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Management of Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Uganda: A Case Study of
Nabbongo Sub-County

A Thesis

By

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented to any other university for educational approbation.

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DEDICATION

To Reverend Nimrod Nabende Zuguni for the love and formation he has given me and our family.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CID	Criminal Investigation Department
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
LCIII	Local Council Three
LCIV	Local Council Four
MD	Ministry of Defence
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
NRA	National Resistance Army
NRM	National Resistance Movement
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defence Force

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ABSTRACT

Due to the persistence of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda, this study set out to examine the policies and mechanisms employed by the Ugandan State to address the problem and promote harmony and stability in the country. The research followed a “case study” design, focusing on Nabbongo Sub-County of Bulambuli District of Uganda. The data were collected through mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative), with questionnaires containing open-ended and close-ended questions. The choice of data providers involved stratified and purposive sampling methods. Data providers included rustic (agro-pastoralists) and policy makers. The research findings show that according to policy the government (through its Ministry of Internal Affairs) is to handle interethnic conflicts and maintain harmony through stakeholders collaboration, i.e., with government’s local agencies (e.g., local government, Local Council officials), police, ethnic authorities, clan members and families. However, the findings show that such stakeholders collaboration remain wanting; government’s armed units (police and military) are often called in, thereby overriding the stakeholders collaborative approach. The research recommends that the policy of stakeholders collaboration, as envisaged in the policy of decentralisation must be adhered to; the economic hardship and youth unemployment must be addressed; and grassroots population be more involved in finding better solutions to the persistent interethnic conflicts. The ministry of internal affairs of Uganda, local government authorities and community officials should find this research helpful in addressing the perennial interethnic conflicts in Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Many countries in Africa have been experiencing ethnically based conflicts since the end of the Cold War. The states in Africa have been using different mechanisms through their ministries of internal affairs to address such conflicts. A number of these countries still continue to experience them, Uganda being one of them. By using the case of Nabbongo Sub-County in Uganda, this study attempts to establish why the existing Ugandan government policies and mechanisms appear ineffective. The findings of this study will lead to formulation of better policies and mechanisms to address the problem of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda, and contribute to the stability of the larger East African Community.

In many cases, a negative inter-ethnic conflict situation develops out of unaddressed internal disputes within the borders of a particular state. It involves élites and political interests, long-standing prejudices among ethnic groups, socio-economic ills and violent activities including the threat of State military action. The interventions which are required to address inter-ethnic disputes and conflicts include putting into place developmental programmes or activities and clear modalities through which civil community members, the leadership and management of their societies serve their community.

African states, such as Rwanda, Burundi, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Uganda does experience inter-ethnic conflicts. Uganda is a multi-ethnic country that has been experiencing inter-ethnic conflicts. The affected regions are

mainly Northern and Eastern parts of Uganda. The Bulambuli District of Eastern Uganda serves as an example of areas that have continuing inter-ethnic conflicts. Nabbongo Sub-County is within this district, and is taken as the case study for this research, with a view to finding out causes of apparent failure of policies and mechanisms of the Ugandan government in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in the country.

This research report is divided into five chapters. Chapter One provides the background of the study on inter-ethnic conflicts, the problem statement about inter-ethnic realities in Nabbongo Sub-County, the researcher's intentions for this study, the theoretical framework and definition of key terms. Chapter Two presents a review of literature on inter-ethnic conflict realities and the government's role in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda, and identifies the gap between the past researchers' work and the current research, and subsequently, an interpretive framework. Chapter Three presents the research methodology for this study. Chapter Four has the data from the research field. This includes bio-data of the research respondents, a tabulated presentation and description of research responses, and a summary of the research findings. Chapter Five has conclusive description of the research findings against the stated research questions, as well as recommendations and questions which have been left out for further research.

1.1 Background of the Study

Discrimination in a society against some identity groups, and historically unresolved conflicts in which some victims of past events never had reconciliation with their perpetrators, serve as key factors for perpetual conflicts. For instance, the Hutu massacre of about 1,000,000 Tutsis was considered an act of self-preservation, a Hutu clergyman declared in 1994, because of what the Hutus, according to their claim, had previously suffered (Brown, 2001a).

The international system as a whole has endeavoured for long to end inter-ethnic conflicts or prevent them from recurring ever since 1945. Research work has been taking place on determining modalities that can be adopted by different communities for resolving internal disputes and thereby avoiding the escalation of conflict into ictwar. It is now known that the number of people who get affected by destructive inter-ethnic and civil conflicts is higher than those who are affected by trans-border conflict situations. Kareth and Tir (2013) argue that civil disputes led to the loss of more than 1,000,000 lives in the 1990s alone.

1.1.1 Conflicts in Africa

In the present times, Africa is considered to have had, and is still having, hard challenges to peaceful living one of ethnic groups. The colonial past remains among the contributing factors. because the word independent-contemporary Africa has kept the Westphalian state system in the way the colonizers left it as evidenced by the divide-and-rule colonial policy, which has left animosities and prejudices among the identity groups as well as by relationships between the former colonial powers and their former colonies, which have been of more or less cliental type, especially in economic issues (Jeng, 2012).

According to Collier and Hoeffler (2004), other contributing factors to the development of inter-ethnic conflicts include: bad-governance leading to grievances, poverty, historical issues among groups, environmental factors, and the scramble for control of the valuable resources such as minerals, land and pastures (Fearon & Laitin, 2003). Kareth and Tir (2013) also argue that the conflicts arising from these factors have led to the death of over 2 million persons in Sudan since 1983 (Forced Migration Online (FMO), Verney, 2006). The conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo has resulted in an estimated 5 million deaths since 1996 (Shah, 2010). In the East African Community alone, one can mention Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan where ethnic animosities, conflicts and violence still remain rife and with varied approaches used to handle them. In this study, the focus is on Uganda and her government's efforts to manage inter-ethnic identity based conflicts.

1.1.2 Conflicts and Conflict Management in Uganda

Before the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government ascended to power in 1986, Uganda's history had been characterized by recurrent turbulent times due to the scramble for power. The profile of the conflicts started in 1972 after the ousting of Obote's regime in 1971 and thereafter, the fall of Idi Amin in 1979 that was followed by a number of short-lived governments.

Uganda largely experienced military leadership. Expectations of the restoration of democratic governance after the election of the second Obote government into power in 1980 were thwarted by the 1985 coup championed by Tito Okello Lutwa. The Tito Okello government lasted only a few months before it too was overthrown by the NRM rebel forces under the leadership of Yoweri Museveni in 1986. (Ojambo, 2012, p. 74)

The NRM regime under President Museveni's leadership came up with a decentralization policy as a means to promoting peace and creating efficient and accountable governance by involving people from the grassroots in the way they are governed. Decentralization promotes peoples' participation in governance and peaceful coexistence (Ojambo, 2012).

The current system of governance in Uganda is a decentralized form of government. Each county is represented in the National Parliament in Kampala by an elected member who serves as a Member of Parliament. In town councils, the equivalent of a county is a municipality, which has a set of divisions including: Local Council Three (LCIII), having an executive committee of members from all the sub-counties, the Local Council Four (LCIV) which elects an LCIV executive committee from among themselves.

These committees have limited powers, except in the municipalities which

they run. After a Parish comes the sub-county which is run by the sub-county chief on the technical side and by an elected Local Council III (LCIII) chairman as well as the executive committee. The sub-county also has an LCIII assembly; a kind of parliament at that level, complete with a speaker and deputy speaker. The council consists of elected councillors representing the parishes, government officials involved in health, development and education, and NGO officials in the sub-county. In towns, a sub-county is called a division (Kavuma, 2009). This provides the government with organizational mechanisms that deal with local issues.

The purpose of decentralization was to bring about effective performance of the government. The focus is on “accountability, human rights protection, citizenry rights, and to seek for and influence public affairs, security” (Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2014). The Intra-national affair’s perspective was to be a model of accountability and public service delivery guided by the government’s objectives as put by the national strategic focal point involving the security, administration of justice, building cohesion, controlling proliferation of small arms and light weapons, information gathering through research and investigation as well as coordinating NGO activities among other duties.

The role of the police in its operations as mandated under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as per the law established, include: staff conduct that promotes a courteous relationship with the community, protection of the general public including taking care of people who are impaired and those caught up in accidental instances and crime, besides other forms of human mistreatment. However, it becomes an issue that when inter-ethnic conflicts occurs, it is the military that is called upon to stop the belligerents in Nabbongo Sub-County and the surrounding districts (Kavuma, 2009).

In Uganda's policy, there is dispute regulation program. It works by reaching out to concerned parties including victims of a given conflict situation. In subjection to interpersonal, civil, state, or international authorities, all members of the public are called upon to observe the law. The directorate of police has the powers to develop regulations as an advisory body of government, in regards to the police and the State (Constitution of Uganda, 2006, Ch. 208 – 222).

1.1.3 Research Site

The research was carried out in Nabbongo Sub-County in Bulambuli District which is located in north-eastern Uganda. Bulambuli District borders Kapchorwa District to the east, Nakapiripirit District to the north, Sironko District to the south and Bukedea District to the west. It has been affected by inter-ethnic conflicts due to several causal factors, such as cattle rustling, drought, environmental degradation, as well as crop pests and diseases which affect crops, among other factors (UNDP, 2014). The different tribes that live in Nabbongo Sub-County are Sabinyi, Karamajong, Bakenyi and Bagisu besides other visiting groups. Their relations have remained conflictual. The government's policy, using decentralized approach, was to manage the violent conflicts among the identity groups.

The conflicting situation in Nabbongo and other neighbouring regions are escalated by the different ethnic communities, which each claim for the original inhabitants of the region (Integrated Regional Information Networks [New Humanitarian], 2011). On several occasions, the different tribesmen armed with guns, machetes, spears, bows and arrows raid areas such as Namalu, Makaru and Busoba

villages. They set huts ablaze and loot cows thus, turn the situation into violent clashes and displacement of residents. These instances lead to the renewal of tension whenever they encounter different communities. This is heightened by the incitement by some politicians from the different tribes, occasionally leading to clashes between the police and the army, although the army never comments on anything (Economic Commission for Africa (2015); Odiambo (2003); Mutonyo (2012). However, the conflict situation in Uganda is not that severe compared to what is taking place in the Palestinian regions and South Sudan. Nevertheless, the occurrence and re-occurrence of violence in Nabbongo Sub-County has destroyed and disrupted the harmonious livelihood in north-eastern Uganda.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Ugandan government, through the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), has developed a community based service agenda which checks on the justice system in the country as a way of reducing inter-community conflicts and promoting development. It has a mandate of ensuring that the country adheres to universal protocols. The universal protocols – human rights and good governance – involve working out modalities for harmonious living among civil communities (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda, 2014).

There are a lot of ethnic conflicts in Uganda, including conflicts in Nabbongo and Namalu regions. These conflicts have affected development. They have also affected education, including forcing children to drop out of school. The clashes get

escalated by different ethnic groups which claim for original inhabitants of the region. On several occasions, a group of Sabinu tribesmen armed with machetes, spears, bows and arrows have raided areas of Namalu, Makaru and Busoba localities. They set huts ablaze and loot cows. This turns into violent clashes displace residents. These turn into violence incidences have led to the renewal of tension among different communities (Uganda Radio Network, 2011); (Mutonyo, 2012). Notwithstanding the community-based agenda, the government has also deployed military personnel in the region, but the conflict situation is still persistent. The question which lingers on the minds of many people, including the author of this research, is: why do the inter-communal problems persist despite the government's efforts to create harmonious coexistence among different communities?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This purpose of this research study was to examine the policies and mechanisms of the Ugandan State in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts and promoting harmony and stability in the country. The researcher asserts that the findings provide information to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in developing better strategies to handle inter-ethnic conflicts and promote inter-ethnic coexistence.

1.4 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research was to establish reasons for the ineffectiveness of the policy and mechanisms of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), as an executive arm

of the Ugandan government in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda by taking Nabbongo Sub-County as a case study. Specifically, the research objectives covered the following aspects:

- a) To investigate the mechanisms of inter-ethnic conflict intervention by MIA as applied in Nabbongo Sub-County.
- b) To determine the level of implementation of the mechanisms in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County.
- c) To establish the challenges the government faces in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub County.
- d) To recommend alternative ways of addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County.

1.5 Research Questions

The main research question: Why are the policies and mechanisms of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda unable to promote peaceful inter-ethnic cohabitation?

1.5.1 Specific research questions:

- a) What are the mechanisms applied in managing inter-ethnic conflicts by MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County?

- b) To what level are the mechanisms that have been applied in Nabbongo Sub-County in conformity with the MIA's policy of managing inter-ethnic conflicts?
- c) What challenges does the Ugandan government face in managing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County?
- d) What are the alternative ways of addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County?

1.6 Justification and Significance of the Study

This research activity was the first of its kind on the performance of the MIA in the management of civil conflicts in Uganda, particularly in north-eastern Uganda (Nabbongo). Specific concern was the performance of the police service as one of the chief entity entrusted by MIA with the mandate of ensuring that a state of peace and harmony prevails in Uganda. Where peace prevails, ways of effective utilization of service based organizations can be found to ensure sustainability in developmental activities which in turn cement peaceful cohabitation among communities. The MIA as the sole administrator of the “Uganda Police Force, Uganda Prisons Service, and the directorate in charge of citizenship, Uganda National Focal Point for Small Arms and Light Weapons” (<http://www.gov.ug/ministry/ministry-internal-affairs>), has the mandate to promote peace and development.

Policy implementation requires periodic assessments to find out whether its intended objectives have been achieved. Since the decentralization policy of Uganda does not seem to attain its objectives, at least in Nabbongo Sub-County, the

establishment of the causes that this study aimed at will help the policy makers and implementers in devising other relevant and effective strategies. Promotion of peace in Nabbongo Sub-County will contribute towards addressing inter-ethnic conflicts not only in Uganda, but also in the whole of the East African region. The research findings of the thesis will also provide useful information for research institutions on the importance of public service quality management for both local innovative welfare and public institutions performance.

The results will also provide beneficial information to the public service administration or the government in the area of perfecting the structures necessary for inter-ethnic conflict management. Moreover, the research will add on to the body of knowledge with regard to the government's role in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts.

Given the technical aid the research offers to policy makers, the findings of this research will serve as an input for capital planning purposes. Policy implementation, including that of the MIA, requires factual input as regards problems, ideas, and different stakeholders' analyses and forecast of the phenomenon. The scheduling of programmes which are geared towards civil conflict management is also called upon to use the research findings as inputs for planning.

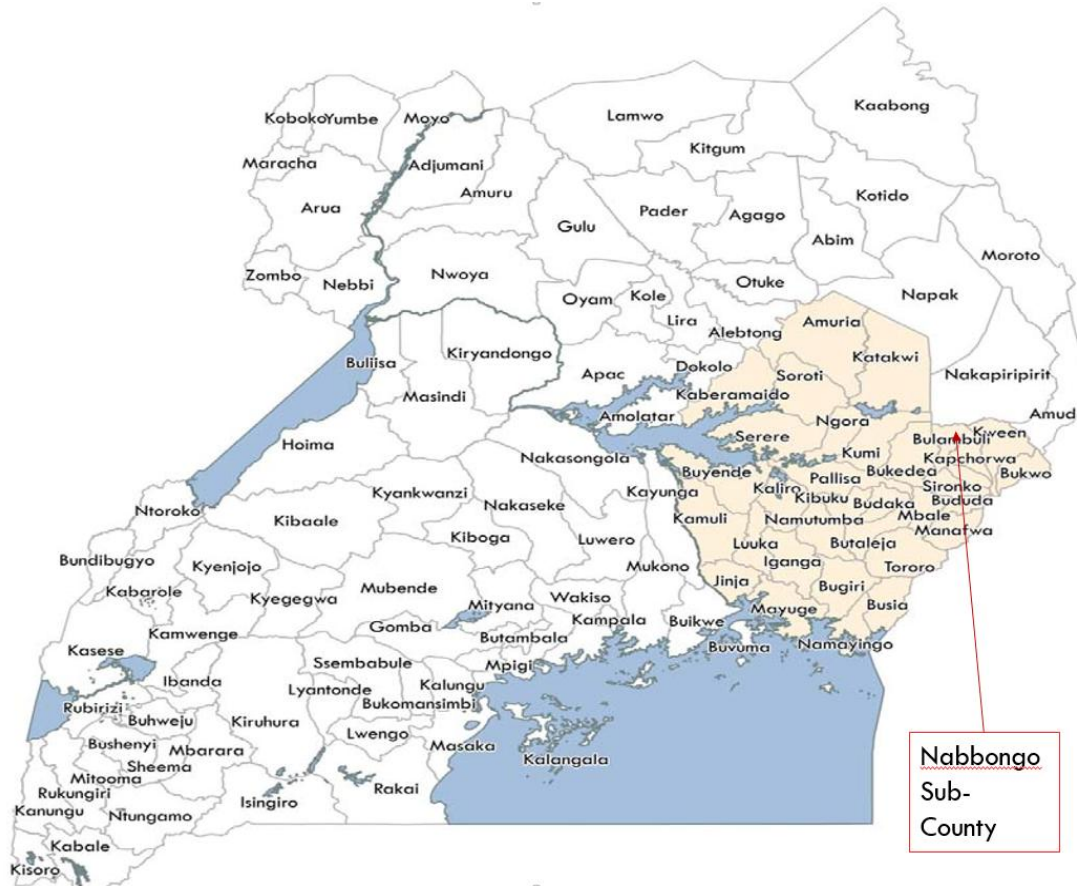
Lastly, although this study was about the mandate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, an entity meant to serve the nation by promoting effective operation of law and order, including the maintenance of law and order within the civil community, the research output invokes similar initiatives in which particular attention may be given to other public institutions like the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Youths and Sports, Ministry

of Gender, and Labour and Social Development, among others. It is a collective responsibility to make Uganda a nation that is comprised of peaceful civil communities.

