

NETWORKS FOR PEACE:

PREVENTING AND RESOLVING CONFLICTS
THROUGH EARLY WARNING MECHANISMS

BASELINE MEASUREMENTS OF CONFLICT INDICATORS
WITH A FOCUS ON THE BATUKU MINORITY
IN NTOROKO DISTRICT



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE NETWORK (CDRN)

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PREVENTING AND RESOLVING CONFLICTS THROUGH EARLY WARNING MECHANISMS.

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Networks for Peace:

Abbreviations/ **ACRONMYS**

BISO Border Internal Security Officer

CDO Community Development Officer

CDRN Community Development Resource Network

CSO Civil Society Organisations

DCDO District Community Development Officer

DISO District Internal Security Officer

Democratic Republic of Congo DRC

EWM Early Warning Mechanism

FGD Focus Group Discussion

Gombolola Internal Security Officer GISO

HH Household

KII Key Informant Interview

KRC Kabarole Research and Resource Centre

LC **Local Council**

MRGI Minority Rights Group International

NGO Non- Government Organisation

Research Assistant RA

RDC Resident District Commissioner

RWEPOTA Rwenzori Empowerment Programmes of Transformation

and Actions

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Scientists

UPDF Uganda Peoples Defence Forces

UWA Uganda Wildlife Authority

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report of the indicator measurements for the Networks for Peace in Africa project. The study was undertaken in the month of February 2020 in the sub counties of Bweramule and Rwebisengo; and Rwebisengo Town Council of Ntoroko District. The objective of the study was to establish baseline indicator values for tracking project implementation progress.

Data collection was done through focus group discussions, and household and key informant interviews with different groups of people including women, youth, elders, cultural leaders, and local government officials at both sub county and district levels.

Key findings

a) Knowledge on different forms of conflict and early warning mechanisms

The majority (70.8%) of respondents were Batuku but living together with other tribes that included, Congolese (11%), Bakonzo (5.6%), Bakiga (4.7%), and Batooro (3.7%). The remaining ethnic groups comprised of Acholi, Alur, Baganda, Banyarwanda, and Baleega. The majority (55%) had lived in the area for more than 10 years, and middle aged.

Communities were knowledgeable about the existing conflicts, their causes and the signs which alert them that some conflict is about to happen. However, the majority (54.2%) had no knowledge of existing early warning and early response mechanisms, but had different ways in which they responded to conflicts.

The most common forms of conflicts were land related (31%), domestic violence (26%), political/ideological differences (18%), cultural differences (13%), and resource-based related conflict (9%).

b) Proportion of reported conflict triggers that lead to violent conflict

The major causes or triggers of conflict in Ntoroko district were land and boundary issues (30.5%), ethnic differences (7%), political differences (12.1%), differences in social status, differences in economic status, cultural differences and seasonal changes such as usually at the onset of dry season or drought (8.6%).

Majority (67.6%) have reported and shared conflict related information with the local leaders for at least 2-3 times (58%) in the past one year. This is because government has put the systems of governance in place and it is a requirement that one begins from LCI then can be referred to higher levels, while criminal cases are referred to police.

c) The number of conflict – related economic losses in target communities

A number of community members had experienced economic related losses

because of conflict; however, a lot of these were recorded. Some had lost land through land grabbers or boundary disputes with neighbours; others had lost houses, cattle, sheep, goats and a smaller number lost vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles. However, loss of lives was the highest form of loss experienced. Community members lost family members, mostly heads of families and a source of livelihood either to wild animals when they enter the game reserve or just disappeared in the game reserve. Overall, findings suggest that the biggest losses suffered were loss of human life at 6.6%, land at 5.6%, and livestock at 7.4%.

d) Levels of subjective wellbeing (SWB) in target communities

A significant proportion of people were involved in subsistence farming (45.4%), semiskilled work, and petty businesses (13%), and retail trade (12.6%). The chances that the majority lived from hand to mouth were very high, hence the possibility that the standard of living of the population was low.

The majority (65.1%) in the community earned not more that UGX 1million per year, which translates to about US\$300 per year. This means that the majority in Ntoroko lived below the poverty line.

Service delivery is critical in ensuring the wellbeing of people, however, there is a lot of dissatisfaction in safety and accessibility of social services for instance education (39%), health (58.5%), water (40%), roads (55%), agriculture (58.2%) and finance sectors (64.9%). More than half

(53%) were dissatisfied with the quality of service and the manner in which services were delivered was discriminatory.

Recommendations

following The recommendations made with consideration of the views and opinions of people met during data collection for the baseline indicators

- a) To increase the number of targeted members informed on how often and why use early warning mechanism and improve capacity to predict and take steps to prevent identity-based conflict
- Community awareness should be given first priority. Collaboration between CSOs and government should provide community sensitisation especially on the land laws, the laws governing the sale of property to foreigners, the laws governing the game reserves, the importance of the national park or game reserves, appreciation of culture diversity, difference of political ideologies and how different ethnicities can live in harmony in order to minimise identity based conflicts, nepotism and discrimination during service delivery. As part of the awareness creation, laws including the Constitution, the Land Act and related policies should be translated into local languages and popular versions produced so that it is easy to be grasped by people at the grassroots.
- Develop an Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism, with community involvement, participation ownership taken into consideration

- in order to have sustainability of the system after the project comes to an end.
- Hold radio talk shows and barrazas to encourage the people to freely air their views and grievances and to enable the communities find solutions that are acceptable and owned by the community. Track II and Track III meetings should be organised to bring the leaders and stakeholders together and work on community problems in harmony.

b) To decrease the proportion of reported conflict triggers that lead to violent conflict

- Counselling and sensitization of the masses should be carried out on human rights & responsibilities, accountability & transparency in all operations and all levels of leadership, opinion leaders, elders and key players. Sensitization and training in family values in order to change the mind-sets and general attitudes towards education, health, spirituality, the value of game reserves and parks and how to live in harmony, because cultural diversity is here to stay and in the long run to lead to a decrease in reported conflict triggers.
- Carry out capacity building conflict mediation, resolution and negotiation skills for leaders, elders, and the key stakeholders who handle cases among the community and between different factions. This skills development in the community would enable the community handle their own conflicts, for example between UWA and community; the rich versus the poor, the cattle keepers versus

the fishermen; the family members (Children) versus guardians parents and neighbours over land boundaries. CSOs' and NGOs' need to be supported materially and financially as they impart these skills to the key players in conflict management in the communities.

c) To reduce the number of conflict related economic losses in target communities

- Advocate for the building of a barrier between the game reserve and the human communities in order to curb the conflicts and losses between UWA and the human communities. Electric fencing is encouraged since trenches were not effective.
- Collaboration with UWA should be promoted and should work together community sensitisation support tree growing for firewood and poles for fencing off their kraals and skilling in water harvesting and valley dam construction for watering their animals during the dry season, so that the animals do not crossover to the reserve.
- The 20% royalty contribution by UWA to the district should be distributed directly to the community members as compensation for the losses of their animals and crops destroyed by the game animals.
- Pro bono services should be sourced and linked to the community to handle the many land court cases to enable the marginalized minority poor access justice and minimise the losses to their general livelihoods.

d) To increase levels of subjective wellbeing (SWB) in target communities:

- Government through Ntoroko District Local Government should ensure equal distribution of social services and follow-up on the accountability and transparency of service delivery in the district especially in Education, Health, Water and Agriculture sectors.
- Health centres and schools should have all the necessary facilities and equipment in order to reduce on the distance moved to access quality services. The communities should be encouraged to educate their children in the government schools nearest to their homes in order to raise the level of literacy of the region and reduce the school dropout rates. They argued that through education and skills acquisition, minorities groups will be able to compete favourable with the dominant tribes for the

- existing jobs, hence reducing youth redundancy, discrimination and lack of qualifications.
- The secret ballot method of voting should be maintained while electing people in positions of leadership. It was evident that lining up behind candidates was a major source of conflict and hostility. Therefore, in order to reduce conflicts and increase levels of subjective wellbeing this method should be adapted.
- Government should intervene and mediate between the different factions and cultural institutions to further give guidance and resolve the cultural conflicts. They argued that since government restored cultural institutions and put in place the rules regulations governing them, then it should take responsibility for restoring harmony within and between the institutions.



1.1 Introduction

Uganda is a country of very great ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity, whose roots lie in a complex early history of overlapping migrations and interactions. Out of the 65 officially recognised indigenous communities in Uganda, 21 are small ethnic groups, with fewer than 25,000 people. They include Tepeth, Banyala, Batuku, Paluo (Chope), Babukusu, Banyabindi, Lendu, Basongora, Ik, Batwa, Bahehe, Dodoth, Ethur, Mening, Jie, Mvuba, Nyangia, Napore and Venoma, among others. They collectively represent about one per cent of the national population, or not more than 200,000 fellow citizens. There are nine other minority groups with up to only 100,000 people each.

The Third Schedule of the Uganda Constitution lists several other minority groups, including the Bamba, Babwisi, Bagwe, Bagungu, Bakenyi, Kebu, Nubi and the Ngikutio. Some groups are yet to be included in the schedule, including the Basese, Bagangaizi, and the Benet. Due to their small numbers, history, marginalisation, prejudice and stereotypes on the part of the more numerous Ugandan communities, ethnic minorities rarely occupy the national centre stage to make their voice heard.

