by the Office of the Prime Minister Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees (OPM/DDPR). The objectives of the policy are to ensure that the responses of ministries, humanitarian and development agencies in situations of the internally displaced are well coordinated, and to ensure the effective and timely protection and provision of assistance to the IDPs in Uganda. Resettlement in northern Uganda is premised on voluntary return and resettlement. The government commits itself to promote the rights of IDPs to return voluntarily in safe and dignity to their homes or places of habitual residence or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. (OPM/DDPR 2004). It's upon this backdrop that the study examined the peoples' response to this policy and how well the civil society organizations have responded to it.

NUSAF, (2006) the National Policy on the IDPs was developed and approved by the cabinet in 2004. This is a comprehensive policy addressing issues concerning the IDPs, protecting, promoting and upholding the rights of internally

displaced people while in displacement, during return, resettlement and reintegration. The practicality of this is what the study was designed to establish.

## **2.5 Basic Needs**

Generally the role played by the Civil Society Organizations in resettlement programme is in form of basic needs. According to Frances Stewart, basic needs are an approach to development which gives priority to meeting the basic needs of the people. They cover needs like shelter, clothing, water, food and non material needs like employment, participation and political liberty.

Stan Burkey (2002) contends that basic needs are those things that an individual must have in order to survive as a human being. Essentially, these include unpolluted air, water, adequate and balanced food, shelter, clothing and emotional security. However the survival of the human race depends not on the survival of a single individual, but on the survival of communities. It is upon this backdrop that the study analyses the basic needs extended to the communities in Moroto County by the CSOs.

Abraham Maslow in M N Mishra (2005) in his need theory, postulate that needs is arranged hierarchically beginning with physiological needs to needs for self actualization. Physiological needs to him are the basic needs which include air, water, food, shelter and other bodily needs. These needs are used as motivators until they are fulfilled. However needs are supposed to be continuous and regular, therefore no needs can be fully satisfied. It is not clear whether the provision of these basic needs to the communities of Moroto County would be sustained.

Gibson, Ivancevich et al (1985) contends that the crux of Maslow's needs theory is that the needs are hierarchically arranged, with the lowest level needs being physiological (basic needs). This view was supported by Griffin (1986) P. 147

who observes that the most basic needs in Maslow's need theory are physiological that includes food, water, sex and shelter.

Provision of basic needs however treats people merely as passive recipients and not as actors in the development process (Nishra 2005), it also kills creativity and innovations in people, making them develop fatalistic tendencies and entrenching dependency syndromes. Much as this is so, the local communities in Moroto County needed these to start a living especially at this time that they have just returned from the camps.

## **2.6 Poverty Alleviation**

Resettlement program per-se is not poverty eradication programme, it may relate to how it is being used as a conduit for alleviation of poverty. The study sought to analyze the various activities civil society organizations are playing in ensuring that the returnees and IDPs gets the basics to start and enhance self sustaining life, thus fight the disease called "poverty". Kalin Walter (2000) contends that there should be provision of nutritional and health requirements of affected persons irrespective of the underlying causes of suffering (like forced displacement), and that agencies participating in the PAP will remain obliged to reduce suffering through the provision of life saving food, medicine, shelter and other essential relief items. Most of the returnees however have not been adequately tuned to these since few CSOs showed sign of providing nutritional values to the people.

Themo Mbeki (1997) observed that, the experience and legacy of apartheid and systematic racial discrimination of the old fundamentally shape South Africa's problem of poverty and social deprivation. He contends that poverty is the single greatest burden of S. African people. His paper advocated for program designed to meet basic needs and developing human resources as the most important objectives of the country. In northern Uganda poverty has been aggravated by people's confinements in IDPs camps as a result of LRA war. The study thus

examined the means upon which the people of Moroto can once again gain access to economic and political livelihood.

## **2.7 Local Initiatives**

This study further extends its arm in identifying the local community initiatives designed toward resettlement in the area. Nuwagaba Augustus (1998) observed that the local councils are at the forefront of initiating development projects. This, to him is done through corporation with the CBOs, NGOs, and other bodies especially in the area of health, water and sanitation. That is why the study sought to identify the local community initiatives as a response to resettlement.

Katongo Chisupa (1997) in reaction to local initiatives recalled a retired teacher Mrs Mwale who formed a group of her own with 9 women marketers and successfully applied for a loan from WFTZ. This was payable after six months. *"You have to struggle as you know things are not always easy"* explained Mwale. Urban Jonsson (2003) noted that local communities and households are constantly engaged in decision making and taking actions that are more or less successful in promoting children's survival and development. The level to which the local communities were involved in decision making is what the study focused upon.

Glenn & Ansell (1998) observed that local communities play a vital role in various aspects affecting the communities especially security. It was noted that through planning and consideration of local needs, communities could initiate projects and canvass for funding from donors. In Nyandoro village in Zimbabwe, a local initiatives by the women gained ground. It was based on income generating projects built in the shape of a pyramid; it was a small project but diversified and spread through out the community. This was made in such a way that if one project fails, others could still be sustained. It is not however clear whether the communities of Moroto County were involved in sustainable income generating activities, no wonder the study sought to examine the role of CSOs in this area.

## **2.8 Challenges faced by CSOs and Local communities**

Civil society organizations are confronted with a number of challenges. Most NGOs undertake many activities simultaneously inspite of their small size. Many are reluctant in specifying their activities, preferring to dissect them in terms of target Groups like women, youths, advocacy to mention but a few. Syed Abidi (2006) concludes that; it's upon this that NGO Board was established and empowered to ensure that all NGOs "faithfully" carry out designated activities as mandated by NGO Registration Statute and Regulation of 1990. Moreover NGOs have continued to been criticized for being inefficient and corrupt (Ajwang 2007) Chriss (2006) noted that, CSOs in Rwanda is dependent on foreign donor funding and thus lacks financial authority. Most NGOs don't have sound financial base upon which they can depend on for sustainability of their projects. Meanwhile Deryke (2002) observed that NGOs autonomy, terms of funding and the quality of their relationships with the funders affects their ways of working. This is premised on the fact that most agencies are dependent on the donor funds. Tina Wallace (1997) in Deryke Belshaw (2002) argued that a strong complaint among NGOs in Uganda relates to the procedural problems they encounter in securing funding for their operations. CSOs are expected to be able to locate in remote areas, work closely with the local communities in order to ensure their ownership of the projects and have a commitment to contribute through the provision of labor, materials, and often money.

## **2.9 Strategies for Sustainability**

The activities played by civil society organizations are quite important to the community. It is thus imperative to set programmes that help sustain them. More than often the civil societies operate their projects without involving the local people especially in the planning, monitoring and implementation. Freire Paulo (2002) noted that: attempting to liberate the oppressed without their reflective participation in the act of liberation is to treat them as objects which must be saved from a burning building...

Stan Burkey (2002) observed that participation is an essential part of human growth, that is the development of self-confidence, pride, initiatives, and cooperation, without these all efforts geared towards alleviating their poverty will be immensely difficult.

The use of communication is an essential ingredient in the success of every organization. Muko (1994) noted that press conferences acted as communication conduits where information was provided to the media in Lesotho. Civil societies need to use various means of delivering information to the local communities if they are to sustain their projects.

Urban (2003) contends that, programme and projects should respond to basic needs of the people, with focus on vulnerable groups. This implies that local community ownership is very important. No wonder this paper is based on the Basic Needs approach.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter shows how data was gathered from the field, processed and analyzed. This also covers the research design, sampling procedure, data collection methods, quality control and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The study used case study. Case studies are a depiction of either a phase or totality of relevant experience of some selected datum (Foreman 1948). This design was chosen because of its intensity and depth of the investigation. Case studies are known since it offers thorough examination of specific social setting or particular aspect of social setting, including in varying detail psychological descriptions of persons in those setting. Case studies therefore, befit the subject matter of this study. This particular research design is flexible in respect to data collection method used; In this case interview, questionnaire, documentation, and observation methods are applied.

Due to the flexibility of case studies, some specific aspects of the social situation studied are emphasized. This is quite synonymous to the focus of this study, where the local communities of Apala and Aloï sub counties are investigated. The essence of time and costs cannot be ruled out for the choice of this particular design. The data got from the field covers CSOs officials down to the local communities.

#### **3.2 Area and Population of Study**

##### **3.2.1 Area of Study**

This study was conducted from Moroto County, one of the four counties in Lira District. It was selected as a case study by the researcher because it is one of the areas that were badly hit by the inhuman activities of the LRA in the entire district. Moroto is composed of five sub counties. These include Omoro, Amugo,

Aloi, Abako and Apala. Two sub-counties; Aloi and Apala were purposively selected. This was done because the two had the largest IDP camps in the district. In order to generate greater opportunities for comparing the results, two parishes were randomly selected from each of the sub-counties, that is Alebtong parish and Anyanga parish from Aloi sub-county and Abia and Abiting from Apala sub county respectively. This was done in order to avoid biasness in the selection of the respondents. Aloi Sub County is made up of eight parishes while Apala is made up of six parishes.

Moroto houses the highest number of returnees in the whole district. Therefore, greater energies and commitment were anticipated to be present there, compared to other counties in the district. Secondly, available information reflects that, little attention has been made towards establishing the role of civil society organizations in this county. Finally, resettlement programme in northern Uganda is not yet a year old, implying that, the returnees are in dire need for assistance, which civil societies offer.

### **3.2.2 Population of study**

Moroto County has a total population of 187,850 out of which 93,770 are male and 94,080 female (2004 Lira District Report). However at the time of carrying out this study, only 97,850 people had been resettled; 47,770 males, and 50,080 females (2006 Lira District Report). Two sub counties of Apala and Aloi were selected, with a total population of 12,536 and 9,876 for Aloi and Apala respectively. This makes a total of 22,412 people (23%). Four parishes were selected and these include Alebtong with a population of 6,800, Anyanga with 5,736, both from Aloi Sub County, Abia with 5,055 and Abiting with a population of 4,821 in Apala Sub County.



**Table 3.1: Population Distribution of the Study Area**

Name of sub-county	Parish	Male	Female	Total
Aloi	Alebtong	3,005	3,795	6,800
	Anyanga	2,700	3,036	5736
Apala	Abia	2,415	2,640	5,055
	Abiting	2,505	2,316	4,821
<b>Totals</b>	-	<b>10,625</b>	<b>11,787</b>	<b>22,412</b>

Source: Lira District Planning Report, 2005/2007

### 3.2.3 Sampling Techniques

**Table 3.2: Choice of Respondents for the Study**

Category	Sampling technique	No. Chosen
Local councilors	Simple Random Sampling	24
Civil Society organizations	Purposive	6
Local Community	Systematic Random Sampling	80
District Officials	Purposive	04
<b>Total</b>		<b>114</b>

Source: Field Survey

A total of 114 respondents were selected and treated as a sample population out of the total population of 22,412. This number was arrived at due to the wide area of coverage and large population of the area that could not be easily reached by

the researcher due to a number of factors not excluding finance and time. Several methods were used to collect the respondents as indicated in the table above. The 6 officials from different civil society organizations and 4 district officials were selected purposively. Meanwhile 24 members of the local councils were selected using simple random techniques. The researcher also got the 80 members of the local community using systematic random sampling technique, applying a  $k^{\text{th}}$  method; this is derived from the formula  $N/n=k$ , where  $N$  is the total population,  $n$  is the sample population, and  $k$  is the interval from which each respondent is selected.

### **3.3.0 Method of data collection and Analysis**

The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. The main methods of data collection here included; questionnaires, interview, observation and documentation. The detail of this is summarized below:

#### **3.3.1 Questionnaire method**

Structured questionnaires were used to reach the local community as a way of generating in-depth data. This method was chosen because it was discovered to be easier to administer among the local community. Although 80 respondents were targeted in both Aloia and Apala sub-counties, 32 were reached by use of questionnaires, while the rest (48) were reached through face-to-face interview. This is because not all the members selected could read and write in English. The officials from the CSOs were also reached by the use of questionnaires; one research assistant was used to reach the respondents.

#### **3.3.2 Interview Method**

All the targeted 4 district officials and the 48 of the local community out of the targeted 80 were reached through a face-to-face interview. Interview guides were used because they help the researcher to probe for more information from the respondents unlike other methods.

### **3.3.3 Observation method**

This method was practically applied by the researcher in order to check the kind of activities done by the civil society organizations and the local community initiatives. This was more especially applied to verify things observed and those that had been verbally obtained from the respondents.

### **3.3.4 Documentary**

Documentary analysis was held at three levels, that is sub counties, civil society organizations and district level. This method was used because it helps the researcher to compare the information in records vis-à-vis what was prevailing in the field. This inter alia includes magazines, tracks, field reports, journals, brochures, and handouts. Issues to do with registration of civil society organizations, planning, monitoring and evaluation, plus the feedback formula were all analyzed through the documentaries.

## **3.4 Procedures for Data Collection**

Upon submission of the Research topic to the School of Post-graduate Studies, Department of Social Sciences of Kampala International University, a 26 page research proposal was written and handed over to the proposed supervisors for scrutiny. A letter of introduction was then obtained from the School which I used accompanied by the personal identity card at all levels. The district chairperson took the initiative to introduce the researcher to his subordinates including the civil society organizations since all these are under him given the decentralization formula. On this basis, data was gathered from the various categories ranging from district officials, civil society organizations, and local councilors to the local communities in Moroto County for a period of 26 days.

## **3.5 Data Quality Control**

### **3.5.1 Data validity**

In order to obtain the true intentions of the respondents during the field study, face validity was held in Abia and Anyanga parishes of Apala and Aloii sub-counties respectively in a period of two days.

Further, the conceptual space and the representativeness of the population were held through careful attention to sampling methods and data collection. This was done in order to realize content validity through out the entire study.

### **3.5.2 Data Reliability**

In order to establish the correlation of data, test retesting was conducted in Alebtong and Abia villages covering a total of 18 respondents (9 from each).

More so, data was compared, especially from the two sub counties (Apala and Aloji) with the documents obtained from the civil society organizations regarding their intervention areas. This way, the researcher was able to determine between the activities and performance of civil society organizations in the two sub counties.

## **3.6 Data processing and Analysis**

### **3.6.1 Data processing**

Data processing was guided by the research objectives (specific), research questions and the theoretical framework for this study. Accordingly, data was dissected under three sub-themes; Role of Civil Society Organizations, Local Community Initiatives and challenges to the resettlement programme in Moroto County. The statistical package for social services aided the processing process.