1.7 The Scope of the Study

According to the structure of the local government in Uganda, a district is made up of a number of counties. A county is composed of sub-counties, which in turn, has parishes. A parish is made up of several villages. The researcher carried out the study in Nabbongo Sub-County in Bulambuli District of north-eastern Uganda. Bulambuli District is tracked through by the Sironko-Moroto Highway (UNDP, 2014).

Figure 1: Map of Uganda



Source: Mugyereza, 2014, P. 2

The time span of the conflict situation as covered by this research is about 50 years. The conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County is similar to other regions that experience inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda. The research focused on evaluating modalities for performance of the MIA and other collaborative local authorities whose programmes and activities contribute to harmonious livelihoods among the different ethnic communities in Uganda, and particularly, in Nabbongo Sub-County. The research respondents included Ugandan citizens who contribute in policy formulation for the MIA, and the rural group of people from the different ethnic communities which are

served by the MIA. The research study took a period of two months.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

Since little study had been done on the same research topic in North-Eastern Uganda, there has been a gap in literature that could provide solid documentary data for this research. This lacuna deprived the researcher of consultation materials from Nabbongo Sub-County. However, the researcher consulted some existing reports by NGOs and the media, and also tried to enquire from some experts. Similar studies on the phenomenon from other countries in the world were also consulted so as to draw some insights.

The cost of moving from Nairobi to Bulasiyo and the scattered population setting in north-eastern Uganda, and Nabbongo in particular, was a challenge to the researcher. The researcher spent two months in Nabbongo Sub-County while collecting data to avoid missing out on important data providers throughout the Sub-County.

There was also a language barrier, as the area comprises four different tribes, some of whom never went to school and do not understand one another. The researcher employed interpreters who also served as research gatekeepers.

There was also a security threat to the researcher as some of the local people, for example, the Karamajong, mistook the research apparently for a spying operation for the government, hence some of the copies of the questionnaire were not returned. Some of the government officers also doubted the motive of the research exercise. The researcher had to go to the higher police authority from which he managed to get permission to carry out the research within his jurisdiction, which helped the researcher

to gather data from the police officers and other members of the local government.

1.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher did not force or oblige respondents to give replies. It was purely on the basis of their free will. Participants' permission was sought, and did not cajole them into responding to the questions. Documented inquiry made respondents free to give clear response(s) in a cost effective way. The questionnaire didn't include questions that demand identification details in order to guarantee the respondents' anonymity.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

This research follows the Protracted Social Conflict [PSC] theory. Protracted social conflict refers to a long-term conflict which involves brutality, maiming of victims and property destruction. The issues involved in a PSC are: strife resulting from competition for unmet needs such as security, recognition, acceptance, and fair access to political institutions, and economic participation among the different members of the society (Azar, 1972).

PSC has three analytical elements: genesis (preconditions), internal dynamics, and outcome analysis. The researcher projected to evaluate characteristics of PSC theory and therein recommend ample modalities that the government of Uganda needs to follow to transform the conflicting practices in the country. Particular attention is given to the management of negative inter-ethnic conflicting behaviours.

1.10.1 Genesis of Protracted Social Conflict

There are four conditions that account for the origin and existence of long-term conflicts (Azar, 1990). These conditions include: the communal content of grievance, frustrated human needs, the governance problem, and the international linkage.

Inter-mutual contention arises when there is a failure to address aspirations of different ethnic communities for their rights and entitlements. In Nabbongo Sub-County, there is no particular ethnic community which dominates others, but the Karamajong and Sabinyi are perceived by others as being more violent and aggressive. The Teso and Bagisu are seen to be more scholarly than the rest. The Bakenyi ethnic group is the most marginalized of all in the Sub-County. All these factors have provided ground for communal contention.

Deprivation of human needs is when the government does not provide a conducive environment for its people. The needs, the deprivation of which is tantamount to a long-term conflict situation, include security, political participation, development, access to land for grazing or water, and cultural and religious freedom (Azar, 1990, p. 7).

International Linkages: Political and military manipulation of state relationships with another strong state(s) dictates the running of a local government. The clients or citizens normally do adhere to the dictates of foreign states to citizens; domestic policies are, on the contrary, the needs of local citizens (Azar, 1990, p. 11 – 12). In Nabbongo Sub-County during conflicts, some of the weapons used include light machine gun

(LMG), general assault (G3), hand grenade, submachine gun (SMG), and *Avtomát Kaláshnikova* (AK 47 rifles), among others. The sources of ammunition used during conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County are unknown. The Uganda bullets manufacturing factory at Nakasongola does not allow ammunitions to be given to vigilante groups. The Nabbongo Sub-County suffers from the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

1.10.2 Internal Dynamics of Protracted Social Conflicts

Among the many features which serve as countenance of a PSC is division of a particular group or groups of different civil communities into different segments. It creates more complex sources of the existing conflict (Rapoport, 1974). In Nabbongo Sub-County, there are different ethnic groups that are organized on the basis of tribal lines, namely, the Sabinyi, Bagisu, Karamajong, Teso and the Bakenyi. Each of these tribes has a different ethos which dictates their behaviour and intentions at different times.

The interests of the leaders of the conflicting parties feed and sustain the conflict. The interests of conflicting parties do not give a chance for listening to the opponent; there is lack of commitment to forego their interests (Mutonyo, 20012). In Nabbongo Sub-County of Uganda, there has never been an active formal or transformative initiative for resolving the conflict (Mwambu, 2015). There are always directives about empowering the Karamajong and the surrounding ethnic communities. They have interests which are political, and must also protect their individual tribal livelihood.

1.10.3 Outcomes of Protracted Social Conflicts

The outcomes of PSC analysis involve the identification of actions which lead to hatred,

anger and psychological ossification and other conditions which reinforces the continuation of violence.

The continued nature of a social conflict includes: the long duration of a conflict, fluctuation in violence which involves sporadic open warfare of different intensity and cool-off moments, spill over actors and issues to neighbouring communities and countries, lack of a clear winner, difficulty in determining when the conflict ends, and a sense of collective victimization (Azar, Jureidini & McLaurin, 1978, pp. 51 – 56).

The situation in Nabbongo Sub-County clearly bears the said characteristics. According to Ocan and Ocan (1994), lack of pastoral claim by the ethnic herdsmen has left a grudge among the different ethnic communities within the north-eastern Uganda region. Ethnic territorial claims in Nabbongo Sub-County serve as a spark of the conflict in most times of their occurrence, although cattle rustling is perceived to be the prime cause of conflicts among the Karamajong, Bagisu, Teso, Bakenyi, Pokoti, and the Sabinyi. Fighting ordinarily goes on and off in a span of four months and one year. In Nabbongo Sub-County, it is apparent that a region may be silent without any reports of violence, yet deaths occur clandestinely in the name of unknown thugs, if not Karamajong cattle rustlers. It is only made public when many deaths occur.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

Battalion: It is a military operational unit that is composed of 6 companies with each company made up of 30 soldiers, thus the total number of soldiers in a battalion is 180.

Peace: It is the absence of conditions that cause physical and psychological violence and harm; condition of living without fear but in harmony with other fellow human beings and nature (environment), where one's human dignity and rights are guaranteed.

Military: It is a national defence force that the State uses to protect its territory.

Ministry of Internal Affairs: It is also known as Interior Ministry or Home Affairs, which is a government body that handles issues ranging from national security, policing, emergency, public administration, supervision of local governments, registration, and elections and immigration.

Decentralization: This pertains to the process of redeployment of mandate to execute authority and resources (material, technical, human, monetary, and administrative) from the central executive government to the local representatives.

Ethnicity: It is a quality which a group of people identify themselves based on some common cultural values and origin of lineage or heredity. It is characterized by some preconceived views; be it true or presumed. An ethnic group believes in the presumed views as being true facts about their origin.

Service quality: It is the ability of an agency or institution giving particular service to meet the people's expectation. In regard to the MIA, it is about the ability of the local government agencies to be confined to the operation of the law, and meet livelihood of different communities in Nabbongo Sub-County.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews of some academic works on the area of ethnic conflict management including the role of the government. This helps “to know about the crux of the problem being investigated” (Kombo & Tromp, 2013, p. 62) in the area of the role of the governments in handling inter-ethnic conflicts in the world, and Uganda in particular. This chapter is divided into three sections: (i) ethnic identity and conflict, (ii) management of inter-ethnic conflicts, and (iii) the role of the government in handling inter-ethnic conflicts. At the end, the chapter identifies the research gap, which the research at hand sought to address.

2.1 Ethnic Identity and Conflict

Identity is both individual and societal. Social identity is shaped by feelings of unity among people, whereas individual identity stresses the differences among these same people (Rothbart & Korostelina, 2009). Ethnic identity is a form of social identity marked by one or more objective and subjective identity markers such as culture, language, mythic common ancestry, beliefs, territory, common psychological make-up, and common history (Dunner, 1964). The strength of ethnic solidarity or feeling depends on the socio-cultural, political, environmental and economic situations or contexts. That is, the level of threat to one's social or ethnic group identity, political-economic exclusion, bad governance, control of the State by one or a coalition of two or more

ethnic groups, economic exploitation are key elements which the theory of Protracted Social Conflict highlights Fearon and Laitin (2003); (Wansamo, 2013, October).

A conflict takes ethnic tone when it is expressed in terms of ethnic identity or on the basis of ethnic lines, that is, “us” against “them” defined on the basis of ethnicity. The term “ethnic conflict” should, therefore, be understood only in this way and not in the sense of simple identity difference causing a conflict by itself with no other issues (Cordell & Wolff, 2010, p. 5; Brown, 2001, pp. 3 – 25).

It is impossible for a person to live without facing conflict either from cognitive dissonance or causes surrounding a human person(s). A conflict becomes negative, violent and catastrophic when people fail to handle it positively (Rizal, 2014).

2.1.1 Inter-ethnic Conflicts

Inter-ethnic conflict refers to a state of disharmony among two or more ethnic groups based on different goals, interests, objectives, and types of grievances that sustain a conflict setting. These have pivotal effects on political, economic, socio-cultural, or territorial issues (Talpahewa, 2015). There is mistrust causing perpetual nervous feelings about fear of different communities in conflict (Azar et al., 1978). The bone of contention is based on the scramble for power, lucrative gains, and at times, influenced by internal and/or external forces. These conflicts affect a society, for instance, the Dinka versus the Nuer in South Sudan today; the Sinhalese versus the Tamil in Sri Lanka before the end of the Civil War in May 2009; conflicts among the pastoralist groups in Uganda and Kenya; the Shiites versus the Sunnis in the Middle-East and the Gulf; the

Hutu versus the Tutsi in Rwanda, and others. Inter-ethnic animosities and conflicts can also be inherited from past generations, and be handed over to the next, creating protraction and expansion of the conflict into different areas of social life.

Ethnocentrism is an attitude whereby a person or group of people perceives cultural beliefs as natural facts and unconsciously rationalizes their dealings based on the values put forward by their culture. The issue with ethnicity, born of societal demarcation, is that people tend to overlook the common good brought about by the intercultural groupings which would serve as support for harmonious administration of justice in a community, which is formed from different traditional facets, expressed in the functional theory of culture (La Vine & Campbell, 1972, pp. 81 – 94).

The way a society is governed within a State(s) determines the level of ethnic sentiments such as nationalism and cohesion. Elites of the identity groups can manipulate the fault lines of the society to mobilize their particular groups for particularistic ends, like power and economic gains. The more different ethnic groups realize the gains such as power, status and economic benefits enjoyed by the top leaders within the different ethnic groups, the more they will agitate for their fair share by all means. Consequently, violent inter-ethnic conflicts ensue. Such a process of politicizing ethnicity serves as a major factor leading to complicated and destructive conflicts in the world (De Juan, 2014). The continued strife in support of ethnocentric attributes (a means to mobilize the identity groups) in a given civil community or nation contributes greatly to proliferation of mutually hostile ethnic identities, and nationalism among other ethnic groups. The ascription of ethnic identities to grievances, coupled with

the elites' ulterior interests, brings about sustainability of civil conflicts. The inter-ethnic conflicts, if not resolved in time, escalate into civil war (Burton, 1990).

In a Protracted Social Conflict situation, concentration of the power structures in the hands of the rulers is a source of conflict. The fostering of decentralization in Uganda needed to be in place by design, putting into consideration that the economic and political psychology of the citizens of a State was to be contained (Boyle, 1999).

A report by Koffi Anan (April, 1998) to the UN Security Council noted the political systems in many African States serve as key elements to conflict escalation. It underscores that political victory entails control over “wealth and resources, patronage, prestige and prerogatives of office,” and little is accounted for what is done with the wealth and no respect for human rights. This grants high stakes for violence. It serves as an incitement to conflict by the government(s) when there are practices like discrimination and giving special attention to the elite class.

To manage an inter-ethnic conflicting situation requires a “balanced socio-economic and political development.” The management process of conflict resolution need to embrace psychometric aspects of political settlement. To resolve a situation involves acceptance by the belligerent about the problem. The belligerents need to come to the negotiating table facilitated by a conciliator who should be somebody independently from outside the conflicting parties' cycle (Azar, et al. 1978, p. 22).

Successful conflict mapping checks on key aspects that contribute to the conflict situation. The issues in question may affect civil, national or international conflicting situations. According to Mubareka, Khudhairy, Bonn and Aoun (2005), most efforts in a

state of conflict resolution are directed to either to attain self-interests or to attain harmony. However, there has to be some performance indicators with regard to conflict management: progress reports (when, where, by whom, what, why and where), the peace building appropriations, challenges encountered, including security of the parties as a whole, and their due focus. A state of harmonious living for different communities is the supreme objective that any government should aspire to achieve for its citizens. In Uganda, it is served by the mandate of the MIA has jurisdiction.

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2.1.2 Ethnicity in Uganda

Uganda got independence from Britain in 1962. It is a State which comprises of fifty six different ethnic groups. The main classification of the ethnic groups in Uganda is

in the order of their culture. There are four major ethnic identities in Uganda: the Bantus who mainly occupy the central and western regions of Uganda; the Nilotes who live in the northern and parts of eastern Uganda; and the Nilo-Hamites. Traditionally, the ethnic groups fall into the categories of hunters, agriculturalists, pastoralists, and agro-pastoralists. There have been population movements and displacements of many groups for various reasons. This partly accounts for the many inter-ethnic conflicts (Cultural Survival, 2015).