Ethnic minorities share a number of common characteristics: being a non-dominant group (often dominated by majority attitudes and practices), with common ethnic, religious, socio-economic or linguistic characteristics, which are

distinct from those of the majority population. These characteristics often single them out as marginalised groups, frequently living in remote geographical locations, in small communities, poorer than the average population, with limited political representation and lacking access to basic social services.

The 2006 State of the World's Minorities report bν Minority Riahts Group International (MRG) observes that "... every country around the globe exhibits some ethnic, religious or cultural diversity. Although there have been some efforts by NGOs and government to promote their welfare and to recognise their social and economic rights in Uganda, ethnic minorities generally suffer from unequal distribution of national resources. Many have lost land and other means to survive due to civil strife or to government policies on forests and wildlife conservation, while very limited alternatives have been provided.

1.2 Conflict and Ethnicity in Uganda

Uganda has a long history of conflict. Each of these conflicts have had ethnic dimension to it. Gross abuses of human rights have taken place in the post-colonial Uganda, starting with the 1966 crisis and until recently when the numerous rebellions across the country got subdued, either forcefully or through negotiations or both. Although more recent years have seen a degree of comparative stability, the legacy of these conflicts remains a powerful mobilizing factor in Ugandan

politics. Driving forces behind the conflicts have been complex and multi-faceted; economic, religious, ideological and regional aspects have all been significant. In addition to the unstable and overlapping nature of ethnic categories, conflicts have themselves featured a variety of complex alliances, and in one way or the other, minorities have been involved and/or effected by these conflicts.

developments Recent involving decentralisation and the reinstatement of kingdoms in Uganda have brought with them some degree of ethnic consciousness to the extent that the consciousness has pitted one ethnic group against the other. Nowhere else in Uganda has this ethnic consciousness translated to conflict/ hostilities than in the Rwenzori sub region of Western Uganda, home to several ethnic communities including those with origins from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but also home to several minority ethnic communities such as the Basongora and Banyabindi in Kasese District, the Batuku in Ntoroko District and the Babwisi and Bamba in Bundibugyo District.

Until recently when Ntoroko became a district, like their minority counterparts the Babwisi, Bamba, Basongora and Banyabindi, the Batuku being a minority not only in Uganda but also in Bundibugyo District suffered a lot of injustices, which included marginalisation in terms of employment, service delivery, and education among others. Although they are now statistically a "majority" in Ntoroko district, several years of conflict and marginalisation has left its legacy and today the Batuku still suffer intra-ethnic conflict in their own district.

1.3 Background to the baseline

Ntoroko District was created by the Ugandan

Parliament and became operational on 1st July 2010. Before that, the district was part of the Bundibugyo District. The District is one of the two Ugandan districts west of the Rwenzori Mountains, the other being Bundibugyo District. The District is bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west and north, Hoima District to the north-east, Kibaale District to the east, Kabarole District to the south, and Bundibugyo District to the southwest. The District comprises of six (6) sub counties and four (4) town councils, namely: Butungama, Bweramule, Kanara, Karugutu, Nombe and Rwebisengo sub counties, and Kanara, Karugutu, Kibuku and Rwebisengo town councils.

The district also neighbours the Semuliki game reserve which is a protected area under the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). This unique location makes conflict issues affecting the communities more multidimensional, thus requiring careful study to understand the conflict dynamics involved so as to be able to design appropriate interventions for conflict early warning, conflict prevention and promotion of peaceful coexistence.

The national census in 2002 estimated the population at 51,100. In 2014, the national census and household survey enumerated the district population at 67,005. Although the District is predominantly inhabited by the Batuku, a minority group in Uganda whose population is estimated at 35000 people, being a District that is surrounded by other districts and also sharing an international boundary makes Ntoroko District a melting pot. The district is inhabited by very many ethnic groups that makes nearly half of the district population. The table below shows the different ethnic groups inhabiting Ntoroko District and the dominant local languages spoken in each Sub County/Town Council

Table 1 **Ethnic groups and languages spoken in Ntoroko District**

Sub county	Tribe	Language	
Karugutu SC	Bakonzo, Batooro, Banyarwanda,	Rukonzo, Rutooro,	
	Bamba, Babwisi	Rubwisi,and Kinyarwanda	
Karugutu TC	Bakonzo, Batooro, Banyarwanda,	Rukonzo, Rutooro,	
	Bamba, Babwisi	Rubwisiand Kinyarwanda	
Nombe SC	Bakonzo, Batooro, Banyarwanda,	Rukonzo, Rutooro,	
	Bamba, Babwisi	ubwisi,and Kinyarwanda	
Bwaramule SC	Batuuku, Babiira,Bakonzo,	Rutuuku /Rutooro	
		and Rukonzo	
Rwebisengo SC	Batuuku	Rutuuku / Rutooro	
Rwebisengo TC	Batuuku,	Rutuuku /Rutooro,	
Butungama SC	Batuuku	Rutuuku /Rutooro,	
Kibuuku TC	Batuuku, Bakonzo, Babwisi,	Rutuuku /Rutooro,	
	Babiira, Bamba	Rukonzo,Rubwisi	
Kanara SC	Batuuku, Bamba, Babwisi,	Rutooro /Rutuuku, Kiswahili,	
	Batooro,Bakonzo	Rubwisi, Rukonzo	
Kanara TC	Batuuku, Baganda, Balegha,	Kiswahili Rutooro / Rutuuku /	
	Bagungu, Banyoro, Batooro Runyoro, Ruganda, Lulegha,		
	Bangite, Babwisi, Bakonzo and	Rugungu, Rukonzo	
	Bamba	and Rubwisi	

Source: Ntoroko District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile 2016

Ntoroko District is divided into three agro ecological zones which determine livelihoods of the community in the District as shown in the table below:

Table 2 Livelihood sources in Ntoroko District

Agro- Ecological zone	Livelihood	Sub-county	
Crop farming and mountain zone	Cassava, coffee, banana, legume, maize, cocoa, Irish and sweet, potatoes, garlic, fruits, rice, barley, onion, poultry and goat farming	Nombe SC, Karugutu SC, Karugutu TC	
Pastoral/animal farming zone	Commercial and agribusiness Charcoal burning/deforestation Stone quarrying, sand mining and brick making Apiculture/bee keeping Cattle grazing, poultry and goat rearing	Karugutu SC, Karugutu TC Karugutu SC Karugutu TC, Karugutu SC and Nombe SC Karugutu SC Rwebisengo SC, Rwebisengo TC, Kibuuku TC, Butungama SC, Bwaramule SC, Kanara	
Capture	Cassava and pineapple growing Commercial agribusiness Fishing on lake Albert and duck	SC, Nombe SC Bwaramule SC, Kanara SC Rwebisengo TC, Butungama SC, Kanara SC Kanara SC, Kanara TC	
fisheries zone	farming Commercial and agribusiness	Kanara SC, Kanara TC	

Source: Ntoroko District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile 2016

1.4 The Batuku, Origin and Conflict

The Batuku derived their name from the nature of the land before they settled there. Oral accounts indicate that before settling in the current Ntoroko District, the Batuku lived in Mwenge, currently Kamwenge District, but being cattle keepers, they moved to Ntoroko in search of pasture. Before they settled there, there

The figure below presents the internal conflict risk status of Ntoroko District. According to the Ntoroko District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile 2016. The most chronic internal conflict is the inter-clan dispute over a land parcel in Butungama parish in Butungama Subcounty, which had by then claimed three lives.

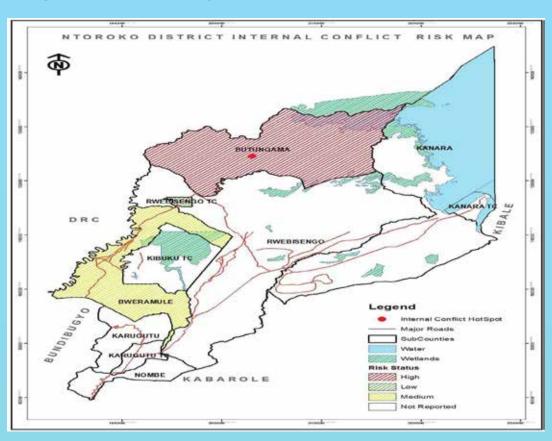


Figure 1 Conflict Map of Ntoroko

Source: Ntoroko District Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile 2016

would be wild fires during the dry season and the land would all look red (Rutuku) as the fire consumed the bushes. When eventually they settled there, they were named Batuku because they settled in the land commonly referred to as Rutuku. The Batuku comprise of two social groups with different livelihoods, namely: the Bahuma (cattle keepers) and the Banyeibuga (fishermen).

Land use contention is another source of conflict. For example, when crop farmers in search of water for crop production cultivate near the water points, the same water where the pastoralists water their animals; they fence the gardens off to avoid damage of crops by the livestock and end up depriving pastoralists access to water points and limiting grazing area

around the water point. This often results into conflicts over access to and use of 'communal lands'.

According to the map, the communities of Butungama Sub County are prone to high risk of internal conflicts; those of Bweramule are prone to moderate risk, while those of Rwebisengo TC are prone to low risk of internal conflicts. Apparently all the other sub counties and town councils are not prone to any risk of internal conflicts

Unlike conflicts in Kasese that has pitted the Bakonzo (majority) against the Basongora (minority), in the case of the Batuku in Ntoroko District, the conflicts are largely intra-ethnic save for a few, and the obvious Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), which is common to all communities neighbouring the national parks and other protected areas. The most pronounced conflicts are within the Bahuma cattle keepers. This makes it more complex to address such conflict which are presumably among brothers. It makes it difficult to obtain authentic information from them and also makes designing interventions that are meant to bring peaceful coexistence and harmony amongst them difficult.

