



Danish Demining Group Community Safety Programme

MINE ACTION AND ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION



Uganda

CASE STUDY | SEPTEMBER 2012

GICHD | CIDHG



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INTRODUCTION

As a result of armed conflict and civil strife over the past two decades, the north and west of Uganda were contaminated by mines/ERW, particularly along the country's borders with South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Since 2007, Danish Demining Group (DDG) has implemented a mine/ERW clearance programme in Uganda in association with the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF – Ugandan military) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF).

In October 2010, DDG expanded its operations in the country by initiating its first ever Community Safety Programme. The programme was introduced in the conflict-prone Karamoja region of Uganda,¹ which was targeted due to its unique context. The region is characterised by cross-border cattle raiding facilitated by the widespread use and availability of small arms; unpopular and often brutal forced disarmament initiatives carried out by the UPDF; community mistrust of the UPDF and UPF; and scarcity of key resources like access to water and grazing land.

The purpose of this case study is to examine the rationale, approach and lessons learnt from DDG's Community Safety Programme in Karamoja to date, including how DDG has adapted the programming approach first piloted in Somaliland to the unique complexities of the conflict-prone Karamoja region.²

DDG'S COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAMME

Context

The Karamoja region suffers from high levels of conflict and insecurity, and is one of the most marginalised in Uganda. According to a report by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), 82 per cent of the population living in the five districts of Karamoja (Abim, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit) live under the poverty line.³ The region is characterised by protracted inter-clan conflicts over cattle, grazing land and access to other resources (including with clans across the border in Kenya and South Sudan). Farming is difficult given the terrain and weather conditions, and many communities have lost the skills and will to farm. Just over 10 per cent of the population (approximately 140,000 people) of Karamoja receive food aid provided by the World Food Programme, which is down from 90 per cent three years ago following a protracted drought.⁴

The Karamajong are semi-nomadic pastoralists, who depend on cattle grazing and cattle raiding for their livelihoods. Both activities are typically undertaken by young male warriors, known as "karachunas", who are responsible for the security of their herd. Cattle raiding, undertaken to increase the size of the herd and to obtain compensation for cattle theft, has become an accepted part of traditional intra-pastoral relations in Karamoja. Increasing the size of one's herd is synonymous with wealth as well as the ability to pay bride price. In the 1970s, cattle herds were reduced by drought and disease, which led to increased cattle raiding. The increased frequency of the raids led to an increased demand for weapons, both for raiding as well as defending herds. The growing proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the region has helped to facilitate cattle raids and increase their lethality.⁵

Despite attempts to promote development in the region, poverty among the Karamajong has worsened. This is due to a wide range of factors that include “poorly-planned new water points negatively affecting seasonal grazing patterns; an increase in the amount of land devoted to agriculture at the expense of grazing lands; the gazetting of 36 per cent of the total Karamoja land area for a national park and wildlife and forest reserves, where grazing, settlement and cultivation are prohibited (although this is not widely enforced); inadequate access to services such as primary schools; and the lack of livelihood alternatives to pastoralism.”⁶

Since the 1970s, with the growing proliferation and widespread use of small arms by the Karamajong and neighbouring clans, the lethality of inter-clan cattle raids has increased dramatically. With a small arms death rate of 600 per 100,000, Karamoja has the highest level of small arms-related deaths and injuries in Uganda, including the northern region where the Lord’s Resistance Army used to operate.⁷ Small arms offer the only source of protection in the face of widespread insecurity produced by the UPDF and the UPF.⁸

Over the years, the Government of Uganda has repeatedly implemented forced disarmament campaigns in an effort to address the insecurity in the region. These campaigns have had little success and make no effort to address the underlying factors prompting communities to obtain and use arms. Disarmament has not taken place with community support and participation, and has resulted in extreme mistrust of security providers.⁹