During the British rule in Uganda, Southern Uganda was made a preserve for the elite who used to closely interact with the whites who were well-endowed. The North had the Acholi who got reserved for cheap labour. It was realized that the only openly employing institution in the country was the military which turned the Acholi people into military professionals. The Acholi community lived by depending on cattle both for farming and payment of bride price, and exchange for guns as a means of their security against Akarmajongo, Pokoti and Turkana of Kenya in case of invasion (Doom & Vlassenroot, 1999).

In Uganda, ethnic identity is considered an inductive determinant of the political environment. The first constitutional set-up in Uganda towards her independence was done by the indigenous groups including: Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Busoga, spearheaded by their district administrators. Largely, political aspirants had to agree with traditional leaders' interests. The constitutional leaders who were elected became candidates for the presidency. The Baganda assumed that their leader was the right candidate for governance of the State. Besides the Baganda, other ethnic leaders aspired for government posts. Generally, the politics leading to the election of the

president was done by way the different of bargaining among ethnic groups (Mudoola, 1993).

The politics and constitutional make-up in Uganda have been for long dictated by the interests of the ethnocentric groupings. The different parties have to adhere to constitutional demands. In 1966, there was a challenge in the constitutional making. Due to the interests of the inter-ethnic groupings, Obote had planned to handle the crisis by force, and the Baganda had no political powers to oust Obote I's regime, the then Prime Minister, while Mutesa II was the president. In the line-up, the ethnic groups included the Baganda, Banyoro, Toro, Banyakole, Basoga, and leaders of the district administration. The colonial authorities were surpassed by inter-ethnic interests. Politically, ethnic groupings gave their support for Obote I' regime of Uganda People Congress [UPC] (Mudoola, 1993, pp. 90 – 101).

The social aspect to the conflicts in Uganda can be traced to the issues of identity and nationalism. Uganda had foreign nationals who came and settled in the country either noticeably or by way of self-settlement without officially being recognized by the State. In the middle of the 1960s, about 33,000 refugees came to Uganda and self-settled there. Some of them later started to work with Madhvani Sugar Estate (Priovet, 1988, p. 204). Some groups came as refugees in 1972: Rwandese, Kenyans, Ethiopians and Sudanese. Although some Sudanese went back after war settlement in Sudan, others had land within Kigumba, and about 6,000 settled themselves there. Besides the Sudanese, there were also Asians who were later deprived of membership during the leadership of President Idi Amin. The same mistreatment of foreigners was done to the Rwandese who had even acquired Ugandan citizenship, and this affected

about 31,000 Rwandese (Pirouet, 1988). These are some of the conflicts experienced in Uganda, not only among the indigenous groups, but also refugees and migrants.

During the 19th century, Uganda was categorized based on ethnic kingdoms. The kingdoms included Buganda, Busoga, Toro, Ankole, Bugisu, and Acholi, among others. The Baganda were seen to be more informed and superior to other ethnic communities while the Acholi and the Langi were taken to be good at providing security and for that reason got recruited to be soldiers (Roberts, 1962).

The post Obote's successions have been categorized with a lot of wars. There was contest for the country's leadership by different leaders from the chiefdoms. Different ethnic communities under chiefdoms believed, and to date still believe, in aristocracy of their own. The Arab influx from the Coast of Eastern Africa through Kenya was mostly Muslims. This has also caused another tension between Muslims and Christian believers in Uganda.

The abolition of chiefdoms by Obote's government in 1967 created imperialism as another form of subdivision. The imperialist form of ethnicity has to date made every ethnic community seek for their own identity unto the leadership of the country. The Bantu speakers are the majority community in Uganda. The ethnic contest is apparent such that the Bantu are subdivided into Eastern lacustrine and Western lacustrine of Bantu. Besides, other ethnic communities include the Teso, Langi, Lugbara, Sabinyi, Pokoti and Karamajong (Quinn, 2004).

One of the current conflict zones in Uganda is in Kasese and the surrounding districts. The cause of the conflict in Kasese is majorly the territorial ownership of Ruwenzururi (*Obuyiga bwa Ruwenzururu*). There are different ethnic communities that

had lived together peacefully until the discovery of oil reserves in Ruwenzururu region. They include the Bakozo, Batuka and Banyoro. There are more ethnic communities seeking out means to enter into the territorial claim of the oil rich land of Ruwenzori region. The traditional way of life for the surrounding ethnic communities is being used as a means to gain accessibility to the region (Basiime, 2016). (Wigmore-Shepherd, 2016).

The different ethnic communities that live in Nabbongo Sub-County are Sabinyi, Karamajong, Bakenyi and Bagisu, besides other migrating groups. Their relations have remained turbulent. Government's policies and policy implementation have not been so successful in resolving violent conflicts that are on and off as witnessed with other identity groups in a country.

The conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County arisen in the context of mixture of both State and civil community members, and affected by a poor policy framework of the government. After the overthrow of Amin by the Tanzanian army in collaboration with the Uganda Exiled Movement in 1979, the Karamajong worriars broke into the "God" barracks and stole guns. This became a source of empowerment to the Karamajong raiders. At least 150 people were killed in a span of four months. At some point, the current government authorized cattle keepers to have guns for their security.

This made gun trading so widespread that bullets were sold like beans in market stalls. However, by the late 1990s, cattle raids became so violent – with more than 600 deaths recorded in a single battle – that the government decided to disarm the pastoralists. The exercise began successfully, with more than 3,000 guns surrendered to Museveni himself on the first day of voluntary disarmament in December 2001.

However, to this day, only about 10,000 of an estimated 50,000 guns in circulation have been recovered (Integrated Regional Information Networks [New Humanitarian], 2015).

2.2 Management of Inter-ethnic Conflicts

According to Kennedy (as cited in Miall et al., 2004); Ramsbotham and Miall (2004), a State is the key go in between global forces posed by the international thrust onto the different States and the livelihood of the local community. A State has the autonomy to devise ways that are supposed to be instituted and drive the ongoing concerns of a State. Many of the internal conflicts come into play as a way of staging a revolution against a government in place for a particular nation, the reason being to “safeguard communal needs or secure factional interests.” A State, as an entitled actor on behalf of a particular nation within the international system, also has the mandate to promote and protect the domestic well-being of her people satisfactorily (p. 68).

2.2.1 Normative Guidelines for Conflict Management

To calm down a conflict situation that has escalated to an overt stage requires sustainable dialogue. Considering the destructive, negative outcomes of violent conflict, it becomes a necessity to “bring together enemies, adversaries, and people who are separated by differences in race, ethnicity, religion culture, and philosophical beliefs” (Saunders, 2012, p. 2).

There are about five different stages which need to be accorded attention for any community to acquire sustainable peace. The decision to participate in the peace

dialogue on the issues that bring about conflict can lead to finding sustainable transformative peace. Different people or communities with a clear definition of relationships by the parties involved in conflict settlement may not reveal the status of their relationship in details, but the analysis of “dialogue reveals their dynamics to participants as well as moderators. If there is capacity to analyse what is heard, and giving it a constructive analysis,” bringing the conflicting parties to a common understanding ensues (Sunders, 2011).

Mapping relationships and isolating the problem out: To resolve a conflict, it is upon the conflicting parties to accept the work of the members involved in the process of dialogue. Participants normally avail their efforts to record the conflict profile and the environmental factors that serve to escalate conflict dynamism. The other major concern is to identify the natural factors which may hamper the harmonious livelihood of a given community, such as drought and accessibility to water, among others. For a particular fate, it is upon the participants to identify the channels which have to be employed when searching for the root causes of the problem, identifying possible causes before getting the core causes and deducing them to root causes. A number of mechanisms can be set to change negative causes of a conflict for positive peace. Considering the overall impact the environment is subjected to, in case a given direction is expended (Albin & Jarblad, 2012, pp. 53 – 54).

Scenario building: After analysis of the causes of negative peace in a given community, it becomes imperative that the participants, including stake holders and the political elites, realize the need for a positive focus by all the parties involved in the conflict situation. The quest for sustainable peace through dialogue is essential, because

of the past conflict occurrences, which are likely to be ongoing, in threatening the integrity of a given community and even its existence, thus blocking people from building a better future (National Coalition for Dialogue and Deliberation [NCDD], 2008). It may be a case that a given community does not apparently experience violent conflict, but over time have never articulated nor addressed the primordial grievances. The grievances may serve as building escalators of conflict into violence.

Acting together: The team members entrusted in a conflict resolution need to consider the environment under which the resolution is set to be managed (Albin & Jarblad, 2012). The reason for the general environmental consideration is to, “use the action plan to build a more coherent and interactive community for active relationship, and becoming a resource in enabling the community to function more effectively, reliably, and peacefully.” The timing must be ripe and also the environment must be conducive for making up sustainable peace (Saunders, 2012).

2.2.2 Public Awareness and Strategic Management of Inter-ethnic Conflicts

Peace building in a conflicting situation does not change from an elutriate space, but it requires sound and intentional like-minded parties who are ready to dare and start up a process. The tasks should begin with analysis and taking a choice to withstand a turbulent time: “ethnic conflicts are not ancient, tribal, or biologically determined. They are usually driven by contemporary rational causes and equally require rational approaches.” The possibilities that a peace making process may fail are higher during the beginning of the process due to the indulgence of foreign parties, lack of faith

to create trust, and clandestine behaviour of parties. All these make the process complex to find a common ground for the different parties to start up with the necessary dialogue (Darby & Mac, 2008, p. 9).

The media is a key instrument on which a society depends for promoting peace. A government of a particular State will always depend on the information based institutions (media) as a medium for interacting with and informing the public. The danger comes into play when the government is not ready to accept publication of material facts that critique its performance. Nevertheless, the media and the State are always interdependent. “Political environment refers to the aggregate of private and public belief, discourse, and behaviours concerning political matters within a particular setting and time” (Wolfsfeld, 1972a). It is upon the government of a nation to initiate programmes and implement them so as to maintain the status of the media and politics within a particular State. The frictional tension between the government of Uganda and the Catholic radio in Soroti for reporting instances of vigilante and rebel attacks in north-eastern Uganda is a live example of poor governance in Uganda as regards conflict issues.

To resolve internal disputes depends on the ability of the opposing parties to give up their interests for the success of an integrated peace initiative. Particular attention is required on external interventions by foreign efforts. Ending war factions need inspection, monitoring and evaluation as regards the peace building performance. The intentions of peaceful resolution to a given dispute must be clear. It requires efforts of some informed parties; a research undertaking needs to find out the behavioural trend for extraneous issues that are likely to escalate the conflict; the same needs to be

with the local community where the conflict is at hand (Stedman, 2008). When the different ethnic communities in Uganda strive for recognition and claim for original settlers entitlement, there is a sign of poor dialogue and dispute resolution at large.

2.2.3 Hindrances to Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

There are many etic (local) and emic (external) issues that affect structural and social-centric ways of dealing with inter-ethnic conflicts and these include lack of collective agreement, informal mechanisms, inherent conflict between different ethnic communities, and vested political interests, among others.

Lack of collective agreement: Traditional methods of resolving conflicts do not provide for collective acceptance of a given strange modality for dealing with a conflict situation. When democracy fails to address a conflict situation, the ruling party resorts to the mechanisms of repression. This is evidenced in the case of Yugoslavia, where the failure of a constitutional approach to resolve the territorial conflict between the Slovenes, Croats, Kosovo, Albania, Bosnia, and ethnic Macedonians led to the State's unsuccessful efforts to repress them during 1991 – 2002. Consequently, as the last resort, new states were created out of Yugoslavia (Stormes, 2014). The political system in Uganda seems to be resessive to formal communication due to fear of criticism (Tabaire (2007).

Formal mechanisms: In formal modalities, operation/rule of law is given due respect in dealing with contentious issues and conflicts. However, a constitutional approach may not provide for the functionalities. Socially, when the laws in place cannot be related to the reality on the ground, some people (particularly, the leaders of

the different ethnic groups) will render the rule of law inefficient. In Nabbongo Sub-County, when different ethnic communities attack one another, the rule of law should be expressed by the government on how to reprimand or apprehend culprits. But, unlike calling in the military, the police do not appear to serve their mandated responsibilities in times of conflict.

Inherent conflicts between the different ethnic communities: There is likelihood that the inherent needs and interests between different ethnic groups escalate conflict. The community leaders will always call to arms for support of their own leaders and policies. The mobilization of ethnic communities by their leaders makes conflict resolution difficult. The inter-ethnic consideration does provide an environment which leaders can aspire for their political interests while recognizing the structural systems in place, unlike ethnic causes (Meirav, 2016). Ever since the time of the colonial government, Uganda suffers from negative ethnicity. The differences between the Bantus and Nilotes were brought about by the colonizers. The Bantus were made scholars to administrate the British colonial interests, while the Nilotes from the North were made soldiers (Nannyonjo, 2005) cited by (Rohner, Thoenig & Zilibotti, 2013). In the case of Nabbongo Sub-County, historically, the Bagisu and Bakenyi are Bantu communities while the Teso, Karamajong and Sabinyi are Nile Hamites. The ethnocentric claim from all the said tribes is one of the core issues that lead to contention in Nabbongo Sub-County and the surrounding regions.

Vested political interests among inter-ethnic communities: Some of the international observers may perceive multipartyism as an option in which every community may represent their views. However, every ethnic community has a right to

present her candidature which, in most cases, calls for elections, a move that is ethnic driven. In the case of Yugoslavia, “ethnic affiliation and nationalism became important myths that contributed to transformation of political conflicts into ethnic conflict and its escalation.” The situation in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina brought about adverse ethnic violence (Byrne & Irvin, 2000).

2.3 Ministry of Internal Affairs in Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

A nation-state as a social entity has a profound identity which is built on for legacy. The fundamental belief in the superiority of one’s ethnic group or culture serves as a key source of ethnic conflicts. If one disregards the ethnocentric, presumably primordial ascribing factors, one may suffer rejection from one’s particular community or social system as a whole. Normally, each ethnic group or clan tends to compete for power and identity, as well as control of economic resources, which sustains inter-ethnic or inter-clan conflicts within a nation.

A government is constituted with three autonomous organs (executive, legislature and judiciary). The executive body functions in ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the Ministry of Finance, among others. The government uses State institutions, in line with its constituted structures, to bring about security and service delivery for the good of its citizens. Through MIA, the government deals with all internal issues that pertains interactivity among individuals, citizens, and the identity groups. One of the issues a state deals with through MIA is managing civil conflicts and creating harmonious relationships among its citizens (individuals and groups). When a state is dominated or

controlled by one ethnic community, inequality in service delivery and resource distribution among the constituent ethnic groups is likely to occur. This gives rise to ethnocentric sentiments among the identity groups within the society, and serves as a means to a protracted social conflict (Azar, 1999).

An ethnocentric community is characterized by beliefs in individualistic group leadership, such as “self-awareness and organizational cohesion, bitterness and then intransigence and cynicism which make peaceful settlement of disputes difficult to negotiate” (Smith as cited in Rosel, 2002). In a nation where different ethnic groups or different ethnocentrically attached groups will seek to protect their own cultural rights by developing strategies on how to encounter another civil group, the strategic choices taken by an ethnically divided set-up become disastrous by causing death and destruction of properties among others, as the groups seek to protect their sectarian interests and hegemonies (Rosel, 2002).

2.3.1 Executive Organs of the Ugandan Government

According to Mitala (2012), the policy framework for the government of Uganda is instituted by a cabinet. A cabinet is composed of different ministries through which the government is meant to “serve the public interests.” Article 111 of the Uganda’s constitution entails the President to appoint a minister from the serving Members of Parliament (MP) for a given term of office. The appointment of a minister can also be by selecting any other Ugandan who has suitable credentials that enable them to serve in the capacity of an MP.

The current cabinet of the Ugandan government is composed of: The Prime Minister, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Public Service, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of Government Business, Third Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for East African affairs. Other ministries include: Security, Presidency, Kampala Capital City Authority, Information, General Duties, Office of the Prime Minister, Agriculture, Defence, Relief and Disaster Preparedness, Education Sports Science and Technology, Finance, Energy and Minerals, Works and Transport, Attorney General, Internal Affairs, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Gender and Social Development, Trade and Industry, Water and Environment, Tourism and Wildlife, Lands and Housing, Health, Communication and Information Technology, Karamoja, Local Government, Minister without Portfolio, and the Ministry of Permanent Representative to the UN (Mitala, 2012).