### **3.7.2 Data Analysis**

The close linkage between processing and analysis meant that, the specific objectives together with the research questions were used to guide the process of analysis throughout the study. The same objectives guided the process of editing, coding as well as translations from the local languages into English.

Qualitative data analysis was basically applied on the respondent's views about the resettlement programme, dynamics in life, intervening organizations, accruing challenges and the way forward. During analysis, it's these very ideas generated from the research field that were ultimately grouped into sub-themes reflecting the grand theme for the study. Qualitative analysis was prominent because

respondents had more than what was demanded from them, these views had to be accommodated through this design to reflect the truths on the ground.

Quantitative data analysis was expressed in terms of statistical tools such as tables, pie charts, bar graphs. It is these statistical outputs that the researcher based on to discuss the possibilities, merits and demerits of different alternatives as well as the way forward for the resettlement agenda in Uganda.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents a thorough discussion on the presentation, interpretation and analysis of the research findings. The chapter begins with the contributions of Civil Society Organizations towards the resettlement programme. It then presents the local community's initiatives as a response to resettlement, and challenges faced throughout the entire programme in Moroto County.

#### **4.2 The Contribution of Civil Society Organizations in the Resettlement Programme**

##### **4.2.1 Canadian Physicists for Aid and Relief (CPAR) Uganda**

CPAR is one of the oldest organizations in Moroto County, which commenced operations as early as 1992 to cater for the vulnerable members of community mainly; the youths, women and, the elderly. The organization was prompted to work in Northern Uganda generally and Moroto in particular due to the deplorable conditions IDPs lived. In effect, the organization (CPAR) sought to address the health problems, and engage the population in income generating activities, which would otherwise raise their livelihood. Consequently, CPAR is involved in several activities in Moroto County especially at a time when most IDPs have returned home.

## CPAR Intervention Areas.

Table 4.1: CPAR Interventions in Moroto County

Interventions	Very good	Good	Fair	Total
Water and Sanitation	70	20	10	100
Community health	50	38	16	100
Landmine risk education	20	20	02	100
Food security	67	11	22	100
Construction of Health centers	84	15	01	100
Totals	57.5	20.6	21.9	100

Source: Primary data: Aloi sub county.

Rating is in terms of percentages.

A total of 40 respondents were reached using the structured questionnaires in Aloi Sub County, Moroto County. 70% noted that CPAR's contribution towards water and sanitation was very good, as many had grossly benefited. The only gap for the other 30% was that most schools did not have water sources, thus, requiring children to carry water from home to school daily.

Regarding community health, at least 50% argued that CPAR had done a tremendous work in mobilizing and sensitizing the population for immunization programmes, safe disposal of excreta, personal hygiene, as well as better eating habits. These were responsible for the averagely better health in most homesteads that were observed by the researcher.

Regarding landmine risk education, the respondents were hesitant to agree that CPAR had done anything to that effect. In fact, only 20% were in favor of CPAR, while 60% rated them fairly since the Salvation Army had generally done much of this task.

As regards food security, the respondents (67%) argued that CPAR was doing an enormous work through the supply of planting materials, which to them was more sustainable. These materials included; bean seeds, vegetable seeds, and Cassava cuttings. Observations too revealed that most returnees were working harder to escape the famine era.

CPAR was applauded by a landslide 87% for its contribution in the field of construction of health facilities though not yet sufficient to meet the high demand. The respondents noted that, two health centers had been constructed in Aloi Sub County alone by CPAR and that other partners like Medicin Sans Frontiers and World Health Organizations were providing the necessities in those centers.

According to the officer in charge of information at CPAR, the organization had so far reached a population that was formerly held in 11 counties. He noted that these included children less than 15 years (300 – 400), men (600 – 800) and women (600 – 800). Reaching such people was through community leaders such as local council leaders in villages where the population has resettled.

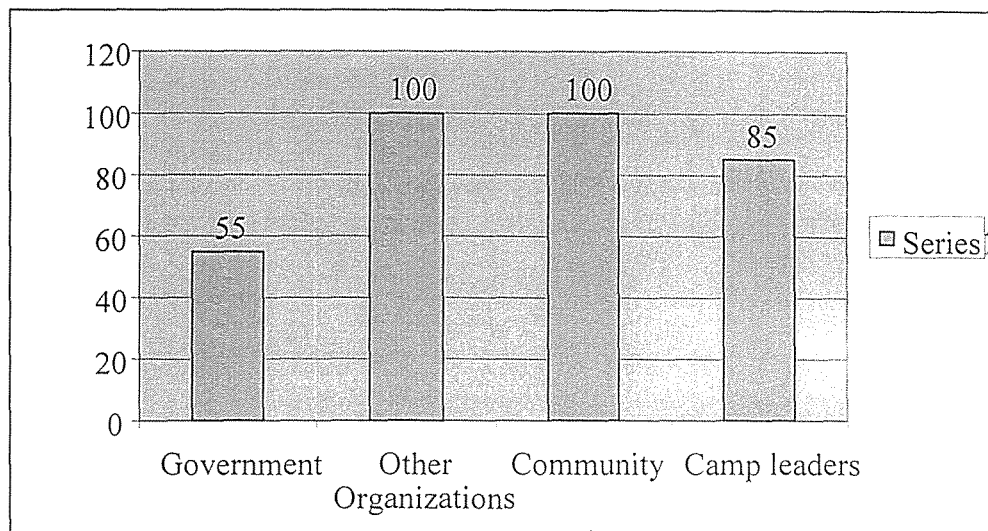
The (Community) respondents noted that CPAR interventions directly and indirectly benefited the people in Aloi sub county and that, peoples' livelihood was slowly getting better than when they were still confined in the IDPs.

### **CPAR's Working Relationships**

According to the officer in charge of information at CPAR, Lira, the organization's relationship with other partners was pleasant as illustrated below;



Figure 4. 1: CPAR's Relationship with other partners



Source: Primary data

Figure 4.1 above illustrates the working relationship between CPAR and other partners in Moroto County. Through an in-depth interview, CPAR revealed that their relationship with government was 50% (good) on the contention that apart from registration, government was not consulting them on anything. Nonetheless, CPAR's relationship with other organization that is also in the field helping returnees was excellent (100%). These include; UNICEF, WHO, World Vision, Medecin Sans Frontiers and others. Such an excellent working, relationship according to CPAR, yielded positive results that trickled down to the beneficiary population.

Further, CPAR noted that their relationship with the local community was also excellent (100%) since they had been disgusted of the camp conditions. CPAR commended the relationship with local council leaders of villages who were more committed than other leaders in the process of resettlement. The hitherto camp leaders had a better relationship with CPAR since they were re-absorbed into their resettlement communities as local leaders. CPAR noted that these former camp leaders were committed to seeing that the material support, community

mobilization monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programme were duly conducted within the correct perimeters.

### CPAR's Achievements in Moroto County

Table 4.2: Achievements of CPAR in Moroto County

Achievement	Reponses (%)			
	Agreed	Disagreed	indifferent	Total
Increased water coverage	45	25	30	100
Improved community health	60	30	10	100
Health centers constructed	85	05	10	100
Food insecurity no more a problem	30	15	55	100
Vocational education	75	05	20	100
Total	59	16	25	100

Source: Primary data, Apala Sub-county

A total of 32 respondents from Apala sub-county were reached through a simple random sampling technique about CPAR's achievements in Moroto-county.

At least 45% of the respondents agreed to the fact that CPAR had increased the percentage of water coverage among returnees through the construction of boreholes plus protected spring water wells. Only 25% disagreed while 30% remained neutral on the contention that they still had to move long distances to reach the water sources.

About 60% of the respondents agreed that through CPAR interventions, they were enjoying relatively improved community health in spite of the slow adaptation pace among many members. 30% disagreed while only 10% remained undecided arguing that, community health improvement was not

moving at the expected pace, and that some members were not brought on the decision making platform when it comes to priority setting arenas.

A big section of 85% agreed that health centers had been constructed by CPAR, an issue that has seen a great number of children slowly escaping infant mortality since they now get immunization services plus other supplements necessary for child growth, added the LC III chairman of Apala sub-county. Nonetheless, 05% disagreed, while 10% remained undecided

Only 30% agreed that food insecurity was no longer a problem in Moroto County. 15% disagreed while 55% objected on the argument that in spite of the presupposed interventions by CPAR, the natural conditions were yet unfavorable especially late rains which had stagnated their agricultural seasons. On the whole, the LC III chairman noted that farmers had acquired most farm inputs and were committed to kicking famine out of Apala Sub County.

A total of 59% agreed that vocational education was a great intervention from CPAR in Apala sub-county. They noted that youths had especially benefited from craftsmanship, welding, fabrication and bricks laying. Many of them (the youth) were already on the road of self- sustenance. However 16% disagreed while 25% remained neutral probably because they were not within the target population who are mainly the youths.

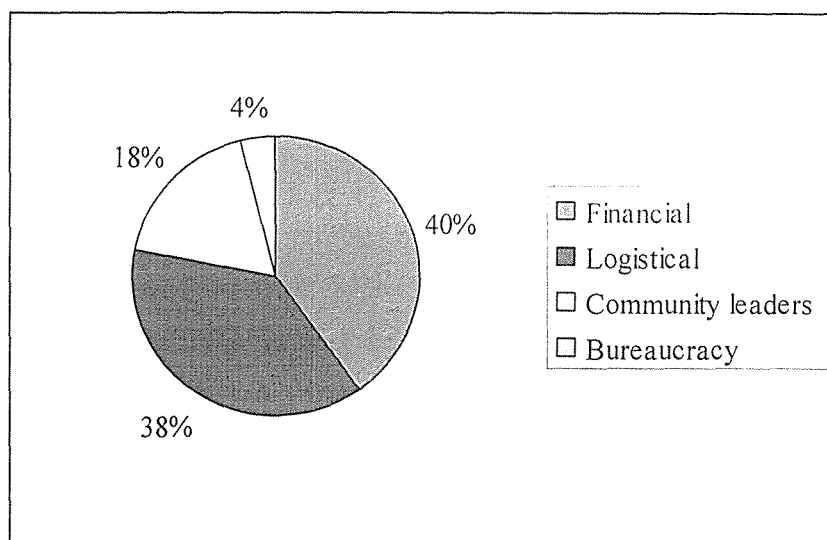
Foray into the above achievements reflects that CPAR is not only along serving Civil Society Organization, but a very instrumental institution in the resettlement programme of Moroto County. This is so because many a life had dramatically been transformed in spite of the two decades stayed in IDP Camps.

CPAR's interventions on Moroto County seem to match well with ROH (2004), who stresses that the promotion of public awareness, support and developing self-help projects for self-reliance were primary to any IDPs returning home.

Walter (2000) looks at such authorities (competent) conditions as well as providing the means to allow IDPs return home safely and with dignity. CPAR ought to be applauded in this development.

### Challenges faced by CPAR in the Resettlement Programme

Figure 4. 2: Challenges faced by CPAR



**Source:** Primary data, CPAR.

Through an in-depth interview with CPAR, it was held that the program is not without a challenge save the many years of experience. In fact, they argued that a financial disability was by far the highest challenges they face. This is so because; the organization has to meet a complexity of needs of returnees. In most cases, such needs are purchased from the market at higher prices than budgeted for. Chris (2006) contents that, CSOs depends on foreign donor funding and thus lacks financial authority.

Secondly, logistical support remains a big challenge to CPAR despite of its commitment to transforming the lives of returnees in Moroto County. Logistics such as: fuel for monitoring of programs given the nature of most feeder roads.

Maina Chris (2006) noted that donors provide half-hearted aid that deliberately excludes strategic and sustainable development.

CPAR is also faced with the challenges of the overwhelming needs of the community with which they work. The officials noted that communities expected them to meet every need however micro it was which not the case is. In light of that, some members need more sensitization about self-help that CPAR aims at triggering in its programme.

Finally, CPAR pointed that bureaucracy of some implementing partners was still a hurdle. They pointed out the local government system, which has a lot of delays in the name of normalizing and approval, yet the people need timely services. Other implementing agencies have got their own principles of distribution, which in some cases don't conform, with those of CPAR save its flexibility.

#### **4.2.1.2 Action Against Hunger (AAH)**

AAH has been in Moroto County since 2004 January targeting the general community since many of these were typically IDPs. The organization's motivation was driven by the conditions that the IDPs were going through such as abject famine, insufficient and poor quality water, among others.

AAH intervention follows the World Food Program (2004) contention on designing lasting solutions to the challenges in the north. AAH sought to address the burgeoning problems that were cropping out as a result of the insurgency, through tackling food security, water and sanitation and nutritional support. These were made possible due to the partnership with other agencies such as; Light Force, German Agro-Action, Uganda Red Cross among others.

Table 4.3: AAH's Interventions in Moroto County

Intervention	Excellent	Good	Poor	Totals
Farmer Training	80	20	00	100
Water & Sanitation	60	40	00	100
Hygiene Awareness	35	65	00	100
Food Supplements	90		00	100

Source: Primary data, Aloi Sub County

A total of 40 respondents were reached using structured questionnaires regarding the intervention made by AAH in their sub-county. 80% of the respondents noted that AAH's work in farmers' training was excellent especially in the fields of vegetables which are also necessary vitamins in the former IDPs children's bodies. 20% argued that AAH was doing a good work despite of the shortcomings mainly emanating from seasonal variations.

Respondents further noted that on top of training, AAH gave them farm inputs as well as farm implements and tools such as hoes, pangas, seeds, spray-pumps, which to them were a great intervention at a time of returning home.

A fraction of 60 respondents agreed that AAH's role in water and sanitation was excellent. This was especially with borehole drilling and shallow wells plus solar pumps in Aloi Sub-county. At least, 25,000 beneficiaries' had a smile as a result of AAH's interventions. However, 40% added that such interventions were not yet excellent, but good on average. Their contention was triggered by the coverage of the water sources that was weighed from the distances moved to get water (as far as 3km).

As regards sanitation, respondents (60%) noted that a handful of homesteads have latrines in their homes. They argued that most people were focusing on

food security as the greatest priority. As a result, some farmers were already harvesting cassava.