Rationale for the new DDG programme

Uganda is expected to complete its Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 mine clearance obligations before the end of 2012. DDG’s decision to implement a Community Safety Programme in the Karamoja region was based on several factors: the continued presence of SALW and high level of armed violence in Karamoja; the need for a cross-border approach to address armed violence and the existing implementation of a Community Safety Programme in South Sudan; and the desire to test the community safety approach in a different context, ie a conflict-affected pastoralist context.¹⁰

According to a conflict and security assessment of Karamoja conducted by Saferworld¹¹ in 2010, three main types of conflict are evident in the region:

- > conflict between different clans, which manifests itself primarily in the form of armed cattle raiding
- > conflict and mistrust between communities and security providers, particularly the UPDF (Ugandan military), largely the result of UPDF involvement in government-sanctioned forced disarmament campaigns
- > conflict within clans, communities and families

DDG’s Community Safety Programme focuses primarily on addressing the second and third types of conflict as these are areas that are largely unaddressed by national and international organisations.¹²

The programme was established in October 2010 in five parishes (one level above village-level) in Moroto district.¹³ In September 2011, DDG expanded the programme to sub-county level (next level up from parish) to include seven new sub-counties that border the initial five parishes. As of April 2012, the programme covers 10 sub-counties across four districts in Karamoja.

DDG intends to replicate the programme elsewhere in Karamoja by eventually expanding to district level, as more decision-making takes place at the sub-county and district levels. However, at the moment, the focus is on consolidation at the sub-county level. DDG plans to maintain a long-term presence in the region until armed violence decreases to a manageable level.

In June 2012, DDG revised its Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) framework,¹⁴ which now includes programme entry and exit criteria. Decisions to close a programme will be based on the following factors:

- > existence of stable/sustainable local capacities, structures and institutions for armed violence prevention and reduction that are able to ensure the respect, protection and fulfilment of the right to life, safety and security of person
- > adequate fulfilment of needs, ie they are no longer of sufficient quantity to warrant the costs of maintaining an operational presence

Programme objectives

The overall aim of DDG's Community Safety Programme is to create the preconditions for sustainable development in Karamoja by addressing the causes and impacts of instability, conflict and armed violence. Specific objectives include:

1. developing the capacity of communities to mitigate conflict at all levels
2. developing the capacity of formal security providers to meet the security needs of communities in order to reduce armed violence and conflict in Karamoja

The approach used by DDG in Karamoja is broadly similar to that implemented by DDG in Somaliland¹⁵ and South Sudan. However several adaptations have been made to suit the unique and highly complex conflict dynamics in Karamoja.

COMMUNITY SAFETY METHODOLOGY¹⁶

The Community Safety Programme consists of several different thematic components:

- > development of Community Safety Plans and establishment of Community Safety Committees (CSCs)
- > community capacity building training (ie training CSCs in proposal writing and community mobilisation)
- > delivery of conflict management education (for community members, particularly young warriors, police and UPDF)
- > facilitating regular meetings between community members and security providers, ie the UPDF and UPF (to address extreme mistrust and lack of communication)
- > organising small arms and light weapons sensitisation activities (awareness raising sessions, radio programmes and community drama)
- > organising inter-clan peace meetings (on request)

DDG implements these activities over a one year cycle with eight two-person teams. The sequence of activities in a sub-county is roughly as follows:

- 1 | community entry
- 2 | advocacy workshop
- 3 | baseline survey

- 4 | community safety planning (steps three and four are interchangeable)
- 5 | capacity building training
- 6 | conflict management education
- 7 | SALW sensitisation
- 8 | community regular meetings
- 9 | end line survey