2.3.2 The Role of MIA in Uganda

In Uganda, the vision of the MIA is “A peaceful, safe and stable Uganda” and the vision is majorly guided by the mission statement: “To ensure and maintain internal security, peace and stability.” Its philosophy, among others, includes the promotion of efficiency and effectiveness in the contribution to service delivery in the peace, justice and security issues. Among its mandates are: coordination of service delivery; promotion of alternative sentence to imprisonment through community service; fostering rehabilitation to petty offenders; facilitating dialogue between the government and residents; controlling proliferation of illicit arms in the communities through

collaboration with other peace building agencies and the civil community organizations; relaying early warning information with regard to conflict; registration, regulation, coordination and monitoring of NGOs in line with government policies about provision of safe and secure custody of prisoners (remand and convicts); facilitating entry, stay, and exits of people in Uganda; and issuing of national identity cards and preserving law and order as well as detecting and stopping crime (Ministry of Internal Affairs, 2015).

The legacy held by the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to keep law and order. It serves as a profound mandate of creating a common civic culture. The monitoring aspect that is to be upheld by the police under the Ministry of Internal Affairs: to check on the way organizations operate as well as how the general public relates with individuals, and the different private firms management. The major roles assigned to the police include handling insecurity besides maintaining order within the civil community. These are developments which tantamount into “corporate policy”, though their arrangement may not be openly realized by the public at a glance (Uganda Police Act, 2006).

From an institutional perspective, there is no particular individual or organization that can peacefully manage conflict upon occurrence, but it depends on the investment approach which different parties/adversaries and institutions tend to undertake for the sake of harmony. Economically, well-endowed communities or people will usually invest in peace and security more than poor people can do. “The poorer the adversaries, in the sense of possessions, the lower their investment in conflict management.” This in turn dictates the chances of peaceful coexistence. Generally,

violent conflicts are more rampant in nations of communities where the per capita income is low (Genicot & Skaperdas, 2002, pp. 154 – 157). In the case of Uganda, security against any form of disturbances is greatly concentrated around areas with major investments. There is not much concern for areas where the population is low and with low levels of investment.

The national police are under the control of MIA. The sole duties entrusted to any member of the police force in Uganda include: “Protect life and property, preserve law and order, prevent and detect crimes, cooperate with civilian authority and other security organs established under the constitution and with the population.” Generally, the UPF is further mandated under Section 4 of the Police Act to:

Protect life, property and other rights of the individuals; maintain security within Uganda; enforce the laws of Uganda; ensure public safety and order; prevent and detect crimes in society, subject to empowerment by police authority; perform services of military force; and perform any other function assigned to it under the Act.

Section 9 of the Ugandan Peoples’ Defence Forces [UPDF] Act 2005 acclaims that, the head of government may assign any other force to meet the need at hand. It is a provision that a member of the military service shall only perform his duties as stipulated in the law, including carrying of with military ware. “No person shall arrest, detain or institute criminal proceedings except as is provided for in written or under the Constitution” (Uganda police Act, 2005).

2.4 Challenges of Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

2.4.1 General Context

From the previous century onwards, the protection of human rights has been a point of concern besides sovereignty of States, the subject matter being the duty of governments to protect their citizens. A basis for creating a mechanism to protect individual rights became the responsibility of the international community. This led to the declaration of the Human Rights Law after the end of the World War II. On the basis of this International Human Rights Law, several specific declarations followed thereafter.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10th December 1948, and was the first international declaration for human rights protection. The coverage under human rights declaration in Article 22 to 27 includes social, economic, and cultural rights declaration. The rights were in allotment spearheaded by Karle Vasak (Madaka, 2013). A declaration was adopted through the creation of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The multilateral declaration of 1966 underscores that all people are entitled to economic, social and cultural rights (Chapter VI of the UN Charter adopted on the 16th of December, 1966). The enforcement was adopted in 1976 with its emphasis on the “social, economic and political right.” The provisions in the declarations contain that, people have inherent rights by virtue of their humanity, and not from any external causes like acts of government, courts, legislatures or international assemblies” (Morsink, 1999, p. 290). With this fully in place, accepted and

implemented, the rights give a provision are based on the principle that people have the free obligation to continually advocate for other rights, which befits a sound environment for harmonious living (Morsink, 1999). By having ratified the declaration in January 1987, the Ugandan government is party to the UN covenants (United Nations, 2015).

The administration of the human rights principles is however greatly challenged particularly in Africa, due to the different cultural ethos(es) the individual States and their nations follow. It is literally dependent on individual States to implement the statute(s) provided at UN declaration for human rights protection. It is upon individual nations and local institutions to accept and locally implement different codes as regards human rights protection. Special attention needs to be given to the socio-cultural environment as regards civil rights (Mbondenyei, 2011, pp. 36 – 43).

2.4.2 The Uganda Context

The adoption of a decentralized system championed by the Uganda National Resistance Movement [UNRM] government is challenged by the traditionally cultured setting that bears different ethos as practiced by different ethnic communities of Uganda. The cardinal factor which has derailed the performance of a decentralized system is lack of focus. The technical disposition against insecurity is hampered by different culprits and lack of compliance by the political bigwigs. The national political elite class and external forces have contributed towards the failure of a decentralized system in Uganda to achieve the vision of the Ugandan State that MIA is to promote. The challenges to

inter-ethnic conflict management, according to Saito (ND), are complexity of the security, insecurity, and decentralization (Saito, ND).

a) Complexity of the Security: This is mainly about the requirement for the existence of a harmonious state. A number of factors can complicate citizens' security: poor planning, resource constraints, and lack of respect in the implementation of policies like it is the case of South Africa. Security complications in South Africa were brought about by a slack between State actors who were tasked with the duty of debating on security policies, and the different functional security departments. The problem was resolved by having the security personnel trained with the help of the world established democracies:

The international committee of the Red Cross was asked to assist the Department of Defence in designing and facilitating courses on Geneva conventions and military professionalism in a democracy for all uniformed personnel and the minister invited the civil community experts to participate in drafting of new policies and defence legislation (Nathan, 2004).

When policy makers, including State legislators, are not well informed with the expertise required for security, it becomes difficult for the designated authorities to approve the resources required for the security make-up in a country. It is realized that since the fall of Uganda Peoples' Army in 1980, different insurgent groups have operated from the country. The current security programmes in Uganda are concentrated more along areas which were initially held by rebel movements. There is not much which is meant to curb ethnically generated conflicts. The government is also, to some extent, involved in a conflict situation in Congo at the expense of her local communities (Human Rights Watch, 1999). There appears to be no clear profile of

security administration for the country as a whole unlike military empowerment at the expense of norms, ethos and culture of Ugandans.

b) Insecurity: The security management as a subject cannot be dealt with without addressing structural conditions which may be serving as causes of insecurity. “If people are hungry and have negligible economic opportunities, then some of them may turn to crime and banditry as means of subsistence” (Atangba, 2014). Thus, security depends on good, organized democratic management and stability of the State besides ample policies to address some of the human needs.

According to Sharp (1973), for human beings, it is inevitable that submitting constitutionally to the rule of law and public order is never certain. “Obedience is never inevitable.” Although the government may put in place jurisprudential measures for public governance, in some situations where a great part of the population may turn to crime, it is a demonstration that obedience is not inevitable (pp. 20 – 30).

Jurisprudence stipulates dire consequences for non-compliance with the law. It can only be complied with if “the threat of physical compulsion of sanctions produces obedience and consent only when the threat affects the subject’s mind and also emotions, thus the subject is unwilling to suffer consequences.” It is a risk undertaken by those who intend to start a peace making process and create an end to violent conflicts. In most cases, conflicts are born of interests that the opposing groups have, although not all interests are subject to violence. Naturally, it is difficult to clearly learn the mind of people to know the specific spoilers; it calls for working out a peace process with a positive mind (Stedman, 2008).

For long, there have been many initiatives to resolve conflicts whenever they occurred in Uganda. Nevertheless, there has never been an inductively successful peace process in Uganda that reconciled the antagonizing parties. An initiative to address the 1966 crisis after independence got ethnically manipulated. The 1985 Nairobi Peace Accord, which was meant to bring Obote II government together with the different insurgent groups including the then Rebel leader Yoweri Museveni, was not successful. There were also the August 2006 Juba peace talks which were to reconcile the government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency group; but it failed due to mistrust and lack of focus among the conflicting parties.

c) Decentralization: The quest for semi-autonomous local authorities to serve the local community on behalf of the central government demands that the civil community must be served by recognizing “those factors that facilitate strong local government performance” (Boyle, 2000). In Uganda, the responsibility entrusted to the local authorities involve handling a complicated workload for conflict management. It depends on the police, that is, the local agency which represents the MIA of Uganda, to ensure that policies put forward by the central government are successfully implemented. The difficult aspects of resolving inter-ethnic conflicts in a decentralized local community include different ethos, interests, and attitudes the ethnic groups hold. Decisions are entrusted to the local leader and depends on harmonizing different views from different members of the community. At Nabbongo Sub-County, despite the implementation of a decentralized system of government, conflicts are being escalated by different ethnic communities as they claim for recognition as original settlers by way

of identity and therein identity entitlement of local politicians (Uganda Radio Network [URN], 2011).

2.5 The Research Gap

The literature review put forward evidence of scholarly works done by previous researchers in regards to factors which hamper the MIA achievement of her objectives in the management of inter-ethnic conflict management in Nabbongo Sub-County. Conflict analysis considers different stages including conception, latent time and overt conflict, until a conflict situation escalates into war or gets de-escalated. In Uganda, not much was in place to justify previous research work that meant to investigate the performance of the MIA as an executive arm of the government as stipulated in the Uganda's Constitution of the year 2005 and decentralization programme.

It is envisioned in the strategic framework of the MIA by policy to create “a peaceful, safe and stable Uganda”. There was need for an understanding of management issues which hamper the MIA of Uganda in fulfilling her mandate, to keep law and order within the civil community. The researcher in this study identified some of the key aspect(s) which require attention including, as regards to negative inter-ethnicity a) the level of success of mechanisms as applied by MIA, b) compatibility of policies, and c) challenges regarding the management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda. This was the gap that this research tried to address.

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CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This chapter explains the methodology used in this research. It contains the research design, methods, research instruments, population sample and size, procedures for data collection and analysis. Reliability and validity of the research, and ethical considerations, are also included.

3.1 Research Design, Method and Instruments

What accounts for protraction of conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County? According to the Protracted Social Conflicts, one or more of the four preconditions (vis., communal content, developmental needs, nature of governance, and external linkages) account for the protraction of conflicts. Hence, the author wanted to know whether any of these preconditions appear in the Sub-County. For this study, he applied a case study design, which involves the collection of appropriate data about different attributes making up the phenomenon. The data was collected using different instruments. This design gathers data about the behaviour of the different elements concerning the phenomenon. The design makes use of different instruments including questionnaires, observations, and review of documents to solicit management and opinions of different administrative staff members opinions about the phenomenon.

The research method was both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data from the different respondents was numerically represented and the views of the different

respondents about the research subject given. Quantitative and qualitative methods were chosen due to the fact that the descriptions about the research subject were presented as indirect tests of the phenomenon. The instruments captured both quantitative and qualitative data. This mixed method was also considered useful for identifying variables, which may be further investigated through other means (Cooper & Pamela 2003).

The research instruments included questionnaires and secondary data such as policy documents and the Uganda constitution. The reason for choosing these instruments was due to the fact that the different categories of the research respondents comprise diverse persons, some literate and some illiterate personalities. Some respondents, even if they understood English, were not able to express themselves in English, but only through local languages, in which the researcher and his assistant sometimes engaged them. And this allowed the respondents to answer the questionnaires freely, either in English, or local languages.

The questionnaires consisted of open- and close-ended questions which provided both quantitative and qualitative data for the research. The research instrument was chosen because it would give opportunity for the respondents to reply freely, and make it easy to reach out to many respondents in a given period of time. According to Hennessy and West (1999), questionnaires is considered appropriate in getting responses, where data can not be collected through other known methods. He argues that the analysis of data from questionnaires would be scientifically better structured than when using any of other methods. The respondents would also be at liberty to answer questions without undue pressure exerted on them. Open-ended questions could

also be good at collecting varied answers to the questions and, therefore, be of help in conclusive analysis (Coolican, 1996).. This research thus relied on the questionnaires to gather the needed data. To those respondents, such as some peasants and elders who were not able to read and write, the questionnaires were administered by the researcher and his local assistant for better understanding.

3.2 Population and Sampling

A population is all the cases or group of individual persons who can be identified by one common specification and correlates to the phenomenon. Samples are taken from this population for measurement about the overall behaviour of the population (Kothari, 2004). For this study, the researcher focuses on the population of Bulambuli District of north-eastern Uganda, taking Nabbongo Sub-County for a sample. Nabbongo Sub-County epitomizes the ethnic conflicts that exist in the different parts of the country, and has different ethnic groups living it. Nabbongo Sub-County has a population of 14,200 people (Uganda Bureau of Statistics as cited by Brinks, 2010).

Sampling is the method used by a researcher to select representative(s) of the total population for determining the situations of that entire population with regard to the issue of investigation. Sampling refers to the process of selecting elements or persons, who are chosen for inclusion, to represent the total population to be investigated (Kothari, 2004). This research used stratified and purposeful sampling methods.

The stratified sampling method was conveniently deemed appropriate due to the proportionate and systematic categorization of the population. The population was

divided into different categories: principal local government administrators, peasants, informal leaders (for example. Religious authorities and elders), teachers and students. Purposeful sampling was used because upon categorizing of the respondents into different strata, the research field respondents were specifically the ones who had knowledge of what was being investigated and could provide the necessary data for the research.

The sample size for this study was seventy. But, in order to guarantee the number of respondents, the researcher distributed 80 copies of the questionnaires of which only 69 were returned. The two-month time frame for research and logistical challenges attached to it presented difficulty to get more. The sample population of interest to the researcher consisted of principal local government administrators or local councils (5 persons); peasants (30); informal leaders, such as religious leaders (5) and elders (14); teachers (6) and students (10) from Nabbongo Sub-County.

Local administrators involved the members of the local government, while informal leaders included elders and the clergy. They helped to provide relevant information on the inter-ethnic situations within the Sub-County which encompasses the ethnic groups of Karamajong, Bakenyi, Gisu, Teso, and Sabinyi tribes. Peasants included the ordinary people of the Sub-County who live a traditional way of life (agro-pastoralism and hunting).

3.3 Data Collection

Firstly, the researcher obtained a letter of authenticity from Hekima Institute of Peace

Studies and International Relation (HIPSIR). The letter from HIPSIR was used to seek consent from The Ugandan High Commission in Nairobi. The District Police Commander and the LC5 Chairman were duly contacted before the researcher travelled to Nabbongo Sub-County.

Before data collection, the researcher had a meeting with four personal associates, each coming from a different ethnic group, who understood the local areas of Nabbongo Sub-County. The four served as gatekeepers and helped in administering the questionnaire. They also helped to interpret the questions for respondents who could not clearly understand English. Where opportunity arose, the researcher also interviewed individuals during the field research time while taking records in the diary. While in the field, the research questionnaire was self-administered.

3.4 Research Site and Time Frame

The research undertaking was carried out in Nabbongo Sub-County in Bulambuli District of north-eastern Uganda. The reason for choosing a single site is that the conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County affirmatively exhibits similar situations in other regions of the country. For example, Lord's Resistance Army grievances in parts of Norther Uganda, and also Acholi verses the Langi as put by Internatioanl Crisis Group [ICG] (2004); Ruwenzori region (Basiime, 2016) among others. The field research took place during the months of June and July 2017.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure in a dependable, predictable, stable and consistent way (Oso & Onen, 2005; Churchill, 2010; Kerlinger, 2011). It is about the simplicity and clarity of the questions, which guarantees the needed data is captured in an accurate manner. To guarantee validity, the researcher consulted three experts to ensure that the questions were concise and clear.