Only 35% agreed that hygiene awareness was excellently conducted by AAH. On the contrary 65% noted that, AAH's focus was on the physical infrastructures and not quality life yet. They pointed out cases where many homes hardly had hand-washing provisions after visiting latrines, which was a major challenge responsible for Diarrhea in the Sub-County. The 3 parish chiefs (Alebtong, Anyanga and Akura) agreed that, the populations' priority areas were basically food security, education and housing. Therefore, whether or not hygiene awareness was conducted, it remains secondary at this stage.

An overwhelming 90% noted that AAH examined malnourished children and gave them food supplements. This was expressively excellent to the respondents. Nevertheless, a handful of 10% argued that the formula of identifying such cases of malnourishment was lacking a lot, since in most cases it was never done in a rational style, to them, AAH needed to make prudent adjustments in this field.

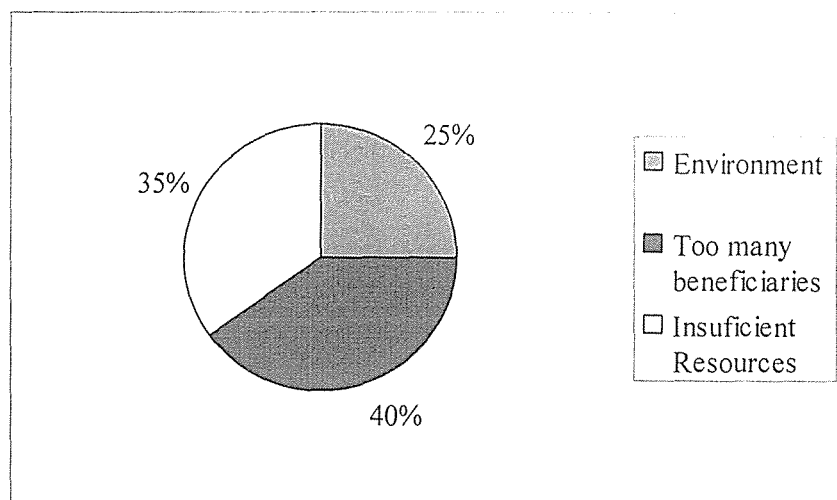
The above strategic interventions made by AAH in Moroto County have a direct correlation with the demands contained in the Resettlement Policy (GOU, 2004: 23). The policy lays responsibility Civil Society Organizations among others to provide resettlement inputs and tools to returnees and resettle families. AAH together with CPAR and other agencies seem to be fulfilling this vision among the returnees in Moroto.

The administration of AAH, however asserted that the Agency does not give any direct economic benefit to the population. To him, a well nourished and healthy population is capable of exploring any opportunities for economic development. AAH therefore, creates such awareness for the population to have the capacity

and readiness of venturing into various socio-economic activities for their own benefit.

### Challenges faced by AAH in the Resettlement Programme

Figure 4. 3: Challenges faced by AAH



Source: Primary Data

Through an in-depth interview with officials of AAH, they argued that, during the three years of work, challenges couldn't be ruled out. In fact, the administrator noted that working with IDPs and now returnees was a challenging experience.

The respondents (AAH) reported that the major challenges they faced were three-fold: the environmental conditions, number of beneficiaries and, the resource envelope. The challenge of beneficiaries was seen as the greatest so far (40%). This is so because there is a big disparity between the planned and the actual number of beneficiaries on board. Aloi and Apala Sub-County have a population of about 88,000 people. These numbers pose a great challenge on the ratio especially the water sources like boreholes and shallow wells.



Further, AAH is faced with the challenge of insufficient resources to run all the planned activities in time and with the right quality. The fact that much of the resources like finances are got from donors, who may not avail a 100% of what has been budgeted, means that the organization has to restructure its activities most of the time in order to match with the financial momentum. This means that a fraction of the beneficiaries ultimately missed out particular essential services.

A case in point was that of Aloii Sub-County where due to insufficient funds; Alal, Anara and Okwangkel parishes did not have the planned hygiene awareness the previous budget year. It seems the same challenge affected the number of boreholes and shallow wells, which were hitherto planned by a 25% shortfall, which was unfortunate.

Finally, AAH asserted that the environmental conditions were not favorable to all seeds. They noted that certain condition could hardly favor the growth and development of some crops yet these cost a lot of money before their failure to make it. Such conditions include too much sunshine, too much rain.

The struggle to alleviate poverty among the returnees in Moroto through the provision of nutritional and health needs (Walter, 2000), seem to be affected by a bunch of challenges. The basic essentials such as food and health notwithstanding the continued corporation among different agencies (Nuwagaba, 1998) are likely to yield positive outcomes.

**Table 4.4: Working Relationship of AAH**

Partner	Excellent	Very good	Good	Poor
Government			✓	
Other Agencies			✓	
Local Communities			✓	
Local Leaders		✓		
Politicians				✓

Source: Field Survey, AAH Lira

Through an in-depth interview with AAH officials, they gave the above rating (table 4.4) of their working relationships with other partners in Moroto County. Through a unanimous agreement, they noted that their relationship with government was so far good. This was under the contention that the government had registered their organization and did not put much pressure on them. They added that by allowing the former IDPs to return home was a symptom of democratization and the will to protect citizens by the army as contended by Mawa (2005).

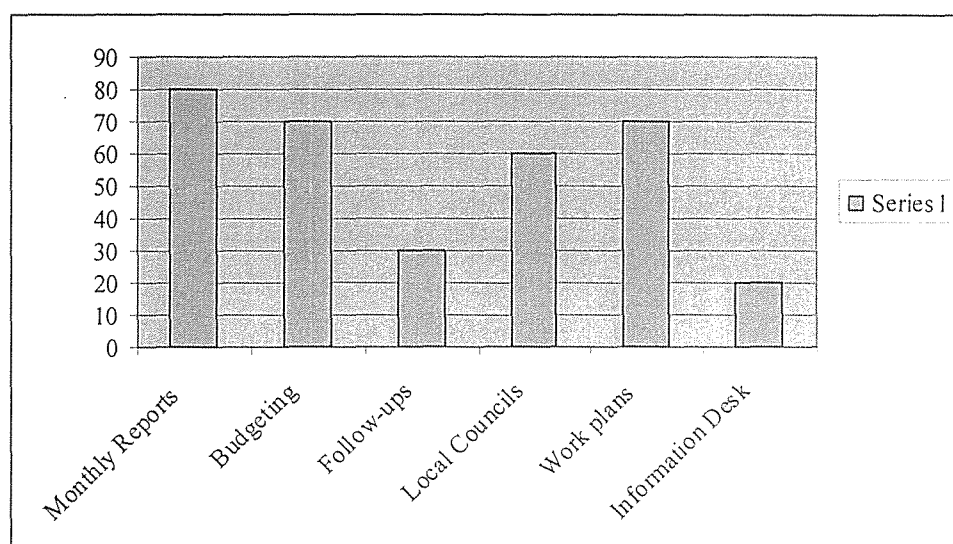
Further revelation showed that, AAH relationship with other agencies such as Red Cross, German Agro-action, Light Force and others, was good too. It was noted that none of these actors “stepped” on any other’s feet in spite of having the same population. The different actors share information on different activities and issues.

The relationship between AAH and the Local Community (the beneficiaries) was reported to be good. This was so because most communities were receptive and cooperative as well to whoever is willing and able to give them a new hope. Cases to do with prioritizing of programs / projects, monitoring and evaluation of activities plus, attendance of trainings and meetings, the communities were very cooperative to AAH. This is in consonance with what was reported earlier in Alebtong Parish by the local communities during the questionnaire filling.

Accordingly, the relationship between AAH and local leaders was reported to be very good. Indeed, the LC III chairpersons of Aloi and Apala Sub-counties respectively through in-depth interviews supported this. AAH officials noted that, local leaders including LCIs were only disappointed by some briefcase organizations, which have never done anything on the ground.

Unfortunately, AAH pointed out that their relationship with politicians especially at the District and Central Government levels was not so good. This was so because some politicians never comprehended the scope of Civil Society Organizations in Moroto apart from “hearsay” from the enemies of progress. This aggravated sour relations between the two parties.

**Figure 4.4: Tools used by AAH in monitoring and Evaluation of Activities**



Source: Field results, Apala Sub-County

A total of 32 respondents were reached using the structured questionnaires about whether and how AAH conducts its monitoring and evaluation of activities in the field. A total of 80% noted that the organization makes monthly reports on the activities done during the course of every month and as the year-end. The observed reports showed that progress and challenges are reflected and the way

forward sought for. However, 20% alluded that the report content was not credible enough to justify what is not done or poorly done.

A proportion of 70% agreed that AAH does its budgets every year (annual budgets), which are then, dissected into quarterly and monthly activity budgets. The budget, according to the respondents, has been a very instrumental tool in the monitoring and evaluation of activities in Moroto County. In spite of that 30% were in disarray about popular participation in AAH's budget sessions arguing that in most cases the actual needs are never reflected. Only 30% agreed to the fact that AAH's staff held regular follow-ups. On the contrary, 70% noted that AAH staffs complained of logistical problems. Field activities in terms of progression are never monitored regularly through the popular field staff, which has constrained most activities.

60% noted that local Councils were being used as monitoring tools for AAH activities especially among the returnees. Local Council structured from LCI to LCII was confirmed to be very instrumental. Actually LC111 Chairperson of Apala Sub County agreed that his office was ever at the forefront to monitoring and evaluating civil society organizations programmes, AAH inclusive. A handful of 40% disagreed with local councils as a tool for monitoring activities on the contention that LC officials were never facilitated to do so.

A total of 70% agreed that work plans were made on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis specifying the activities to be conducted where and when. AAH officials noted that, work plans provide a self-evaluation tool on the side of the agency. This is so because work plans show what has been done or not and the reasons for such shortfalls. 30% disagreed on the fact that officials can always adjust work plans to suit their ability and outreach, but not as a tool of monitoring and evaluation.

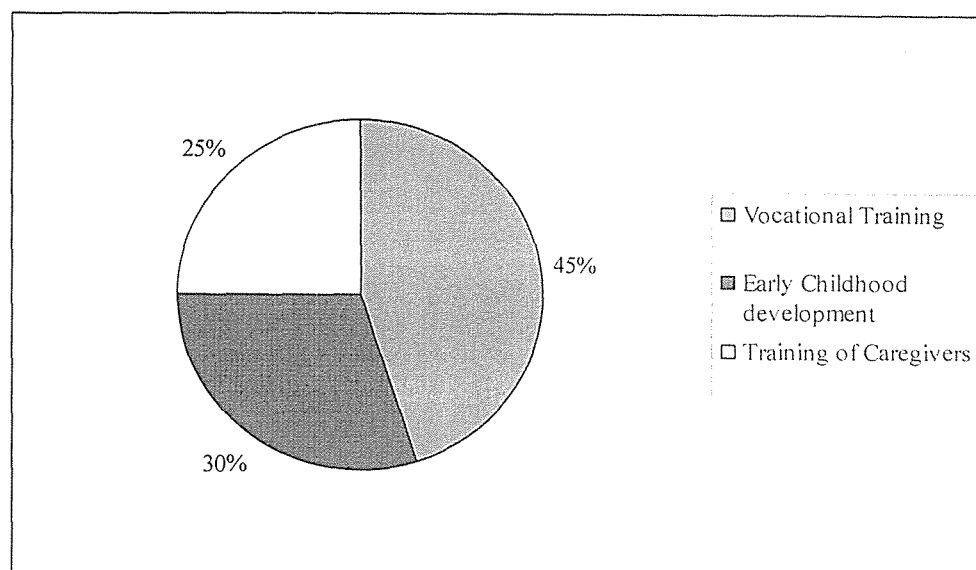
20% reported that an information desk had been established at the offices of AAH where beneficiaries could route their complaints about the miseries in the field. On the contrary, 80% dismissed this desk on the grounds that few members of the community would dare reach the offices even when they are not satisfied about the quality of service. More so, the officials in charge of the information desk were bound to confiscate valuable information as long as the anticipated results pin-down any specific officials.

A critical foray into the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the AAH reflects an average of 55%, which, although above a basic 50%, does not show a stronger commitment on the side of AAH. If the returnees' basic needs are going to be met, material and non-material, than the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms remains a crucial segment.

#### **4.2.1.3 The Salvation Army**

This organization commenced its activities in Moroto County in 2004 to date. The main targets were generally the IDP communities living in the camps (now returnees). It is a Christian organization, which targets social Welfare. The organization has so far reached to up to 30,000 returnees drawn from 10 former IDP camps. Organizations like UNICEF, Hope HIV, and International Salvation Army are some of their partners.

Figure 4.5: Salvation Army's Interventions

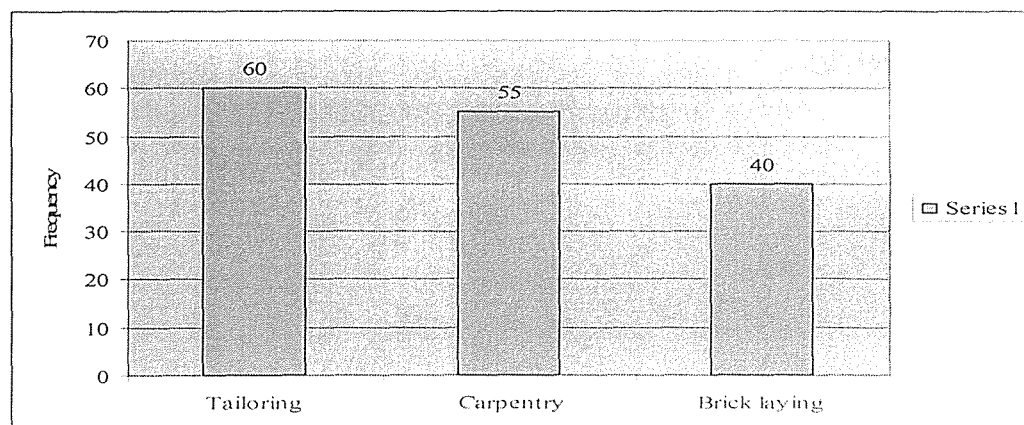


Source: Field results, Aloi Sub-County

A total of 40 respondents were reached using structured questionnaires about the interventions made by the Salvation Army. All the respondents agreed unanimously that the Salvation Army basically had a three core areas; vocational training, early childhood development, and training of caregivers.

### Vocational Training

Figure 4.6: Vocational training Courses



Source: Field data, Aloi Sub-county

A total of 45% noted that vocational training was the most prominent activity among the many interventions of the Salvation Army. Courses like tailoring mainly for the females; carpentry and joinery for males and brick laying and concrete practices for male youths; were popular in Aloi Sub-county. The parish chief of Alebtong noted that, a total of 300 youths had benefited from these vocational skills in the last two years of training.