1.5 The Networks for Peace

The "Networks for Peace for Preventing and Resolving Conflicts through Early Warning Mechanisms" project is dealing with Identity based conflict using early warning and early response mechanisms in Africa in three countries, Uganda, Kenya and Cameroun. In Uganda, the project targets two minority groups, namely: the Batuku in Ntoroko District and the Basongora in Kasese District.

The project is built around the creation and strengthening of a systematically well designed early warning system, with the explicit intention of identifying and responding to conflicts as early as possible. Development of an early warning system is not a one off activity but entails continuous engagement. Early warning and early response systems are critical elements that serve as the basis for peace building. Response systems are needed at all levels of society, from small communities to national level.

The project focuses around designing implementing an Early Warning and Mechanism (EWM) in the Rwenzori subregion and developing well formulated community driven intervention pathways to use in the process of predicting and resolving community conflicts. Through the project, peace ambassadors shall be selected and will be responsible from creating awareness and sensitising community on how to handle conflicts, input and extract data from the EWM and how to respond to the different conflict triggers that are sighted in the community. The peace ambassadors shall therefore link the community to the project, the duty-bearers, institutional actors and the community leadership. It is the project's goal to strengthen civil society and MIP organisations' capacity to mobilise and lead on conflict prevention, and improving networks between civil society and dutybearers/ institutional actors. The project supports gender mainstreaming encourages minority women involvement and participation in all processes related to conflict resolution and decision making. This will enable overcome the barriers to women in attainment of their rights and prevent negative impact of these conflicts.

1.6 Rationale of the Baseline Measurements

Baseline measurement was earmarked as the first major activity to be implemented by this project. The study was carried out in order to find out the subjective wellbeing of the Batuku, their accessibility to social services, the major conflicts experienced, the conflict indicators or triggers and the existing early warning mechanism on which to build and develop a new communally

owned mechanism. Through the baseline, the project would be able to identify the key players in conflict management and prominent persons with whom to implement this project. The findings of the baseline shall be used for comparison purposes during the project cycle in order to evaluate the impact of the project.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The section describes the methodology used for conducting the baseline measurement. It presents what was done during the preparatory stages; the design used for the baseline; data collection and analysis strategies, and reporting. It also covers the limitations faced during the baseline study.

2.3 Study approach

In order to achieve the objectives of the baseline study, we ensured that the study was conducted in a highly participatory, interactive, and consultative manner so that all the stakeholders at various levels effectively participated. The first steps towards the baseline study was identification and assembling of human resource and logistics necessary for smooth conduct of the study. Secondly, we identified all key informants and established their contacts which we used for scheduling the appointments. Thirdly we mobilised local leaders within the communities and with them developed a programme for focus group discussions and key informants' interviews where necessary.

2.4 Study Design

A cross-sectional study design was used in this baseline study. The choice of this design was influenced by Bryman (2008, p44). Bryman refers to cross-sectional survey design as a study that entails the collection of data on more than one case in a single point in time in order to collect a body of quantifiable data in connection with two or more variables (usually many more than two), which are then examined to detect patterns of association". In terms of time, Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2007) assert that a cross-sectional study is one that produces a "snapshot" of a population at a particular time, in support of Bryman.

The study used a 'mixed methods research' strategy - research that crosses the two strategies (combines both quantitative and qualitative approaches). Both quantitative and qualitative data were handled using this approach. According to Bryman, mixed methods research is preferred because it involves a mixing of research methods involved and not just using them in tandem. To that effect, the baseline ensured that there was complementarity between the two approaches.

2.5 Scope of the Study

The study was carried out in order to find out the subjective wellbeing of the Batuku, their accessibility to social services, the major conflicts experienced, the conflict indicators or triggers and the existing early warning mechanism on which to build and develop a new communally owned mechanism. Geographically, the study was carried out in three sub

counties of Bweramule, Rwebisengo, and Rwebisengo Town Council.

2. 5.1 Study Population

The study population comprised of residents in three sub counties of Bweramule, Rwebisingo and Rwebisengo Town Council. The three sub counties were selected because they have more concentration of the Batuku ethnic community than any other sub county in Ntoroko District.

2.6 Sample Selection2.6.1 Selection of Respondents

Respondents were selected randomly and purposively. Respondents who participated in household interviews and focus group discussions were randomly selected, while respondents who participated in key informant's interviews were purposively selected. Key informants were selected because of their social position in the district and sub county and these included district and sub county political and administrative leaders, and Local Council and opinion leaders at community level. Others were selected because of their expert knowledge of conflict or because they were leaders of civil society organisations involved in peace and conflict management.

2.6.2 Sample Size Determination

We interviewed up to 301 individuals (household heads). This sample size was arrived at, using a formula that has a margin of error of +-5 for a population

of about 67005 individuals. The formula used to arrive at the desired sample of 301 was:

S = X2 NP(1-P)/d2(N-1)+X2P(1-P)

Where S = required sample size

X2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at

the desired confidence level is 3.841

N =The population size

P = The population proportion (assumed to be 0.50 since this provides the maximum sample size)

D =The degree of accuracy as a proportion (0.05)

Considering the factors earlier mentioned and taking into account that the client wants data collection concluded within a period of five days, the consultant will to use a sample that has a margin of error of +5 or -5

S = X2NP(1-P)/d2(N-1) + X2P(1-P)

 $= 3.841 \times 1021 \times 0.50 \times ((1-$

0.50)/0.052)x(1021-

1)+3.841x0.50(1-0.50)

=301

S = 301

2.6.3 Selection of Household Respondents

The total number attained after sample size determination was distributed between the three sub counties. Ideally, from each sub county, 100 households were supposed to be selected. However, due to logistical constraints, we were unable to sample equally. From the above, certain considerations were made. These included age, sex, and duration one had

spent in their respective locations. This was necessary because we intended to make the samples representative of all categories of people.

2.7 **Data Collection and Analysis** 2.7.1 Data Collection

Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Quantitative data was collected using semi-structured household questionnaires. The questionnaires were administered by research assistants that were locally recruited. Local recruitment was preferred because we wanted people who were familiar with the language and culture of the people, but also as a way of building capacity of the local people.

Qualitative data was collected using key informant interview guides and focus group discussion guides. Key informants interview guides and focus discussion guides were administered by the CDRN team to ensure that qualitative data was captured to triangulate information generated from both documents' review and household interviews.

It is important to note that prior to data collection, research assistants were trained. After the training, the tools were pretested to ensure that they were not only user friendly but also reliable. Tools were pretested in an area that was not among those sampled. After the pretest, the team returned to the training centre and went over each questionnaire, firstly to ensure that questionnaires were complete but also correctly filled. Research assistants were asked to comment on how easy they found the use

of the tools and whether they needed any clarifications. Clarifications were made and the household questionnaires were cleared to be administered to the different respondents.

2.7.2 Data Management and **Analysis**

(a) **Analysis of Quantitative Data**

In this study, the final unit of analysis was households and as such, responses from individual respondents were quantified. As a start, filled-in questionnaires were checked on a daily basis at the end of day for their completeness. Completeness checks were conducted to establish whether both the structured and unstructured sections of the questionnaire had been properly filled. It also helped to establish whether there were any missing data since it needed to be taken into account during data analysis.

Once all the quantitative data were collected and brought back to the office, and entry screen was developed. The platform for data analysis was SPSS. Data from the questionnaires were manually entered onto the SPSS platform and cleaned to ensure that correct entries were done and made ready for analysis.

Frequency distribution was performed. Frequency distribution technique was used with a focus on how frequently the specific values were observed and what their percentages were to the same variables. Thereafter, descriptive statistics including frequencies and percentages were produced and have been presented in this report in form of graphs and tables.

(b) Analysis of Qualitative Data

Information collected from focus groups and key informants was qualitatively analysed. Concerning focus group discussions, the groups were the unit of analysis, while in relation to key informant interviews, key informants were the unit of analysis. The first step in qualitative analysis was to describe respondents (participants of FGDs and key informants).

Immediately after every FGD and KII, raw field notes were transformed from raw notes to a well-organized set of notes. The notes were cleaned by removing information that we considered not relevant to the baseline objectives. To make the analysis easy, data was reduced into small chunks by use of research questions or discussion topics. We created a codebook for coding the transcript and put data in order. The codes were labelled in "words" which can be easily remembered. Separate codes were developed for focus groups and key informants' data. Codes were made according to the topics of the FGD and KII guides. The intention of coding was to reduce data into manageable chunks in order to facilitate interpretation of results. Coded data were transferred into a matrix to be able to interpret data. Matrices helped in keeping an overview of data collected, guiding data analysis and generating explanatory insights. Content analysis was used to analyse transcripts by systematically transforming its content in terms of themes.

Included in the matrix were responses to the baseline questions on the column and focus groups and key informants on the row. The topics in the guides were used as a structure for organizing the analysis. Responses of all the focus groups and key informants to each question were assessed to find whether a consensus, a majority view or different views emerged and a conclusion was drawn per question or topic. Responses in the matrices were examined to determine trends and patterns in the responses that emerge. The range and diversity of perceptions expressed by participants were considered. Quotations of statements by participants were used to illustrate the point being made. Coded responses were analysed and compared to indicators to validate quantitative results.