Community entry

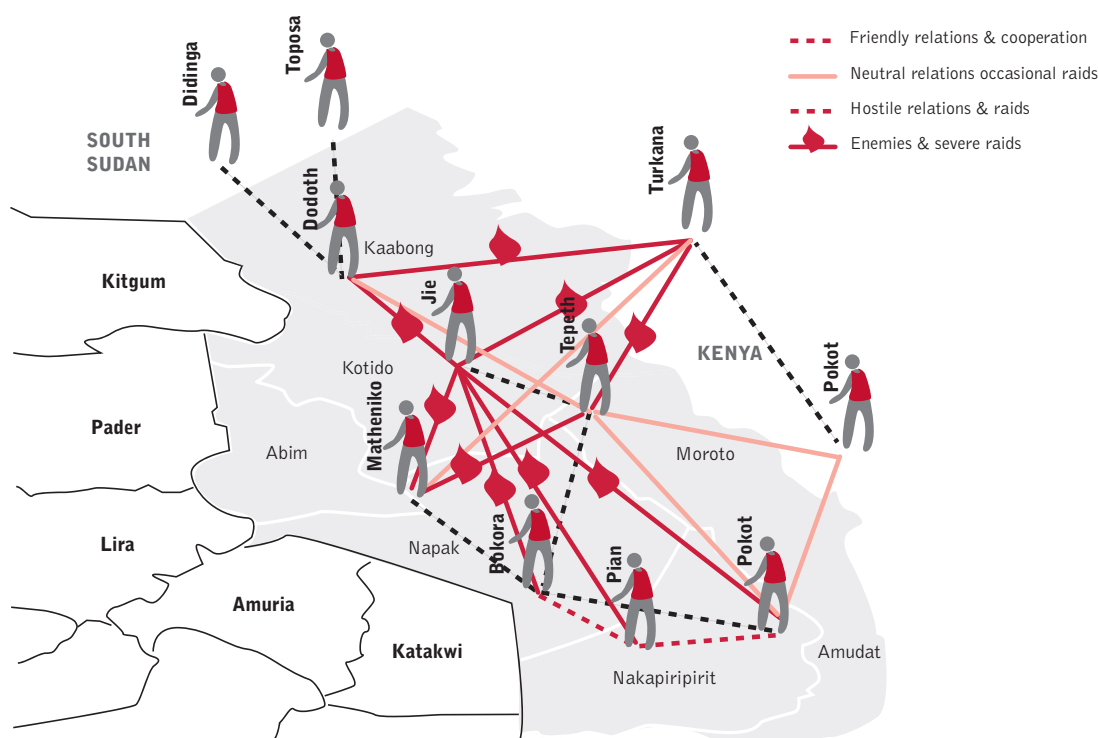
DDG started with a pilot programme in five parishes in Moroto district. Moroto was selected because of its accessibility, its proximity to the Matheniko clan, which is in constant conflict with other clans, the need to include one urban parish in the pilot and because previous research had flagged Moroto as a problem area for armed violence and insecurity. DDG interviewed district leaders, elders and religious leaders, who shared with DDG their perceptions regarding safety and their relationship with security providers. They also helped DDG identify which NGOs were already working in Moroto and on what issues.

The community entry process involved indepth consultation with key security providers, in particular the UPDF and UPF, which was initially difficult. It took DDG considerable time to engage them prior to and upon establishment of their office in Moroto. Setting up the office was not a problem in itself as DDG only had to register with the local government office. However, due to the nature of DDG's proposed intervention and the fact that it deals with SALW-related issues, it was necessary to have the cooperation and support of both security providers. The UPDF were particularly sceptical about DDG's programme given DDG's name and the lack of landmines in the Karamoja region. It took a lot of time to build trust and gain their confidence, particularly as they do not want NGOs working on SALW-related issues. However, with persistent advocacy and explaining, DDG developed a good working relationship with them. They have even started delivering Conflict Management Education (CME) to the police, army and the Local Defence Units across Karamoja.

Following the consultations, DDG developed the main components of the Community Safety Programme, and then returned to Moroto to organise a two-day consultation workshop with key stakeholders and community representatives from each of the five parishes. Through the workshop, DDG presented the programme and checked it against their expectations. After the workshop, DDG obtained formal permission from the five parishes to commence work in Moroto.