Vocational training was preferred more than the formal education system because it transformed the trainees into self-reliant citizens in the short-run. More to that, there were many school dropouts in the area that were redundant and this could provide a vital source of income for them. With the government's plan to give iron sheets (Nafula, 2002:13), construction would no longer be a challenge to many.

### **Early Childhood Development**

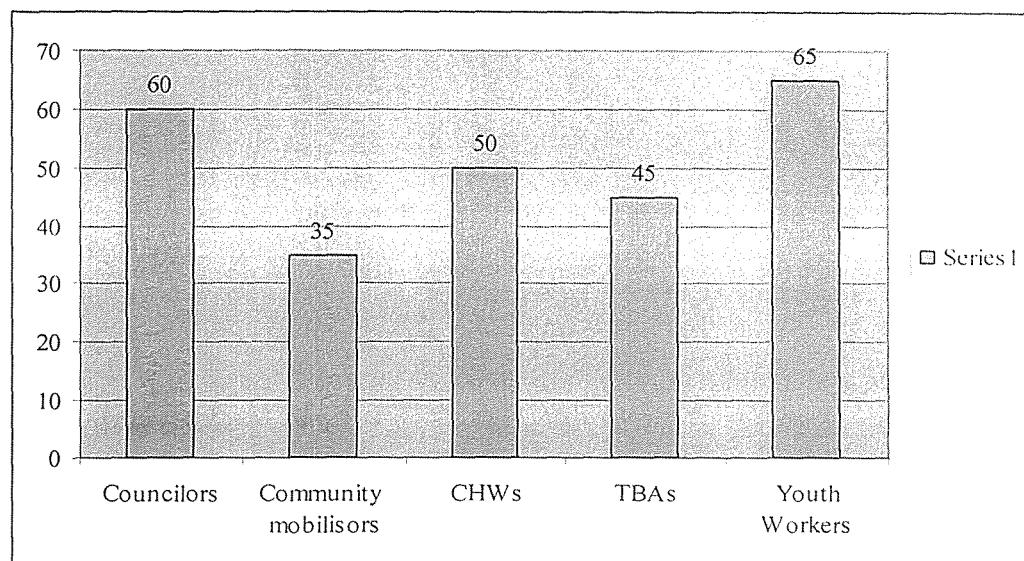
The Salvation Army had before the IDPs returned home, built over 70 centers in the camps for early childhood development (20% of these were in Aloi Sub-County). In spite of the resettlement program that is ongoing, the center's ideology remains prudent to envisage.

The LCIII Councilors for Aloi Sub-County pointed out those vital activities such as counseling of rape victims and general moral rehabilitation are conducted at the centers. In addition, proper mothering is developed especially on the side of child mothers where many of whom are below the age of 18 years. The child mothers who were otherwise losing hope have been rehabilitated in this sub-county (Aloi).

### **Training of Caregivers**

According to the respondents (25%), the Salvation Army trains caregivers in Aloi Sub-county. Such caregivers are categorized as, community councilors, community mobilizers, community health workers, traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and youth workers.

Figure 4.7: The trained Care givers in Aloi Sub-County



Source: Primary data, Aloi Sub-county

Ten respondents (25%) (ref to chart above), noted that, counselors and youth workers were the most trained category of care givers in the Sub-County. They pointed such parishes of Alal, Akura, Anara and Awiepek, which benefited first followed by Alebtong and Anyanga Parishes in the second phase.

It was also reported that Community health workers (CHWs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and community mobilizers, were trained by the Salvation Army. Three parishes of Alebtong, Akura and Anyanga took the first priority, but there was plan for rolling over to other parishes.



Table 4.5: Achievements in Aloï Sub-County

Achievements	Response %			
	Agreed	Disagreed	Neutral	Totals
Training for caregivers	70	25	05	100
Sensitization	50	40	10	100
Vocational Training	80	05	15	100
Early Childhood development	78	02	20	100
Total	69.5	18.0	12.5	100

Source: Field Data, Aloï Sub-County

A total of 40 respondents were reached using the structured questionnaires about the achievements of the Salvation Army. Table 7 above gives a summary of the field results.

70% agreed that training caregivers ranging from community counselors to youth workers (Graph IV) were well done though the pace at which it was being done required more efforts. 25% disagreed on the contention that their parishes had not yet benefited especially those from Otweotoke and Okwangkel Parishes. Only 5 remained undecided.

50% agreed that sensitization was held in most areas regarding the scope and objectives of the Salvation Army. This involved the expected target groups and toll-out plan for the sub-county. 40% disagreed arguing that they never attended army sensitization meetings but were represented by a few members. 10% remained neutral because to them sensitization was not a priority but tangible items.

A total of 80% agreed that vocational training was conducted (ref to graph III) in the whole Sub-county covering tailoring, carpentry and joinery and brick laying and concrete practice among the youths particularly. In fact, the respondents

paid great tribute to the Salvation Army concerning vocational training, terming it as the sole engine of self-sustenance and economic growth among returnees who had lost hope in the previous two decades. Only 5% disagreed because they were not part of the target group while 15% abstained.

78% percent agreed that early childhood development (ECD) was well done in the entire sub-county and relative hope had been restored among the rape victims and the orphanage. Only 2% disagreed while 20% remained neutral because these (20%) never really understood what was involved in early childhood development plus its feasibility among returnees.

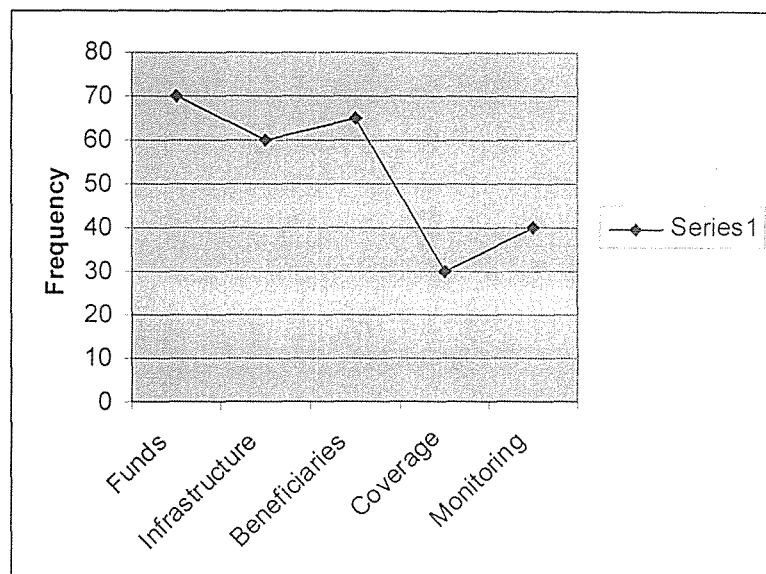
A close assessment of the Salvation Army reveals that its activities have a direct correlation with the ideas postulated by Alexander (1998:81) particularly regarding the amelioration of the situation of children and their foster families in a bid to revamp their economic and socio-cultural status. The fact that the Salvation Army here embarked on vocational training reflects that the core of development, hence, meeting basic needs and developing human resources (Mbeki, 1997), will transform Moroto County in the short run.

#### **Working Relationships between the Salvation Army and other Partners:**

During an in-depth interview with the Salvation Army officials, it was revealed that their working relationship with government, other agencies, local communities, Local leaders and politicians was good. They never complained about any of these partners.

## Challenges faced by the Salvation Army in Moroto County

Figure 4.8: Salvation Army – Challenges faced



Source: Study findings

According to the Salvation Army officials, funds remain the biggest hurdle for the organization. This is so because they depend on donor funds. The problem is that they always have to wait for the donors to send the funds even when the amount of activities is piling. In effect, delays have always been noticed in spite of the beautiful work plans.

Infrastructures, especially roads, remain a big challenge since it is not within the mandate of the Salvation Army to rehabilitate them. They noted that some roads (feeder) were almost impassable. A case in point was the road connecting Aloï and Apala Sub counties was almost non-existent. This increases the cost of transport because one has to take a longer route via Obim than connecting from Aloï Sub-county (ref Map of Lira District).

The Salvation Army further noted that the number of beneficiaries was much higher than they planned for. For instance, Aloï Sub county and Apala sub-county

together have over 60,000 people. Reaching such a populace area not only requires a lot of resources (both human and financial) but also vigilance among the populace. The Coverage and scope of the Salvation Army does not cover the entire county of Moroto yet the population in the remaining Sub-counties equally needs such attention. Because of the limited coverage the anticipated vision of expanding self-sustainability among the entire polity remains doubtful unless, serious interventions are made.

Finally, the challenge of poor road network has adversely affected the level of monitoring which is part of the core activities of the Salvation Army. Indeed, rather than the planned regular monitoring of activities in the field, much of it tends to stall down.

The above challenges met by the Salvation Army could be seen as a reflection of what should be done in the region. Expressively, Ebrahim (1991) pointed the problem of poverty as being a core root cause for the entire quagmire. His ideas don't seem to hold water in the case of Moroto County, rather IDPs remains the cause of all such. This was observed from the comparative analysis between the conditions in terms of socio-economic development in the municipality, which has had relative peace all through, and the outskirts of the District.

### 4.3.1 Local Community Interventions towards Resettlement Program

Table 4.6: Local Community Interventions

Interventions	Response (%)			Total
	Agreed	Disagreed	Un-decided	
Participate in Health Service Provision	72	20	08	100
Support to education	80	00	20	100
Attendance and contribution to meetings and workshops	45	38	17	100
Environmental conservation	50	32	18	100
Co-operation and attraction of civil society organizations	50	00	50	100
Agricultural production	100	00	00	100
Formation and Construction of community markets	80	05	15	100
Group Mobilization and sensitization	48	10	42	100
Formation and construction of churches	62	17	21	100
Totals	64.4	12.8	22.8	100

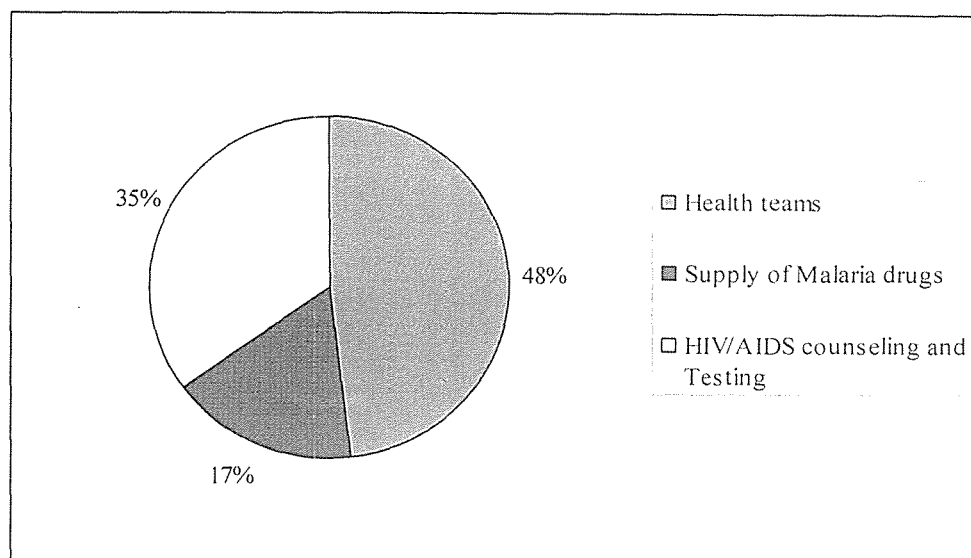
Source: Field results; Apala and Aloi Sub-counties

The table above shows the responses of 72 respondents regarding the local community interventions in the resettlement program in Moroto County.

#### 4.3.1.1 Health Services

Seventy two percent agreed that the local community did participate in the provision of health services. Though, 20% disagreed while 08% remained neutral.

**Figure 4.9: Local Community Participation in Health Services**



**Source:** Field results, Obim and Alebtong Parishes

Participation of local communities remains primary for the success of any program, because genuine development demands that local communities have a say in shaping critical decisions affecting their lives (Oxfam, 1995:15). In Moroto County, it was held that Local Communities did participate through health teams, which involve among others traditional Birth Attendants and Community Health Workers. These teams are very instrumental in the resettlement program given the prevailing conditions in the peoples' former homes.

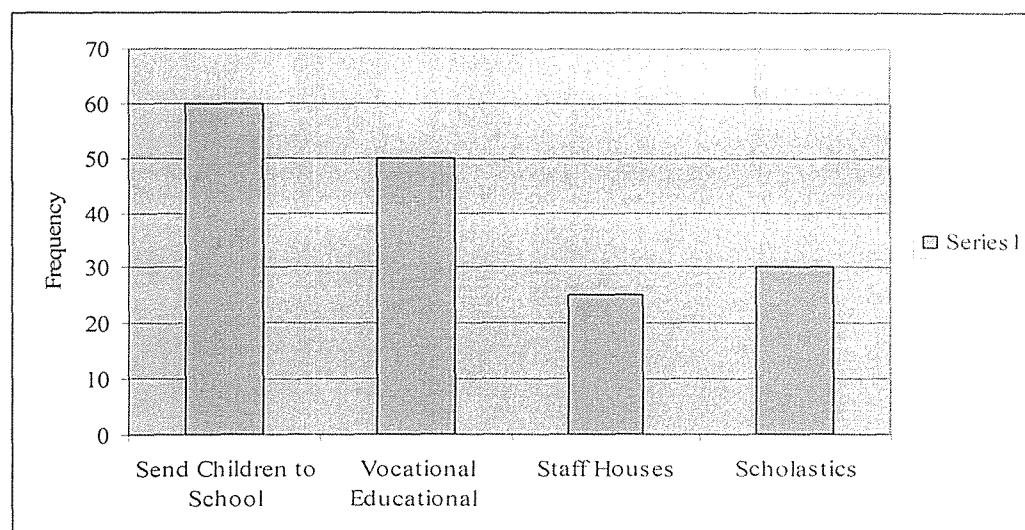
The same Local Community participates vigilantly in the distribution of malaria drugs. This is very critical especially at times when bushes that are good habitats for mosquitoes swallow up villages. The decentralization of malaria drug supply has seen a positive intervention in the lives of returnees in Moroto County. The LCIII 'boss' of Apala Sub-county argued that there was a dramatic increase in the

number of outpatients in the few health centers due to the increased sensitizations. Respondents argued that through the collaborative co-operation between the local community and Non-Governmental Organizations, the number of voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS, which is deeply engrossed in the community, has greatly improved. It's the Local Mobilisers who are responsible for this improvement.

