THE IMPACT OF THE DISARMAMENT PROCESS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN KARAMOJA

CASE STUDY:
MATHENIKO AND BOKORA, MOROTO DISTRICT

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DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELORS' OF LAWS OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

JUNE, 2010.
DECLARATION

I HASSAN BAYLOR, declare that this research dissertation has never been submitted by any one to any university or institute for an award of a Degree or Diploma.

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

Date: .................................
APPROVAL

This research dissertation has been submitted for examination and by my appeal as university lecturer.

Name: ..............................

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

Date: ..............................
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Am so grateful to the supervisor for her tremendous assistance made this research successfully completed. Her guidance was the main reason this research was successfully carried out. I wish to thank my friend and classmate Samuel Ogwal for always being by my side when ever I became reluctant.
DEDICATION

I honestly dedicate this research dissertation to my mum Mrs. Zainab Muhammad and all relatives, my friends like Lomongin Emmanuel for the financial and moral support rendered. Am so greatly indebted to them, their contributions towards my academic career and life is priceless.

God bless them.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APC</td>
<td>Armored Personnel carrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO'S</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Commander in Chief of the Defense Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLA</td>
<td>Centre for Legal Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOU</td>
<td>Government of Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBEA</td>
<td>Imperial British East African company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KADEP</td>
<td>Karamoja Agro pastoral Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDA</td>
<td>Karamoja Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIDDP</td>
<td>Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLG</td>
<td>Lower Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC</td>
<td>Resident District Commissioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOPs</td>
<td>Standard Operating procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>UHRC</td>
<td>Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWFP</td>
<td>United Nations World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDF</td>
<td>Uganda peoples Defense forces</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction
This Chapter gives a general overview of the study including among others, the background information, and the people of Karamoja region and will specifically put emphasis on the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district. The Statement of the problem will be highlighted with both the major and specific objectives of the study and its significance to the researcher. Some key definitions used in the study will be explained in this chapter.

1.1 Background to the Study
Peace and security have eluded the North eastern region of Uganda and particularly Karamoja for long time. Insecurity increased both in scale and frequency to unprecedented levels in the eighties (80) and early nineties (90’s) following escalation of internal wars in Uganda and the greater Horn of Africa.

The civil strife that took place in Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia resulted into gun trafficking into Uganda when Arabs brought in guns in exchange for animals and food stuffs. (Bruno 1988). Uganda’s own internal wars and civil strife which resulted into military take over in the last fifteen years also contributed greatly to the militarization and armament of the Karimojong culminating into the attendant chronic insecurity and under development in the sub region.

The Karamoja region found in North Eastern Uganda stretching across 10,550 sparsely populated square miles Aldershot (2005) is home to several traditional agro-pastoralist groups. Karimojong, as these groups are collectively known restrictions on access to grazing land across international and district borders has made survival difficult amidst harsh environmental conditions including frequent
drought and other endemic problems such as famine and cattle rustling. Successive governments have also marginalized the area, leaving it with lowest development and humanitarian indicators in Uganda (UN OCHA 2006).

Weak Governmental institutions and chronic gun trafficking have compounded difficulties in Human life. Within this wider spectrum of challenges of development such as cattle raiding, banditry and road ambushes exacerbated by pervasive use of illegal weapons presents a significant law and order problem in Karamoja. During the period July 2003 to August 2006, at least a thousand lives were lost in cattle raids, armed clashes, and banditry and law enforcement operations.

The Current leadership under President Museveni has tasked the national army, the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) with restoration of law and order in the region. These responsibilities include covert and overt operations to recover raided cattle and arrest criminal suspects and (as was the case during the post independence regimes) programmes of past disarmament exercise in the region. It is imperative to note that gross Human Rights abuses by military personnel have taken another dimension in the period when the government re-embarked on anew programme of forceful disarmament commencing in May 2006 to date.

In Africa, the proliferation of small arms is associated with the escalation and intensification of conflicts, crime and violence in the region. From the 1990s to the present day, insecurity from small arms proliferation has become an endemic problem for both rural and urban areas in Kenya and Uganda (Mkutu, 2003). Along side large scale wars such as those in the Democratic republic of Congo and Sudan which are widely covered by the press, there is a less-reported type of armed conflict in the region: Intra and inter-ethnic resource wars among pastoralists in North East Africa.
In Kenya’s rift valley, where pastoral and agro pastoral communities occupy two thirds of the county’s landmass, cattle rustling has increased ten-fold in the last decades as small arms and light weapons have flooded into the region (GOK, 2001). Raiding has come dramatically to national and regional awareness as raids and banditry have repeatedly broken road contact within large areas of the North Rift Valley. Kenya’s Minister for Internal Security stated that “small arms is a national problem” (Kenya times, 22nd April 2005; Daily Nation 22nd April 2005). Many of those affected are non combatants, such as women, the elderly and children, as well as peace keepers, relief workers and entrepreneurs.

1.1.1 The people of the Karamoja Region
The Karimojong are cattle keepers who occupy the semi-arid Karamoja region found in the Northeastern part of Uganda. It borders Kenya in the East, Kapchorwa in the South, Kumi and Katakwi in the Southwest, Lira, Pader and Kitgum in the west and the Northwest and Sudan in the North. Karamoja comprises of five districts covering about 24,000 sq. Kilometers, covering 10% of the total Ugandan geographical area. The region has nine ethnic groups; the Pokot/Suk in the south, the Tepeth, Pian, Matheniko and the Bokora in the central and the Jie, Dodoth, Labwor and the Ik in the North. Each county is named after each ethnic group. The Pokot are both in Kenya and Uganda.

The 1991 population census reported 400,000 Karimojong while the 2002 statistical abstract reported the Karimojong population as 920,498 (Nakapiripirit, 153,862, Moroto 170,506 and Kotido 596,130).

Karamoja is visibly the poorest and most underdeveloped part of Uganda with eight (8) out of ten (10) of its people under the nationally defined poverty line (MOFPED, 2003). It has the lowest literacy rate of 6.7 %, highest infant mortality rate of 147 per 1000 live births, lowest life expectancy of 37 years and the lowest human development index UNDP (1999).
The several ethnic groups of agro-pastoralist who live in the eastern Uganda are referred to collectively as Karimojong (Knighton, pg 24). The Karamojong constitute three distinct groups; the Dodoth in the north in Kabong district; the Jie in central Karamoja in Kotido district and the Karimojong to the south in Moroto and Nakapiripirit district. Other smaller groups in Karamoja include the Pokot, the Tepeth and Labwor; (Walker, 2002). These numerous groups when put together are generally known as the Karamojong of the Karamoja sub-region.


Migration is a key element in the above strategy allowing movement of herds between pastures areas in response to environmental pressures. During rainy season herds are grazed near to permanent homesteads or manyattas with cattle camps or kraals. Moving out to distant grazing lands during the dry season. Men, women, children and the elderly are present at both manyattas and kraals, resulting in a constant flow of people, information and livestock.

Some of the Karamojong groups reach far into the neighboring Acholi, Lango and Teso districts in Uganda and far into Kenya to access grazing land. The Karamojong had been restricted right from colonial times from grazing land for the livestock as part of their grazing and fertile land was given by the British government to Kenya, Lango and Teso in a bid to discourage them from pastoralism.
1.1.2 The Bokora and the Matheniko of Moroto District.
The Bokora and Matheniko are found in Moroto district; The Bokora is in the South of Moroto bordering Katakwi district while Matheniko borders Kenya in the Northeastern part of the district.

For many years, the people of Matheniko County and Bokora in Moroto District, northwestern Uganda have been lagging behind in terms of development. This has been attributed to the way of life of the population. The inhabitants, most of whom are cattle grazers, have had a very long history of cattle rustling which has been undermining the efforts of government and her development partners in bringing about meaningful development and improvement in the socio-economic situation of the population. In spite of these many challenges faced by government and partners, several measures have been taken to change the trend and improve the situation.