For establishing internal consistency, the researcher made a thorough review of the research questions with the advice of the research experts; the questionnaires were also composed systematically in accordance with the main research questions. Under each main area of research data, specific questions were set only as pertains to data gained, relevant to those main research questions. This helped in obtaining reliable data.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

Both quantitative and qualitative data was analysed by use of tables and frequencies, and cross tabulation. It is a technique in which variables which form a phenomenon are in “asymmetric form” (Poles & Lampard, 2002). The research found that different variables are independently in causation to the dependent variables. Furthermore, the statistics from the field research data set a position for the research themes as derived from the research questions. The field research data served as intervening variables between the independent and dependent variables.

The analysis involved examination of the relationship between internal discord

and the presumed determinants of inter-ethnic conflicts management: mechanisms applied in managing inter-ethnic conflicts based on the decentralization, constitution, the policies by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, level of implementation of the policies as applied by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uganda and its policy implementation in Nabbongo Sub-County, and challenges faced in the management, and adhoc military intervention, and the views of the people of Nabbongo Sub-County about the Government's intervention mechanisms in the management of inter-ethnic conflict and its implication on the overall development of Uganda.

Non-numeric data was analysed using thematic analysis where the topics plus the points noted in discussion were categorized as major concepts or themes. The frequency of points or words determined the importance or attention required qualitative technique (Kombo & Tromp, 2013).

Table 3.1 Operationalization of the research

Research Objectives	Variables	Performance Indicators	Measurements	Scale of measurements	Method of Analysis
1. To investigate mechanism of inter-ethnic conflict management as applied by the MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County	Mechanisms	a) Existence of conflict	• Presence of clashes	Nominal	Tables, descriptive analysis and cross-tabulation
		b) Possible causes of inter-ethnic conflicts	• Interests of conflicting parties • Positions of conflicting parties	Interval	
		c) Knowledge of police system	• Practical information about police operation. • Conscientization by police	Interval	
		d) Police collaboration with locals	• Actionable operations by police	Interval	
		e) Modalities of	• Ways and actions	Interval	

		apprehending perpetrators	used in getting perpetrators		
2. To determine the level of implementation for the policy mechanisms as applied by the MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County	Compatibility of policies	a) Listening to complaints by citizens to the police	• Attention given to calls by victims	Interval	
		b) Timely response to conflicting issues	• Lead time taken to respond to issues and complaints	Interval	
		c) Convenience of operating hours	• Time and availability of police for complaints and calls	Interval	
		d) Positive word of mouth	• Appreciation given by clients for services rendered by the police.	Interval	
		e) Advise to victims	• Information alert for victims and the general public.	Interval	
		f) CID mechanisms	• Actionable results of police operation	Interval	
		g) Police services	• Assurance of police service • Absence of laxity by the police	Interval	
		h) LCs cooperation with the police	• Administrative liaison and police services for the public	Interval	
3. To establish the challenges the MIA faces in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County	Management/ Implementation of policies by the MIA	a) Police guidelines for service delivery b) Police activities c) External influence to conflicts d) Clash over original residence	• Documented and public forums on Conscientization • Actionable services by the police • Foreign supply of weaponry • Foreign training of perpetrators • Foreign collaboration with perpetrators	Interval and Ordinal	
4. Alternative ways of addressing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County	Implementation of policies (execution of policies)	e) Police stability f) Dynamism of conflict situation g) Police cooperation with locals h) Land management and	• Pronouncements by belligerents about land • Appreciation by clients • Absence of laxity • Absence of clashes • Number of conflicting issues,		

		resources management	weapons and tactics employed by conflicting parties in different time intervals • Number of positive responses to calls • Positive use of land • Authenticity of land ownership • Stability of residents.		
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Source: Author, June 2018

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS

This study investigated “The Ministry of Internal Affairs and the management of internal ethnic conflict in Uganda” as attested from Nabbongo Sub-County. Given the protracted conflict situation in Uganda, and Nabbongo Sub-County in particular, this study aimed at examining the policies and mechanisms of the Ugandan State in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts and promoting harmony and stability in the country. The interest of the research was principally to find out why the inter-ethnic conflicts, despite the government’s efforts, remain persistent. Search for answers to this question is being carried out at the background of the theory of protracted social conflicts, that is, to find out whether there exist any of the four preconditions of protracted social conflicts accounting for the protraction of conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County.

This chapter presents analysis of the data collected from the field research in Nabbongo Sub-County and the surrounding districts. Nabbongo Sub-County is one of the inter-ethnic conflict zones in Uganda. The method of analysis in this chapter is simple description method by using tables and charts.

After the bio data, the analysis follows the order of the key research questions of the thesis: Firstly, what are the mechanisms applied to manage inter-ethnic conflicts by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in Nabbongo Sub-County? Secondly, to what level are the mechanisms that have been applied to Nabbongo Sub-County in conformity with MIA policies of managing inter-ethnic conflicts? Lastly, what challenges does the Uganda government face in managing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County?

The research questions were divided into two different sets of questions. One questionnaire was administered to policy makers: government officials tasked with the mandate of recommending policies, particularly, about decentralization as a modality for efficient governance by the Uganda government. The second set of questions was designed for the local citizens who are recipients of government services. The research data comes from a rural population (44 respondents) and local government agencies (district and county administrators/officials, police force; local defence force, local council officials, paramilitary, etc.) which comprised 25 respondents. The total respondents to the questionnaires were 69 given that one questionnaire was not returned by the respondents during field research.

4.1 Bio-Data of the Sample Population

For the sake of clarity for the research discourse, the researcher sought to get more information about the population of the study in terms of gender, age, educational background, and their occupation.

4.1.1 Gender of the Research Participants

Table 4.1 Gender of the research respondents

Name of the Array	Male	Female	Total
Rustic	28(40.6%)	16(23.2%)	44(63.2%)
Government agencies	17(24.6%)	8 (11.6%)	25(36.8%)
Total	45(65.2%)	24(34.8%)	69 (100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.1, most of the research participants were male 45(65%), while the female respondents were 24(35%). The rustic respondents were 44 (64%), while the government agencies (GA) were 25(37%). The research revealed that among the different ethnic communities who live in Nabbongo Sub-County and the surround districts (Sironko, Kween and Nakapiripirit), and the north-eastern Uganda region as a whole, women are not allowed to talk when men are discussing issues. It is a factual reason as to why most of the research respondents were male (Field Research Data, July 2017).

4.1.2 Age Group of the Research Participants

Table 4.2 Age group of the research participants

Participants	Age Bracket				Total	Per Centum
	18 – 30	31 – 40	41 – 50	Above 50		
Rustic	24 (34.8%)	9 (13%)	8(11.6%)	3(4.3%)	44 (63.8%)	64
Government agencies	6 (8.7%)	7(10.1%)	7(10.1%)	5 (7.2%)	25 (36.2%)	36
Total	30 (43.5%)	16 (23.2%)	15(23.7%)	8(11.6%)	69(100%)	100
Per Centum	43.5	23.2	23.7	11.6	100	

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.2, the highest age group of the respondents was from the array of (18 – 30), thus 30 (44%) although it was not the case with government agencies. The most respondents from the local government officials (25 in total), who were the government agencies, were from the age group of 31 – 40 and 41 – 50, which were 7/69 (10%) each.

4.1.3 Education of the Research Participants

Table 4.3 Educational level of the research participants

Category of Array	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	College	University graduates	Total Rate
Rustic	3 (4.3%)	13 (18.8%)	23(33.3%)	3(4.3%)	2 (2.9%)	44(63.8%)
Government Agencies	3 (4.3%)	8(11.6%)	10 (14.5%)	2(2.9%)	2 (2.9%)	25(36.2%)
Total	6(8.7%)	21(30.4%)	33(47.8%)	5(7.2%)	4(5.8%)	69 (100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

From Table 4.3 above, the greatest number of respondents was ‘O’ level leavers at 48 (52%). From both “the government agencies and ‘the rustic’ group of respondents,” 6 (9%) of them were pertinent to the research although they could not read or write. The primary level school dropouts, the college level and university graduates represented 30%, 7% and 6% respectively.

4.1.4 Occupation of the Research Participants

Table 4.4 Occupation of the respondents

Category of Array	Accountant	Nurse	Pastors	Peasants	Students	Teacher	Total
Rustic	1(1.4%)	1(1.4%)	2(2.9%)	22(31.9%)	17(24.6%)	1(1.4%)	44 (63.8%)
Per centum	1.4	1.4	2.9	31.9	24.6	1.4	63.8
Government agencies							
	Sub-county Chiefs	Teacher	LC III	Youth Officers	Police officers		Total
	3 (4.3%)	1 (1.4%)	7(10.1%)	7(10.1%)	7(10.1%)		25 (36.2%)
Per centum							100%

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

The occupation of the respondents was tallied and found to include: among the rustic group, an accountant, nurse, a pastor from a Pentecostal church, while students (17) and peasants (32) were the majority at 25% and 32% respectively.

From the government agencies, the occupation details of respondents were: 3 Sub-County chiefs (4.3%), one teacher (1.4%), 7 representatives from the youth desk at the local government of Nabbongo Sub-County (10.1%), and 7 local council authorities level three (LCIII) [10%] and 7 police officers([10]).

4.2 Government's Mechanisms Applied in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflict in Nabbongo Sub-County

PSC theory underlines bad governance and underdevelopment as a condition for prolonged conflicts, to address such conflicts requires removing such mechanisms to address those conditions help in management of inter-ethnic conflicts. The researcher's first interest in addressing the main purpose of this study was to establish the mechanisms the government uses in addressing the inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. This section analyses the data to answer this research question from the locals' point of view.

4.2.1 Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

In order to achieve the purpose of the study, it is important to establish first whether there exist inter-ethnic conflicts. This is important because all the rest of the questions are dependent on the respondents' response to this question. The following table provides data to this regard.

Table 4.5 Whether there exist inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

Category of the Array	Yes	No	Total Frequency
Rustic respondents	42 (60.9%)	2(2.9%)	44(63.8%)
Government agencies	23(33.3%)	2(2.9%)	25(36.2%)
Total	65(94.2%)	4(5.8%)	69(100%)
Per Centum			100%

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

Unaddressed needs (e.g., land boundaries, competition over natural resources and other unmet needs such as jobs opportunities, insecurity etc...) can be a trigger and condition for PSC. Table 4.5 shows the overwhelming majority (42 [95%]) of the rustic respondents (60.9% of the total number of respondents from the field research study) affirmed the on-going inter-ethnic clashes and the resultant adverse effects in Nabbongo Sub-County. Only 5% of the rustic respondents disagree on the existence of conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. Among the local government officials (government agencies), 23/25 respondents also affirmed, while 2 of the 25 government agencies disagreed that there exists conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. It was not clear as to why, while overall (65 [94.2%]) of responses from the field research study affirms the existence of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. Only 4 (6%) out of 69 respondents denied the existence of inter-ethnic conflict at all. In any case, from the statistics in the table, the researcher establishes that the local people are aware of the existence of inter-ethnic conflicts which is still continuing.

“Inter-ethnic conflicts scenarios are real in Nabbongo Sub-County. For example, Halix Watara and Kotida Namudange was killed by the Sabinyi. Also, Edienzali Madyezu was killed by Karamajong. Different among the different ethnic communities (Teso, Bagisu, Sabinyi, Usuku, Karamajong among others)” have been killed during the inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County” (Questionnaire for the rustic respondents No: 12).

4.2.2 Causes of Inter-ethnic Conflicts

After having established the existence of negative ethnicity, respondents were asked to identify the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in the Sub-County. The following table provides their answers.

Table 4.6 Causes of inter-ethnic conflicts

Category of respondents		Causes of inter-ethnic conflicts					
		External influence	Land boundaries	Socio-cultural differences	Unmet needs	Competition over natural resources	Total
Rustic	Yes	6(1.7%)	42 (12.2%)	22(6.4%)	12(3.5%)	4(1.2%)	86(24.9%)
	No	38(11%)	2(0.6%)	22(6.4%)	32(9.3%)	40(11.6%)	134(38.8%)
Government agencies	Yes	22(6.4%)	20(5.8%)	11(3.2%)	16(4.6%)	4(1.2%)	73 (21.2%)
	No	3(0.9%)	5(1.4%)	14(4.1%)	9(2.6%)	21(6.1%)	52(15.1%)
Total		69(20%)	69(20%)	69(20.1%)	69 (20%)	69(20.1%)	345 (100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

Un addressed developmental needs (e.g. land boundaries, completion over natural resources, and other unment needs such as job oppotuninities and insecurity) are prime causes of PSC.

Question 5a, an open-ended question, was asked to the respondents about the causes of conflicts. As shown in Table 4.6, the researcher grouped the answers on different causes of inter-ethnic conflict into five causal categories, the total frequency of the mentions (not respondents) of which are 159. They include: strife over land boundaries (mentioned 62/159 times [39%]), socio-cultural differences (mentioned 33

times [20.8%]), external influence (mentioned 28 times [17.6%]), unmet needs (mentioned 28 times [17.6%], and competition over natural resources (mentioned 8 times [5%]). Land boundaries and socio-cultural differences were more pronounced causes of conflicts at (42/44 [91%] and 22 [50%]) respectively among the rustic respondents. The question of land boundaries is not about the demarcation of the territory of occupation, but rather it is a dispute over who owns the whole territory of Nabbongo Sub-County. Each one of the ethnic groups in the Sub-County claims to be the original occupants of the area; hence the claimant wants to dominate and control others. This issue is not particular to Nabbongo Sub-County, but to the whole north-eastern Uganda. With regard to socio-cultural differences, the research found that different ethnic communities who live in Nabbongo Sub-County of Bulambuli District and the surrounding districts, have different social norms and cultural practices. Some practices, for example, cattle rustling for bride-price during marriage and for festivity during initiation rites, are notorious factors that contribute to inter-ethnic conflicts.

Furthermore, unresolved past grievances is and ideal cause of continued negative inter-ethnicity in Nabbongo Sub-County. “A case in point is, historically, the Bagisu, Karamanjong, and Sabinyi have not been in good terms. There was a time when the Bagisu communities used to spear children of the Sabinyi and Karamamjong as they faced them away from different parts of Bulambuli District such as Bullago, Klwali, Korobeteyi and Nabbongo Sub-County regions” (Questionnaire for the rustic respondents No: 14).

From the government agencies’ point of view, external influence (22/25 [88%]), land boundaries (20 [80%]) and unmet needs (16 [64%]) were raised as considerable

causes of conflict among the different ethnic communities. By external influence, they mean the collaborators who support the antagonizing ethnic communities with strategic ideas and weapons. Unmet needs imply the inability of the local citizens from Nabongo Sub-County to access essential services such as health facilities which can only be accessed at a fee from distant districts such as Kapchorwa District headquarters and Mbale District. Educational services are at a pioneer stage; the best performing schools in Uganda can only be accessed from Kampala and at scattered spotting regional localities. Security too is an important need for the people. The most performing arm of the government in curbing insecurity is the defence forces. However, when they come, they act immediately and violently without taking time to verify the issues. This causes anger, hatred and mistrust of the government, hence more insecurity.

From what has been seen, therefore, land boundaries, socio-cultural differences, external influence, and unmet human needs account for the existence of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabongo Sub-County. Competition over natural resources is considered as the least significant cause of conflict in the Sub-County. All these features fall under the preconditions of the theory of PSC, namely developmental needs, identity needs, external linkages and governance. After having established the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in the Sub-County, the researcher sought to find out the mechanisms that have been used by the government to manage the conflicts.

4.2.3 Modalities for Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

The key issue of the first research question is to establish the government's methods of conflict management in Nabbongo Sub-County. Table 4.7 below provides data for the question.

Table 4.7 Different ways the inter-ethnic conflicts have been managed in Nabbongo Sub-County

Category of the array	Government Agents		Inter-Community Dialogue		Traditional Mechanisms		Religious leaders		Totals mentions
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Rustic	40 (14.5%)	4 (1.4%)	8 (2.9%)	36 (13%)	8 (2.9%)	36 (13%)	5 (1.8%)	39 (14.1%)	176/276 (63.8%)
Government agencies	16 (5.8%)	9 (3.3%)	16 (5.8%)	9 (3.3%)	6 (2.2%)	19 (6.9%)	4 (1.4%)	21 (7.6%)	79 (21.8%)
Total	56 (20.3%)	13 (4.7%)	24 (8.7%)	45 (16.3%)	14 (5.1%)	55 (19.9%)	9 (3.3%)	60 (21.7%)	276 (100)
Per centum	20.3	4.7	8.7	16.3	5.1	19.9	3.3	21.7	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

The methods that have been used to manage the conflicts in the Sub-County, according to the field research data are: government agencies (a case in point local government, the police, security agents, and the military), intercommunal dialogue, traditional mechanisms, and religious leaders. Traditional mechanisms are the ways the local community elders handle conflicts. Traditionally, the youths are taught different proverbs and norms that promote co-existence within their neighbourhood and with different ethnic communities. According to Sabinyi culture, for example, they do not fight with a

community from which one of their own has married, or where their daughter has been married.