DDG also worked with a Community-Based Organisation (CBO) umbrella organisation in Moroto to facilitate the development of a conflict map (see Figure 1). The map details conflict dynamics between the clans and security providers within the communities. The conflict map was developed based on the information collected by the CBOs through their longstanding engagement and programming with communities in Karamoja. The map was then used to inform DDG's programme design and planning. The purpose of the mapping is to ensure that DDG's CSP is conflict sensitive, and that staff understand the context, are able to take steps to ensure the programme does not create or exacerbate existing tensions and can identify and build on opportunities for peace. The conflict map is updated regularly given the changing and fluid nature of the conflicts.

Figure 1 | Conflict map | Inter-ethnic Conflict Dynamics



Source: DRC/DDG | Powerpoint presentation | Conflict map | 2012

Community safety planning

Once communities give DDG permission to commence its activities, actual implementation begins through the community safety planning process, which is the basis for all of DDG's interventions. This process involves a seven day consultation workshop, attended by approximately 100 people, which focuses on clarifying participants' vision of community safety and developing an action plan. The communities select representatives to participate in the consultation workshop. DDG encourages them to include representatives from all sections of society, including elders, women, youth, political leaders and security providers. Participants select members to form a Community Safety Committee (CSC), which will then be responsible for implementing the action plan. The CSCs typically consist of 15-20 people including elders, women and youth. DDG then brings district and sub-county leaders together to seek their approval of the plan. Examples of the types of activities captured in the community safety plans include the need for a police unit in a particular parish or the need for more street lights.

Capacity-building training

As part of the community safety planning process, DDG offers support to CSCs on community mobilisation and how to write funding proposals. Once the CSCs have a draft proposal, DDG works with them to review it, and then helps link them with prospective donors/partner organisations. For example, the CSC in Loputuk had sent a proposal to the World Food Programme office in Kampala to obtain funds to build an access road in Loputuk parish but they did not receive a response. They mentioned this to DDG, who then helped them contact Samaritan's Purse, an international NGO, who, through a food for work project, was able to support the construction of the access road.

Education

Conflict management education (CME)

DDG first developed its approach to Conflict Management Education in Somaliland, where it is used to develop the capacity of individuals and communities as a whole to better manage and resolve inter-personal conflict. CME is based on the belief that community safety depends on community capacity building and empowerment in non-violent conflict management and consensus building, alongside efforts to strengthen existing formal and informal judicial systems to resolve problems. The CME approach focuses on encouraging community members to take responsibility for preventing and managing conflicts constructively. Given the success of CME in Somaliland, and the level and number of interpersonal and intra-clan conflicts in Karamoja, DDG decided to adapt and test CME in its target communities.

CME takes place at village level and targets 70-100 households. The materials and the approach used in Somaliland have been adapted to the Karamoja context, including context specific activities and role-play exercises. DDG initially tried to organise separate CME sessions for different groups, ie men, women and youth. However community representatives insisted that everyone be in the same session, particularly husbands and wives, in order to address interpersonal conflicts. As a result, there have been problems with women being reluctant to speak freely in front of men, particularly elders. DDG is therefore reconsidering separate sessions for women.

DDG is also delivering CME for the police and UPDF. Training materials have been adapted to suit the police/UPDF context, and have been translated into Swahili for the UPDF. In 2011, DDG piloted the delivery of CME for the police at district level and based on positive feedback, the police now include CME in their own police training curriculum. The police flagged that the modules on circular questions and conflict resolution were useful for interrogating suspects and helping to resolve minor disputes. Training on CME for the UPDF is also planned in 2012.

SALW sensitisation

In Uganda, SALW ownership is illegal.¹⁷ Government-sponsored forced disarmament campaigns in Karamoja, implemented by the military, have involved extra-judicial executions and torture against the Karamajong. As a result, people no longer carry arms openly, harbour a deep mistrust of the military and are unwilling to openly discuss arms-related issues, particularly due to fear that they will be targeted by the UPDF. Given this politically sensitive context, DDG's SALW sensitisation approach involves:

1. Direct sensitisation sessions in communities, which focus on the dangers and negative impact of SALW misuse. These sessions include everyone in the community and take approximately 40 minutes. Posters are used to reinforce messages.
2. SALW-related drama performances where community members are selected to form a drama group and perform plays on SALW-related themes. The plays involve and specifically target youth/karachuna warriors to try to change their attitudes to SALW use and ownership.
3. A ten-week radio programme where a radio drama is aired for a 15-20 minutes session discussing SALW related issues and featuring a live phone-in session. In November 2011, the radio programme received good feedback which indicated that it was listened to, at least in Moroto.