2.8 Quality control and management strategies

To ensure that the data we collected was not compromised in terms of quality, as noted earlier, we ensured that we recruited experienced research assistants that were eloquent in the major languages spoken in Ntoroko. The one-day training mentioned above was also included roleplays on completion of interview questions and interpretation of the questions in the local languages for easy attainment of information from respondents. We also ensured that mock interviews were carried out by the research assistants to ensure that they did not only understand the objectives of the study and to harmonise their understanding of the research and research process, but also to ensure that they followed research protocol and observed research ethics. In addition, the pre-test was to ensure that they did the right thing.

We also reviewed data collected every

evening after the data collectors had returned to establish the quality of data collected and to address some of the challenges that they faced during data collection.

At data entry and analysis level, extreme care was taken to protect the integrity of the collected data. In order to ensure consistency and validity of every filled questionnaire, checks were embedded in

the data entry software. For consistency of the data, all data was double entered by different data entrants. The data entry process was closely supervised by the data manager of the team. For the FGDs and key informants, a team of three people, namely the moderator, note taker and the interpreter ensured minimal loss of data besides use of digital recorders to capture verbatim discussions.

3 FINDINGS

This chapter presents findings of the indicator baseline measurements. It is organized under eight sections. Section 3.1 looks at the demographic information, section 3.2 presents the conflicts identified, section 3.3 looks at the causes of the conflicts, section 3.4 presents the conflict indicators or signs, section 3.5

District. Up to 301 households were covered.

From the sample, the majority (70.8%) were Batuku, Congolese (11%), Bakonzo (5.6%), Bakiga (4.7%), and Batooro (3.7%). The remaining ethnic groups comprised of Acholi, Alur, Baganda,

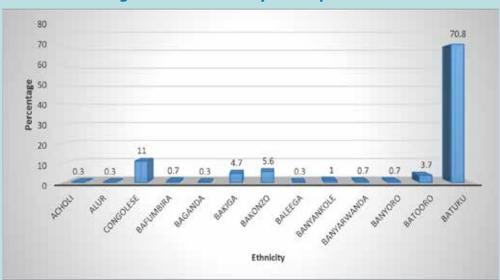


Figure 2 Ethnicity of Respondents

summarizes the known Early Warning Mechanisms, section 3.6 presents the key players in conflict management, section 3.7 summarizes the subjective wellbeing or the access to social services in Ntoroko district.

sampled. Based on the findings, it may be concluded that the Batuku are the dominant ethnic group in terms of population strength in Ntoroko District.

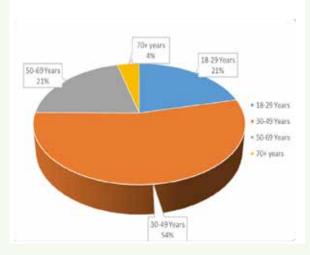
Banyarwanda, and Baleega, none of which

was more than 1% of the total population

3.1 Demographic Information

The study was carried out in 45 villages from 18 parishes in three (3) sub counties, namely: Rwebisengo, Bweramule and Rwebisengo Town Council of Ntoroko

Figure 3; Age of respondents

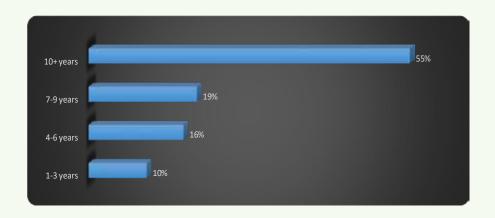


Of the 301 respondents, the majority (57%) were male and 43% were female. Of the 301, the majority (54%) were aged between 30 - 49 years of age, which is the middle and working class. The youth and those between 50 - 69 years were each

represented by 21%, while the elderly constituted only 4%.

The majority (55%) of respondents had lived in the area for 10 years and above, most of whom are Batuku, as shown in figure 4 above. They are not only the dominant ethnic group in these three subcounties but also the indigenous people in Ntoroko district. A small percentage of 10% indicated that they have lived in the area for one to three years indicating that these are some of the Congolese, the Baleega and Lendu from DRC who have crossed over because of war in their country, others are Bakiga and Bakonzo who have migrated due to government resettlement programmes.

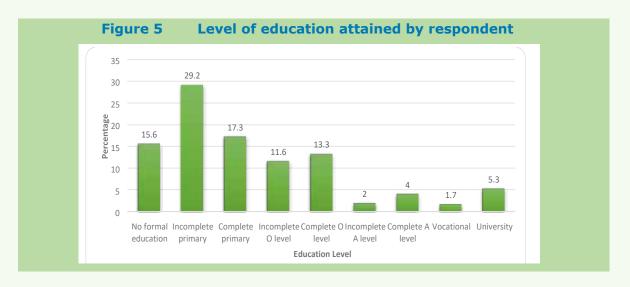
Figure 4 **Number of years of Residency**





Findings from the study have shown that the majority of 56.5% of the respondents were married, while 18.6 % were single

3.2.1 Types and number of conflicts experienced by respondents



and never married at all. As shown in figure 5 above, the divorced and separated were 4.3% and 7.6% respectively.

Findings show that the majority (62.1%) had not gone beyond primary school level, and 28.9% had not gone beyond ordinary level education. Only 5.3% had attained university education. From the findings above, one may conclude that there is low literacy level in the district.

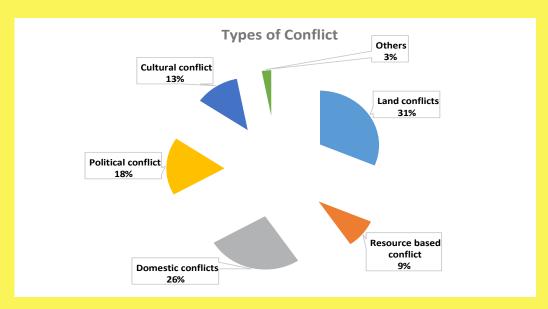
3.2 Conflicts

This section explored knowledge of the community on different forms of conflict, their response to the signs/indicators of conflicts with focus on to conflict early warning mechanisms and conflict triggers that could potentially lead to violent conflicts and the impact that conflicts have had on them.

Conflict is defined by oxford advanced dictionary as, 'a situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement or argument, a conflict between cultures' or as 'a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes, a situation in which it is difficult to choose'.

Respondents were asked about the types/ form of conflicts they experienced in the past five years. Among the conflicts they reported to have experienced were land conflicts, political, social status, cultural, human versus animal conflict, domestic violence, cross border conflicts, theft, family or hereditary conflicts. However, the most common forms of conflicts were land, domestic, political, cultural, and resource-based related.

Figure 6 Forms of conflict experienced in communities in the last five years

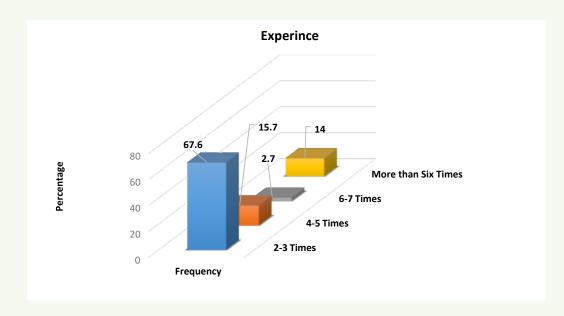


As can be seen in figure 6 above, the most common forms of conflict were land conflicts (31%), domestic conflict (26%), political related conflict (18%), cultural related conflicts (13%), and resourcebased conflicts (9%).

The study wanted to determine the number of times respondents had experienced conflict in the past one year.

Findings indicate that the majority 67.6% had experienced conflict 2-3s time in the past one year. 15.7% had experienced 4-5 times, 2.7% had experienced 6-7 times and up to 14% indicated that they had experienced conflict more than six times in the past one year.

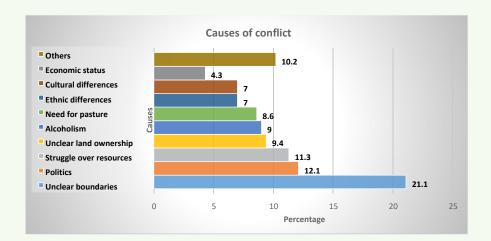
Figure 7; Frequency respondents witnessed conflict in the past year



3.4 Triggers of Conflict

The Survey found out that the major causes of conflict in Ntoroko district were ethnic differences, political differences, differences in social status, differences in economic status, unclear land boundaries, cultural differences, and need for pasture especially during the dry season.

Figure 8 Causes of Conflict in Ntoroko District



As can be seen the Figure 8 above, 21.1% indicated that the major causes of conflict in Ntoroko was unclear land boundaries, 12.1% reported political

differences and 11.3% reported struggle over resources. Nine point four percent (9.4%) reported that it was unclear land ownership that was the major cause of conflict, 9% said it was alcoholism, need for pasture (8.6%), 7% said it was ethnic and cultural differences causing conflict and only 4.3% said differences in economic status was the major cause of conflict in Ntoroko district. In the subsequent discussions held with focus group participants and key informants, the study established the following:

Land ownership and land boundaries

The study established that land related conflicts ranked high because the majority of land in Ntoroko district was communally owned and there are unclear boundaries, and this is in line with the

nature of livelihoods (agro-pastoral) of the people (Table 2). However, the study also established that some residents had started laying claims of individual ownership on chunks of land and have started fencing off, and some even fenced off footpaths which the community uses to access resources such as pasture, water for animals and firewood and this has in part contributed to the conflicts being experienced in Ntoroko.