Cattle rustling are reported to have existed among the Karimojong over a long period of time. It is reported that the Arab and Sudanese travelers in the 17th century reported violence by Karimojong who at that time traded with the Arabs in Ivory, cattle and arms Bell, (1949:- 75). The Karimojong used spears, machetes, bows and arrows, but the raiding was confined within Karamoja.

1.2 Statement of the problem.
The Karamoja region in Northeastern Uganda is characterized by unprecedented levels of proliferation of illegal firearms, cattle rustling, ambushes, road thuggery, looting and many other acts of criminality that has led to widespread underdevelopment of the region due to the fear by development partners and even competent government technocrats to extend their services to the region.
Therefore in a bid to restore peace and security in the area, the Government of Uganda launched the cordon and search disarmament system that has never been welcomed due to its negative and dehumanizing actions like; men’s testicles being tied in chains while pricking them with needles, other people suffocated using polythene bags, killings, looting, tortures, long detentions without trials, intimidations, money extortions, cattle diversions allegedly by the UPDF after recovering from the raiders, and bribery allegedly by the UPDF soldiers reason being to inflict pain on people in order to extract confessions and information about the illegal guns possession.

Given the above, the proposed research is intended to high light and document the human rights situation in Karamoja by the UPDF in the scale and type of disarmament operations conducted as well as increased engagement by the Government in mobilization and confidence-building measures with different Karimojong communities especially the Bokora and the Matheniko of Moroto District.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 The Major objective of the study
The major objective of the study is to assess the impact of disarmament process on Human rights in Karamoja sub-region with emphasis on the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the study
1. To find out how the disarmament exercise is done in Karamoja
2. To Identify the human rights violations coming up as a result of disarmament in Karamoja
3. To assess the contribution of disarmament to peace and security in Karamoja.
1.4 Research Questions
Below are the questions that will be used for data collection in the field.

1. How is the disarmament exercise done in Karamoja?
2. What are some of the human rights abuses coming up as a result of disarmament in Karamoja?
3. What are some of the contribution of disarmament to peace and security in Karamoja?

1.5 Significance of the study
The study is mainly for the fulfillment of the requirement for the qualification of masters of arts degree in Local Governance and Human Rights of Uganda Martyrs University but at the same time the research will be used as an advocacy document to champion a cause for stakeholder campaign and coalitions against the inhuman mistreatment inflicted upon communities during the cordon and search Government disarmament programme in Karamoja.

It is documented that colonial administration contributed greatly to the armament and the proliferation of small arms and ammunitions in Karamoja Region and the pastoral communities in the neighboring Kenya and Sudan Countries. The current insecurity, ambushes, road thugery, looting, let alone looming poverty and under development in the region have been to a larger extent attributed to the presence of illegal arms among the Karimojong community. Thus this research is aimed towards establishing and identifying of alternative programmes that will assist Karimojong in absence of the gun in order to re-direct and implement government policies.

Further still, the disarmament of the Karimojong and her neighboring counterparts in Kenya and Sudan in possession of illegal arms will greatly improve the security situation and consequently lead to development in the
The study aimed at assessing and documenting the impact of the disarmament process on Human rights in Karamoja and came up with lessons learnt and recommended action areas for better methods of disarmament process which will respect, protect and promote the fundamental human rights of the Karimojong community. The study will at the same time explore strategies to address the underlying Human rights issues and alternative ways of survival (coping mechanisms) for the warriors and the Indigenous Karamojong whose entire livelihood and protection has been the gun.

1.6 The scope of the study
The research was carried out in Bokora and Matheniko counties in Moroto district, Karamoja sub region. These are some of the counties where disarmament programme has covered and still on going to achieve its desirable goals. From geographical point of view Bokora County is land locked While Matheniko County borders Kenya from northern –Eastern part of Moroto district. In Bokora County, the research was carried out in Irir, Matany, Lotome, Ngoleriel and Lopei sub counties, while in Matheniko the research was undertaken in Nadunget, Rupa, Katikaekile and Moroto municipality accordingly.

By content the research assessed the Impact of the disarmament process on Human Rights in Karamoja. The study involved the UPDF, affected local communities (those who have been mistreated by the UPDF), the Political leaders both at the District Local government (LG) and the Lower Local Governments (LLG), The civil servants, The Community based organizations, the Human Rights Organizations, the Communities (elders, the Karacuna, and the women), the legislatures and the civil society organizations found in Matheniko and Bokora counties.
The research was carried out in period of six months; research proposal writing and approval process took 4 months, data collection, interpretation and analysis was undertaken in a period of 2 months.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
This chapter highlighted on the available literature review about the armament and disarmament of the Karimojong. The review also stated the Human rights violations by the UPDF while carrying out the cordon and search operations in Karamoja and at the same time highlighted the available literature on the contribution of disarmament on peace and security in Karamoja. The review highlighted on the definition of Human rights, the fundamental, rights and the institutions that advocates, protect and promote Human rights in Uganda and the Laws that safeguard the rights of Citizens in the Country.

However, Disarmament is a relatively new area and there are limited books on it though a lot of journals and reports have been made since initiation of forced disarmament using the cordon and search process

2.0 Historical Overview of the Military in Uganda
The standing armies and other fighting forces in the pre-colonial Uganda were fundamentally disbanded and replaced by the colonial army during the colonial rule. The colonial government in a bid to fully establish themselves constituted the standing army in the 1890s. The Swahili Askaris brought in by the Imperial British East African Company (IBEA) to secure the trade routes to the East African coast in Mombasa were the first colonial troops in Uganda. Captain Fredrick Lugard added Sudanese soldiers who had left over Emin Pasha’s army (Brown 1977). The first British administrator in Uganda initially recruited a few Baganda soldiers who joined up together with the Sudanese and Swahili troops to provide the fire and muscle power during the colonialist struggle against the reigns of both Kings; Kabalega of Bunyoro and Mwanga of Buganda. (Brown 1977)
2.2 The Historical background and trends in the armament of the Karamojong during post colonial governments (Historical background of armed cattle raiding and insecurity in Karamoja)

In the 1960, there were no cattle raiding previously. The cattle keepers had no guns but had spears. The raiding began in a place called Angulebwai-Morulem over struggle over water wells that were serving communities of the Jie and Bokora, but such fighting over the wells were mainly for during the dry season and were with local non-lethal weapons especially sticks, clubs, spears and shields. (MOFPED 2000)

1966-67, the Turkana joined cattle raiding in the region using rifles referred to locally as "Ngamichiro"

In 1971, Amin came into power and in 1972 he forced Karamojong to put on clothes and not skins. The Karimojong in return refused and rebelled insisting that the bare feet, skins and beads were their cultural wears. In Kangole (Bokora County), Amin ordered people into two groups; those who wanted to put on clothes and those who didn't. Resultantly those who refused to put on clothes were spread with gun (over 200 people killed) bullets at a place called "Naweikorot" in Bokora. Those who accepted to put on clothes in Matheniko were spared by Amin; since then there is historical conflict between the Bokora and Matheniko in relation to Amin's killings of some community members who refused to dress up in clothes.

In 1973/74, the Karimojong started manufacturing home-made guns (technique similar to a catapult gun) for wars/raidings by local artisans. In 1977-78, President Amin ordered the Karimojong to stop raiding those who were found faced firing squad; as a result six warriors were killed at a place called Namoru Akwang (Place of white stone)
In 1979, the Amin government was overthrown and the Matheniko overrun Moroto barracks and took guns and all other modern weapons which they used to attack their neighbors, the Bokora. The Bokora fled to the neighboring districts of Mbale, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala. The current Karamojong (Bokora) settled in Masese in Jinja, Kasoli and Agururu in Tororo were a result of the 1979 clash between the Matheniko and the Bokora.