Community-police partnerships

In 2010, Saferworld carried out a Conflict and Security Needs Assessment¹⁸ for Karamoja, which flagged rampant abuse by security providers, lack of access to them, lack of information about their activities and lack of community consultation. Many residents complain that the police are not proactive in engaging communities, and they remain unaware of their rights. In response, DDG started facilitating regular meetings between community representatives and their main security providers.

The meetings take place on a monthly basis, and DDG brings all of the key players together, helping to set an agenda for the meetings, as well as taking note of resolutions. Before the meetings, DDG asks both sides for key issues; it does not place restrictions on topics. At the end of the meeting, resolutions are agreed and signed by everyone. The meetings involve approximately 30 people who are invited specifically by DDG – representatives from each village plus security providers. Examples of issues that have been discussed at past meetings include the mistreatment of people by police and the UPDF, rapes by security providers and the wearing of traditional scarves by young warriors, which security providers believed were concealing SALW.

It was initially challenging for DDG to convince the UPDF of the utility and value of meeting with local communities on a regular basis. The UPDF operates on a strict chain of command and having someone from the UPDF attend a meeting required approval from high level command in Kampala. There was also some disconnect between local UPDF commanders and their leaders in Moroto and Kampala, who were suspicious of DDG's motivations. This was resolved after repeated explanations from DDG.

Facilitating peace meetings

DDG has started to facilitate peace meetings in four districts of Karamoja, which essentially involves bringing different clans together. This is a relatively new component which started in September 2011. The communities identify whom to invite (usually 100 people or more) and facilitate the peace meetings themselves, based on guidance from DDG. DDG pays for the refreshments and transportation, takes minutes and notes resolutions and then follows up to make sure they have been implemented and respected. In the past, no resolutions were passed, but now DDG insists on results and resolutions. As of February 2012, DDG had facilitated three meetings.

COORDINATION WITH THE DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

When the programme was initially conceived, the plan was for DDG to implement community safety-related activities and for the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to implement livelihood activities (agricultural training/mentoring¹⁹, boreholes, irrigation, etc). Unfortunately, DDG was only able to secure funding from the Norwegian Government for the AVR side of the programming. At the time, DRC was focusing its efforts on the West Nile region and was therefore unable to initiate a new programme in Karamoja. This however is set to change. As of 1 February 2012, DDG's AVR and mine action programmes merged with DRC in Uganda (the mine action programme is forecast to close by July 2012 when Uganda is expected to meet its APMBC Article 5 mine clearance obligations.) Within the next year, DRC intends to initiate a livelihoods programme in Karamoja, which will respond to the development needs of DDG's target communities. As of April 2012, DRC had secured funds to start livelihoods activities; a partnership between DDG/DRC and the World Food Programme was also being discussed.

DRC intends to focus on the seven new sub-counties in addition to work in the three existing ones; together DDG and DRC will cover all 10 sub-counties. However, they may need to select from these based on greatest need and potential for impact. DRC intends to offer support in the areas of infrastructure (eg fish farms), and farming (ie creating skills through farmer field schools; providing tools; developing irrigation systems; and providing vouchers for tools and machines). This support will help pastoralists and agriculturalists (they will have assets to protect and land to return to), and will enable them to herd and produce their own food. Through community farming, they could also produce a surplus to sell.²⁰ The development support will be linked to the district development plan and the Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS).