Findings also indicate that land grabbing was on the increase, partly because of the unclear land boundaries between neighbours. This was reported to have led to loss of people's livelihoods. Anecdotal information suggested that many land grabbers were using influence of their offices and socio-economic and political status to take over other people's land. Focus groups reported that rich and politically connected people were the major perpetrators of land grabbing and

that this led to some of the conflicts in the district. This way, respondents indicated that many Batuku of low economic and political status had been dispossessed of the land they thought they owned. It was pointed out that this was a major cause of conflict. The study was informed that some registered land had multiple land titles issued to different people particularly in Karugutu and Bweramule sub-counties.

Competition of pasture

Study findings also show that inadequate resources were a cause of conflict. Communities reported that conflict in the neighbouring DRC was forcing Congolese to cross into Uganda with their animals and this often resulted into a scramble over pasture with Ugandan residents in Ntoroko who also find themselves having little pasture to feed their animals. Residents reported that the Congolese do not only settle on people's land and sharing the scarce resources, but also come along with livestock diseases that infect resident's livestock and lead to death and this was noted as a major source of conflict in Ntoroko district.

Seasonal variation and need for pasture

Findings also revealed that another cause of conflict was the seasonal variation and the need for pasture and water. Communities informed the study that most parts of Ntoroko, dry up during that dry season and this poses a danger to the livestock keepers. Because of the drought that usually occurs in the months of December, January, February, March and April, people move with their animals in search of good pasture and water, and sometimes animals are left on their own

to search for pasture and many times they cross over to Semiliki game reserve which is managed by the Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA). They reported that often times these animals are confiscated and would only be released after court sessions and payment of penalties. They also noted that similarly, animals from the reserve also have seasons when they cross over to the communities and attack peoples' animals and gardens. They reported that wild animals such as buffalos and elephants often destroy the gardens of crops. In either case, there is conflict between the community and the UWA.

Ethnic and cultural differences

The study also established that Ntoroko was once part of the Tooro Kingdom (greater Kabarole district), which covered the present day Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kyenjojo and Ntoroko districts and the Batuku were considered subjects of Tooro Kingdom like any other ethnic groups within the kingdom. However, as a result of decentralisation and the proliferation of districts, Bundibugyo was curved out of Kabarole and Ntoroko curved out of Bundibugyo in 2011. However, Tooro kingdom harboured the feeling that the Batuku were still subjects of the kingdom.

While outwardly the general belief in Ntoroko is that the inhabitants no longer paid allegiance to Tooro kingdom and the majority of key informants met during the study objected to belonging to any cultural institution, the study revealed that there are Batuku who subscribe to the Tooro cultural institution and those who are opposed to the institution and anything to do with it. Those who oppose the idea of belonging to the Tooro cultural institution perceive the proponents of the idea as traitors who are selling their identity and denying the Batuku their cultural right to belong to themselves and celebrate their own cultural identity. On the other hand, the proponents argue that from the beginning, the Batuku were part of the kingdom of Toro, so they should not object to it today. The friction around this loyalty was reported to be part of causes of conflict in Ntoroko District.

Intra-ethnic differences

Cultural leaders and elders revealed that another cause of conflict was the rivalry between three (3) major clans, namely: the Beihayo, Bahinda and Babito of Batuku, which dominate the political and civic leadership of Ntoroko district. It was reported that they occupied majority of the elective positions, influence the recruitment processes and this had pitted them against the presumably smaller clans of the Basita, Barungu, Bacwezi, Bacaki, Bacwamba, and Bayaga among others. The study established that grudging does not only stop at having the big three against the others but they have also made efforts to win over some of the smaller clans by creating sorts of alliances whereby some of the big clans form cliques with smaller ones that work together not only during elections but also in land grabbing and other activities which have increased polarization of the Batuku community in Ntoroko district. These alliances have made it difficult for the individual smaller clans to unite and create a majority force against the powerful yet fewer clans and as such was a source of conflict.

Political differences

Political differences were identified as one of the major causes of conflict in the community especially break up of families due to the difference in ideologies, political interests and influence of the different politicians that get in touch and confuse the communities, dividing them up and taking advantage of the poor, for their own benefit.

Socio-economic challenges

Focus groups participants and key informants revealed that socio-economic challenges were also responsible for conflicts causing conflicts, especially domestic conflict. They noted that most of the domestic violence/conflict arose from the power struggle over control of domestic resources. They reported that one of the most common causes of domestic violence is when a husband sells produce and refuses to share proceeds with the wife on top of not using it to provide for the family needs.

Other causes include high prevalence of alcoholism (9%) in the community, poverty, and in some cases terminal illnesses like HIV/AIDs, which they considered was resulting into domestic violence as spouses accuse each other as being the one who brought the disease into the family.

3.5 Losses suffered because of conflict

Out of 296 respondents who r esponded to the question of loss because of conflict, when asked whether they had ever experienced loss because of conflict, only 28% (83) said they had suffered some loss. Of these only 5.6% reported to have lost land, 2.3% said they lost houses,

4.7% reported losing cattle, and 2.7% reported to have lost sheep/goats. Only 0.7% said they lost vehicles, similarly 0.7% said they lost bicycles. Only 0.3% lost motorcycles and another 0.3% said they lost crops. However, 6.6% (20) of respondents indicated that they lost a family member. Overall, findings above suggest that the biggest losses suffered were loss of human life at 6.6%, land at 5.6%, and livestock at 7.4%.

When asked how they addressed conflicts despite the losses suffered, the majority indicated that they resolved conflict through meetings. They noted that in most cases the meetings were diagnostic through listening to the parties involved and helped the parties to resolve the cases amicably. They reported that religious leaders, cultural leaders, local council leaders, and even the police could chair meetings. For instance, they noted that conflicts related to fencing off land could be resolved through compensation if the owner is willing to be compensated, transfer of the affected person when they

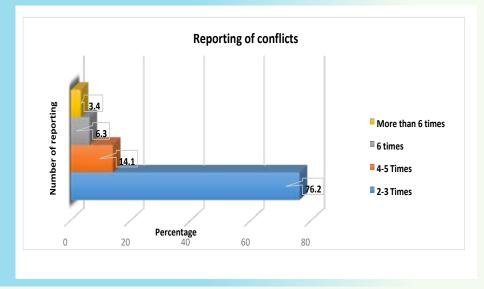
acknowledge that they settled on the land illegally, opening of access to watering points where land is fenced illegally or without consulting stakeholders, and demarcation of boundaries where it is not clear. They also said that acquisition of title deed was one way of resolving ownership issues. Where a farm is destroyed, the offender is made to restore the farm. In the case of infidelity either, it is resolved through dialogue with the view to restore the relationship or allowing divorce to happen.

Overall, there were so many ways in which conflicts were being resolved among the community and the resolution mechanism depended on the nature of conflict.

3.6 **Reporting of Conflicts**

Respondents were asked if they reported any signs/indicators of conflict, only 68.4% reported that they did. When asked about the number of times they reported signs/indicators of conflict in the past one year and got the following feedback:





The majority (76.2%) reported that they reported conflicts 2-3 times, 14.1% said reported they between 4 to 5 times, 6.3% said they reported six (6) times and only 3.4% said they reported more than six (6) times.

3.6.1 Indicators / Signs of Conflict

Respondents were asked to state some of the common things they considered as indicators of conflict. The following indicators were identified:

Onset of dry season

Focus groups participants and key informants indicated that when drought or the dry season begins, pastoralist take their animals for water and grazing in the game reserve. And because the reserve is a restricted area managed by the UWA, when the UWA find the animals, they confiscate them and arrest the herdsmen and this results into conflict. They cited incidences where some herdsmen have been killed and this brought a lot of tension between the community and the UWA. Similarly, when wild animals start crossing over into the community then conflict arises between the community and wild life, and consequently between UWA and the community especially when community kills stray wild animals.

Fencing off the land

Whenever neighbours begin to fence off their farm and taking into account that most land is communally owned and the fact that land boundaries are not clear, conflicts are likely to ensue, particularly when boundaries are set without consultation with neighbours.

Raising of voices and use of abusive language during encounters

Among community members if the mode of communication changes, for instance

if one starts to insult the other, use of abusive language then it is an indicator that there are misunderstandings between the different groups or individuals. When members start to raise their voices or shouting at each other, it shows that a conflict is brewing among the community members.

Election period

As election period approaches, it is an indicator that conflicts are eminent. This is because people subscribe to different political parties and when ideological differences set in, the once peaceful community gets torn apart.

Refusal to attend village meetings and markets

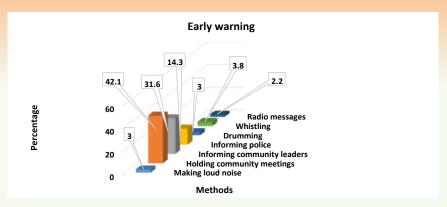
The study established that when people who regularly attend village meetings and markets stop coming to the meetings and markets, it is an indicator that conflict is about to happen. This comes about when one community is planning to revenge on another for an act that is seen as an indicator of conflict.

3.7 Early Warning Mechanisms

Early Warning Mechanism is the collection, analysis and communication of relevant information and conclusions, which enable policy makers to make strategic choices. The study aimed at finding out the early warning mechanisms that are currently in use in the communities. Respondents were asked if they had knowledge of any existing early warning mechanism, the majority (54.2%) said they did not know.