By 1980, the Karamojong had progressed to making modern guns and inter-raiding had intensified among the Karamojongs. With the making and acquisition of more guns the Karamojong were able to fight the Turkana who used to raid their cattle. In 1981, there were cattle raiding by militias at Kachwezi and Lokipacha under the command of the army Officer Major Obonyo owing helicopter gun ships. In the same year, the Karamojong warriors killed and disarmed the Acholi-Langi Militias who had come to raid cattle. The warriors followed the militia survivors to their homes and raided them. From that time cattle raiding without serious battle (raparapa) continued without the gun fire exchange. (MOFPED 2000)

The period 1983-1984 made Karimojongs acquire most guns as Tito Okello and most of his colleagues gave guns to their in laws in Karamoja (Kotido district). It was then that the Karamojong started gun trading openly as the Acholis sold them the guns.

In 1985, Tito Okello and Obonyo were said to have come to Kotido using three helicopters to disarm the Karamojong. Some guns were taken in the process from the warriors but the elders are said to have gone to Lomus (Akiriketh) to sacrifice a bull to the gods to save them from Tito Okello and his army. It’s said that Tito Okello was overthrown after the Karimojong elders’ disarmament rituals. It’s said that Koriang Timothy had given advice to Tito Okello to withdraw the government plan of disarming the Karamojong warriors by force but Okello refused, Koryang therefore ended up resigning the post of a chief and Lochero
Sam replaced him.

The current National Movement government under president Museveni has tasked the National army, the UPDF "with law enforcement responsibilities in the region. (Human Rights Watch 2007)

The responsibilities include armed operations to recover raided cattle and to arrest persons indulged in criminal acts. It is in this framework that serious Human rights violations by military personnel are reported to have taken place mainly since the Government launched the forced disarmament programme in May 2006.

2.2.1 Human Rights

Human rights refer to the "basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled. Examples of rights and freedoms which have come to be commonly thought of as human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of expression, and equality before the law; and economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, the right to work, and the right to education.

The United Nations (UN) is the only multilateral governmental agency with universally accepted international jurisdiction for universal human rights legislation. Human rights are primarily governed by the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Human Rights Council, and there are numerous committees within the UN with responsibilities for safeguarding different human rights treaties. The most senior body of the UN with regard to human rights is the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The United Nations has an international mandate to: ...Achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental
freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion (Article 1-3 of the United Nations Charter)

The United Nations Human Rights Council, created at the 2005 World Summit to replace the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, has a mandate to investigate violations of human rights. The Human Rights Council is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly and reports directly to it. It ranks below the Security Council, which is the final authority for the interpretation of the United Nations Charter. Forty-seven of the one hundred ninety-one member states sit on the council, elected by simple majority in a secret ballot of the United Nations General Assembly. Members serve a maximum of six years and may have their membership suspended for gross human rights abuses. The Council is based in Geneva, and meets three times a year; with additional meetings to respond to urgent situations.

A modern interpretation of the original Declaration of Human Rights was made in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993. The degree of unanimity over these conventions, in terms of how many and which countries have ratified them varies, as does the degree to which they are respected by various states. The UN has set up a number of treaty-based bodies to monitor and study human rights, under the leadership of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR). The bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the core international human rights treaties. They are created by the treaty that they monitor.

- The Human Rights Committee promotes participation with the standards of the ICCPR. The eighteen members of the committee express opinions on member countries and make judgements on individual complaints against countries which have ratified the treaty. The judgements are not legally binding.
• The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights monitors the ICESCR and makes general comments on ratifying countries performance. It does not have the power to receive complaints.

• The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination monitors the CERD and conducts regular reviews of countries' performance. It can make judgements on complaints, but these are not legally binding. It issues warnings to attempt to prevent serious contraventions of the convention.

• The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women monitors the CEDAW. It receives states' reports on their performance and comments on them, and can make judgements on complaints against countries which have opted into the 1999 Optional Protocol.

• The Committee Against Torture monitors the CAT and receives states' reports on their performance every four years and comments on them. It may visit and inspect individual countries with their consent.

• The Committee on the Rights of the Child monitors the CRC and makes comments on reports submitted by states every five years. It does not have the power to receive complaints.

• The Committee on Migrant Workers was established in 2004 and monitors the ICRMW and makes comments on reports submitted by states every five years. It will have the power to receive complaints of specific violations only once ten member states allow it.

• The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was established in 2008 to monitor the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
Each treaty body receives secretariat support from the Treaties and Commission Branch of Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva except CEDAW, which is supported by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW). CEDAW meets at United Nation.

The Geneva Conventions came into being between 1864 and 1949 as a result of efforts by Henry Dunant, the founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The conventions safeguard the human rights of individuals involved in armed conflict, and build on the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions, the international community’s first attempt to formalize the laws of war and war crimes in the nascent body of secular international law. The conventions were revised as a result of World War II and readopted by the international community in 1949.

The Geneva Conventions define what is today referred to as humanitarian law. The International Committee of the Red Cross is the controlling body of the Geneva conventions.

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration Of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories. There are 30 articles that the Assembly came up with as stated below;

The articles highlight issues of equality before the law; no segregation due to sex, race, tribe and origin, the right to life and security of person.
Persons shouldn't be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman treatment, right to recognition, equality before the law, right to fair trial, no one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.

Every one is entitled to fair and public hearing, freedom of movement, right to leave the country and seek asylum and the right to a nationality.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, assembly and association; the right to take part in the government of his country, the right to work, freedom of choice of employment and just and favourable conditions of work. Every one has the right to rest, and leisure, the right to a standard of living, health, food, clothing, housing and medical care.

The right to education, to participate in cultural life of the community and the right to protection.

**Regional Human Rights**

The three principal regional human rights instruments are the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights (the Americas) and the European Convention on Human Rights.

The African Union (AU) is a supranational union consisting of fifty-three African states. Established in 2001, the AU’s purpose is to help secure Africa’s democracy, human rights, and a sustainable economy, especially by bringing an end to intra-African conflict and creating an effective common market:

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is the regions principal human rights instrument and emerged under the aegis of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) (since replaced by the African Union). The intention to draw up the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights was announced in 1979 and the
Charter was unanimously approved at the OAU's 1981 Assembly. Pursuant to its Article 63 (whereby it was to "come into force three months after the reception by the Secretary General of the instruments of ratification or adherence of a simple majority" of the OAU's member states), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights came into effect on 21 October 1986 – in honour of which 21st of October was declared "African Human Rights Day".

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) is a quasi-judicial organ of the African Union tasked with promoting and protecting human rights and collective (peoples') rights throughout the African continent as well as interpreting the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and considering individual complaints of violations of the Charter. The Commission has three broad areas of responsibility:

- Promoting human and peoples' rights
- Protecting human and peoples' rights
- Interpreting the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

In pursuit of these goals, the Commission is mandated to "collect documents, undertake studies and researches on African problems in the field of human and peoples, rights, organise seminars, symposia and conferences, disseminate information, encourage national and local institutions concerned with human and peoples' rights and, should the case arise, give its views or make recommendations to governments" (Charter, Art. 45)

With the creation of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (under a protocol to the Charter which was adopted in 1998 and entered into force in January 2004), the Commission will have the additional task of preparing cases for submission to the Court's jurisdiction. In a July 2004 decision, the AU Assembly resolved that the future Court on Human and Peoples' Rights would be integrated with the African Court of Justice.
The Court of Justice of the African Union is intended to be the “principal judicial organ of the Union” (Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union, Article 2.2) Although it has not yet been established, it is intended to take over the duties of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, as well as act as the supreme court of the African Union, interpreting all necessary laws and treaties. The Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights entered into force in January 2004.