RESULTS

Given the difficulty in obtaining reliable data and statistics on armed violence and safety in Karamoja, DDG's impact monitoring approach is based largely on measuring the impact of the programme through changes in community perceptions of safety. DDG conducted a baseline survey in October 2010 and an endline survey in September 2011 to assess the initial impact the programme. DDG conducted household and focus group interviews in five parishes. Although the implementation period of the programme's pilot was relatively short, the assessment findings indicate that the pilot resulted in improvements in perceptions of safety and security in the region. For example:

- > CME contributed to improvements in inter-clan/tribal conflict. In 2010, 20.3 per cent of those interviewed stated that inter-clan/tribal conflict was the most prominent conflict in their communities. This decreased to 8.9 per cent in 2011.²¹
- > Regular meetings between the communities and security providers contributed to a reduction in the number of violent encounters between communities and security providers. In 2010, 27.7 per cent stated their trust in the police was very good which increased to 41.1 per cent in 2011. Slight improvements in the relationship between communities and the UPDF also occurred. In 2010, 13 per cent stated their trust of UPDF was very good which increased to 18.9 per cent in 2011.²² These meetings, held at parish level, have helped to build trust and improve coordination. Security providers have noted that community members have become more open about reporting cases and communities have reported that the security providers have become more sensitive when dealing with them.²³



- > DDG's SALW sensitisation activities contributed to reduced threats from SALW within communities. The radio programme and phone-in session generated positive feedback from communities. In 2010, 65 per cent responded 'yes' to a problem of SALW in their community compared to 35 per cent in 2011. Communities also regard disarmament more positively, from 27.1 per cent in 2010 compared to 66.2 per cent in 2011. DDG notes however that it is difficult to measure the impact of these types of activities as other factors may have also contributed to these improvements.

CAPACITY

All of the staff employed as part of the Community Safety Programme are English-speaking and most are graduates in development studies, adult learning or community development. Only a few were previously involved in DDG's mine action programme. DDG has employed individuals from the region who speak Karamoja, the local language, and who have previous community mobilisation experience. Once recruited, DDG provides staff with in-depth training on the community safety methodology, facilitation and how to organise workshops. At present, there are 16 programme staff, seven of whom are women.

PARTNERSHIPS

DDG has made concerted efforts to establish links with relevant organisations working on similar issues. These include:

- > **Handicap International (HI):** HI has undertaken a four-country study on the impact of armed violence on disability. The study covers Karamoja and will be published in 2012. HI partnered with DDG to collect information in Karamoja for the study. The report will look at the impact of armed violence/SALW on disability in terms of deaths/injuries, impact on families and society and the economy. HI and DDG have also developed a joint concept note on AVR and disability research for Northern Uganda and North-West Kenya, but not yet for Karamoja.
- > **Saferworld:** DDG used Saferworld's Conflict and Security Assessment for Karamoja as a basis for informing the design of the Community Safety Programme. DDG has taken a community-driven approach whereas Saferworld's engagement is multi-layered – working at district and national levels. There is a Memorandum of Understanding in place between DDG and Saferworld to coordinate and share information regarding their activities in Karamoja.
- > **Small Arms Survey (SAS):** DDG and SAS have jointly undertaken research, due to be published in 2012, on security provision and SALW in Karamoja, in particular the roles of different security providers (traditional and formal) and community perceptions.

DIFFERENCES IN APPROACH

Some of the main adaptations that DDG has made to the Community Safety Programme approach originally used in Somaliland include:

- > From the outset, the programme was originally conceived as a joint DDG Community Safety and DRC Livelihoods initiative. Although the DRC livelihoods component has been delayed, there are plans for coordinated implementation in the same target communities.
- > As opposed to having specialist teams (eg Education, Community Liaison, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Safe Storage Devices, etc) like the programme in Somaliland, DDG uses teams that multi-task, ie they cover all programme components – community safety planning, community regular meetings and SALW sensitisation. This is largely due to the large geographic area which DDG target communities cover in Karamoja.
- > The Uganda programme introduced the concept of facilitating regular meetings between communities and security providers as a means of responding to the need to improve their levels of communication, information sharing and mutual trust.