On the overall analysis of the data above, the mechanisms used most often (56/276 [20.3%]) in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts has been the involvement of government agencies. Both the locals and the government officials concur on this. However, there is big disparity on the view over the use of inter-communal dialogue between the two: only 8/44 (18.2%) of the respondents from rural population agree that this mechanism is applied, while 16/25 (64%) government officials (16/276 [5.8% of the total mentions]) think that inter-communal dialogue mechanism has been used. Dialogue is one of the norms in managing ethnic conflicts (Sanders, 2012). Facilitating dialogue between the government and the communities is also part of MIA's policy. However, according to the field research data, it appears that the dialogue aspect is not well felt by the local communities, but rather the unilateral government action. Further, both groups confirm that traditional mechanisms and religious leaders are less used. This may explain why the conflict still continues. There is less involvement of the locals in the process of conflict management in the Sub-County. The existing local mechanisms at Nabbongo Sub-County have not been meaningfully exploited; the people who are affected by the conflict do not see the mechanisms implemented. One of the respondents said, "social interaction with any Sabinyi, Karamnjog or Iteso is not of joy tribe. Our people (Bakenyi and Bagisu need to be handled with care) because to be contiously handled because of our enemieity (*Bulabe beefe*)" (Questionnaire for the rustic respondents No: 14).

The research findings reveal, therefore, that the Ugandan government favours top-down approach in managing inter-ethnic conflicts. Members of the different communities

are not organised, encouraged, and involved in fostering amicable means to ending the conflicts. The religious and traditional leaders have also been ignored, giving preference only to government agencies to assume the full mandate of inter-ethnic conflict resolution in Nabbongo Sub-county.

The next thing was to find out whether the people in Nabbongo Sub-County understand the way the government agents (police, local defence forces, and local administration) act in managing inter-ethnic conflicts, assuming that the police are acting in accordance with the guidelines. The following table shows the responses of the people.

4.2.4 The Local Communities' Understanding of Police Forces in Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

The question asked the rustic respondents whether they “understand the way the government agents (e.g. local security and government administration forces) operate in managing inter-ethnic conflicts whenever they occur in Nabbongo Sub-County.” All the respondents responded positively. Different views were also given as regards the way the local communities are served by local authorities.

Table 4:8 Whether the local community understand the way the local security and government forces operate

Do you understand the way the police (viz. local security and government administration forces) operate in managing inter-ethnic conflicts whenever they occur in Nabbongo Sub-County?				
Operation		Yes	No	Total
1.	Civic education	40 (30.3%)	4 (3.0%)	44 (33.3%)
2.	Arrests and prosecution	16 (12.1%)	28 (21.2%)	44 (33.3%)
3.	Keeping law and order	40 (30.3%)	4 (3.0%)	44 (33.3%)
Total		96 (72.7%)	36 (27.3%)	132 (100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

The question as to whether the rustic respondents understood the ways of ‘Enforcing Management of Inter-ethnic Conflict’ as applied by the local police in Nabbongo Sub-County had the following responses: The different mechanisms that the police use to apprehend perpetrators include civic education which was acknowledged by 40/44 (90.9%) of the respondents.

The research found that 40/44 (90.9%[30.3% of total number of respondents]) of the rustic respondents efforts to ensure the locals residents abide with law and order was greatly acknowledged as a means of inter-ethnic conflict management in Nabbongo Sub-County.

Another means of apprehending perpetrators as considered by respondents is by arrests and prosecution. However, 28 (63.6%) of the respondents from the rustic group did not acknowledge arrests and prosecution being applied as in order to apprehend perpetrators of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. This therefore explains that making physical arrests of culprits, is a insignificant means by the local police for apprehending culprits of inter-ethnic conflicts. Thereafter, the researcher wanted to know what mechanisms the Uganda government applied to implement its peace building policy(ies).

4.2.5 Government Mechanisms of Peace Building in Nabbongo Sub-County

The respondents were asked about their opinions on the different government policy mechanisms used for bringing peace and development in Nabbongo Sub-County.. These different mechanisms include the Local Defence Forces, Local Defence Unit (LDU), Police Administration, and collaborative community services among others.

Table 4.9 Government mechanisms for managing inter-ethnic

Response	Police Administration	Local Defence Forces	Local Defence Unit	Collaborative Community Service	Total mentions
Response	22 (88%)	12 (48%)	9 (36%)	-	43/75 (100%)
Per centum					

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.9, the response about the mechanisms of implementing the government's peace building policy, Police Administration was affirmed as the most frequently applied mechanism at 22 (88%); it was only 3 (12%) of the respondents who disregarded Police Administration as an implementer of the government's policies for peace building in Nabbongo Sub-County. About 12 (35.2%) of the government agents gave consent to the view that the Local Defence Forces were used as implementers of government policy in promoting peace. Some 9 (36%) of the respondents from the government agents indicated that the Local Defence Unit served as implementers of government policy in bringing about peace in Nabbongo Sub-County. The respondents unanimously indicated that in Nabbongo Sub-County, the community was not involved in

peace-building activities, yet in the government's mechanisms of building peace, collaboration with the community is key.

According to the field data, the research from the government agencies shows that the most frequently used mechanism in Nabbongo Sub-County in promoting peace is the Police Administration followed by Local Defence Forces, and the Local Defence Unit. These were used in collaboration with local communities; hence it is a top-down approach that excluded the engagement of communities in peace-building activities in the Sub-County. Having established this, the next step was to find out the different means the police use in executing regulatory mechanisms for peace building in Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.2.6a Peace Building Mechanisms for Inter-ethnic Conflict Management

Respondents were asked to explain the different means that the government uses for building peaceful and harmonious communities in Nabbongo Sub-County.

Table 4.10 The management of peace building programmes

Category of the Array	Spies	LDU	Community policing	Ensure rule of law	Total mentioned
Policy makers	4 (8.7%)	13 (28.3%)	6 (13%)	23 (50%)	46/100
Per centum					100(100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

Generally, there were four categories of responses from the government agencies for the question on the management of inter-ethnic conflicts for harmonious living of the peoples of Nabbongo Sub-County: overall, some 23/25 (92%[28.3% of the total mentions]) respondents desire that all should adhere to the rule of law; about 13 (52%) respondents support the use of Local Defence Forces; a lower percentage (6 [24]%) of the respondents had interest in community policing, and only 4 (13%) of the government agencies believe that adhering to the rule of law is a good alternative.

It was necessary for the respondents to provide the modalities through which culprits of inter-ethnic conflicts perpetuation are apprehended by the police and local authorities in Nabbongo Sub-County and its' surrounding areas.

4.2.6b Channels the Police Use for Arresting Perpetuators of Inter-ethnic Conflicts

The research investigation was: "What are the channels used by the police to arrest perpetrators of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County?" The different views given are recorded in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11 The channels the police use to ensure law and order

Array	Response	Civic education	Put up more police stations	Clear local land boundary	Peace Initiatives	Total
Rustic	Yes	32(18.2%)	10(5.7%)	9(5.1%)	9(5.1%)	60(34.1%)
	No	12(6.8%)	34(19.3%)	35(19.9%)	35(19.9%)	116(65.9%)
Total						176(100%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

From the research representation shown in Table 4.11, the modalities that have been cited for arresting culprits of negative inter-ethnicity in Nabbongo Sub-County include civic education which is highly demanded by the rustic respondents at a rate of 32/44 (72.7%). Thus about 1.8.2% of the total mentions on overall by cost centre allotment.

Besides civic education, other initiatives were rejected by the rustic respondents. The rustic group's response denounced putting up more police stations by 34 (77.3%[19.3% of the total mentions]), clear local boundaries was also rejected by some 35 (79.5%[19.9% of the total mentions]), and establishing peace initiatives is disregarded by 35 (79.5%). The cost centres were four: civic education, developing more police stations, clear land boundaries management, and establishment of peace initiatives.

4.3 The Level of Implementation of the Mechanisms in addressing Inter-ethnic Conflicts

The researcher's second main concern was on the question of compatibility between the mechanisms used in Nabbongo Sub-County with the Ugandan government policy on addressing inter-ethnic conflicts. This section analyses the data the researcher acquired from the field research.

4.3.1a The Understanding of the Police’s Mandate as Government Agents and the People

As a measurement of performance, it was necessary to know whether residents of Nabbongo Sub-County understood the mandate of the police in keeping law and order in inter-ethnic conflict management. The answers are recorded in Table 4.12 below.

The government agents were asked whether they understood the mandate of the police with “regard to inter-ethnic conflict management.” The following table shows that they do.

Table 4.12 Whether the local government agencies understand the mandate of the police in keeping law and order

Array	Yes	No	Total
Government agents	23	2	25
Per Centum	92	8	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in table 4.12, the respondents from the government agencies agreed at a rate of 23/25(92%) that they understand the role of the police in inter-ethnic conflict management. Similar question was given to the rustic respondents, and their responses are captured in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Whether the Nabbongo Sub-County population understand the mandate of the police in keeping law and order

Category of Array	Response		
	Yes	No	Total
Rustic	40	4	44
Per Centum	91	9	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.13, the rustic respondents agreed at a rate of 40/44 (91%) that they know what the role of the police entailed. The findings reveal that both the local government agencies and the population understand overwhelmingly the mandate of the police. A case in point, keeping law and order. It then became necessary to find out whether the local government agencies were able to deliver freely (i.e., without interference from central government) their mandate in handling interethnic conflicts in their localities in line with the MIA policy as well as governance decentralisation.

4.3.2a Whether the local administration has freely delivered quality service in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts

Question 10 of the questionnaire to government agencies enquired whether the local administration has been able to carry out their mandate freely without undue interference by the central government. The responses are captured in the Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 The autonomy of Local Government Administrators in handling inter-ethnic conflicts

Array	Highly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Highly Disagree	Total
Government agents	3	4	9	9	-	25
Per centum	12	16	36	36	0	100

Source: Field Research data, July 2017

According to the table above, 9(36%) of the government agents indicate the undue interference of the central government in the management of interethnic conflicts. Another 9 (36%) of the respondents are neither agreeing nor disagreeing about the undue interference. About 28% of the local government agencies express that they are autonomous in dealing with interethnic conflicts. From this, the researcher concludes that the autonomy of the local government agencies in handling interethnic conflicts is compromised by the central government, which may play a role in the failures of sustainably addressing interethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County.

The researcher then wanted to find out from the rural respondents whether they have been receiving quality service delivery by the government agents in Nabbongo Sub-County with regard to managing inter-ethnic clashes in the Sub-County.

4.3.2b The Implementation of MIA's policy in Nabbongo Sub-County in Managing Inter-Ethnic Conflicts(Question 10 of rustic respondents)

In order to measure the implementation of policies by government agencies in Nabbongo Sub-County, the researcher also dissected each element specifically of the policy and sought respondents remarks. Their views are captured in the Table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15 The implementation of MIA's policy in Nabbongo Sub-County in managing inter-ethnic conflicts

Array		Respondents	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
1.	Attend to local issues	Rustic	5 (1.9%)	2 (0.8%)	29 (11%)	8 (3%)	44 (16.7)
2.	Timely response to calls		7 (2.7%)	2 (0.8%)	22 (8.3%)	13 (4.9%)	44 (16.7)
3.	Understanding of contextual social issues affecting peace		17 (6.4%)	4 (1.5%)	19 (7.2%)	4 (1.5%)	44 (16.7%)
4.	Convenience of police operating hours		17(6.4%)	4(1.5%)	19(7.2%)	3(1.1%)	43(16.3)
5.	Confidence of police in addressing problems		4 (1.5%)	5 (1.9%)	26 (9.8%)	8 (3%)	44 (16.7%)
6.	Advising victims of insecurity to report to the police		7 (2.7%)	1 (0.4%)	30 (11.4%)	6 (2.3%)	44 (16.7%)
Total			57	18	145	42	264 (100%)
Total and per centum			(21.6%)	(6.9%)	(54.9%)	(15.8%)	264(99.2 %)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

The police force is the sole representative of the MIA, particularly in the areas of managing peace and security at different localities in the country. Hence, the questions were focused on the quality service of the police. The different measures considered by

the police in conflict management included: listening to local citizens, timely response to calls, understanding of contextual social issues affecting peace, convenience of police operating hours, confidence of police in addressing problems, and advising victims of insecurity to report to the police.

According to the rural respondents, the police force positively responds to avert negative inter-ethnic issues facing the residents of Nabbongo Sub-County. Overall, 30(68.2%) which is about (43.5% of the total number of respondents) appreciate the services of their local government agencies, 57/264(21.6%) of the total mentions show displeasure in the service of the government agencies, and 18/264 (6.8%) are uncertain about the quality of the government agencies in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts.

When looking at particular service items, about 37/44 (84%) which is 29 plus 8 thus 37/264 (14%) of the research participants agree that the local government agents are able to attend to the local issues; about 35/44 (80%) which is 22 plus 13 thus 35/264 (13.3%) of the respondents agree that the police reachout in a timely manner to calls on inter-ethnic conflict issues; while 23/44 (53%) have understanding of contextual local issues affecting of the operating hours for the local police so as to manage inter-ethnic conflict clashes well; about 34/44 (77.3%[12.9% of total mentions]) have confidence in the police to manage inter-ethnic conflicts t; about 36 (82% [13.6%]) of the rustic group alluded to appreciation of performance of the local police in managing negative inter-ethnicity in Nabbongo Sub-County. The only distinction is that the police normally act on ad hoc basis.

According to the research data, there is strong appreciation of services by local government. However, there is indication that the police need to have more understanding of the specific social issues affecting sustainable peace initiatives. Also, the operating hours of police service needs to be improved. All in all, they provide services of high quality to the local community.

According to the Research Data, July 2017, as advised earlier, data confirms , there is still inter-ethnic conflict and continues to affect the local community. What the researcher gathered from this data, is that there is maintenance of negative peace which is in tandem with the previous data. Showing that there is a level of undue interference of the central government thereby reducing the autonomy of the local administration.

The next issue the researcher sought to find out from the local government agencies is how policy regulations and reporting guidelines determine the government's service quality in Uganda.

4.3.3a MIA's Policy Guidelines for Police Service and Implementation(Question 11 of local government agencies)

The researcher sought to know whether the “policy regulations and reporting guidelines determine service quality delivery by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Nabbongo Sub-County.” All government agencies replied affirmatively. They were then asked to rate the extent to which the policy regulations and reporting guidelines determine the government's service quality in Uganda.

Table 4:16 Policy guidelines for police service delivery

Respondents	Scale of Respondents' Judgment						
	No guidelines	Lager extent	Large extent	Average	Small extent	Smaller extent	Total
Government agencies	0	7	7	9	2	0	25
Per centum	0	28	28	36	8	0	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.16, the respondents' rating for the extent to which the regulations and reporting guidelines determine the government's quality service shows the following: about 9 (36%) respondents rate the policy guidelines as "average" in determining the police performance or government's service quality; 7 (28%) to a large extent; and 7 (28%) to a larger extent. Combined together, the large and larger extents, the government agencies expressed high appreciation (56%), while only 2/25 (8%) expressed low appreciation. This research finding indicates that the government agents in Nabbongo Sub-County appreciate the MIA's policy regulation and reporting guidelines with regard to the security issues. Hence, one can conclude that the Ugandan government has clear policies and regulatory framework for police operations.

Another concern for the researcher was to find out from the respondents about performance of local government policy implementation and mechanisms for peace, and locals' needs management among the different inter-ethnic communities in Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.3.3b Policy Recommendations for Local Needs Management and Inter-ethnic

Conflict Management (Question 11 of the rustic/Rural respondents)

The researcher sought to find out the local government leadership's mechanisms in addressing inter-ethnic security issues and social development needs (e.g. coordinating NGOs' activities, education: recommending bursaries for needy youths, recommending mechanisms for dealing with local issues) in Nabbongo Sub-County.