There are many countries in Africa accused of human rights violations by the international community and NGOs

**Human Rights in Uganda**

Uganda like any other African country continues to experience difficulty in advancing respect for human rights in matters concerning torture, child labor, and liberties. There are as many as thirteen 'security' organizations of the Museveni government, some directly answerable to the President and not constitutionally based and established by Act of Parliament. These organisations persecute opponents of the government, carry out abductions, disappearances, extrajudicial killings and torture and act both independently, interdependently with each other, and in cooperation with the Ugandan Police.

These organisations also harass the free media and official parliamentary opposition.

**Abuses by Ugandan security forces**

Ugandan security agencies have been implicated in torture and illegal detention of suspects, including suspected LRA rebels and their sympathisers. Methods of torture include suspending suspects tied 'kandoya' (tying hands and feet behind the victim) from the ceiling, severe beating and kicking, and attaching electric wires to the male genitals.
On 14 June [2003] [Violent Crime Crack Unit Green] officers arrested Nsangi Murisidi, aged 29, on suspicion that he had facilitated friends to commit robbery and for alleged possession of a gun. Relatives tried in vain to visit him in detention. On 18 June the lawyer representing the family received confirmation of his death in custody while at the VCCU headquarters at Kireka, a suburb of Kampala. The death certificate established the cause of death as extensive loss of fluid and blood, severe bleeding in the brain and extensive deep burns on the buttocks. The body also bore 14 deep wounds. In October the Minister of Internal Affairs informed AI that an inquiry had been ordered, but no progress was subsequently reported (Amnesty International Annual Report 2004).

Government agencies accused of torture include the UPDF’s Chieftancy of Military Intelligence (CMI), the Internal Security Organisation (ISO), the Violent Crime Crack Unit (VCCU) and ad hoc agencies such as the Joint Anti-Terrorist Task Force (JATF). In October the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), which only receives complaints for a small fraction of actual human rights violations, found that torture continued to be a widespread practice amongst security organizations in Uganda.

2.3 The Human Rights Violations coming up as a result of disarmament in Karamoja (Unlawful killings and excessive use of force/ Torture and ill treatment during the cordon and search operations/ Arbitrary Searches)

The return to cordon and search disarmament operation in May 2006 was a directive by President Museveni a midst the working group discussions of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme after he observed slow pace of voluntary disarmament between 1st November 2004 and 30th April 2006.
On October 29\textsuperscript{th} 2006, separate cordon and search disarmament operations in Lopuyo village, Rengen sub-county, in Kotido district and Morungole hills area of Kabong district led to violent clash between the UPDF and the Local communities. According to the investigations by OHCHR, approximately 48 civilians, including women and children, and an unknown number of UPDF soldiers, including a major were killed (Human Rights Watch 2007). Soldiers allegedly executed six people and arbitrarily killed another four who were among 25 men they locked inside a building and fired upon through an open window, six others were injured. Soldiers allegedly raped an elderly woman (OHCHR, Kotido situation report pg 4). Soldiers also set 23 Manyattas on fire rendering 1,133 people homeless, some of who fled to the bush to escape from further violence. As a result Humanitarian agencies including UNICEF, Oxfam, Caritas and the church of Uganda provided emergency assistance to the persons displaced by violence. (UNICEF 2006)

On January 19\textsuperscript{th} 2007, the members of Bokora community in Lotome Sub County, Moroto district clashed with the UPDF soldiers when they (UPDF) entered Nachuka village while tracking warriors who had killed nine women collecting grass in Nabilatuk sub-county Nakapiripirit district. Women in the village raised the alarm when they saw the soldiers and in the process the men tried to run away but the soldiers fired on the men and in return there was an exchange that left four soldiers dead but no civilian was killed. The following day the UPDF soldiers came in an armored personnel carrier (APC) and a mamba and reportedly arrived at six nearby villages including Nakaromwae and Lobal villages; as a result two men were crashed to death (Human Rights Watch 2007). According to an investigation by OHCHR in Kotido sub-county in Kotido district on February 12\textsuperscript{th} and 13\textsuperscript{th} 2007, the UPDF cordon and search operations at a kraal in Kapus dam near Lokitelaebu trading center left 34 civilians dead mostly of cattle stampede and the cross fire between the army and the armed Karamojong group.
Human Rights Watch had a telephone interview with the army spokespersons in regards to the February 12th 2007 incident in Kotido and according to them their soldiers were on patrol when they had an encounter with the herdsmen who had a large number of cattle and were fired at (Human Rights Watch 2007). According to Human Rights Watch (2007), on January 26th 2007 UPDF soldiers surrounded Nadunget Sub-county in Moroto district and in response to their (soldiers demand) a local community leader was asked to accompany the soldiers as they search the villages and at one point he was stopped and was asked by one soldier that they wanted to give him tea “The soldiers began to bargain with one another how many cups of tea” to give him and after settling on 10 cups of tea, they (soldiers) made the man lie down and beat him with 10 strokes (Human Rights Watch 2007). The Community leader further said that the soldiers began beating other men from the area with sticks and even their shows while asking them to tell them where the guns are.

The convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment of which Uganda is a State party, defines “torture” in its Article 1 as “any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes of obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession...“But according to Human Rights Watch, men are routinely detained in harsh conditions for more than two days and some times even weeks after following a cordon and search operation. Many detainees have reported severe torture and violent interrogations, denial of food, shelter and water while in detention. “We were taken to the barracks and put in half-walled house. We were really piled in like logs. When people were suffocating, then they took us out. They told us to remove our shirts and we were put in the sun. After some time they removed the elders, medical people, and school children. Those of us were put back in the hole (Human Rights Watch 2007).
According to a report by Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC report June 2006, Moroto regional Office) the army leadership admit rounding up people (both men and women, including old ones) and detaining them in barracks. According to them (army) all homes in Karamoja have guns! They confirmed that by detaining people in the army barracks they are violating human rights, but they think this is a lesser evil than leaving guns in the hands of hardcore criminals who are using them to commit gross human rights abuses in Karamoja and neighboring areas. (UHRC 2006)

Destruction of homes and property has been reported during a cordon and search operation." Reports on burning of houses and destruction of property by the army mostly in Kotido and Nakapiripirit districts. (Uganda Human Rights Commission 2006).

The most serious case was that of Losilang where the warriors and the army had a 5-hour battle on 19th May 2006. The UHRC investigation team who went to the village confirmed that the soldiers who deliberately set the huts and granaries on fire burnt 204 huts and 192 granaries to ashes. It was also reported that the army used armored vehicles to overcome resistance from the warriors in Tokora on 21st May 2006 and in the process destroyed several grass thatched huts and other property. (Uganda Human Rights Commission 2006).

2.4 Accountable for Human Rights Violations by Security Functionaries
The Government of Uganda has been proactive in the guarding against the human rights violations and promotion and protecting of Human rights in Uganda, Karamoja inclusive. In this regard the Ministry of Defense/UPDF spokesperson in September 2007 informed Human Rights Watch, that those who violate the standard Operating procedures (SOPs) of the cordon and search are always punished accordingly. (2006 to 2007, 42 soldiers were prosecuted and convicted and 41 are on remand for various offences including Human Rights
Violation(Response from Ministry of Defense/UPDF spokesperson’s to Human Rights Watch letter of July 23rd 2007. There was one condition of a UPDF soldier before the Third Division court martial for torture; the soldier was sentenced to 2 years in prison. (Human Rights watch September 2007).

On 10th April 2007, the local press (new vision) quoted the Ministry of Defense saying that 18 soldiers were under investigation for all edged abuses committed during disarmament campaign.(New Vision 10th April 2007)
In January 2007, the leadership of third division including its Commander was rotated following a “widespread publicizing of human rights violations allegedly committed in connection with UPDF operations in Lopuyo village, Kotido district at the end of October 2006.(UHCHR 2007)
“Revelations about the UPDF conduct in Lopuyo compelled some members of parliament as well as civil society groups within Karamoja to call on the government to suspend the forced disarmament campaign.
(New Vision 10th November 2006).