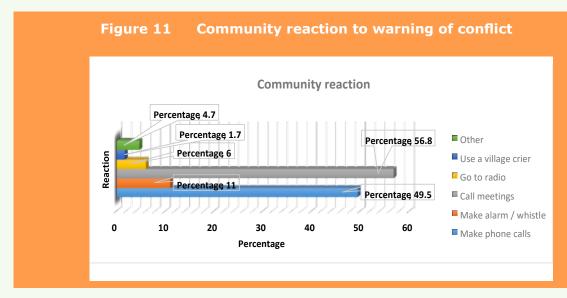
The study established that there were different ways in which people were warned about impending conflict.

Figure 10 Methods used for warning the community



As can be seen in figure 10 above, the majority (42.1%) reported that their warnings come through meetings, 31.6% said they get their warning through community leaders, and 14.3% reported

announce, and only 1.7% said they would use a village crier to alert people. Based on figures 11 and 12, it would appear that village criers, making loud noise, alarms and whistling are increasingly not being



getting warning from the police. Other methods including making loud noises, drumming, whistling, village criers and sending radio messages.

The study established that when members of the community have sensed conflict they react differently. Up to 56.8% said that they called meetings, 49.5% said that they would make phone calls, 11% said they would make alarm or whistle, 6% said they would go to the radio to

used because of the widespread use of telephone, social media and the increasing number of radio stations, as well as reporting to police because of the move by government to station police in every rural centre to curb crime that comes with development.

Key informants reported that at public gatherings, people communicate by word of mouth, rumours and observation, for instance at weddings, burial ceremonies and at local council meetings. Boda-boda riders are a medium of transmission as they move from place to place and are able to convey messages to the people they come in contact with. In churches and other places of worship, important messages are passed on to the community after the word of faith has been preached for example government programs or other important messages or through barazas' (Kimeeza) brought by KRC where community members are free to discuss issues that affect them.

was about to happen. Only 29% shared with the police, 9% shared with the Community Development officers, and only 2% shared with cultural institutions and the media. This means that local leaders are trusted with conflict information more than say the police is, probably because they are more accessible by the population. On the other hand, very few (2%) people shared information with cultural institutions and media.

It is also important to note that local council authorities are the first level of

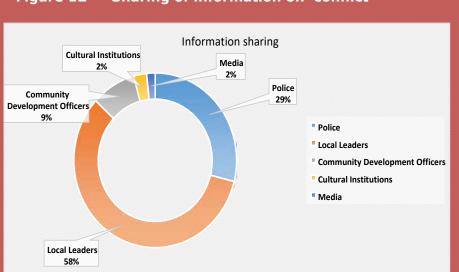
contact in case of any problem, conflict and any community concern. Local councils are place from village (LCI), LCII, LCIII, and Therefore, LCV. community members turn to local leaders first in case of

first in case of problems. Seek advice and direction for conflict resolution. The systems of governance are put in place by the government and in many instances; one has to follow certain levels to seek redress. It is a requirement that one begins from LCI and if they (LC I) cannot handle the case, they are referred to higher levels. In criminal cases where LCI cannot handle,

As shown in Figure 13 above, the police came second after local leaders. Under the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS), a lot has been achieved in terms of community policing. The study learnt that every sub

case referrals are made to police.





3.8 Key Players in Conflict Management

The study also wanted to establish key players in conflict management and whether members of the community who detect conflict shared it with anybody. Therefore respondents were asked to name one person they would share information with, when they detected conflict.

Findings show that the majority (58%) shared conflict related information with local leaders once they detected conflict

county in the district and indeed the whole country has a police station and every rural growth centre has a police outpost. The abundance of police outposts in the community could be having a bearing on the finding that police was second most frequented institution where members of the community report in situations where they detect conflict or where they conflict.

Findings also indicate that community reported conflict cases to Community Development Officers. The study revealed that CDOs were actually being used by the community to mediate in situations of conflict particularly in domestic conflicts. CDOs exist at sub county level as part of the government extension service to the community. However, there are also Area Land Committees (ALC) that are mandated by the law to handle land related cases and they exist at sub county level with membership drawn from within the community. These members are usually called upon in cases of conflict related to land.

In terms of whether the community found it easy to work with the institutions in cases of conflict, only 32.5% indicated that they did not find it easy to work with the institutions. Some of the reasons they advanced for finding it difficult to work with the institutions include corruption

and bureaucratic tendencies by the police and other formal institutions, conflict of interest and nepotism by cultural and local leaders. Others cited incompetence on the part of the leaders.

3.8 Subjective wellbeing /Access to Social Services3.8.1 Occupation

To determine subjective wellbeing of respondents, several parameters were examined and these included main occupation of respondents, annual incomes and access to services. The study assumed that wellbeing of a community is among others, determined by the type of occupation.

Findings show that up to 45.4% of the respondents were peasant farmers (engaged in subsistence production). Thirteen percent (13%) were involved in petty trade, 12.6% retail/commercial trade, 11.3% involved semi-skilled work, and only 6.1% were involved in formal salaried work. With a significant proportion of people involved in subsistence farming, semiskilled work, and petty and retail trade, the chances that the majority lived from hand to mouth were high, hence the possibility that the wellbeing of the population was low.

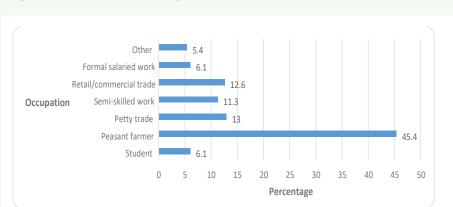


Figure 13: Main occupation of the households

23

3.8.2 Income

The second parameter considered was income levels. The study assumed that higher incomes lead to better welfare and improves ones' chances of accessing better services.

Findings indicate that the majority (65.1%) of respondents earned not more that UGX

1million per year, which translates to about US\$300 per year meaning that the majority in Ntoroko live below the poverty line. About 2.7% earned from between UGX3.5m to UGX5m, which translates to between US\$1000-1500, and only 1% earned more than UGX5m. Based on the level of incomes, the study believes that the majority of the population in Ntoroko have very low status of wellbeing.

Figure 14: Estimated annual income range of respondents

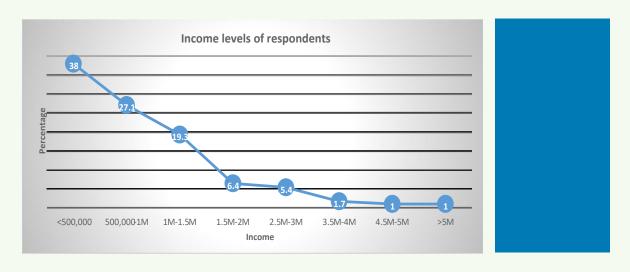


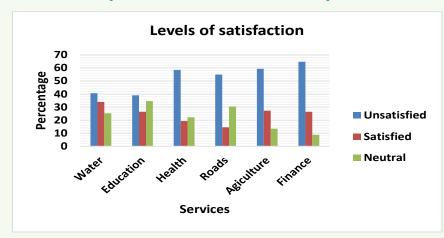
Figure 15: Satisfaction with safety and access to public services



3.8.3 Satisfaction of Service delivery

Service delivery is critical in ensuring that the wellbeing of people is or not okay. Respondents were asked if they were satisfied with safety and access service delivery in general. More than half (53%) argued that they were dissatisfied with financial services because they did not have service providers and had no access to credit facilities because of the demand for collateral security. They noted that the banks were rigid and they did not have the financial literacy to handle bank related

Table 4 Analysis of satisfaction with afety and access to service delivery



said that they were not satisfied with the quality of service being provided by the local government.

The study also wanted to measure satisfaction with and safety of access to specific services, namely; water, education, health, road, agriculture and finance.

(64.9%)Overall, the majority of respondents were dissatisfied with safety and access to financial services. They

issues.

More than half of respondents were not only dissatisfied with access and safely of financial services, they were equally dissatisfied with agriculture (59.4%), health (58.5%), and roads (55%). They noted that they were dissatisfied with agricultural services because extension services were lacking, they lacked inputs, they experienced floods, and high incidence of foot and mouth disease. In the case of health, they noted that there was health worker absenteeism, lack of drugs in the

Type of service	Level of Satisfaction				
	Very unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Water	21.7%	19.0%	25.3%	14.7%	19.3%
Education	14.8%	24.2%	34.6%	12.6%	13.8%
Health	30.3%	28.2%	22.1%	7.1%	12.2%
Roads	29.5%	25.5%	30.5%	8.1%	6.4%
Agriculture	36.2%	23.2%	13.4%	8.7%	18.5%
Financial services	50.0%	14.9%	8.8%	3.4%	23.0%

health units, health facilities are far away, and poor health infrastructure among others. They also reported that they were dissatisfied with the road service because the roads were in very poor state making accessibility to services such as markets, schools and health facilities challenging especially during the rainy seasons.

On the other hand, water had the highest number (34%) of people reporting to be satisfied, and so were agriculture (27.2%), finance (26.4%), and education (26.4%). However, roads (30.5%), water (25.3%), and health (22.1%) had the highest percentage of people who were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Focus group and key informants' interviews revealed challenges associated with ethnic differences in service delivery. Although there are just a few ethnic groups employed in the local government, that is the main public service provider in the district, the study was informed that the manner in which services are delivered

was discriminatory. Discrimination exists in employment with certain clans and tribes dominating formal employment and that way they use their positions to discriminate against the less privileged clans and tribes. Likewise, the LCs' are also biased towards fellow ethnic people when hearing cases reported to them.