#### 4.3.1.2 Education

A total of 80% agreed that Local Community support to education was enormous (table 4.6) none disagreed, though 20% abstained.

Figure 4.10: **Local Community Interventions throughout Education**



**Source:** Field Findings; Obim and Anyanga Parishes

Regarding education, the Local Community sent their school age children to the existing primary schools. Actually, both of the LCIII, chairpersons of Apala and Aloï respectively, noted that all primary schools had over -flow with children in spite of the poor and dilapidated structures.

The youths were reported to be very active in vocational training (ref, table VI) that are conducted by the Salvation Army. To them, this was already part of their

own local initiative, which was only operationalized by the Non Governmental Organizations.

The Local Community in both Aloii and Apala has labored to put up some staff houses (grass thatched). This was so because teachers were commuting from very far and spending more time out than at schools. Many of the teachers were living in Lira town. Apala, for instance, has 15 primary schools and one government aided secondary school (Apala Secondary School). This only secondary school is still being operated in Lira as an IDPs, this has provoked unkind words from the LCIII Chairperson of Apala Sub County who wondered why the headmaster of Apala S.S is quite adamant in bringing back the school at home (Apala) yet there is maximum security and peace in the area! He further noted that the schools infrastructures are getting destroyed since there is no one using them.

Finally, the local individuals without any credible source of income were giving scholastic materials to their school going children. These include: books, pens, uniforms, among others, which was a positive intervention at a crucial time of resettlement in Moroto County.

#### **4.3.1.3 Meetings and Workshops**

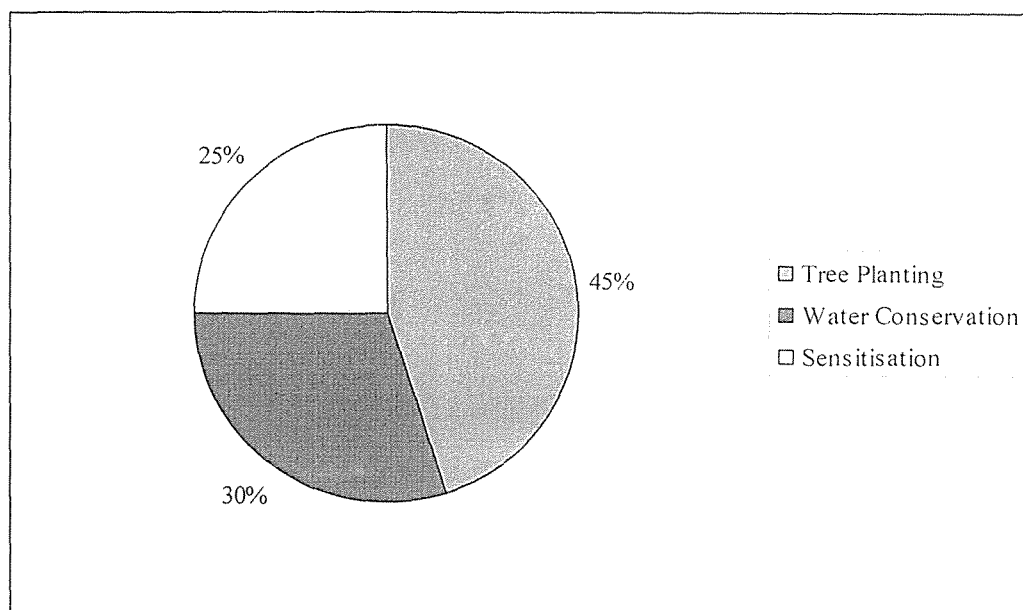
45% percent of the respondents (table 4.6) agreed that the local community were attending and contributing in workshops and meetings that are not only aimed at sharing ideas but sensitizing the population on socio-economic programs that are viable for the area. Through such meetings and workshops, prioritizing of enterprises, problem identification, problem diagnosis, and others are sought in a democratic style. 38% were in disagreement with this contention while 17% remained undecided.

#### **4.3.1.4 Environmental Conservation**

A total of 50% noted that environmental conservation was generally a community's role / responsibility though 32% disagreed to it



Figure 4.11: Local Community Initiatives through Environmental Conservation



**Source:** Field results, Aloi and Apala Sub Counties

In both Apala and Aloi Sub-counties, local elders (LC Officials) have continuously mobilized the locals for tree planting. At Aloi Sub-County headquarters, lays a garden of trees planted by the officials. It was reported that at least 4 acres and 5 acres in Aloi and Apala Sub-Counties have respectively been planted both for environmental cover and as a source of income.

Further, the local community has conserved its water both the natural sources and the artificial ones. The few existing swamps and rivers, boreholes and protected springs have been well protected for both the current and future generations. The LCIII boss of Apala noted that, wetland degradation is a serious crime in this sub-county. These efforts are seen as vital in the resettlement program.

Finally, the local leaders were reportedly sensitizing schools, and church communities on tree planting. Actually, in Aloi Sub-county, it was agreed that every church and school had to plant trees around their compounds.

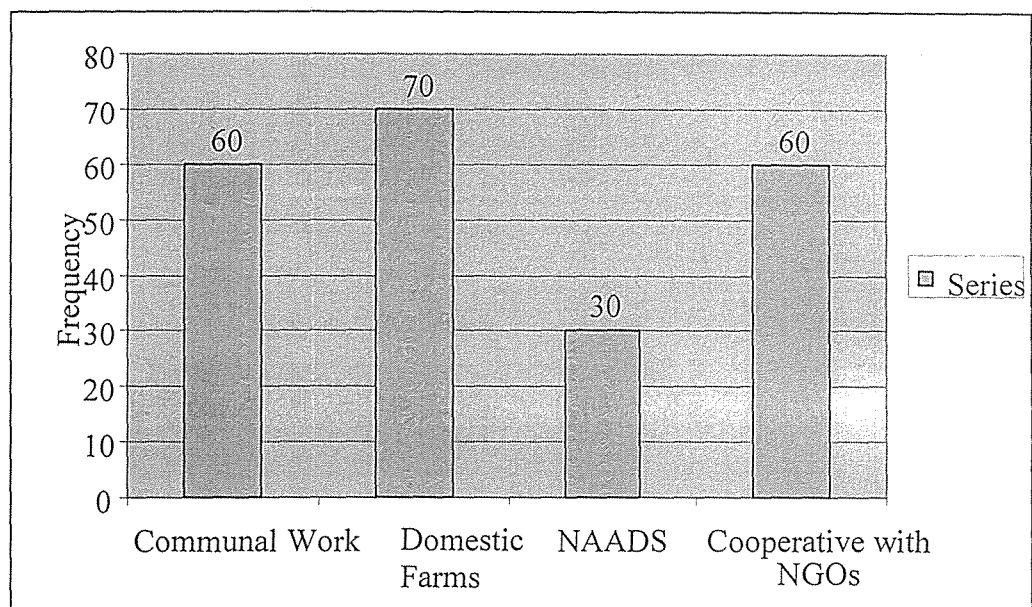
#### **4.3.1.5 Local Collaboration**

A total of 50% (table VIII.) agreed that the Local Community through their local leaders cooperated and attracted a number of Civil Society Organizations. Though some of them turned out to be brief case NGO's, the Sub-County's initiatives had economically benefited across section. Agencies such as Premier, YSA (Youth Social Work Association), inter alia had performed a great deal benefiting the youths especially. Issues to do with carpentry and joinery, brick laying and concrete practice, seeds and tools such as sprays and others, have been so popular in Moroto County. None disagreed though 50% remained undecided.

#### **4.3.1.6 Agriculture**

All the respondents agreed (100%) that the local community was committed towards agriculture and its future in Moroto County. Large farm areas witnessed by the researcher at least in most parts of the sub- counties evidenced this.

Figure 4.12: Local Community Interventions through Agriculture



**Source:** Primary data, Apala Sub-County

The Farmers in both Apala and Aloi Sub-counties noted that one of the most serious interventions they had engaged in was communal work locally known as Awak. This is a system where different families (10-15) come together and rationally work on each member's garden in rotation. The system has not only brought families together (unity) but it has increased the amount of per capita average in homesteads. The LCIII chairperson of Apala agreed that his family was equally part of the communal system and, it had yielded pragmatic results.

The other intervention was that of domestic farms, that is, each home was sensitized about the importance of having a family garden(s). The system, according to the respondents, was working well as every homestead had opened up a garden; that was anticipated that it would help kick-famine out of Moroto at the time of resettlement program.

Though in its infancy, NAADS program was slowly but strategically taking root in Moroto County. Respondents argued that women were more involved in the

farmer groups (FGDs) and other proceeding structures at the parishes and Sub-County levels. Although NAADS is a government initiative, its private sector operated and farmers owned. (MAAIF, 2000:7) which enables them to effectively demand and control the delivery extension services in a decentralized formula. With the “*awak*” groupings already in place, NAADS was hoped to meet less hurdles in Moroto County.

The Local community was reported (ref table VIII) to be in close collaboration with different Civil Society Organizations. Nuwagaba (1998) contends that, the local councils’ from their co-operation with NGOs and CBOs was yielding development project under the decentralization arena. That collaboration would in the long run make the population self-reliant instead of lamenting to government for help (Nafula, 2007:13).

#### **4.3.1.7 Community Markets**

A total of 80% agreed that the local community was forming and contracting community markets for their produce. Cases in point were; four markets in Apala Sub-County and a weekly Auction for the same Sub-County. The Apala Sub-County LCIII “boss” noted that, those markets were already helping the returnees to sell fruits and vegetables to get some income for their devastated families. Nevertheless, a handful of 05% disagreed while 15% remained because they didn’t have anything to sell in the markets at the time.

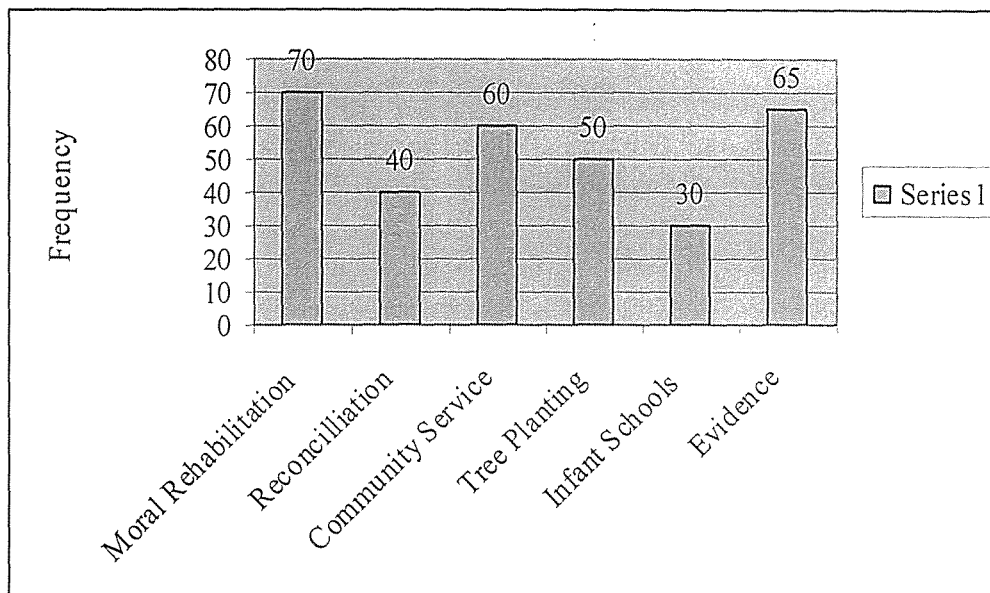
#### **4.3.1.8 Mobilization and Sensitization**

Only 48% agreed that the locals were mobilizing and sensitizing the population for socio-economic development. They noted that, mobilization and sensitization were prime to the people of Moroto at a time of resettlement. The youths and women had been mobilized into groups and associations that were ready to “drive” their society forward. Many of the groups and associations were already engaged in farming, bride making, sports, Music Dance and Drama, and others, which were aimed at restoring hope to the returnees. Only 10% disagreed while 42% remained undecided.

#### 4.3.1.7 The Church

62% percent noted that the local community was involved in the formation and construction of churches in the county. But 17% disagreed, while 21% remained neutral.

Figure 4.13: Local Community Initiatives through the Churches



Source: Primary data, Apala and Aloii Sub-Counties

The graph above shows the initiatives of the local Community through the Church in Apala and Aloii Sub-counties. The church has been applauded- for the great contribution it has put in place for moral rehabilitation among the former IDPs whose character, especially children, had gone a stray. Moral decadence is one of the pillars of a socially collapsing society, noted the vice chairman LCV Iira district. The Church in Moroto County was reported (by the respondents) to have realized that evil which they are laboring to fight through moral rehabilitation programme.

The Church has also been seen as an avenue of reconciliation among different worrying parties arising out of different factors. Through evangelism and outreach programs, a large “bunch” of people had been reconciled or was in the process

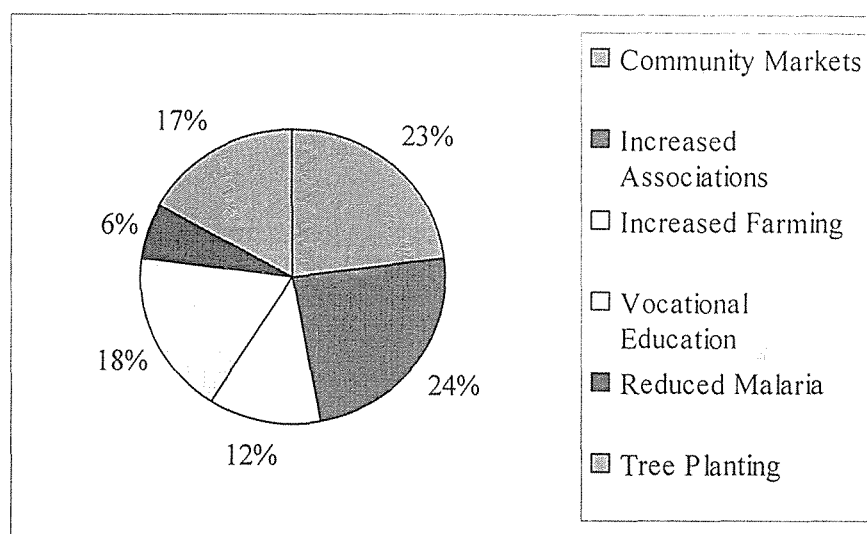
of reconciling. This, according to the respondents, would promote unity in diversity, which is a tool for socio-economic development among the returnees in Moroto.