Table 4:17 Government leadership mechanisms for local security and needs management (Question 12 of local government agencies)

Activities	Array	Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Mentions
1. Accessibility to the police	Rustic	1(0.3%)	15(4.9%)	25(8.1%)	2(0.6%)	1(0.3%)	44(14.2%)
2. Complainants' helpdesk		5(1.6%)	29(9.4%)	6(1.9%)	3(1%)	1(0.3%)	44(14.2%)
3. LC III has developmental activities to address needs of the people		0	0	40(13%)	2(0.6%)	2(0.6%)	44(14.2%)
4. Police and LC III security assurance		1(0.3%)	1(0.3%)	36(11.7%)	5(1.6%)	1(0.3%)	44(14.2%)
5. DPC and local police averts conflicts		2(0.6%)	2(0.6%)	32(10.4%)	6(1.9%)	2(0.6%)	44(14.1%)
6. LC and police manage conflicts		2(0.6%)	4(1.3%)	31(10.1%)	7(2.3%)	0	44(14.3%)
7. CID and local chief relate		5(1.6%)	4(1.3%)	30(9.7%)	5(1.6%)	0	44(14.2%)
Total		16(5%)	55(17.8%)	200(64.9%)	30(9.6%)	7(2.1%)	308(99.4%)/ 308(99.4%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.17 above, the concerns of the rural respondents include lack of awareness of the different mechanisms that exist to address security and developmental issues. Some 25 (37.3%) of the 44 respondents agreed and 2 (2.9%) strongly agreed thus, corresponds to 27(8.8%) of the total mentions. Secondly, some 29 (65.9%[9.4% of the total mentions]) acknowledge that there is a complaints' help desk at the police station in Nabbongo Sub-County. Thirdly, 40 (90.9%[13% of total mentions]) connotes that not any development activity is in place to address the social needs of the local community(ies). Fourthly, the work of the LCs in collaboration with the police to guarantee security 36 (52.2%[11.7% on overall]) are uncertain of police and LC IIIs' in security assurance within Nabbongo Sub-County. Fifthly, about 32 (46.4%[10.4% of total mentions]) of the participants indicated the existence of collaboration between the District Police Commander (DPC) and the local police officers in averting the inter-ethnic menace. Sixthly, 31 (44.9%[10.1%]) respondents were uncertain whether there exist collaboration between the village chiefs and the police. Lastly, among the aforementioned, 30 (43.5%[9.7%]) participants appreciate the CID's cooperation with the locals in resolving inter-ethnic conflict situations in Nabbongo Sub-County. This therefore shows that the local community members in Nabbongo Sub-County are uncertain of the policy implementation programs being put by the government agencies for sustainable peace besides local's needs management.

The next enquiry was to find out from the local government agencies and the people about what needs to be done to ensure the rule of law and order which contributes towards sustainable peace in Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.3.4 Recommendations for Guaranteeing the Rule of Law and Order in the Process of Building Sustainable Peace

Building sustainable peace is a process that involves many peace building activities, among which is keeping law and order. Hence, question 13 of the questionnaire to the local government agencies sought what needs to be done to guarantee the adherence to the rule of law and order. The following table captures the responses from the local government agencies.

Table 4.18 Recommendations to help in adhering to the rule of law and order

What needs to be done to adhere to the rule of Law?		Civic education	Provision of Jobs	Put more police station	Clear local land boundary	Peace Initiatives	Per centum
Responses from local government agencies	Yes	13(10.4%)	5(4%)	9(7.2%)	1(0.8%)	3(2.4%)	31(24.8%)
	No	12(9.6%)	20(16%)	16(12.8%)	24(19.2%)	22(17.6%)	94(75.2%)
Total		25(20%)	25(20%)	25(20%)	25(20%)	25(20%)	125(100%)

Source: Field Research data, July 2017

As table 4.18 shows, the local government agencies suggested five methods among which civic education 13/25(52%[104% of the total mentions]) and placing more police stations 9/25(36%[7.2% at overall]) stand out. Provision of jobs for the youth 5/25(20%4% on overall mentions) comes at the third place. These are seen as helpful elements in guaranteeing the maintenance of the rule of law as a way of addressing inter-

ethnic conflicts and promoting harmonious living among the groups in Nabbongo Sub-County.

The research data indicates that little attention is being given to local community needs in Nabbongo Sub-County. Unemployment (particularly for the youths), need for establishing more police stations, clear local boundaries in regards to allotment of land, and the need for sensitization and creating awareness on the importance of rule of law. Conscientization appears to have not been taken as important element in the management of inter-ethnic conflicts. It signifies, therefore, that the local government agencies are not in tune with the local community in dealing with local issues. This hampers inter-ethnic conflict management despite the locals' trust in the government agencies.

To this similar question on what to be done in order to guarantee the adherence of the inhabitants of Nabbongo Sub-County to the rule of law and order, the rustic respondents gave the following suggestions:

- a) **Timely response** was mentioned by 22/44 (50%) of the respondent from the rustic group who strongly recommend that the order of response timing can be a good measure for good management of conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. This indicates that the police have not been easily accessible and prompt in responding to the local conflict events. This is in tandem with responses given to question 12 of the questionnaire to the rustic respondents (see Table 4:17 above). This also explains why the local government agencies suggested more police stations as a way of maintaining law and order.

b) **Convenience of operating guidelines** (19/44 [43.2%]) was cited as one of the concerns that need to be put into consideration for inter-ethnic conflict situations. The rustic respondents are not happy with ad hoc reactionary measures by the police and other local government agencies. In an organized system of police operation, a response to a violent conflict situation ought to be in accordance with special command from the police command [police station, or police post]. The operational guidelines as put by the MIA policy framework need to serve as measure of police force. However, when the police use ad hoc operation, it leads to “paramilitary is simply derogatory rhetoric which aids” to create unruly conflict (Waddington, 1993), and in a way ends up escalating a conflict into a protracted social conflict (Azar, Jureidini & McLaurin, 1978, pp. 51 – 56). Expediency of operating guidelines is, therefore, a key factor for successful management of inter-ethnic conflicts.

c) **Community policing for service quality delivery:** For guaranteeing the rule of law and order and enhancing the duties of the local government agencies, the rustic respondents 18/44 (40.9%) suggested the value of community policing. They asked the government to involve them in the conflict management operations.

One needed to measure the level of understanding of the rural population as to whether the government has guidelines for the police to offer good service to public and to ensure that there is peace in Uganda, and Nabbongo Sub-County in particular (see question 13 of the questionnaire to the rustic respondents). The following table captures their responses.

The next aspect of the research was to find out about the overall performance of the local government authorities in Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.3.5 Overall Performance of Local Government Agencies in Managing Inter-Ethnic Conflicts (Question 14 of local government agencies)

The researcher wanted to know how the police (Uniformed Polic Officers, Local Defence Unit [LDU] and the Criminal Investigation Department [CID] and It was in the researcher's interest to find out from the local government agencies about they rate the work of police, CID and local police in inter-ethnic conflict management? and how they work closely with locals when looking for perpetrators of inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo Sub-County.

Table 4.19 Overall performance of MIA (Police, CID, and local police

Category of Array	Very poor	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Government agencies	3	3	15	4	25
Per centum	12	12	60	16	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

From the research verification in Table 4.19 above, 15 (60%) of the government agents agreed that the collaboration and services of the police force and the local police force is good, and 4 (16%) of them believed it to be excellent. About 3 (12%) and 3(12%) of the government agencies regard the collaboration and service between the police force and the local police as very poor and average respectively. All in all, 60% of the government agencies rate the performance of MIA as good.

The research findings of peoples' views on MIA local agencies, and how the people rate their performance are captured in Tables 4.20.

Table 4.20 General performance of MIA (Police, CID, and Local Police) in controlling inter-ethnic conflicts (Question 14 of the rustic group)

Category of Array	Very poor	Dismal	Average	Good	Excellent	Total
Rustic	3	-	18	21	2	44
Per centum	6.82	-	40.9	47.7	4.5	99.92

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

From the overall responses, the researcher found that 21 (47.7%) of the rustic residents see the performance of the MIA as good and 2 (4.5%) as excellent. In total, the rustic rate the performance of MIA at about 52.2%., followed by 18 (40.9%) who consider MIA's performance to be average. The most probable reason that conflicts still continue to prevail in Nabbongo Sub-County is the lack of collaboration between the MIA local officials and the local residents. It is somewhat an issue that there is a resource constraint or deprivation among the residents of Nabbongo Sub-County who belong to different ethnic communities.

4.3.6 Summary of the Data on the Level of Implementation of the Mechanisms in addressing Inter-ethnic Conflicts

In this section, considerations have been made on the compatibility of service delivery by local government agencies in comparison with the Ugandan constitution and MIA policy guidelines. The following are the researcher's assessments of undertakings and collective

dimensions expected of the local government agencies and the people of Nabbongo Sub-County.

a) The local government agencies and the people of Nabbongo Sub-County do understand the mandate of police. It was attested to by 92% of the local government agencies and 91% of the rustic groups respectively.

b) The autonomy of the local government agencies in their respective service is greatly hampered by undue interference from the central government. It is only 7/25 (28%) of the local government agencies do realize that they are autonomous in their performance.

c) According to the people of Nabbongo Sub-County, the local government agencies are appreciated by the local communities. The different dimensions of police service include: Understanding of the local issues has a score 37/44 (84%); Timely response to local calls is a concern to about 37/44 (84%); Understanding of contextual social issues affecting peace is of concern to 23/44 (52%); Convenience of police operating hours is a concern to 22/44 (50%); Confidence in addressing problems by police had a score of 34/44 (77.3%); to advise victims of inter-ethnic clashes is appreciated by 36/44 (81.8%).

d) The research confirms that the local community on average “know that adherence to policy guidelines affirmatively determines service delivery by the local government agencies to the people of Nabbongo Sub-County.

e) According to the people of Nabbongo Sub-County, recommendations for local needs management and inter-ethnic management include: Setting up organized complaints help desks/lanes is supported by 34/44 (77.3%); Ample accessibility to police stations by

complainants 16/44 (36.3%). However, about 40/44 (90.9%) of the people do not realize indispensable need for LCIII. The measures put by LCIII is also denounced by 36/44 (82%). About 32/44 (73%) are uncertain of efforts put by DPC and local police for local needs management and inter-ethnic conflicts. About 31/44 (70.5%) are uncertain of how the Local Councils (LCs) and the police can manage conflicts; and also, 30/44 (68%) of the people are uncertain of the collaboration between CID and the Local Chiefs in addressing inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo Sub-County.

f) To build a sustainable peace in Nabbongo Sub-County, the measures preferred by local government agencies include: civic education which is preferred by 13/25 (52%); the quest for more police station is preferred by 9/25 (20%), and the desire to have more job opportunities is demanded by 5/25 (20%).

The pertinent issues facing local government agencies and the people of Nabbongo Sub-County are about operations. The operations as served by the local government agencies are about being in tandem with the rule of law and MIA policy guidelines in service delivery. The objective concern for the local government agencies is to create sustainable livelihood of the different ethnic communities in Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.4 The Challenges the Ugandan Government Face in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

The researcher also sought to find out about the different challenges affecting the performance of the Ugandan government in addressing the inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. The issues in discussion are about policy implementation and compliance given by the local government authorities in addressing inter-ethnic clashes from Nabbongo Sub-County.

4.4.1 The Challenges faced by MIA in Inter-ethnic Conflicts Management

Respondents were asked to give their views on the “factors contributing to the inter-ethnic conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County.” The challenges facing the MIA in inter-ethnic conflict management were captured as represented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.21 The challenges faced by MIA in inter-ethnic conflicts management

Themes		Respondent	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	Response rate
1.	External influence supports inter-ethnicity and negative peace.	Government agencies	1(0.7%)	2(1.3%)	5(3.3%)	15(10%)	2(1.3%)	25(16.6)%
2.	Poverty rate serves to escalate inter-ethnicity.		1(0.7%)	3(2%)	1(0.7%)	12(8%)	8(5.3%)	25(16.7%)
3.	There is no proper mechanisms for allotting resources		1(0.7%)	8(5.3%)	2(1.3%)	11(7.3%)	3(2%)	25(16.6%)
4.	No proper mechanisms for addressing the claims of being original settler		1(0.7%)	11(7.3%)	1(0.7%)	9(6%)	3(2%)	25(16.7%)
5.	The police control conflicts when they occur		2(1.3%)	2(1.3%)	2(1.3%)	13(8.7%)	6(4%)	25(16.6%)
6.	Decentralization has not been fully implemented in Nabbongo		2(1.3%)	6(4%)	1(0.7%)	11(7.3%)	3(2%)	23(15.3%)
Total			8 (5.4%)	32 (21.2%)	12 (8%)	71 (47.3%)	25 (16.6%)	148 (98.5%)

Source: Field research Data, July 2017

Possible challenges to the government were provided in question 15 of the questionnaire for the government agencies to tick as Table 4.21 above shows. These six categories of challenges to the inter-ethnic conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County include the following:

The issue of external influence as a key contributing factor to inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo Sub-County was cited by 15/25 (60%) of the respondents thus, about

17/148(11.5%) of the total point outs. The field research revealed that belligerents use light weapons during clashes(guns and hand grenades) which are a preserve of government custody (Uganda National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons, 2007); (Mkutu, 2008).

The high rate of poverty was cited by 12/25 (48%[8% of the total menions]) of the respondents. According to field research, about half of the residents of Nabbongo Sub-County are unemployed, this is in tandem with The World Bank survey which ranks Uganda to be 132/196 countries facing unemployment (World Bank, 2017). And the most affected demographic group is the illiterate or unprofessional people. According to Mungyereza (2017), 23,118/174,513 (13.3%) of Bulambuli District residents are illiterate. This signifies that the only source of enrichment is peasantry life.

About 11/25 (44%[7.3% on overall]) agree that there is a lack of proper mechanisms for resource allotment (land, water, grazing zones for animals). It is difficult to justify the modalities which were followed when different ethnic communities (Iteso, Karamajong, Bagisu, Bahenyi and Sabinyi) settled in Nabbongo Sub-County. In view of comparative study, Nakapiripiriti District (Moroto) and Kween (Kapchorwa) have for a longer time undergone violent clashes than it has been with Nabbongo Sub-County.

The field research established that over 11/25 (44%[7.3% on overall]) of the respondents do not agree much, while 9/25 (36%) agree that absence of accountability for the original settlers of Nabbongo Sub-County is a challenge to conflict management. The way the police intervene in conflict issues management is said to be a success as agreed by 13/25 (52%) of the respondents.

Lastly, about 11/25 (44%[7.3% on the whole]) of the research respondents agree that the performance of a decentralized system of local governance in Nabbongo Sub-County has been unsuccessful. About 9/25 (36%) of the respondents agree that land policy in particular, among other resources management, is an issue as regards to inter-ethnic conflict management. Some 13/25 (52%) of the research field appellants appreciate that the police force is capable of managing inter-ethnic clashes whenever they occur in Nabbongo Sub-County, and decentralization, as attested to by 11/25 (44%) of the respondents, has not been successful in Nabbongo Sub-County. About 11/25 (44%) of the research shows that the lack of a proper mechanism for addressing claims for being the original settlers of Nabbongo Sub-County among the different ethnic communities residing there is not an issue.

The research, therefore, shows that the police are still capable of managing inter-ethnic clashes whenever they occurred. However, several issues such as interaction between the residents of Nabbongo Sub-County and her external relations, high poverty rate, poor resource allotment among the residents, and an unsuccessful implementation of the decentralized system of governance as aspired to by the Ugandan government, still pose a challenge in inter-ethnic conflict management in Nabbongo Sub-county.

The said factors were cited 148 times by the respondents from the local government agencies from Nabbongo Sub-County. Of these 148 mentions, 71/148 (48%) agree on the said factors as contributing to the inter-ethnic conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County. About 32/148 (21.6%) of the respondents do not agree, while 8 (5.4%) strongly disagree that there are issues which hamper performance of government agencies from service

delivery; about 12 (8.1%) shows that local authorities are uncertain about the factors which hamper the government from her service delivery.