Interestingly when asked whether they were free to air their dissatisfaction to the higher authorities, 79% said they were free and that they shared their dissatisfaction with the police (18.9%), local leaders (69.4%), community development officers (6.3%), and 0.3% said they shared with the media. On the other hand, those who said they were not free to share claimed that after electing the leaders, they never come back on ground and that some were not concerned about their voters after assuming positions of leadership. Others claimed they lacked the exposure to petition their leaders while others said the leaders were corrupt.

4 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, discussed are the conclusions of the baseline study and recommendations on how best conflicts can be predicted and resolved in the communities. These have been discussed in accordance to the baseline indicators as shown below:

4.1 **Conclusions**

Knowledge on different a) forms of conflict and early warning mechanisms

The communities have knowledge on the existing conflicts, their causes and the signs which alert them that some conflict is about to happen. The majority had no knowledge on the existing early warning and early response mechanism but have different ways in which they respond to conflicts. The most common forms of conflicts were land, domestic, political, cultural, and resource-based related.

Community participation and involvement has generated the necessary information the proper development strengthening of one Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism and Conflict Mapping for Conflict Prevention and Resolution for the Rwenzori Sub-Region in Uganda.

b) **Proportion of reported conflict** triggers that lead to violent conflict

The major causes or triggers of conflict in Ntoroko district were land and boundary ethnic differences, issues, differences, differences in social status, differences in economic status, cultural differences and seasonal changes (onset of dry season or drought).

Majority have reported and shared conflict related information with the local leaders 2-3 times in the past one year. The systems of governance are put in place by the government and in many instances; one has to follow certain levels to seek redress. It is a requirement that one begins from LCI then referred to higher levels, while criminal cases are referred to police.

The number of conflict c) related economic losses in target communities

A number of community members have experienced economic related losses because of conflict; however, a lot of these are not recorded. Some have lost land through land grabbers or boundary disputes with neighbours, others have lost houses, cattle, sheep, goats and a smaller number lost vehicles, motor cycles and bicycles. However, loss of lives was the highest loss experienced. Community members lost family members, mostly heads of families and a source of livelihood either to game animals (crocodiles) or disappearance in the game reserve. Overall, findings suggest that the biggest losses suffered were loss of human life at 6.6%, land at 5.6%, and livestock at 7.4%.

d) Levels of subjective wellbeing (SWB) in target communities

A significant proportion of people were involved in subsistence farming, semiskilled work, and petty and retail trade, the chances that the majority lived from hand to mouth were high, hence the possibility that the standard of living of the population was low.

The majority in the community earned not more that UGX 1million per year, which translates to about US\$300 per year meaning that the majority in Ntoroko lived below the poverty line.

Service delivery is critical in ensuring the wellbeing of people, however there is a lot of dissatisfaction in safety and accessibility of social services for instance education, health, water, agriculture and finance sectors. More than half (53%) were dissatisfied with the quality of service and the manner in which services were delivered was discriminatory.

4.2 Recommendations

During the Baseline study, community members suggested how best conflicts

can be resolved in their communities. Below are CDRN recommendations with consideration of the views and opinions of the people met in relation to the baseline indicators:

- a) To increase the number of targeted members informed on how often and why use early warning mechanism and improve capacity to predict and take steps to prevent identity-based conflict
- CDRN suggests that Community awareness should be given first priority. Collaboration between CSOs government should provide community sensitisation especially on the land laws, the laws governing the sale of property to foreigners, the laws governing the game reserves, the importance of the national park or game reserves, appreciation of culture diversity, difference of political ideologies and how different ethnicities can live in harmony in order to minimise identity based conflicts, nepotism and discrimination during service delivery. As part of the awareness creation, laws including the Constitution, the Land Act and related policies should be translated into local languages and popular versions produced so that it is easy to be grasped by people at the grassroots.
- CDRN should develop an Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism, with community involvement, participation and ownership taken into consideration in order to have sustainability of the system after the project comes to an end.

CDRN should hold radio talk shows and barrazas to encourage the people to freely air their views and grievances and to enable the communities find solutions that are acceptable and owned by the community. Track II and Track III meetings should be organised to bring the leaders and stakeholders together and work on community problems in harmony.

b) To decrease the proportion of reported conflict triggers that lead to violent conflict

- CDRN recommends that counselling and sensitization of the masses should be carried out on human rights & responsibilities, accountability & transparency in all operations and all levels of leadership, opinion leaders, elders and key players. Sensitization and training in family values in order to change the mind-sets and general attitudes towards education, health, spirituality, the value of game reserves and parks and how to live in harmony, because cultural diversity is here to stay and in the long run to lead to a decrease in reported conflict triggers.
- CDRN suggests to carry out capacity building in conflict mediation, resolution and negotiation skills for leaders, elders, and the key stakeholders who handle cases among the community and between different factions. This skills development in the community would enable the community handle their own conflicts, for example between UWA and community; the rich versus the poor, the cattle keepers versus the fishermen; the family

members (Children) versus guardians and parents and neighbours over land boundaries. CSOs' and NGOs' need to be supported materially and financially as they impart these skills to the key players in conflict management in the communities.

c) To reduce the number of conflict related economic losses in target communities

- CDRN should advocate for the building of a barrier between the game reserve and the human communities in order to curb the conflicts and losses between UWA and the human communities. Electric fencing is encouraged since trenches were not effective.
- CDRN recommends that collaboration with UWA should be promoted and should work together in community sensitisation and support tree growing for firewood and poles for fencing off their kraals and skilling in water harvesting and valley dam construction for watering their animals during the dry season, so that the animals do not crossover to the reserve.
- CDRN suggests that the 20% contribution by UWA to the district should be distributed directly to the community members as compensation for the losses of their animals and crops destroyed by the game animals.
- CDRN suggests that Pro bono services should be sourced and linked to the community to handle the many land court cases to enable the marginalized minority poor access justice and minimise the losses to their general livelihoods.

To increase levels of d)

subjective wellbeing (SWB) in target communities:

- CDRN recommends that the Government through Ntoroko District Local Government should ensure equal distribution of social services and follow-up on the accountability and transparency of service delivery in the district especially in Education, Health, Water and Agriculture sectors.
- CDRN recommends that the Health centres and schools should have all the necessary facilities and equipment in order to reduce on the distance moved to access quality services. The communities should be encouraged to educate their children in the government schools nearest to their homes in order to raise the level of literacy of the region and reduce the school dropout rates. They argued that through education and skills acquisition, minorities groups will be able to compete favourable with the

- dominant tribes for the existing jobs, hence reducing youth redundancy, discrimination and lack of qualifications.
- CDRN suggested that the secret ballot method of voting should be maintained while electing people in positions of leadership. It was evident that lining up behind candidates was a major source of conflict and hostility. Therefore, in order to reduce conflicts and increase levels of subjective wellbeing this method should be adapted.
- CDRN recommended that Government should intervene and mediate between the different factions and cultural institutions to further give guidance and resolve the cultural conflicts. They argued that since government restored cultural institutions and put in place the rules and regulations governing them, then it should take responsibility for restoring harmony within and between the institutions.

ANNEXES

Annex I: References:

The Constitution of Uganda, 1995

Minority Rights Group International (MRGI) (2006) - The State of the World's Minority Report

UBOS - UNFPA, (2002) - National Population and Housing Census

UBOS - UNFPA, (2014) - National Population and Housing Census

Office of the Prime Minister, (2016) - Ntoroko District Hazard, Risk and vulnerability Profile

Bryman, A (2008) Social Research Methods 3rd edition

Cohen, Manion & Morrison (2007) Research Methods in Education

Coalition for Indigenous and Minority Groups – Foundation Document (2017)

Annex II: Number of Respondents

S/N	Respondent category	Number interviewed
1	Household respondents	301
2	FGDs - 6	66
3	Key informants	
i.	CAO Ntoroko	1
ii.	DISO Karugutu	1
iii.	BISO Rwebisengo	1
iv.	Religious Leaders	3
v.	Police – OC Rwebisengo	3
vi.	Land Committee Members	2
vii.	UWA Officials	4
viii.	Policy Markers – Town Clerk ,	
	Councillors	4
ix.	NGO's / CSOs	1
х.	Sub-county CDO Bweramule	1
xi.	Sub-county CDO Rwebisengo	1
xii.	RDC (Karugutu)	1
xiii.	LC III Chairperson	1
	Total	391

Annex III: Survey tools Household Interview Questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Greetings.	My	name is	
_	•		

I am part of the team from Community Development Resource Network (CDRN) which is an implementing partner for Minority Rights Group International (MRGI) in a 3year project in Ntoroko district. The project focuses on formation of Networks for Peace with the aim of Preventing and Resolving Conflicts using Early Warning Mechanism. Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems are critical elements that serve as a basis for Peace building. These are important tools for conflict prevention. Conflict prevention is possible, however stakeholders and policy makers have to be sensitive and responsive to early conflict indicators.

We have come in the district to conduct a baseline study for and the findings of the baseline will form a basis for direction of the project and comparison purposes as the project progresses. This information will help us to understand and ascertain the current situation in which the Batuku, as a minority group live in Ntoroko district with the other ethnic groups in the district.