The UN high Commissioner for Human Rights echoed these concerns. (UN press release November 2006).
In response to allegations of human Rights Violations in connection with specific cordon and search operations (Killing, detention, beatings, rape, looting and destructing of property) UNDP suspended its support for programming in Karamoja; but shortly after despite several denials by the UPDF spokespersons of any abuses, “the CDF.(Chief of Defense Forces)

General Aronda Nyakairima announced that six member commission would investigate on the alleged allegations by UPDF raised by the Karamoja Parliamentary group”( New Vision 28th June 2006). And three weeks later, the
Prime Minister, Prof. Apollo Nsibambi appointed a committee to investigate specific reports on Human Rights abuses allegedly committed in connection with several disarmament operations. (Monitor 31st July 2006)

2.5 The Legality of the UPDF Law Enforcement Operations in Karamoja.
There are a number of statutory laws that the Karamojong contravene by having illegal possession of guns and ammunitions. The fire arms act 1970 section 15(1) makes it an offence to own un-licensed gun. The UPDF act Cap.307 makes the Karamojong subject to military law for having unlawful possession. However, Ugandan Law does not set out the specific technical safeguards that should be followed in the authorization of searches, arrests, and detentions of the karimojong by the UPDF personnel.

Although according to the constitution of the republic of Uganda articles 208 to 210(providing for the UPDF) and articles 211-214 Providing for the Uganda police force, the UPDF Act, 2005 and the Police act, 1994 and the 2006 amendment; The UPDF and the Police forces are independent organs of the state, hence these could act as an alternative source of authority for UPDF to conduct searches, arrests and detentions. It’s also unclear under the UPDF act as to what extent the military may undertake searches, arrests and detentions of civilians and their property. Further still the UPDF act does not provide for the engagement of special personnel to “arrest or detain without warrant to any person subject to military law who is suspected to have committed a service offence. (UPDF Act section 187).

Under International Law, the military personnel carrying out policing duty like searches, arrest and detention are bound by the same human rights standards applicable to all law enforcement officials (Human Rights Watch September 2007). With regards to confrontations between Uganda Peoples Defense Forces
and armed Karimojong members of the community, international law distinguishes between armed conflict and internal disturbances and tensions, the Laws of war is primarily applicable to the former, while the ordinary principles of international human rights law govern the latter.

It is said that the violent confrontations between the armed Karimojong warriors and the UPDF has not reached the level of an armed conflict under international law. (Article 3 common to the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the wounded and sick in Armed forces in the Field, adopted August 12, 1949)

**Conclusion**
The available literature clearly indicated that human rights are being abused both by the UPDF as the government arm and the armed warriors in Moroto and the neighboring districts as well as the neighboring pastoral tribes from other countries. The review too revealed that the proliferation of small arms and ammunition along the porous borders have escalated the cattle rustling and possession of illegal guns among the pastoral communities.
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This chapter draws attention on research design, target population, sample size and sample methods that were used in the research. It also outlines data type, data collection methods, data analysis techniques that were used in the research and the limitations that the researcher faced during the data collection.

3.1 Research Design
In this study the researcher used a survey design to collect data in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Survey research design was used because it enabled the researcher to report on the conditions that existed during the disarmament programme. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were involved in data collection from a selected sample so as to investigate on the impact of the disarmament programme on human rights and the attitudes of the local communities on disarmament in Karamoja.

The study comprised of all people living in Matheniko and Bokora counties in Karamoja region. It also included UPDF officers, Local Government Officials and Officials from Human Rights and Humanitarian organizations working in Karamoja.
3.2 Study Population
The study population included household members in Bokora and Matheniko Counties, UPDF officials, Government Officials, and Human rights/Humanitarian organizations. The target population included both men and women of different age groups.

3.3 The Study Area
The study area covered Bokora and Matheniko counties in Moroto district. Moroto district is the mother district in Karamoja region which has recently given birth to Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Abim and Kabong accordingly. Moroto is found in the North eastern part of Uganda, bordering Kenya to the east, Kotido to the North, Nakapiripirit and Katakwi to the south. Part of karamoja predominantly occupied by the Bokora and Matheniko tribes.

3.4 The Sample Design
In this study, the sample size comprised of different categories where the researcher put much emphasis on household members like 6 from each sub-county selected randomly using systematic sampling in the counties of Matheniko and Bokora, the second category were UPDF officials, the 3rd Division Commander, the Intelligence and Counter Intelligence Officers and Human Rights Officer within the UPDF, the third category in the research were the Local leaders (the councilors ,the LCVs and the Resident district commissioners of Moroto, Kotido and Nakapiripirit) Systematic sampling was used because it enabled the researcher to avoid bias.
### Table 1: Sample size and selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sampling Technique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Household members</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Random sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>UPDF Officials</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Government Officials</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Human Rights Organizations</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: from the field by the Researcher*

The researcher sampled 54 households drawn from selected sub counties of Matheniko and Bokora. The remaining 06 were drawn from UPDF officials, Humanitarian and Human Rights Organizations advocating for Human rights, and Government Officials by use of systematic and purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was used to select UPDF, Human Rights organizations, Government Officials because it is believed that they have a direct role in advocating, promotion and protection of Human rights in the region hence providing valuable and reliable information regarding Human rights.

### 3.5 Data Collection Methods and Tools.

Different methods were used to collect all the data required, data was collected from both primary and secondary sources where by those from primary sources were those in which the needed data was directly extracted from the field. Primary sources involved administering of formal interviews, schedules to the UPDF personnel and other key informants. The informal interview questionnaires to the local people and personal observations were administered during the data collection in the selected counties. The questionnaires and the interviews aimed at finding out the impact of disarmament on Human rights and the attitudes of the local people on disarmament.
3.5.1 Observation
Observation method was used during the study to seriously analyze the qualitative and quantitative aspects of disarmament programme in Karamoja. An observation guide outlining what to look out for in the field and at the division headquarters of the UPDF was prepared before going to the field. The method was used to look at aspects such as the infrastructure like the roads, the established new settlements, the detention rooms at the UPDF division headquarters, Brigades and detaches.

3.5.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
In order to ensure reliability, focus group discussions (FDGs) were carried out in the 9 sub counties where the focus groups comprised of 12 individuals comprising of different age and sex; this added up to 108 respondents in the 9 sub counties. The FGDs were moderated by the researcher with the help of research assistants who were well conversant with the local Language. An FGD guide was used to guide the discussions since the FGD members were assumed to have similar characteristics. The discussions were carried out in places that were convenient for the discussants which included outside the manyattas and under the trees.

3.5.3 Documentary Analysis
More data was got from UPDF 3rd Division records on the number of guns recovered since 2001, the methods used for disarmament of the Karimojong, the achievements and challenges experienced during disarmament and the alternative programmes provided to the Karimojong by the Government after disarmament. This was aided by the help of the acting 3rd Division Commander/ the Division Training and Operations Officer.
3.5.4 Interview guide
Interview guide was used to obtain respondents views and attitude on the disarmament. Interviews were used because they gave informants chance to allow free exchange of information and to get first hand information from the respondents.

3.6 Limitations of the Study
There was a lot of suspicion among the respondents, fear, and anonymity and hence the response rate affected and the information could be distorted. However, effort was made as much as possible to avoid this occurrence by introducing the objective and mission of the study right before investigation or the study begun.

The problem of language throughout data collection most of the respondents were illiterate therefore the questionnaire was to first be interpreted in their local language for easy understanding which understanding which was time consuming to the researcher and the respondent.

Call back to some respondent’s most especially local Government officials who were not found in their offices was made during the study; this necessitated the researcher to make several visits to their particular places, hence, costing time and financial resources. However, the researcher was able to re fix appointments and thereafter obtained the necessary information.