The Christians were also involved in the community service program in most areas of Moroto County. Activities such as sensitizing the youths about the HIV/AIDS scourge were more prominent in the church. The church among the returnees in Moroto County was handling others such as safe motherhood and the general reproductive health.

The Church was reported as one of the few institutions that had embraced and was encouraging the program of tree planting in homesteads as a way of maintaining a better climate in Moroto and Uganda in general. The respondents noted that, every church had planted not less than 200 trees. Churches in Moroto County had initiated a number of infant schools (nursery) for the small children who can't manage traveling long distances to the UPE primary schools. In fact, the LCII chairperson of Aloi Sub-County noted that, there were a good number of nursery schools started by the church Communities in Moroto. Local Communities were providing guidance and counseling services in a few places but was slowly 'Catching up'. The youths, women, orphans, and the former street kids were receiving free guidance and counseling from the church community guidance, at community level, came in at a time when it was badly needed during resettlement program.

### 4.3.2. Achievements of Local Community Interventions in the Resettlement Program

Figure 4.14: Achievements of Local Community Interventions



**Source:** Field results; Apala and Aloi sub counties

Chart VI above, reflects the achievements resulting out of local community interventions. In Moroto County with special concern paid to Apala and Aloi sub-counties.

#### 4.3.2.1 Community Markets

In just a period of one year the number of markets has raised to seven that is, four in Apala and three in Aloi sub counties respectively. These markets have been formed out of the local community's initiatives, and, smaller markets are already in the offing.

#### 4.3.3.2 Increased Associations

Women and the youths have formed various associations that are aimed at promoting social and economic enhancement in the county. The women were grossly involved in 'awak' (communal work) in farming while the youths were holding selves in sports, music as well as small scale business (trading in trading centers).

#### **4.3.2.3 Increased Farming Activity**

Throughout Moroto County, the community is involved in farming activities with crops such as Cassava, maize, beans, vegetables and domestic animals and birds like goats, cattle, chicken. These were predicted to transform the local community into a vibrant local economic force for the individual sub-county. A good number of them obtained seeds from the NGOs like CPAR, German Agro, and others.

#### **4.3.2.4 Vocational Training**

The youths have been encouraged and supported to join vocational training institutions especially those under the Salvation Army. Course areas such as bricklaying and concrete practice, carpentry and joinery, and tailoring have benefited a total of 480 youths in the two sub counties (Apala and Aloii). These were expected to become self-reliant in the short term.

#### **4.3.2.5 Reduced Malarial Cases**

Through the local health teams especially those comprised of Community Health Workers, have been instrumental in the distribution of Malaria drugs as well as sensitizing the local populace on good health habits geared at curbing the spread of malaria among the returnees. In effect, the number of serious malarial cases has significantly dropped following this local community initiative. Before ending their projects, Medecins Sans Frontiers did a good job in helping the local community in both training and distribution of drugs.

#### **4.3.2.6 Tree Planting**

Both responses and unstructured observations revealed that a reasonable number of trees had been planted at churches, schools, sub county headquarters and trading centers. This development arose out of the local citizens' vigilance towards restoring the environment for a good life



### 4.3.3 Challenges faced by the Local Community under Resettlement Program

Table 4.7: Challenges Facing the Local Community

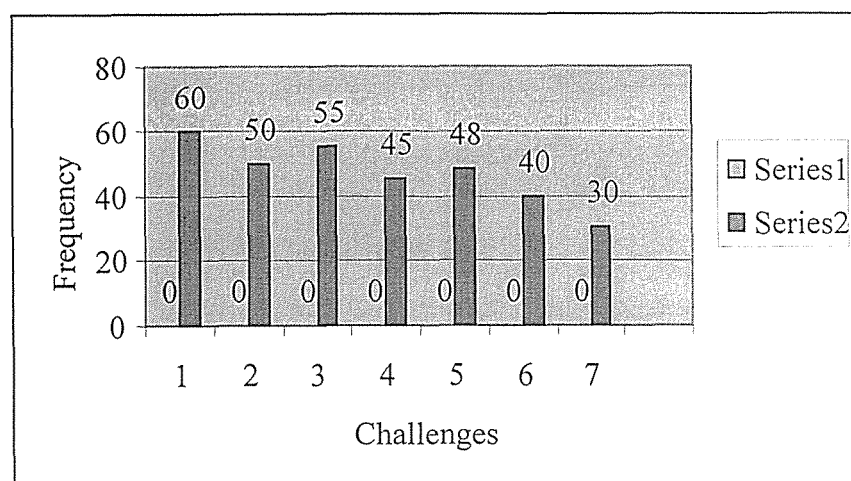
Challenges	Very high	High	Low	Negligible	Totals
The education System	85	10	05	00	100
Corruption	40	48	02	10	100
Gender inequality	10	44	36	10	100
Funds vacuum in LGs	70	30	00	00	100
HIV/AIDS pandemic	68	22	05	05	100
Land disputes	50	36	10	04	100
Insufficient water	24	44	22	10	100
Animal diseases	05	15	60	20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Primary data; Apala and Aloï sub counties

Table 9 above presents the challenges facing the local community under the resettlement program in Moroto County.

There is a very high challenge in the education system of Moroto County.

**Figure 4.15: The Education Challenges in Moroto County**



**Source:** Field results; Apala and Aloï Sub-counties

## **Key**

1 Poor education system	2 Inability of parents / Guardians
3 The Secondary School Sector	4 School management
5 Staff Accommodation	6 School Roads
7 School Enrolments	

### **4.3.3.1 Poor education system**

Tertiary Education;

The LCIII Chairpersons of both Aloi and Apala Sub-counties respectively noted that their sub-counties did not have enough tertiary institutions save for one vocational training under the Salvation Army in Aloi Sub-County. It was observed that, a good number of youths who drop out of schools after primary Seven are rendered irrelevant. Further, those who finish O'level or A'level, have had their future grossly limited due to this vacuum.

### **4.3.3.2 Inability of parents / Guardians**

Both Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) require parents to contribute towards their children's education such needs like uniforms, stationery and food are a sole responsibility of parents / guardians. At a time of living IDP camps, most of them didn't have any substantive source of income to meet such needs.

### **4.3.3.3 The Secondary School Sector**

Aloi Sub-County has only two secondary schools; Aloi Secondary and Aloi Comprehensive Secondary Schools while Apala has only one secondary School (Apala SS) whose services still remain in Lira town, with the staffs commuting from town. Apala is made up of 6 parishes while Aloi is made up of 8 parishes, which are inadequately served by the few secondary schools. The consequence to this quagmire was seen as an ever increasing number of primary seven children "lingering" the villages.

**Table 4.8: Number of primary schools in Apala per Sub County:**

No	No of schools	Parishes	No of pupils Passed in grade one
1	03	Okwangole	0
2	02	Obim	0
3	03	Oteno	0
4	02	Abiting	01
5	02	Abia	0
6	02	Atinkok	0
Total	15	06	01

**Source:** Field Report from Apala Sub County.

The above table reflects the number of primary schools in Apala Sub County parish by parish. It also indicates the number of pupils who passed in grade one in the previous year's PLE (2006). Through observation, only one child scored grade one in the whole sub county. This is terribly low compared to the national standard; it is also an indication for intervention by various stakeholders if educational standard is to be ameliorated in this long forgotten area of Moroto County.

#### **4.3.3.4 School management**

The local leaders of both Aloi and Apala Sub-counties noted that, all the schools were poorly managed with 80% of the teachers having their families (homes) in town. The Chairman LC III of Apala had this to say

*"The problem with my people is that they don't agree on issues that are vital to the community, that is why my Headmaster of Apala S.S. is still running this school from Lira town, yet there is peace now prevailing in the district. What do they want in town? The chairman concludes".*

Absenteeism late coming and incompetence of some teachers were rampant in the schools of Aloï and Apala Sub-Counties, no wonder there was serious academic disabilities, (ref to table X above).

#### **4.3.3.5 Staff Accommodation**

Observations and interviews with local leaders revealed that none of the schools in Aloï or Apala Sub County had a staff house. Parents had made initiatives of putting up grass-thatched huts for their teachers to stay at schools.

#### **4.3.3.6 School Roads**

Most schools did not have proper roads connecting them to the community / feeder roads. This was only threat to the lives of the young ones but a total discouragement to many unmotivated children

#### **4.3.3.7 School Enrolment**

The three Secondary Schools in the two Sub-counties were highly populated with the student – Teacher ratio rising up to 150:1. The USE program especially senior one classes had worsened this high school enrolment. Consequently the high numbers were grossly compromising the cherished quality.

40% noted that corruption was endemic in the resettlement program. Popular manifestations of corruption were: briefcase NGOs, deliberate refusal to devolve the LGDP funds by the district, procurement processes, nepotism during the recruitment of NGO-staffs, allocation of services, among others. 48% argued that corruption was very high though only 10% said it was negligible.

10% agreed that gender equality was very high while 44% added that the condition was high. The local leadership argued that there was no special program targeting women and so, women were not benefiting as much as men and the youths did. 36% agreed that gender inequality was low while 10% said that the system was negligible.

A total of 70% agreed that the vacuum of funds in local governments was very high. 30% noted that the vacuum was high. These agreements were backed by the fact that, local Government's Development Programme (LGDP) funds, which ought to be devolved from the district to the Sub County Local Governments, had become a 'nightmare' in spite of raising the complaints to that effect. Consequently, LC111 chairpersons asserted that, much of their budgets were not financed. It was hard therefore, for them to make substantive provisions for resettlement programme in the annual budgets.

68% percent agreed that HIV/AIDS was a very high challenge, while 22% agreed that the challenge was high. These respondents argued that the IDP camps were a home of rapists and defilers including the security personnel guarding such camps. Only 5% disagreed while 5% added that the problem was low.

At least 50% noted that land disputes were a very high challenge in Moroto County. Most returnees had even forgotten their traditional boundaries while others had died away especially the elders who knew the boundaries. 36% said that land disputes were a high challenge which if not adequately handled could trigger dangerous threats to returnees' lives. Nonetheless, 10% argued that the challenge is low while 4% agreed that the challenge was negligible in Moroto County.

Only 24% agreed that water insufficiency remains a high challenge in Moroto, 44% noted that the challenge was high enough to cause a stampede. 22% agreed that the challenge was low, while only 10% did look at water as a challenge as they lived near the water sources.

A minority of 5% agreed that animal diseases were very high while, 15% noted that the problem was actually high. The parish chiefs for Anyanga, Alebtong and Obim argued that several of the people's domestic animals were dying of diseases. Animals like goats, cattle, pigs, were dying daily. 60% said that the problem of animal diseases was low, while 20% said it was negligible, probably because they did not own any domestic animals.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This section of the study provides the discussions on the objectives of the study summarize and make recommendations to various stakeholders.

#### **5.2 Discussions**

##### **5.2.1 Contributions of Civil Society Organizations in the Resettlement Programme:**

The Government of Uganda developed a national policy on IDPs which was approved by Cabinet in August 2004. This is a comprehensive policy addressing all issues concerning IDPs (NUSAF, 2006) during their stay in IDP camps and resettlement or reintegration. Over 600,000 IDPs have been resettled in Lango and Teso Sub-Region in the last one-year. Accordingly these returnees have been given resettlement packages including food for 6 months, household items and planting materials and farm tools. International Agencies such as WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies have vigorously rendered support for emergency programs.

Civil Society Organizations including the Church have been at the forefront of providing spiritual, food, education, social relief, health and other vulnerable guidance of conscience the World over and Moroto County in particular (International Commission of Journalists, 1996).

Although Oloka (2004) argues that Civil Society Organizations constitutionally and legally became an arena for contesting political power with the capacity of capturing the state, Organizations in Moroto County are deeply engrossed in resettlement and social development programs and not politics. These include the Salvation Army, CPAR, German Agro-Action, Action for Children, Medecin

San Frontier, Concerned Parents, C.C.S.O, War child, inter alia. Civil Society Organizations have focused greatly on the youths and women in Moroto County as coined by Kabwegyere, (2000), that these groups constitute the majority of the population. Agencies like the Salvation Army and CPAR have most programs targeting such people.

Katorobo, et al (1995) argued that the Church should be playing a big role as they were used to during the colonial era in the areas of educational, and health services. In Moroto County, the available Churches play a role of psycho-social support through counseling services for moral rehabilitation, reconciliation, forgiveness and tree planting plus mobilizing the masses for development programs. In both Apala and Aloi Sub-counties, many local groups have emerged often supported by external NGOs to provide services, engage in income generating projects, culture and leisure (World Bank, 1993). In spite of this, some groups and indeed NGOs were reported to be fake 'briefcase' ushering selfish interests of the leaders and not the returnees' community.

Mwebasa Rose (2000) noted that, it is through participation that community can benefit. Participation helps develop the reasonableness and sensitivity of the individual. Most of the local communities of Aloi and Apala sub counties were engaged in community works and group development projects like tree planting, bee keeping among others.

The Socio-Economic activities through which Civil Society Organizations conduct in Moroto county such as; water and sanitation, community health, food security, landmine risk education, health facilities, education and training, plus: income generating activities, self- help projects and non-food items, have all been possible due to the good relationship between civil society organizations and the local Communities (Nsibambi, 2000). This harmony has not only yield pragmatic results but also promoted efficiency, resource mobilization and presumed sustainability of projects established. Most successful agencies in Moroto county



have a track record of good working relationships with local councils which according to Nuwagaba (1998) are the fore-front of initiating development projects. This collaboration has seen a wider coverage of health, water and sensitization (though not yet sufficient) in the returnee society.

### **5.2.2 Challenges faced by Civil Society organization**

In spite of the wonderful contribution Civil Society Organizations have had on the communities of Moroto County (returnees), this does not exonerate them from meeting challenges. These have been both internal (within the framework of the organization) and external. Most of such challenges rotate around financial, logistical, overwhelming community needs, saboteurs, poor road network, wild (fresh returnees) children, the unpredictable environment (natural conditions) and strict selection criteria.