The answers you give will be known to us only and kept strictly confidential with your names not being taken. Results will be reported in general terms. The interview will take about 10-15 minutes to complete.

Participation in this study is voluntary and you may withdraw at any time during the interview. We would highly appreciate your being a part of this study given that your views are very important.

May I begin the interview now?

Village	
Parish	
Sub-county	
Ethnic Group	

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This sec	IN B: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ction of the questionnaire refers to backgro ns in this section, the information will allow se will remain anonymous. Your cooperation	v us to compa	phical information. Although we are aware of the sensitivity of the are groups of respondents. Once again, we assure you that your d.	
Q101	Sex of the respondent	1 1	1=Male	
			2=Female	
Q102	How old are you (Age in complete years)?		 1. 18-29 Years 2. 30-49 Years 3. 50-69 Years 4. 70+ Years 	
Q103	How long have you lived here?		1. 1-3 Years 2. 4-6 Years 3. 7-9 Years 4. 10+ Years	
Q104	What is the highest level of education you have attained?		No formal education Incomplete Primary Complete Primary Incomplete O' Level Complete A' Level Complete A' Level Vocational education University Other (Specify):	
Q105	What is your current marital status?		Single, never married Married Cohabiting Separated Divorced Widowed	
Q106	What is your MAIN occupation?		1. Student 2. Peasant farming 3. Petty trade 4. Semi-skilled work 5. Retail/ Commercial trade 6. Artisan/Mason/Mechanic 7. Formal salaried work 8. Other(Specify):	
Q107	What is your estimated annual Income range			
Q108	What is the total number of people living in your household?		1 Live alone 2 2-3 People 3 4-5 People 4 6 People 5 More than Six People	
This sec			different forms of conflict, your response to the signs/indicators of ict Triggers that could potentially lead to violent conflicts and the	
Q201	Do you have any knowledge on the existence of an Early Warning Mechanism in your community?		1. Yes 2. No [Skip to Q 203]	
Q202	What early warning Mechanism do you use or know in your community?	ſ	1	
Q203	Have you reported a sign or indicator of conflict in the last one year?	[]	1. Yes 2. No [Skip to Q205]	
Q204	How many times have you reported a sign or indicator of conflict in the last one year?		2-3 Times 4-5 Times 3. 6-7 Times 4. More than Six Times	
Q205	What forms of conflict have you experienced in your community in the last five years? (multiple response)		 Land conflicts Resource based conflict Domestic conflicts Political conflict Cultural conflict Others (specify) 	
Q206	In each case, what factors triggered the			
	conflict?	1 2 3		

		5.						
Q207	How often have you experienced this conflict?		2. 4-5 3. 6-7 4. Mo	Times Times Times re than S	ix Times			
Q208	Have you experienced any losses as a result of those conflicts?		1. Ye: 2. No	s (skip to 0	Q210)			
Q209	If yes, what kind of losses and what factors were responsible for such losses?	Major assets	lo o ti	ose ne of ne ssets?	How many were they?	Estimated asset	Value (of each
		Land Houses	a) Y b) N	es lo es lo				
		Cattle Goats / shee	b) N p a) Y b) N	es lo es lo				
		Pigs Vehicles	b) N a) Y b) N	es lo es lo				
		Moto cycles Bicycles	b) N a) Y	es lo es lo				
		Crops		es lo				
Q210	Did you lose any members of your immediate family in the last 5 years as a result of the mentioned conflicts?		1. Ye: 2. No		ip to 2012)			
Q211	If yes, how many did you lose?	Category of p	persons	REFERI	ENCE PERIOD	– last 5 years	3	
		Adult Female						
		Children (ul years)	nder 18					
		Total						
Q212	How were the conflicts mentioned above addressed?	1 2 3 4 5.						
Q213	Are there any other ways you think this conflict could have been addressed?	[]	1. Ye: 2. No	s (Skip to	Q301)			
Q214	If yes, list the ways you think the conflict can be addressed?	1 2 3 4 5			,			

SECT	ON D: CONFLICT INDICATORS IN THE COMMUNI	TY		
Q301	In your community, how do you tell that a conflict is about to happen?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
Q302	Are there different indicators for different conflicts?		1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q304)	
Q303	If yes, what are the different indicators for conflict	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
Q304	In your community, what do you do when you see such signs/indicators?		1. Make Phone calls 2. Make Alarm /whistle 3. Call meetings 4. Go to radio 5. Use a village crier 6. Other (Specify)	
Q305	Who do you share information about the different conflict indicators?		Police Local leaders Community associations / response groups Cultural institutions Media Other (specify)	
Q306	In which ways such mechanisms could be improved or strengthened?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
0505	ION E EARLY RESPONDE MESULAMONS			
Q401	ION E: EARLY RESPONSE MECHANISMS In which ways do you address conflict in your comm	unity2		
Q401	Ways currently used:	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
	When do you apply it (before, during or after the conflict)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.		
Q402	Who do you work with in addressing conflict in the ways you have mentioned above?	Ш		
Q403	Have you experienced or do you anticipate any challenges working with them?		1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q501)	
Q404 Q405	If yes, what kind of challenges? In which ways do you think such challenges can be overcome?	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.		
		3. 4.		

SECT	ION F: GENERAL WELLBEING/ACCESS TO SERVIC	3	
Q501	How would you rate your level of satisfaction and safety in accessing the followings services in your location?	Services Level of satisfact 1=very unsatis Very satisfied	
		Water	
		Education	
		Health	
		Agricultural services	
		Media	
		Roads	
		Financial services	
Q502	Do you experience challenges accessing services as Batuku?	1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q504)	
Q503	If yes which services and which challenges?	Services Challenges	
		Water	
		Education	
		Health	
		Agricultural services	
		Media	
		Roads	
		Financial services	
Q504	Are you free to express the above challenges with relevant authorities?	1. Yes [Skip to Q507] 2. No	,
Q505	If No, why?	1. 2.	
		3. 4.	
Q506	Which stakeholders have you shared your challenges with?	1	
Q507	How best could your access to services be improved?	1. 2. 3. 4.	
Q508	How do you rate the relationship with your neighbors	(1 – 5) as equivalent to (bad – exceller 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4 5. 5	t)
Q509	For each of your grading above (Q508), explain what makes the relationship so?	1. 2.	
	·	3. 4.	

Thank you

FGD Guide

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Greetings. My name is

I am part of the team from Community Development Resource Network (CDRN) which is an implementing partner for Minority Rights Group International (MRGI) in a 3year project in Ntoroko district. The project focuses on formation of Networks for Peace with the aim of Preventing and Resolving Conflicts using Early Warning Mechanism. Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems are critical elements that serve as a basis for Peace building. These are important tools for conflict prevention. Conflict prevention is possible, however stakeholders and policy makers have to be sensitive and responsive to early conflict indicators.

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May I begin the interview now?

Village	
Parish	
Sub-county	
Ethnic Group	
Position Held	

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Date:/
Data entry done by:
Date:/

- 1. What are the major conflicts in this area?
- 2. Which ones are the most common conflicts?
- 3. What are the major causes of these conflicts?
- 4. How do these conflicts affect you?
- 5. What are the indicators that show that a conflict is about to happen? (Probe, how do you tell that a conflict is about to happen?)
- 6. Do you have any challenges that are associated to ethnic difference? (Probe, access to social services?)
- 7. What are the conflict early warning mechanisms in this area that you know of?
- 8. Who are the key players in conflict management in this area/ district? What roles does each play in managing the conflicts?
- 9. How successful have these key players been in managing conflicts?
- 10. How best do you think the conflicts in this area can be addressed?(Recommendations)

KII Guide

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

Greetings. My name is

I am part of the team from Community Development Resource Network (CDRN) which is an implementing partner for Minority Rights Group International (MRGI) in a 3year project in Ntoroko district. The project focuses on formation of Networks for Peace with the aim of Preventing and Resolving Conflicts using Early Warning Mechanism. Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems are critical elements that serve as a basis for Peace building. These are important tools for conflict prevention. Conflict prevention is possible, however stakeholders and policy makers have to be sensitive and responsive to early conflict indicators.

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Village	
Parish	
Sub-county	
Ethnic Group	
Position Held	

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Date:/
Data entry done by:
Date:/

- 1. What are the major conflicts in this area?
- 2. Which ones are the most common conflicts?
- What are the major causes of these conflicts? 3.
- What are the indicators that show that a conflict is about to happen? 4. (Probe, how do you tell that a conflict is about to happen?)
- 5. What are the conflict early warning mechanisms in this area that you know of?
- Who are the key players in conflict management in this area/ district? 6. What roles does each play in managing the conflicts?
- 7. How successful have these key players been in managing conflicts?
- 8. How best do you think the conflicts in this area can be addressed? (Recommendations)

Thank you

Annex IV: PHOTO GALLERY









Training of research assistants at rwebisengo town council hall





Photo 3: fGD 1 in Bweramule sub-county in Rwamabale village



Photo 4: FGD 2 in Rukoora village, rukoora parish in bweramule sub-county



FGD 3 in Makondo village, Makondo parish in Rwebisengo sub-county





Photo 6: FGD 4 in Rwebisengo Town Council, North Cell



Photo 7: FGD 5 in Rwebisengo Town Council, central cell



Photo 8 : FGD 6 in Rwebisengo town council, Kakonga cell









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