Human rights organizations were skeptical to provide hands on information and pictures on the Karimojongs whose human rights have bee violated by taking of their property, being beaten, their legs perforated during the cordon, search and disarm operations and for those who were wrongfully arrested. While at the UPDF offices some officers completely ignored the researcher and kept on
diverting the researcher from the research questions and objectives to other topic related to Humanitarian interventions in the region.

Some respondents from the Manyatta within Moroto Municipality asked for payment before releasing information claiming that a lot of researchers had been to the area and had promised them support to their communities which has never been provided to date. However, the researcher convinced them about the value of the research and thereafter the information was given with ease.

Limited financial resources affected the research process to commence in time. The study required a lot of finances for transport, lunch, escorts to the Manyatta, translators and stationery for printing the questionnaires. The researcher worked hard within her means to overcome this constraint and produced quality work.
CHAPTER FOUR
RESEARCH FINDINGS, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction
This chapter provides information/results that were analyzed from raw data obtained from the field. The major tools used in the analysis were tables. The questionnaire and interview guides were purposely designed to establish the impact of disarmament on human rights in Karamoja sub-region with emphasis on the Bokora and Matheniko of Moroto district.

4.1 Characteristics of the Respondents
The general overview of people who participated in the study was found to be the basic fundamental unit of the Karimojong people in the counties of Bokora and Matheniko. This was based on the characteristics of households and the impact of disarmament and its process on the local people. Studying the household’s characteristics was therefore of paramount importance to the researcher. This section therefore presents the background characteristics of the respondents in Bokora and Matheniko counties; these include among others the gender, age, level of education, and marital status of the respondents.
### 4.1.1 Age and gender of the Respondents

**Table 2: Age Distribution by gender/sex in Matheniko and Bokora Counties.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male No</th>
<th>Male %</th>
<th>Female No</th>
<th>Female %</th>
<th>Total No</th>
<th>Total %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49+</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: from the field by the Researcher*

Majority of the respondents were between the age brackets of 30 to 34 years of age. The trend between the ages of female and males was not significantly different. The female respondents between 15-19 years were zero as the majority was not found at home; most of them would be met along the way as they are coming from collecting firewood mainly for sale in the towns as a means of survival, and some were said to have gone to the mining areas to participate in the breaking and loading of limestone and marble in the Tororo cement trucks.

### 4.1.2 Education levels of the Respondents

The informal interview questionnaire required the respondents to indicate their level of education and the results obtained are shown in the table below.
Table 3: Difference in level of education according to sex in Matheniko and Bokora sub counties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No formal Education</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Education</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University/Tertiary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From Respondents in the Field

From the table above, majority of the respondents in Matheniko and Bokora had no formal education; this was indicated by both over 90% male and the female respondents who boldly mentioned that they have never enrolled/or attended school. This indicates a very high level of illiteracy in Moroto and the whole of Karamoja region as many of the people have never attended school.

As a result of high level of illiteracy in Matheniko and Bokora most especially the selected sub-counties, it was found out that these people don’t value education and do not understand/or attach any value to it.

4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents
The respondents indicated their marital status as was asked and the findings are clearly shown in the table below.
Table 4: Marital Status of Respondents in Matheniko and Bokora counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>%ge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow/Widowed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: From the field by the researcher*

The respondents from whom information was obtained were mainly married comprising of 60 % (36 is number) of the total respondents. The findings indicated that Matheniko and Bokora are dominated by Married people who have families to look after amidst the problem of cattle raiding and high levels of food insecurity leave alone the looming poverty within the district. 15% of the respondents were mainly widows/widowers. 

According to the researchers personal discussions with one of the elderly widows, she stressed that their husbands were either killed by the armed warriors during cattle raids and some died as a result of beating and wrongful arrests during the cordon and search operations in the Manyattas. “My husband was picked by the army and never came back, after three weeks I overheard that he had died and was buried in the barracks” she said in tears.
4.2 How disarmament is carried out in Karamoja

4.2.1 Forms of Enforcing Disarmament in Karamoja
In a bid to understand the whole concept of disarmament in Karamoja and the way it is being carried out; specific questions were directed to the UPDF officers; Division Operations and Training Officer (DOTO)/acting Division Commander and the Intelligence officers, and the Human Rights Officer within the UPDF in order to come up with clear understanding of the whole process, other military officers were also asked in a form of focus group discussion.

It was in the researcher’s interest to know when disarmament began in Karamoja and especially the forceful cordon and search method and other forms used to disarm the Karimojongs.

According to Colonel Michael Ondoga, the third division training and Operations Officer also acting Division Commander by then; he said disarmament was launched officially in December 2001 in Moroto and was mainly voluntary and in November 2004, the second phase of disarmament was launched and still on going and they are using both forceful and voluntary methods are used. The UPDF explained the current disarmalement practices used in Karamoja and they explained that they were using both forceful and voluntary means of operation to disarm the Karimojongs in the region.

A) The Intelligence Guided Cordon, Search and Disarm Operations.
This is one of the methods used to disarm people with guns by the UPDF in the region and it is the main form of disarmament launched in 2006 by the Government after registering a great failure in the voluntary disarmament programme launched in 2001.
B) Arrest, Detention and Prosecution.
Another form of disarmament found to be effective and useful according to the UPDF commanders for the suspected Karimojongs (especially the karacuna) owning guns is the arrest, detention and persecution of the suspects by the soldiers.

C) Road Patrols to Check Banditry, Internal Raids and Disarm was another form of disarmament method revealed by the UPDF officers working in Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts to disarm warriors involved in raids with illegally owned arms and ammunitions. However, according to the officers, this method yielded less since the soldiers have inadequate knowledge of the plans and some paths used by the warriors to carry out the raids amongst their communities.

D) Branding of animals to ease identification and Arrest suspected Raiders and disarm, the branding of animals are done in order to ease identification of animals for the different communities. The UPDF soldiers carry out this activity in the protected kraals adjacent to the detaches and army barracks in Moroto. This method according to the UPDF has helped ease the stressing and return of the raided animals by the various ethnic communities in Moroto and the whole of Karamoja region.

E) Engagement in and support to peace dialogue between rival ethnic groups /Engagement in periodic/regular meetings with other stakeholders at regional and district levels to review /evaluate disarmament and map new strategies. The UPDF has assisted in arranging and engaging with other stakeholders within and outside the district and region in order to carry out peace talks, review the programmes and design or re-design strategies to handle disarmament in the region. This periodic meetings have brought together the Iteso, Sabiny, Pokot from Kenya, Bagisu, Acholi, Langi and the various Karimojong ethnic tribes to brainstorm and come up with strategies for
disarmament, this has helped build the interpersonal/tribal/clan relationships among the above communities in the region and has further facilitated disarmament in the region. These programmes are facilitated by Human Rights and Peace organizations like, UNDP, save the children in Uganda, International Rescue Committee, and the United Nations office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**F) Engaging in the CIMIC operations;** to create a theatre friendly space for UPDF operations, and bring other stakeholders fully on board in disarmament. CIMIC activities include; Sensitization and mobilization support to productive and development activities like, opening land for cultivation along raiding corridors and apportioning the land to the disarmed youths; Introduction of appropriate technologies like drought resistance cassava cuttings and quick maturing crops.

**G) Collaboration with other stakeholders like provision of escorts, information sharing and joint sensitization.**
This particular programme (of escorts) is directed to the Humanitarian (United Nations) and other stakeholders who use escorts in the region to carry out their activities. Security meetings with the stakeholders are arranged through the Resident District commissioner (RDC) and other security organs to discuss security issues and come up with work plans and at the same time inform other stakeholders incase of any security related issues accordingly.
### 4.2.2 Guns recovered in the Karamoja region since 2001 to date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sn</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Guns Recovered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>Disarmament suspended due to re-invasion of rebels in Eastern, Western and Northern parts of the Country (Uganda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2009 January to 10th August</td>
<td>737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: UPDF 3rd Division headquarters in Moroto*

### 4.2.3 Challenges Faced During Disarmament

The researcher interviewed the key officers in the UPDF to find out the key challenges encountered during disarmament in Karamoja region.