Everlyn Lirri (2007) observed that despite the updated report on the profile of displacement in Uganda released by IDMC on March 28<sup>th</sup> 2007 citing improved security, with more people gaining access to their land, IDPs in northern Uganda are still living in an appalling conditions with limited access to basic services like water, clean and safe water, education, food and health care. Graca Machel (1999) in Common wealth Foundation Report remarked that, "our weakness is that we do not have a strong movement of civil society organizations within our own nations". This implies that there is need to build and connect the efforts of CSOs like the CBOs, NGO Unions and others so as to build a strong movement with a vibrant visibility and capacity to command aloud voice.

### **5.2.3 Challenges facing the Local community;**

Although many people have gone back to own land, a lot of problems can still be seen since they are starting afresh. Odok W'Ochieng, the district Chairman of Pader had this to say;

*"Although relative peace has resulted into return of some of the IDPs to their homes, many still face the challenge of producing their own food. These people need to be given time to produce their own food"*

IDMC (2007) states that the return of the IDPs to their homes is a positive gesture, but its full realization is being hindered by the uncertain peace talks, the security on the ground, agricultural calendar, and availability of building materials as well as access to basic services. However the communities of Omoro and Olilim were forced to go back in camps due to threats ailing from karamojong raiders. Amidst all these the local people are determined to start a new life in their own homes hopefully the peace will return in full board.

Much as Nuwagaba (1998) contents that the local communities are at the forefront of initiating development projects, this is always done through cooperation with the CBOs, NGOs, and government bodies. Unfortunately most of these organs are corrupt, unwilling and unreliable to offer any meaningful assistance. This is because most NGOs have their own set program of action to pursue. The chairman LC III Apala sub county had to say:

*"Some of these NGOs are just by name, many of them have been stealing money from desperate peasants, deceiving them that they were going to register children for free education. They collect money from parents in the name of registration and membership, this cheating!"*

#### **5.2.4 The Role of the Local Community**

Northern Uganda was described as the grip of what may be the world's most serious protection crisis (Donor News on Development, 2005). Civilians had become the principle strategic targets and victims of violence, the field upon which the conflict was fought, and through which victory is being sought. The same news added that a serious protection vacuum existed in the region, with abuse of international humanitarian human rights perpetuated against civilians on a grand scale. Results were, thus, psychological, physical and coercion violence that was consuming virtually "everybody's life". With the government's own military arm failing to provide adequate protection of civilians from the abuses of rebels, forced displacement was the only option.

With the array of peace and IDPs returning home, the local community has played a fundamental role behind imaginable magnitudes. Maximum co-operation with civil society organizations, tree planting, meetings / workshops, complimenting UPE, provision of cheap labor in feeder road construction, water source maintenance, mobilization and sensitization among others without which the resettlement program was at the verge of abortion.

In fact, the local community's initiatives have proved to yield positive outcomes than any other intervention because the locals know themselves better than any other. What is missing now are institutions to re-awaken these resources by facilitating the existing initiatives (Katongo, 1997) so that their vision do not face a miscarriage'. Such would include: Local Micro-Finance Institutions that are capable of giving small loans to youths and women groups at very low rates to help revamp the impending challenges. The system of allowing citizens to organize themselves and their activities was supported by Katorobo, et al, (1995) on the grounds that such are easily sustainable.

The inter-connection among the key players in the resettlement portfolio remains incomplete minus the local community paradigm. The Summation of all is well placed to build a better future (Common Wealth-Foundation, 1999) that is visible enough with the capacity to drive the citizenry.

In Apala and Aloï sub-counties, the local Community through their own initiatives has planted 12 acres of trees, opened up 4 markets and weekly auction, enrolled many youths in vocational training, families now have gardens, population sensitized on malaria, conservation of water sources and HIV/AIDS pandemic. These are vital achievements in the era of resettlement program

## **5.3 Conclusions**

### **5.3.1 Contributions made by Civil Society Organizations in Resettlement Programme.**

A lot has been said about the role CSOs especially the NGOs play in uplifting the standard of living of the local communities. Although many NGOs had been lambasted for not being practical in helping the people (Ajwang 2007), the three organizations studied here seems to have played a good job among the local people of Moroto County.

The study revealed that the CSOs have been quite instrumented to the returnees in Moroto County. This covers such areas like health and sanitation, water, agricultural implements, food security, training and education. A number of people have been trained especially community health workers, youths and women. The study further shows that the distribution of seeds, farm implements have been properly covered at least within the sub-countries studied. This partly however answers the problem of food in the very near future.

The opening up of feeder roads, drilling of boreholes and protected spring water has been evidently clear in this study. This has gone along way in helping the natives who have just returned from the IDP camps. Salvation Army did a good work in not only reaching the souls of many through the living Word of Christ, but training of care givers and tree planting drive among others. This captured attention of many youths and women especially in areas of traditional birth attendants, early childhood development and vocational trainings.

Action Against Hunger (AAH) for example did quite well in helping the malnourished children through the distribution of food supplement. Although the population and priorities are geared towards food security, housing and education, as agreed by the three parish chiefs of Akura, Anyanga and Alebtong, a lot was done along the line of hygiene awareness by AAH.

The study therefore, revealed that CSOs continue to play fundamental roles in the resettlement programme. The various activities identified above, all signaled to the enormous contributions of CSOs in the resettlement. It is thus important that the various stakeholders and partners in development not only emulate but complement where necessary and strengthen the community initiatives.

### **5.3.2 Challenges faced by CSOs in the Resettlement**

The most interesting issue to note is that, CSOs enjoyed good working relationships with the local community save for a few politicians. This however does not exonerate them from acquiring some challenges in the field.

Virtually all CSOs visited expressed the problems of logistics and overwhelming demand from the local people. The local community had expected too much from these organizations yet they (Agencies) are tied up. The financial disabilities had grossly impeded on the progress of these organizations. This is so because the organizations are donor funded and thus has limited resources to fund the vast projects they intended to cover (Chris Maina 2006). AAH, CPAR, and Salvation Army and all other CSOs visited like German Agro, War Child, Concern Parents and others expressed these common hurdle. Movement within communities was slowed down due to poor access roads. The road that link Alooi and Apala Sub-counties for example was impassable as evidently witnessed by the researcher. Poor road networks thus remained a serious impediment in the implementation of these projects.

The study further revealed that there was poor monitoring and evaluation system put in place by these organizations. Although these were limited financially; generally these organizations don't have proper programs of sustainability of their projects. Apart from training community leaders, drilling boreholes, providing farm implements and seeds, and others, no proper program of follow ups and sustaining their projects was seen. This is so because their projects were

intended to take shorter time. They had expected that people would cope up very fast and get back to their original situation of livelihood.

One district councilor Mr Tonny Ogwang Adwari had this to say;

*In Apala for example, one project manager was arrested by the local community leaders for removing the solar system which they had put in the trading centre. This solar was also helping in pumping water to the entire IDP camp in Apala trading center. To the project manager the solar was only to help them run their program, but it was not the property of Apala since their contract was now over in that area.*

### **5.3.3 Local Community Initiatives**

Apart from the interventions made by the CSOs, local communities of Apala and Aloï were not only beneficiaries of the projects, many were involved in a number of activities they initiated themselves. These include; association of farmers locally known as “a wak” where different family members joined hands together to work on one another’s farm rotationally. The study also revealed that, many local communities participated actively in community meetings and workshops aimed at sensitizing the population on socio-economic activities that are vital in the area. Urban Jonsson (2003) noted that the local communities are constantly engaged in decision making and taking actions for implementation and monitoring.

What was vividly noticed and practiced among the local communities were tree planting and water conservation. Tree planting was done by groups of people especially youths and women. Young seedlings were seen on most homes and fields. There was also community markets organized in all sub counties and smaller ones virtually in all centers. This provides avenues where farmers could buy and sell produce from their farms for their economic survival.

Many youths and women groups were engaged in bricks making which they sell to earn a living. Others have joined music, dance and drama groups where they could stage shows at the sub-county or centers and generate little money to beef

their pockets. There was a tremendous intervention made by the local community especially in the construction of church buildings and teachers houses. A number of teachers' houses were built in Apala although made of semi-permanent materials. Most teachers were operating from Lira town. This initiative has helped to bring back the teachers to school quarters. It is only Apala S.S, which has since remained and operated at Lira Town as an IDP.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

### **5.4.1 To government:**

Much as we commend the government policy of resettlement programme in Northern Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister, a lot more is still undone. Resettling the IDPs is one good thing nearly done; the government should embark on policies that can help resettle these people fully. This can be done through restocking, empowerment of the local community projects, loan schemes, farm implements and the contentious idea of *providing iron sheets to the people*. It is an idea in the sense that, apart from the inadequate number of iron sheets provided (30ps) per household, very insignificant number of people got them. This is due the bureaucracies and politics involved coupled with stringent conditions attached, especially the one that calls for beneficiaries to first build a house up to window level, even when they are not energized financially.

Although CSOs has got its own share of weaknesses, it is imperative that the government appreciates the little role CSOs have showed in the resettling of the people in northern Uganda. The study shows that a lot is still required in this area if people are to get back to their original position where they could entirely depend upon themselves.

Although CSOs especially NGOs have been lampooned for extorting money and not being practical in helping the people. They have performed fairly well in Moroto County. The challenges they faced are numerous but with time can be abated. The government of Uganda is thus challenged to provide redress to

infrastructural development especially road networks. Most feeder roads and foot paths are almost impassable. Lira Local Government should wake up and rehabilitate these roads. They should also take it upon themselves to help in the monitoring of some projects initiated by these CSOs. This will reduce on the NGOs who conned money from the people.

Local Government for instance can help these determined groups to grow through involving them (Urban 2003) in government programme at the sub county other than just collecting taxes of diverse nature from them. It is the primary and sole responsibility of the government to provide and maintain peace and security of the people. Threats like those coming from Karamajong rustlers should be preempted and more so Juba Peace Talks should be hastened for assured Peace and Security of the people.

#### **5.4.2 To politicians;**

The successes of these organizations are embedded in good relationships given to them by the politicians. Many politicians have castigated these organizations without paying tribute to even to the little they have done. Resettling the people in northern Uganda requires collaborated efforts of various stakeholders. Politicians have the capacity to mobilize both the local people and CSOs towards a common goal, thus ushering in development within their localities.

#### **5.4.3 To local communities:**

CSOs work for and with the local communities since they are the beneficiaries of the projects. It is thus pertinent that they (local communities) collaborate with the CSOs so as to ameliorate the projects initiated by them. The local community initiatives need strengthening. Many of these initiatives have been instrumental in the development of the area. It is imperative that these communities are encouraged and more youths involved. Otherwise, local communities are capable of initiating big projects for themselves since they invest among the people and know exactly their own problems (Nuwagaba 1998)



Local leaders are advised to encourage the various groups within the community and help strengthen them, by way of connecting them to NGOs and other agencies for assistance. Meanwhile the communities are advised never to give up instead they should step up their efforts and use the resources sustainably.

The tree planting projects are quite important in environmental management and sustainability. It is paramount to note that, where there is conflict, the environment suffers. Tree planting is thus a positive gesture in redeeming the environmental degradation. Local Communities initiatives are thus recommended for that.

#### **5.4.4 To Civil Society Organizations**

NGOs/CSO has done a lot among the community, but this is still insignificant and above all, most of them were coined by the agencies themselves. It is important for these agencies to strengthen the communities' initiatives, incorporate them fully into their projects. This will make them participatory than ever. More so since it is their own initiatives they will feel proud to protect them. Urban (2003), programs and projects should respond to basic needs of the people, with focus on vulnerable groups thus having local ownership of the project. Participation helps develop the reasonableness and sensitivity of the individual (Mwebaza Rose 2004)

The concerned organizations (CSOs) should take it upon themselves to minimize costs and hence reduce some of problems they face like finance, poor management and monitoring system. The NGOs Forum should also ensure that, the registered NGOs are doing the right thing and where possible provide them with accountability.

CSOs are thus urged to collaborate where necessary for easy mobilization and implementation of project works. This calls upon cooperation's among the CSOs, which in turn shall usher in a joint front or voice (Samora Michel in Common Wealth NGO Forum 1999). It must also be noted that there is need for the Agencies to collaborate fully with the local communities especially in areas where

there is local community initiatives. This will help ease tension and thus reduction in costs of running of the projects. This is so since the community will be fully involved in decision making, implementation and even monitoring their projects (Jonsson 2003).

#### **5.4.5 to Policy Makers**

It is evidenced that local communities are fundamental in initiating projects that best suit them. It is incumbent upon the policy markers to institute policies that do not cripple the innovations of the local community. Through bottom up paradigm (local communities) may generate good programs that may be applicable to policy makers.

The civil society organizations must work in collaboration with the people. This includes the policy makers' right from the grassroots. Policy makers must ensure that all organizations operates within the policy guidelines and avoid issues that affect the community like frauds.

#### **5.5 Research gap**

It must be noted that this study was not exhaustively handled. This implies that more area of studies still exists. These include such areas like;

- 1 Gender empowerment in the wake of Resettlement in Moroto Country
- 2 Government interventions in the Resettlement exercise in Moroto County.
- 2 The role played by women in the resettlement programme of northern Uganda.

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## **Appendix I: Interview Guide for Civil Society Organizations**

1. Name of organization
2. How long has your organization been in the field of resettlement?
3. Which area do you operate in?
4. What prompted you to be involved in the resettlement of the IDPs?
5. Mention the activities you are involved in?
6. Which community benefits from your project?
7. If you provide education, who are the beneficiaries?
8. Mention the educational requirements you provide to the children and how many children benefit from this assistance in terms of age and school level.
9.
  - a) How many Camps have you visited so far?
  - b) What is the population of these Camps in terms of children under 15, men and women?
  - c) How do you distribute assistance and do they get the planned quantity?
  - d) How regular do you distribute the above items to the IDPs?
  - e) Apart from material assistance, what other services do you provide?
10. Which other organizations are actively on the ground providing assistance to IDPs?
11. What is your working relationship with the (i) Government (ii) Other Organizations (iii) Local Communities (iv) Camp leaders (v) Political.
12. What are the challenges you are facing in pursuing this program?
13. How best have you tried to overcome these challenges?
14. Have your organization achieved its aims especially in this resettlement scheme? Mention your achievements.
15. What are people's perception on the on going resettlement program?
16. As an organization, do you see this assistance as a viable project?
17. As an organization, do you see this assistance as a viable project?
18. How do you monitor and evaluate the success of your project?