- > As opposed to distributing and installing Safe Storage Devices and focusing on the safe storage of SALW, the programme in Karamoja has used a “softer” SALW sensitisation approach which reflects the local context, legislative framework and past and largely unsuccessful experiences with forced disarmament.
- > CME is also targeting security providers, ie the police and the UPDF.

LESSONS LEARNT AND CONCLUSIONS

The following is a brief summary of the main challenges and lessons learnt so far by DDG’s Community Safety Team in Karamoja:

- > DDG is the only organisation working on issues of community safety and armed violence that has established a physical presence in Karamoja, and that has long-term plans for engagement.
- > It has been difficult to translate the community safety planning approach to the Karamoja context and ensure that key stakeholders understand the process and its aims. Because DDG had not been working previously in Karamoja, it was particularly difficult to generate interest and support from the key stakeholders. An added complication was the fact that Karamoja is not a mine/ERW contaminated area so DDG had to repeatedly explain why it was working in Karamoja – given that its name is Danish Demining Group.
- > Communication is still difficult when it comes to dealing with the UPDF high command in Kampala, although, at the local level, the UPDF are much more supportive of the CSP. In comparison, DDG has found it much easier to work with the police; they have been easier to communicate with and less suspicious of DDG’s work.
- > DDG staff admitted that they could have achieved greater impact if the DRC livelihoods component had been implemented in parallel, as originally planned. The livelihoods activities would have given the communities, particularly the youth, something tangible to focus on, including incentives to refrain from banditry and violence. This reinforces calls for joint AVR and development programming, and the collaboration of development partners from the outset.
- > Adapting DDG’s Community Safety Programme approach to the Karamoja context led to innovation. DDG is the first organisation to work in Karamoja to try to strengthen the level of communication, trust and coordination between communities and their security providers. This is also a new approach for DDG. Linked to this is the fact that community safety programming and Armed Violence Reduction more broadly require programming approaches that are adapted to the local context. This differs from mine action where a core set of approaches, the “mine action toolbox”, are generally used and applied with slight adaptations, in a wide range of contexts.
- > People in rural communities are easier to work with because they take responsibility for and ownership of their Community Safety Plans. In urban settings like Moroto district centre, mobilising the community and community ownership of the Community Safety Plan have been real challenges.
- > The provision of community capacity building training, such as proposal writing and community mobilisation, should not be underestimated. These are skills which communities can use and apply beyond DDG’s Community Safety Programme.

- > Given the fact that the problem of armed violence in Karamoja is not isolated to the region but extends across the borders to Kenya and South Sudan, there is a clear need for a cross-border approach to addressing the root causes of conflict and armed violence.
- > DDG staff indicated that additional support is needed in the areas of gender mainstreaming and impact monitoring, particularly given that DDG's impact monitoring manual is geared primarily towards its mine action programmes.