Collection of the remaining guns from the Karimojong within a short period remains a challenge to the UPDF and the governments at large since most of the Karimojong are unwilling to reveal the gun owners and they keep raiding, stealing and ambushing cars on the roads using the illegal guns. They still consider the gun as a source of livelihood within the communities and especially the Karacuna (youth groups), while the elders feel they have lost their pride without possessing a gun, thus the reason they keep sneaking and buying guns from the neighboring countries of Kenya and Sudan.

Improving of the relationship between the Local communities and the military in order to deepen the understanding of disarmament and its likely impact of complete peace, security and development within the region remains an
Underdevelopment and Poor road network, difficult Geography and terrain; Places like Morungole, Kadama, Mt Moroto and Napak mountainous areas among others are some of the difficulties faced during the disarmament programme, further still the poor road networks and communication that limits operations in some areas within Karamoja.

Limited Water sources and pasture for the animals that lures the communities to move/cross to other areas in search of pasture and water causes conflicts between the tribes.

Limited coordination and participation on disarmament programme by neighboring countries like Sudan, Kenya and Somalia; Sudan and Somalia have not started the disarmament exercise and in Kenya, the disarmament exercise is relatively slower. Further still Protection of the Karimajong against the armed neighbors in Kenya and the Sudan remains an issue in the disarmament process in that since most of the border areas have relatives across the border, the illegal guns and ammunitions are still being smuggled into the region.

High levels of Illiteracy in Karamoja where by over 80% of the Population is illiterate and school enrolment; retention and completion rates are very low, posses a high challenge on disarmament and other related development programmes in Karamoja.

4.2.4 People’s Attitudes Towards Disarmament
The researcher was interested in knowing whether disarmament was being done in a proper way and to understand the different views of the various respondents and to enable the researcher to come up with clear views and understanding whether there is violation/abuse of human rights during disarmament.
Table 5: Showing respondents views on whether disarmament is done in a proper way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From respondents in the field

From the table above, majority of the respondents, 75% established that disarmament is carried out in a wrongful way. This was attributed to the fact that during the disarmament operation, majority of the people are beaten up, their property taken by the soldiers carrying out the exercise, and some said their women are being raped and sometimes taken away by the soldiers thus abusing their fundamental human rights.

4.3 Disarmament process on human rights on the people of matheniko and bokora

In an attempt to find out the impact of disarmament on human Rights, the respondents were asked to state the means used by Government to disarm people with guns. Such means would directly show whether human rights are being violated or not from the respondents view.

Table 6: showing methods used by Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods Used</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forceful means</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persuasive means</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massive sensitization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field by the researcher
According to the table above, the majority of the respondents admitted and agreed that forceful means are used to disarm people who have guns and this method has been seen to have a very big negative impact on Human Rights. The forceful disarmament involves cordoning of the areas, searching and shooting on sight any one found with a gun. Wrongful arrests and prosecution of suspected people with guns with serious beating and punishment during detention. In this regard, disarmament is seen as to have abused the rights of the innocent and unarmed people found within the manyattas during the cordon and search operations by the UPDF in the area.

Of the 35% who confirmed that persuasive means were used for disarmament also observed/agreed that disarmament has violated people’s rights. According to an elder called Lokol in Lotome village, he affirmed that even when you have handed in the gun voluntarily, you are arrested and beaten or detained for some time at the army base. "During our (elders) meeting with the youth in our Manyatta, I convinced my nephew and son to return the illegal guns through the disarmament committee and they did so, but two days later, they were arrested and asked to return the remaining guns which they didn’t have but were detained and persecuted for over a month in the barracks”.

4.3.1 How the Methods Used have Affected People’s Human Rights.
It was the researcher’s interest to know whether the methods used in the disarmament have an impact on human rights. Generally it was found out that the methods used has had a very serious negative impact on Human rights as majority of the respondents confessed that during the cordon and search operation, very many people are wrongfully arrested, beaten, detained and prosecuted even when they don’t own guns. Hence making the populations have a totally negative perception on disarmament and on the UPDF who are carrying out the exercise in the region.
Table 7: Table below summarizes people’s responses on Human Rights abuses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wrongful arrests</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Beating</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Detention and Torture</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Castration of men</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: From the Field by researcher*

From the table above, majority of the respondents (40%) are beaten during disarmament while 25% persons said that they were wrongfully arrested during disarmament.

4.3.2 Respondents Attitudes towards Government Disarming the People of Karamoja.

For the interest of the study, data was collected and investigations on respondent’s views on disarmament made. This involved asking them whether they have a negative or positive attitude towards disarmament and whether they considered disarmament good or bad and whether the problems created by disarmament out weighed the benefits. All this was aimed at assessing the attitudes towards the disarmament process in Bokora and Matheniko counties in Moroto district.
Table 8: The attitudes of communities towards disarmament in Bokora and Matheniko.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Source: From the Field by researcher.

According to the table above; majority of respondents (comprising 55%) considered disarmament to be positive, hence a justification for disarmament. Respondents attributed this to the fact that the number of cattle raiding has reduced compared to those days and the gun itself has caused a lot of problems even within families themselves hence causing killings. However all the respondents who gave a positive attitude blamed the methods employed by the government to disarm people to be causing a lot of human rights abuses. A proportion of respondent’s equivalent to 45% had a negative attitude towards disarmament. This was especially true to those parents whose Karacuna’s are suspected to have guns and are arrested, tortured and detained in the army barracks. More to this they claim that disarmament has given a big chance to tribes which are not disarmed (they mentioned the Jie) to carry on with raids and cause more insecurity within the Bokora and the Matheniko communities thus leaving people with no protection (... they proclaimed) for their lives and livestock since after disarming them they are neglected by the army (according to them).
4.4 Human Rights Violated as a Result of Disarmament in Karamoja.
For the interest of the study, the researcher wanted to know whether the local communities in Matheniko and Bokora counties know what Human Rights are being violated.

Table 9: Showing Respondents views on Human Rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever heard about Human Rights?</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never heard about Human Rights</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From respondents in the field

According to the table above, majority of respondents (80%) agreed that they have never heard about human Rights. In my personal observation, the ignorance about human rights within the region is contributed by high level of illiteracy in Moroto as a district and the whole of Karamoja as a region. Of the 20% who concurred to have heard about Human Rights were from the elite class of Local government leaders and Officers and men from the UPDF and Human Rights organizations. The researcher’s personal observation is that although people don’t know their fundamental Human rights; they understand that they are being mistreated during disarmament.

4.4.1 Human Rights Abuses People have been Faced with Directly
The researcher was interested to know what types of human rights are being violated as a result of disarmament in Matheniko and Bokora; the responses are summarized in the table below.
Table 10: Showing Human rights being violated/abused in Matheniko and Bokora Counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights Violated</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patrick</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beating</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castration</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention and Torture</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery of Property</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the researcher

According to the table above, both male and female respondents concurred that beating was the highest maltreatment (36%) followed by torture and detention (30%), the percentage and trend between torture and beating is so minimal. Hence the likelihood of people being beaten and tortured while in detention (beating forms part of the torture while in detention)

4.4.2 Number of times Respondents have been Faced Directly with Human Rights Abuse.

For the interest of the study, the researcher was interested in knowing how many times respondents have ever been faced with human rights abuse. The intention is to clearly understand whether disarmament takes place once in a village or the UPDF goes there several times depending on whether the UPDF still suspects guns to be in the area.
Table 11: Showing number of times respondents have been faced directly with Human rights abuse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of times faced with human rights abuse</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From Respondents

From the above table, its evident that all the respondents have ever faced human rights abuse with the majority 22% facing it more than 4 times. The researchers own analysis and observation is that disarmament within a village is not only carried out once and whenever it’s carried out within a location, people’s rights including the innocent ones are abused in one way or the other.