19. How best are the returnees benefiting from your assistance?

20. How do you plan to sustain this project?

21. What is your comment about the resettlement program in Northern Uganda?

22. What is your recommendations to the:

(i) Government      (ii) Other partners      (iii) Local Community

## Appendix II: Questionnaire for District Officials

1. Position held
2. How many active organizations are registered in resettlement program of Lira district?
  - (i) Less than 5
  - (ii) 5 to 10
  - (iii) 10 to 20
  - (iv) Over 20
3. How long have they been in the field of resettlement?
  - (i) Less than two years
  - (ii) 2 – 5 years
  - (iii) 5 – 10 years
  - (iv) Over 10 years
4. What are the activities they carry out?
  - (a) Food distribution
  - (b) Water
  - (c) Feeder roads
  - (d) PHC
  - (e) Education
  - (f) Psycho-social support
  - (g) Tools and implements
  - (h) Agriculture
  - (i) Income generating
  - (j) Others

5. How many people have been resettled?

Name of Sub-County	Children under 5	Children Above 5	Female adults	Male Adults	Total
Aloi					
Apala					
Total					

6. What package were they given?

- (i) Food Items ☐
- (ii) Tool & Implements (specify) ☐
- (iii) Agricultural inputs ☐
- (iv) Others (specify) ☐

7. Do they get any assistance from government in relation to resettlement program?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, what kind of assistance?

- (i) Food stuffs ☐
- (ii) Financial ☐
- (iii) Tools ☐
- (iv) Transport ☐
- (v) Others (specify) ☐

8. What are people's view about the Resettlement packages

- (i) Very appreciative ☐
- (ii) Welcome ☐
- (iii) Negative ☐
- (iv) No other option but to accept ☐

9. Are people utilizing these packages well? Yes ☐ No ☐ Some ☐

10. How do Children's benefit from the resettlement programme?

- (i) Education/Education requirements ☐
- (ii) Psycho-social support ☐
- (iii) Training ☐

### Appendix III: Interview guide for Local Councilors

1. What kinds of organizations are actively participating in resettlement program?
  - (a) International ☐ CBOs ☐
  - (b) National ☐ NGO ☐
2. What role do they play in resettling the returnees?
3. Do you think it was timely for the former IDPs to return home?
4. What impacts have resulted from the return of former IDPs?
5. What are some of the problems faced by the returnees?
6. How are they trying to cope up with the above problems?
7. What is your relationship with the returnees?
8. Do you have any special consideration for returnees in your local council budgets?
9. If so, what percentage do you allocate to the wellbeing of returnees?
10. How do you assess the role played by civil society organizations?
11. What are the community interventions towards resettlement program?
12. How best can the program be improved?
13. What have you done to enhance community interventions mentioned above?
14. What are your monitoring and evaluation mechanisms during resettlement program?
15. Comment on the way of life of these returnees.
16. How effective is the entire resettlement program?
17. What would you recommend to;
  - The central government
  - Civil Society
  - The private sector
  - Individual returnees
18. What are the people's attitudes towards the activities of civil society organizations?
19. What is the best assistance that can be given to the returnees?

## Appendix IV: Questionnaire for Local Community

Marital Status .....

Age ..... Sex.....Occupation.....

1. What is the name of this village? .....

2. Do you receive any form of assistance? .....

(b) If yes, from whom/which organization? .....

3. How often do you receive the assistance?

(a) Weekly ☐ (b) Monthly ☐

(c) After 2 weeks ☐ (d) Over 2 months ☐

4. What kind of assistance do you receive?

a) Loan ☐ b) Social Support ☐

c) Material ☐ d) Counseling ☐

5. Do Government officials visit your village?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ c) Not sure ☐

6. How often do they visit your village?

a) Quite often ☐ b) rarely ☐ c) Once in a while ☐

d) Very rarely ☐ e) never seen ☐

7. Do you have schools of any nature in this village?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ c) Not sure ☐

8. Do you r children go to school?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ c) Sometimes ☐

9. How far is the nearest health centre?

a) Below 1km ☐ b) 1-2 kms ☐ c) 5kms ☐

10. What services are offered by the civil society organizations in your area?

a) Counseling and guidance ☐ b) Medical treatment ☐

c) Income generating activities ☐ d) Tools and implements ☐

e) Seeds ☐ f) others specify).....

11. What are the major problems faced in your village?

- a) Lack of water ☐ b) health services ☐ c) Insecurity ☐  
e) Others (specify) ☐

12. Are the roles played by civil society organizations helpful?

- a) Yes b) No ☐ c) somehow ☐

13. Mention some of the key benefits from these organizations

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |

14. Do you have any income generating activity that you have initiated?

If yes, which group do you belong?

- a) Youth ☐ b) women ☐ c) farmers ☐

(b) What kind of project are you involved in?

- a) Bee keeping ☐ b) dairy farming ☐ c) poultry keeping ☐  
d) Agriculture ☐ others (specify) .....

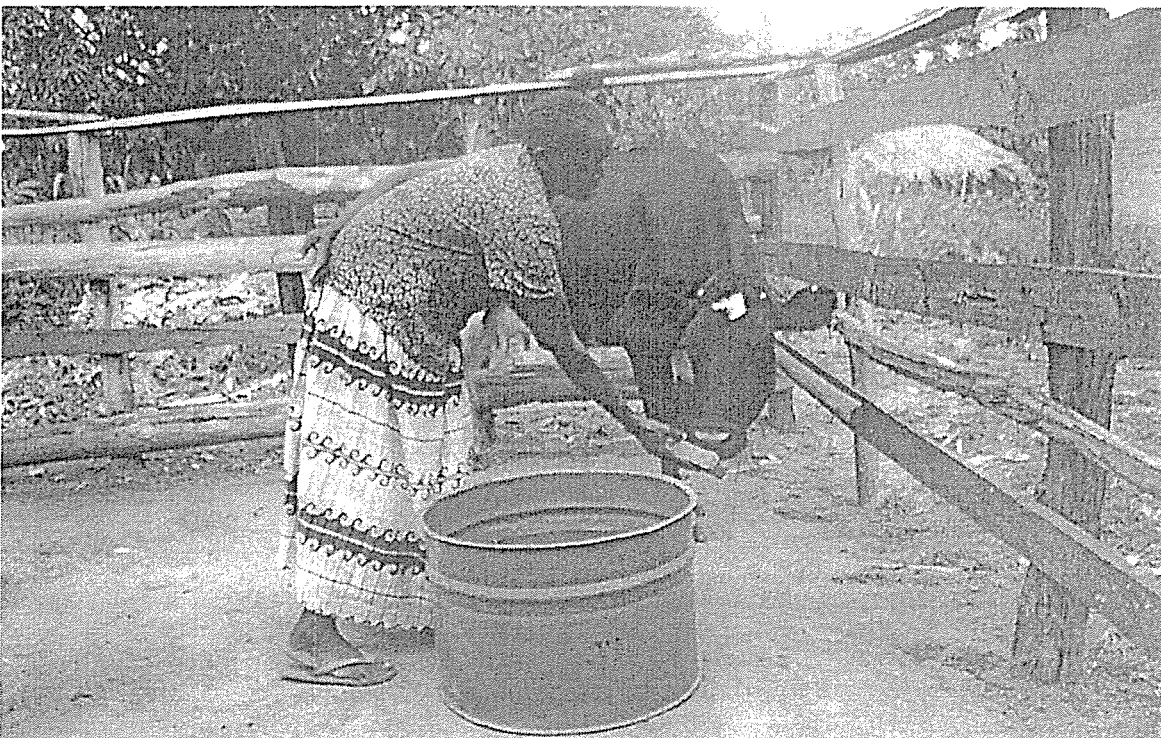
15. What would you recommend to;

- The local leaders
- Civil society organizations
- The central government?

## Appendix V: Field Photographs



*Women farmers (Cabbages) inspecting their farm at Apala Sub-county in Moroto County*





*C-PAR Staff carrying quality analysis at Agoa protected spring well*

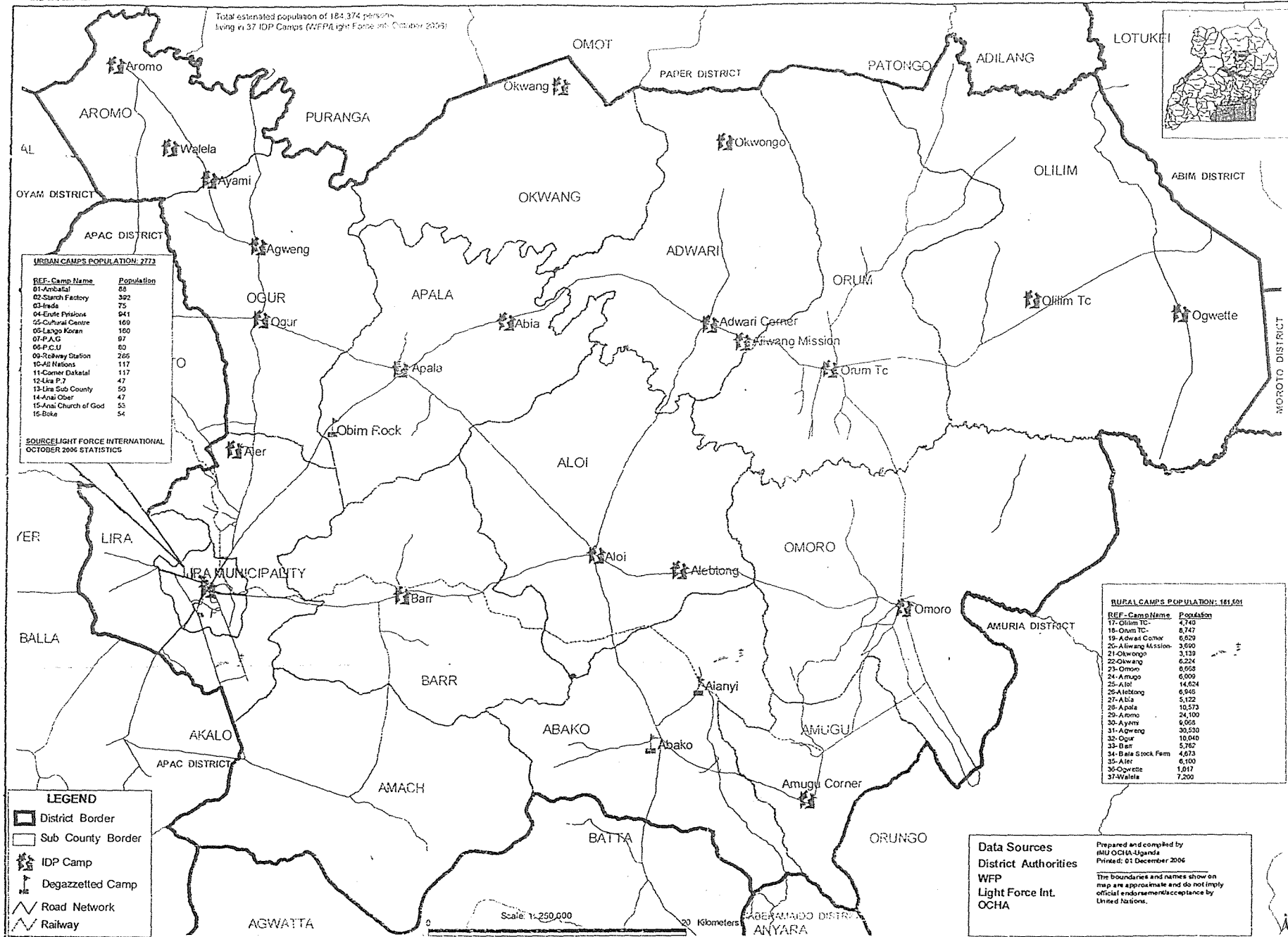




# IDP Camps - Lira District

November 2005

Total estimated population of 184,374 persons  
living in 37 IDP Camps (WFP/Light Force Int. October 2005)



**URBAN CAMPS POPULATION: 2772**

REF. Camp Name	Population
01-Ambial	88
02-Starch Factory	392
03-Ineda	75
04-Erte Prison	941
05-Cultural Centre	169
06-Lango Koran	180
07-P.A.O	97
08-P.C.U	80
09-Roadway Station	266
10-Ad Nations	117
11-Corner Dakatal	117
12-Lira P.7	47
13-Lira Sub County	50
14-Anai Ober	47
15-Anai Church of God	53
16-Boka	54

SOURCE: LIGHT FORCE INTERNATIONAL  
OCTOBER 2005 STATISTICS

**RURAL CAMPS POPULATION: 181,601**

REF. Camp Name	Population
17-Olilim TC	4,740
18-Orum TC	8,747
19-Adwari Corner	6,029
20-Adwari Mission	3,050
21-Okwango	3,139
22-Okwango	6,224
23-Oromo	6,058
24-Amugu	6,009
25-Aloi	14,624
26-Alebtong	6,948
27-Abia	5,122
28-Apala	10,573
29-Aromo	24,100
30-Ayami	6,056
31-Agweng	30,530
32-Ogur	10,040
33-Barr	5,762
34-Bale Stock Farm	4,673
35-Aler	6,100
36-Ogwette	1,017
37-Walela	7,200

**LEGEND**

- District Border
- Sub County Border
- IDP Camp
- Degazetted Camp
- Road Network
- Railway

**Data Sources**

- District Authorities
- WFP
- Light Force Int.
- OCHA

Prepared and compiled by  
HNU OCHA Uganda  
Printed: 01 December 2006

The boundaries and names shown on  
map are approximate and do not imply  
official endorsement/acceptance by  
United Nations.



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SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

20<sup>th</sup> /March/2007

TO

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: INTRODUCTION OF MR ODONGO MIKE.

This is to introduce to you Mr.Odongo Mike, of registration MADAM/0488/61/DU is a student pursuing a Master of Arts in Development Administration and Management (MADAM).

The above student wishes to carry out research on The role of civil society Organisations in the resettlement programmes in northern Uganda: A case of Lira Municipality.

I therefore take this opportunity of recommending him to your Organisation to enable him carry out his research

Any other assistance rendered to him shall highly be appreciated

Yours faithfully

  
Prof Owolabi O Samuel  
Director School of Post Graduate Studies