ENDNOTES

- ¹ This case study was written by Sharmala Naidoo (GICHD) following a research mission to Uganda in January/February 2012. DDG's initial pilot in Karamoja was supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Norway has continued to fund the second year of activities as has DRC.
- ² This case study should be read in association with the GICHD case study on DDG's Community Safety Programme in Somaliland, which provides a more indepth examination of DDG's community safety approach.
- ³ Joe Powell, Saferworld. Karamoja, A literature review, 2010. <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/Karamoja%20A%20literature-%20review.pdf>; OCHA, Joint Factsheet on Karamoja: Humanitarian and Development Realities in the Region, Kampala: OCHA, 2008
- ⁴ Food aid has been provided to Karamoja since 1963. The WFP has recently adapted a new strategy, in part due to pressure from the Government of Uganda, to encourage the Karamojong to plant crops, start small businesses and become more self-sufficient. Food aid will still be provided but only to the most vulnerable. "Uganda's food aid experiment", Humphrey Hawksley, BBC News, Karamoja, Uganda, 25 January 2011; "Uganda: Why have aid agencies been in Karamoja for so long", Ben Jones, Poverty Matters Blog, Guardian (UK), 31 January, 2011.
- ⁵ James Bevan, Crisis in Karamoja: Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda's Most Deprived Region. Small Arms Survey, 2008.
- ⁶ Joe Powell, Saferworld. Karamoja, A literature review, 2010.
- ⁷ James Bevan, "Crisis in Karamoja - Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda's Most Deprived Region", Small Arms Survey, 2008, p. 42.
- ⁸ James Bevan, "Crisis in Karamoja - Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda's Most Deprived Region", Small Arms Survey, 2008
- ⁹ Saferworld. Controlling small arms and light weapons in Kenya and Uganda: Progress so far, May 2011; Saferworld, Karamoja conflict and security assessment, September 2010.
- ¹⁰ Email from DDG AVR Project Manager, Lilu Thapa – 23 May 2012.
- ¹¹ Saferworld. Karamoja Conflict and Security Assessment, September 2010. <http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/-Karamoja%20conflict%20and%20security%20assessment.pdf>
- ¹² More recently, DDG has started to also cover the third type of conflict by organising inter-clan peace meetings upon request from communities.
- ¹³ These five parishes cover three sub-counties. In rural areas of Uganda, local government is organised according to the following administrative units: village, parish, sub-county, county, district. Uganda is currently divided into 111 districts, and one city (Kampala) which span four administrative regions: Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. Karamoja falls within the Northern region.
- ¹⁴ DDG. Armed Violence Reduction Framework, Version 3, May 2012.
- ¹⁵ Research mission undertaken in November 2011.
- ¹⁶ Please see the GICHD case study on DDG's Community Safety Programme in Somaliland for a more detailed explanation of the Community Safety methodology.
- ¹⁷ Under Uganda's 1970 Firearms Act, ownership of firearms by civilians is illegal. The government is currently drafting a bill to tighten, control and limit the use of firearms by security agencies and civilians, called the Firearms, Ammunition and Related Materials Bill. Source: "Uganda: Government Draft Tight Firearms Law", The Monitor, 25 February 2012.
- ¹⁸ Saferworld. Karamoja Conflict and Security Assessment, September 2010.
- ¹⁹ The region has been dependent on food aid provided through the World Food Programme for such a long time (close to 40 years) that many of the pastoralist communities have lost the capacity and will to farm.
- ²⁰ Interview with Samuel Paunila, Country Director – DRC and DDG, 3 February 2012.
- ²¹ DDG. Impact Assessment Report, Karamoja, September 2011.
- ²² DDG. Impact Assessment Report, Karamoja, September 2011.
- ²³ DDG. AVR Project Progress Report, July 2011. In February 2011, there was a case where the LDUs in an area ran off with their SALW. The community, of their own accord, helped the UPDF by convincing the LDU to return with their weapons. Previously, community members would never support the UPDF with criminal matters.

ANNEX 1 | PEOPLE CONSULTED

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ANNEX 2 | DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Danish Demining Group

- > Impact Assessment Report | Karamoja | September 2011
- > AVR Project Progress Report | August 2011
- > AVR Project Progress Report | July 2011
- > Armed Violence Reduction: Improving Safety in Karamoja | Uganda 01 Oct 2011 – 30 Sep 2012 | Draft Proposal to the Government of Norway, April 2011
- > Armed Violence Reduction Framework | DDG Horn of Africa, Version 3 | May 2012
- > Concept Paper for Community Safety and Livelihoods in Karamoja | Uganda | March 2010
- > DDG Community Safety Operational Guidelines | March 2009

Saferworld

- > Controlling small arms and light weapons in Kenya and Uganda: Progress so far | May 2011
- > Joe Powell | Karamoja, A literature review | 2010
- > Karamoja conflict and security assessment | September 2010

Small Arms Survey

- > James Bevan | “Crisis in Karamoja - Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda’s Most Deprived Region” | 2008

NOTES



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