4.4.3 Alternative Programmes the Government put in Place for the Disarmed Communities

It was in the interest of the researcher to know whether government has come up with alternative programmes to support those who disarmed.
Table 12: showing alternative programmes government has come up with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative Programmes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAADS Programme</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution Of hoes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entandikwa scheme</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From the field

According to the table above, majority of the respondents (58%) agreed that Government had alternative programmes for the people who give in their guns especially the NAADS programme. However, they all noted that it was an empty promise since they were promised they have never received anything like seeds or ox ploughs from the Government.

9% of the respondents who talked about entandikwa schemes claimed that the exercise was unsuccessful since it was initiated in the community and it has abused the rights of the unarmed civilians.

4.5 Assessing the Contributions of Disarmament to Peace and Security in Karamoja

4.5.1 Whether disarmament has led to peace and security in Karamoja.
It was in the researcher’s interest to understand whether disarmament has created peace and security in the region. Different views were drawn from the different categories of respondents including UPDF, Local leaders and Non Government organizations.
Table 13: Respondents views on peace and security.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents Views</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: From Field by researcher.

From the table above, majority of the respondents (68%) confirmed the disarmament has not contributed to peace and security in Bokora and Matheniko counties; instead it has created room for those tribes which are not disarmed to terrorize the disarmed communities in Bokora and Matheniko, the respondents mainly pointed out the Jie communities as the main people terrorizing the Matheniko and the Bokora of Moroto District. One woman was quoted as saying, "Had it not been the Jie tribe, peace would prevail in Karamoja." Stated Maria Sagal in Loputuk village.

32% of the total respondents revealed that disarmament has brought peace and security within Karamoja (important to note that most of the respondents who attested to disarmament resulting to peace and security were mostly the elite class). The peace and security is evidenced by the coming up of new settlements in Rupa, Nabwal, and Nakayot in Moroto and Komaret, Lokales, Moruajore and Okucud in Nakapiripirt district.

Collection of over 28,000 guns in the Karamoja region since 2001, the guns are; Burnt on public Occasions, reduction in open carrying of illegal guns in public by the communities have been registered. The guns are collected and burnt in public functions.
Respondents too indicated that Peace, resettlement, crop production and restocking are taking place in the neighborhoods due to the disarmament in the region.

Tremendous reduction in cattle rustling and stock theft in terms of scale and frequency was mentioned by the UPDF 3rd Division Operations and Training Officer, "we have had relative peace and security for quite some time now as a result of disarmament." Colonel Ondoga stated in his statement while addressing Matheniko and Bokora elders in a peace meeting in Lotome Village.

Perceptual change towards Karamoja evidenced by the high number of new arrivals by donors, NGOs, development partners, contractors, government officials, business interests and tourists. A greater number of international United Nations agencies have opened up offices based in Karamoja (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWFP, UNOHCR, UNHOCHA, UNDSS) and International Non Government Humanitarian organizations like IRC, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam, Mercy Corps, World Vision, Samaritans Purse, ACF, have all established/re-established their bases in Karamoja due to the tremendous increase in peace and security in the region.

Restoration of government functions; Police, Judicial services, Inspector General of Government (IGG) regional offices in Moroto, Uganda Human Rights Commission, chiefs and Local councils in most parts of the region due to relative peace.

Social services provision and infrastructure development in the region improved with the boarding schools and health centers.

Armed road ambushes have drastically reduced due to joint patrols by the UPDF and police. This is evidenced by the only one road ambush in the whole region.
this year that took place in Tokora (Kakomongole Sub County between 9 to 10pm on 7th June 2009

Increased trade in both goods and livestock within the district and the neighboring communities due to improved security.

**Conclusion**
According to the findings and analysis, it was found out that there have been a lot of Human Rights abuses inflicted upon the communities during the cordon, search and disarm operations by the UPDF in Moroto district, however, there is relative peace and security brought about by disarmament in the region.
5.0 **Introduction**
This chapter highlights the summery of the study findings presented in the previous chapter. The summery is based on the research objectives which were presented in introductory chapter of the study. The aim of this chapter is to find out the extent to which the research questions were answered and the extent to which the research objectives were achieved during the study.

5.1 **Summary of the Research Findings**
At the start of the study, it was realized that Karamoja is a home of several traditional agro-pastoral group amidst insecurity and underdevelopment including among others cattle raids, road ambushes, banditry and deaths resulting from inter ethnic raids and attacks by the neighboring armed communities, inadequate water and pasture for the animals, food insecurity, high illiteracy rates and high malnutrition rates.

The study revealed that in the process of establishing peace and security in the area, serious abuse and violation of fundamental human rights have been committed by the Government security arm.
During the course of the study, it was found out that 86% of the people interviewed in Matheniko and Bokora have never gone to school hence portraying high level of illiteracy in the Moroto and the whole Karamoja region.

Further still the people in Karamoja do not know/clearly understand their fundamental human rights as Citizens of Uganda and to a greater extent this is because of the high level of illiteracy in the region.
The study further revealed that the immediate result of forceful means of disarmament to the people of Matheniko and Bokora are wrongful arrests, beating, rape, robbery of people’s property, detention and torture by the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces, hence making some local leaders have biased and negative attitudes towards disarmament in the region.

Insecurity worsened by illicit proliferation of small arms, ammunitions and poverty remains the main characteristics of Moroto district and continues to negatively impact on the livelihoods and sustainable development of the district. Further the researcher was able to understand that cattle is the main point of conflict and acknowledges that illiteracy, ignorance and poverty remain the factual causes of conflict in the district.

The general impression of the study is that communities would be ready and willing to appreciate and embrace disarmament and further develop positive attitude towards it (disarmament) if their lives and cows are protected from those who are still armed. At the same time they would only embrace the practice if the UPDF are willing to harmonize the Cordon, search and disarm operation practices in the region.

5.2 Conclusion

The improvement on Human rights abuses, peace and security of the people of Matheniko and Bokora will depend on how well the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and development programme will be handled. Efforts should be made to diversify the method of the cordon, search and disarm approach. There should be a consultative approach together with the communities in order for them to own the programme.

All the stakeholders; the communities, the UPDF officers and men and other Humanitarian organizations should jointly initiate and promote decision on
disarmament for sustainable improvement of the welfare of the people. The communities should be convinced that their security and property will be addressed and taken as number one priority during disarmament.

The communities have come to recognize the importance of disarmament and basing on this fact, its likely that with time, they will embrace and own the whole disarmament process if their lives and property are guaranteed.

5.3 Recommendations
Basing on the findings of the study; the following recommendations if implemented may help to bring peace and security as well as reduce on human rights abuse and help to change on the people’s attitudes towards disarmament in Matheniko and Bokora as well as the whole of Karamoja

5.3.1 Recommendations to the Government of Uganda.
UPDF should devise on its methods of the cordon, search and disarm operation, to ensure its compliance with the international Human rights Law, especially the protection issues connected to the cordon, search, arrest and detention operations. The government through the UPDF could explore avenues and strategies for massive sensitization including having contact groups per villages and peer groups among the Karacuna, the elders, the women and children. In order to minimize the human rights abuses and at the same time creating a harmonious relationship between the UPDF and the communities for effective ownership and sustainability of the disarmament programme by the Karimojong communities.

Enhance the capacity of the police and the Anti-stock theft units(ASTU) to provide effective and efficient policing and at the same time provide personnel through the Human rights agencies with the relevant training on Human rights.