The next interest was to find out what the local community (rustic group) itself thinks about the challenges faced in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts. The respondents were asked to tick all that they consider as challenges for the government in addressing inter-ethnic conflicts. The rustic groups' responses are recorded in Table 4.22.

Table 4. 22 The views of the people on challenges faced by MIA in inter-ethnic conflicts management

Themes		Respondent	Strongly Agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
1.	External influence (supporting ethnic vigilantes by actors outside Nabbongo Sub-County)	Rustic	7(2%)	18(5.1%)	8(2.3%)	1(0.3%)	10(2.8%)	44 (12.5%)
2.	Lack of economic welfare		13(3.7%)	20(5.7%)	1(0.3%)	10(2.8%)	-	44 (12.5%)
3.	No proper mechanisms of sharing resources		5(1.4%)	19(5.4%)	16(4.5%)	4(1.1%)	-	44 (12.4%)
4.	Uncompromising claim by groups of being original settler, hence entitlements		7(2%)	27(7.7%)	7(2%)	3(0.9%)	-	44 (12.6%)

5.	No proper mechanisms for addressing clannism impacting negatively on sharing resources		4(1.1%)	-	8(2.3%)	19(5.4%)	13(3.7%)	44 (12.5%)
6.	The police in the Sub-County can stop inter-ethnic conflicts whenever they occur		4(1.1%)	23(6.5%)	13(3.7%)	4(1.1%)	-	44 (12.4%)
7.	The issues of Land, water and grazing area are the main causes of conflicts in Nabbongo		2(0.6%)	2(0.6%)	9(2.6%)	27(7.7%)	4(1.1%)	44 (12.6%)
8.	DPC and Local Council officials are not attending to local issues as well as the existence of infighting		3(0.9%)	13(3.7%)	19(5.4%)	9(2.6%)	-	44 (12.5%)
Total mentions			45(12.8%)	122(34.7%)	81(23%)	77(21.9%)	27(7.7%)	352(99.8%) 352(100.1%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

Question 15 of the rural respondents had nine possible concerns (see Table 4.22 above) in regards to challenges for the government to inter-ethnic conflicts management. Different views were raised from the rural respondents, as sought by the researcher on the main challenges to the management or settlement of inter-ethnic conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County:

- i. **The claim of being original settlers** by the different ethnic communities in Nabbongo (wanting to have the right of ownership and control of the area) is expressed by 27/44 (62.4%) of the rural respondents thus, about 27/352(7.7%) of the total mentions. This is a concern which the government should revisit. There are different ethnic communities including the Bagisu, Karamajong, Teso, Bahenyi and Sabinyi who consider Nabbongo Sub-County as haven for settlement.
- ii. **Lack of economic welfare** is the second significant factor as expressed by 20/44 (45%[5.7% of the total mentions]) of the respondents that causes inter-ethnic conflicts, hence a challenge to the government in addressing the conflicts in Nabbongo. - It is in tandem with the research report by Mungyereza (2017), that peasantry as a tradition for residents of Nabbongo Sub-County leaves a lot to be desired in the economic livelihood of the people of Nabbongo Sub-County. The residents of Nabbongo Sub-County have no formal employment. This makes it imperative that the residents seek for whichever other means to survive. It is besides the view that members of different ethnic communities easily clash due to the absence of a stable baseline to live on. Addressing economic underdevelopment, therefore, is a significant factor for the government in meaningfully managing the conflicts.
- iii. **Lack of proper mechanisms** for sharing resources as a means of enrichment also leave a lot to be desired. About 19/44 (43.2%[5.4% on overall]) of the respondents agree that there is lack of proper procedures and modalities for accessibility to different resources, including the pronounced government

economic empowerment as a focus of decentralization. This, therefore, shows that besides natural resources, not many residents of Nabbongo Sub-County have realized allocation of government economic and other resources as stipulated in the decentralization programme.

- iv. External influence.** According to the field research, about 18/44 (40.9%[5.1%at large]) of the rustic respondents agreed, while 7/44 (15.5%[2% in wholesome]) strongly agreed that external influence contributed to inter-ethnic conflicts. Nevertheless, 8(18.2%[2.3% of total mentions]) were uncertain while 10 (22.7%[2.8%]) completely disregarded outside encouragement as a major issue affecting inter-ethnic conflict management. It is important to note, however, that external influence(s) is one of the factors which inevitably fuels inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County. It is, for example, the most likely source of different weapons used during uprisings (Mukutu, 2008). Some of the foreigners who travel to Moroto and Napapolokokyo in particular in search of minerals carry with them bullets which they exchange with gold from Karamajong (Office of the Prime Minister, 2007). Nakapiripirit is in proximity to Nabbongo Sub-County.
- v. Clannism.** On the question of whether there was proper mechanism of addressing clannism and human settlement, about 19/44 (43%[5.4% on overall]) were uncertain while 13/44 (30%[3.7% of total menions]) of the respondents did not consider this as an issue, unlike 4/44 (9% [2.6%]) of the respondents who strongly agree. This signifies that the issue of clannism is not a major cause of negative ethnicity in Nabbongo Sub-County.

- vi. **Land resource management.** On the issue of land, water, and areas for grazing animals among other resources usage, about 27/44 (61.3%[7.7% of total mentions]) of the respondents do not consider these as major causes of negative ethnicity in Nabbongo Sub-County. This is because, much as poor economic enrichment is an issue, not many members of the local community consider land and water resource as a basis for economic well-being.
- vii. **The government agents.** On the question as to whether the police and other local authorities attend to developmental needs in Nabbongo Sub-County, about 19/44 (43% [5.4% on overall]) of the respondents duly agree that the developmental trend in Nabbongo Sub-County is in disarray in regards to the locals' needs. This is probably due to the top-down leadership as practiced by government agents in the Sub-County.
- viii. The research found out, however, that the police force was capable of successfully averting conflict eventualities. From the rustic respondents, some 23 (52.3%[6.5% of the total mentions]) agreed and 4(9.1%[1.1% on overall]) strongly agreed. This, therefore, shows that there are different factors which require the attention of the government of Uganda in order to completely avert conflict situations. It is now upon the local government agencies to address the social issues (see Table 4.6; Table 4.17) which leads to emergency of inter-ethnic protracted social conflict in Nabbongo Sub-County
- ix. The research shows that the DPC, in collaboration with local authorities, is in disarray. Although 19 (43.2%(5.4% of the total mentions)) were doubtful and 9 (20.45%[2.6% on overall]) of the respondents had opposing views on the

existence of a mutual collaboration between the DPC and local authorities in resolving inter-ethnic conflicts, 13 (40%) disagreed. In essence, collaboration between local government authorities, including the DPC, left a lot to be desired as regards to inter-ethnic conflict management. One participant strongly agreed that collaboration between the DPC and local authorities was an issue.

In summary, there are a number of factors hampering performance of MIA in Uganda, as attested from Nabbongo Sub-County. Economic factors was also upheld by 18 (40.9%[5.1% of the point outs]) who agreed and 13 (30%[3.7% taken as a whole]) who strongly agreed from the rustic group. Furthermore, there is lack of proper mechanisms for land management, that is, allotment and authenticity of ownership. It was a concern to 19 (43%[5.4% of the point outs]) of the rustic group who agree and 15 (34.1%[4.3% of the point outs]) who strongly agreed. Additionally, external influence was cited by 18 (40.9%[5.1% on overall]) of the rustic group who agreed and 17 (36%[4.8% on overall]) of them strongly agreed. On the issue of whether the police are able to stop inter-ethnic clashes in the event of occurrence, Although the research revealed that the police can duly stop conflicts when they can emerge, dynamism of security and its effects on the overall performance of MIA is an issue which requires more attention by the MIA.

The next aspect of the researcher's concern was about the dynamism of security realities and different weaponry, besides new entrants, as a concern for de-escalating and avoiding inter-ethnic conflict occurrence.

4.4.2 Dynamism of Security Realities affect Service Delivery of Government Agents

The field research question sought for the responses from the local government agencies on whether “dynamism of insecurity and its realities affect service delivery by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA).” The field research responses are provided in a descriptive structure represented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Whether dynamism of security affects inter-ethnic conflicts by MIA

Response	Highly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Highly Disagree	Total
	3	18	3	1	-	25
Per centum	12	72	12	4	-	100

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

Dynamisms of conflict nature: About 18/25 (72%) agreed and 9/25 (20.4%) of the respondents highly agreed despite the fact that 12 (27%) were uncertain among the government agencies on the issue of dynamism of conflict scenario in Nabbongo Sub-County. The dynamic nature of conflict occurrence is a major challenge to government agencies as far as inter-ethnic conflict management from Nabbongo Sub-County goes.

The researcher’s next question was to the people on whether new weapons and different people who join the inter-ethnic conflict situation can pose a challenge to inter-ethnic communities’ and local government agencies in Uganda.

4.4.3 Different Tactics, Weapons, and New Entrants Among Warriors Affect Service Delivery by the Government Agencies

Another question to the research respondents sought the views of the people on whether in “Nabbongo Sub-County, the different tactics, weapons used and new people who join the ethnic warring groups affect service delivery by the government and the police service in particular.” The field research data is represented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 The view on new tactics, weapons, and new entrants among warriors affect local government service delivery in inter-ethnic conflict management

Category of Array	Highly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Highly Agree	Total	Per centum
Rustic	1	5	10	14	15	44	64%
Total	2	5	12	32	18	69	100

Source: Field research Data, July 2017

As shown in Table 4.24, the respondents were duly concerned about how the different tactics employed in the conflict, the weaponry used, and the new adversaries who join the clashes greatly pose a challenge to conflict management by MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County. From the rustic group of respondents, a low figure of the combination of “highly disagree” (2/69 [2.9%]) and “disagree” (5/69 [7.25%]), compared to the high figure of the combination of “highly agree” (18/69 [26%]) and “agree” (32/69 [46.4%]), confirm that the insecurity dynamism has impacted negatively and significantly on the MIA’s service delivery. However, 13/69 (18.8%) are not sure whether the insecurity dynamism impacted much on the MIA’s ability to deliver services to the people.

Since the response to question 16 indicates that there exists insecurity dynamism in that the new tactics, weapons, and new entrants among warriors affect local government service delivery in inter-ethnic conflict management in the Sub-County, one can conclude that protracted social conflict situation exists in Nabbongo defying the government ability to control or manage the situation. Question 17 (an open-ended question), then, sought to harness recommendations that can help address the slippery inter-ethnic conflicts. The findings are provided in the following analysis.

4.4.4 Recommendations for Inter-ethnic Conflict De-escalation and Avoidance

At the climax of this research, it was deemed necessary to find out from the people on what needs to be done to stop inter-ethnic violence from recurring in Nabbongo Sub County, and Uganda at large. The responses are captured in Table 4.24 below.

Table 4. 25 Recommendations for what needs to be done to stop inter-ethnic conflicts and from re-occurring in Uganda

Category of the Array	Civic Education	Land Resource Allocation	Management Measures	Traditional conflict Management
Rustic	13	13	7	26
Government agencies	15	6	-	10
	28 (40.6%)	19 (27.5%)	7 (10.1%)	36 (52.2%)

Source: Field Research Data, July 2017

About 90 mentions in total as shown in table 4.25, the mechanism recommended by the different respondents during the field research were combined to form other elements: fostering civic education, instituting land boundaries management policies, instituting locally applicable policies, and embracing traditional methods of conflict resolution. The most favoured recommendation (52.2%) was the use of traditional conflict management methods, such as inter-ethnic dialogue and consensus, followed by ‘civic education’ (40.6%). “Different communities need to respect other ethnic communities from around Nabbongo Sub-County” (Questionnaire for the local government agents, respondents No: 37).

The call for the use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms is more mentioned by the rustic respondents (26/44 [59.1%]) than the government agencies (10/25 [40%]). The aspect of civic education is more emphasised by the government agencies (15/25 [60%]) than the rustic respondents (13/44 [29.5%]). Another 29.5% (13/44) of the rustic respondents and 14.2% (6/25) of government agencies suggested instituting land boundaries management policies which underscore the importance of collaborative engagement between the government and people. Instituting locally applicable policies was suggested by about 15.9% (7/44) of the rustic respondents alone.

All in all, the key pertinent solutions as proposed by the research participants included:

- a) Civic education, adhering to the constitution as per the law established in Uganda, and the by-laws from Bulambuli Local Government.
- b) Traditional methods of conflict management. The aforesaid were not supported by most of the research participants. The traditional means was considered by 26

(59.1%) of the rustic respondents, and 10 (40%) of the government agencies group.

Scholarly work by Azar (1978; 1999), in his theory of protracted social conflict, underlined one or more of the four preconditions (communal content, developmental needs, nature of state, and external linkage) that account for conflict protraction. Unless they are addressed, it would be futile to think of resolving, or at least attenuating, the conflict. As the analysis has indicated, although in a different context of intensity, all the four Azar's preconditions exist in Nabbongo Sub-County, explaining why the inter-ethnic conflicts there do not seem to end despite the different mechanisms the government has been applying. The ethnic nature of the conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County pertains to communal content; underdevelopment/poverty relates to developmental needs; top-down approach in addressing conflicts; the absence of the meaningful rule of law; meaningful democratic institutions; lack of accountability and transparency – hence, bad governance – reflect the nature of government (authoritarian and non-responsive to the needs of the people); and finally, the presence of support to armed vigilantes of the ethnic groups from actors outside Nabbongo Sub-County can relate to external linkage. This indicates a complex nature of conflict sources within Nabbongo Sub-County which can be a great challenge to address, unless the government proactively engages with the people, dialogue and works with the people, and addresses the real issues.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the research findings, conclusion and recommendations for further investigation(s). This thesis (Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Management of Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Uganda: A Case Study of Nabbongo Sub-County) was set out with three key research questions.

5.1 Summary of the Research Findings

The following is a presentation of the summary of the findings in the order of the research questions.

5.1.1 Bio-Data

- a) In regards to the bio-data of the research respondents, most respondents from the research field were male. Among the different communities which live in Nabbongo Sub-County (Teso, Bagisu, Sabinyi, Karamajong and Bakenyi), women are not allowed to speak when men (elders) are discussing pertinent issues of social concern such as security.
- b) Most of the research respondents have attained secondary level of education. Education to most communities in Nabbongo Sub-County became be a

resourceful venture in the early 1990s. It also emerged that the demographic group which greatly participates and causes havoc during inter-ethnic clashes belong to the age group of 18 – 30 years.

- c) The occupation of the respondents were farmers, teachers, students, religious leaders, an accountant and a nurse. The reason being that the main source of enrichment in Nabbongo Sub-County is peasant farming.

5.1.2 The Government Mechanisms Applied in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts

According to Azar (1978), mentions the issues of bad governance as one of the issues which attests to underdevelopment, as some of the issues leading to PSC and lack of inclusivity.

The research established that there are inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo-Sub-County which is in Bulambuli District. The same negative ethnicity occurs in the neighbouring districts of Nakapiripirit and Kween.

- a) The causes of negative ethnicity are many, including external influence, poor management of land policies such as land ownership, and unmet social needs for the local communities. These fall in the category of developmental needs of the theory of protracted social conflict.
- b) There are different mechanisms applied in the management of negative ethnicity. Firstly, the local government agencies use a top-down approach. The local communities have no room for participation in crafting policies and regulations

for inter-ethnic conflict management. Although civic education is said to be one of the key modalities for sensitizing the public and therein police operations by decentralization programme, very little has been shown in this research. Citizens' participation as envisioned in the Constitution of Uganda 2005, Chapter 20 (a-f) is not exercised in profiling the local communities as regards to police force and its operations.

- c) The policy mechanisms as applied by the local government agencies do not fully exploit the policies recommended by decentralization.
- d) The government agencies used for promoting harmonious living and development among communities in Nabbongo Sub-County include the police force and the Local Defence Forces. The collaboration which takes place with the local community is a command based (top-down-approach).
- e) The mechanisms for peace building include ensuring that there is rule of law among the local communities. Using the Local Defence Forces is preferred while very little attention is given to the art of community policing. Little attention and participation is, therefore, accorded to local citizens.

Different considerations are being put into perspective, such as putting up more police stations, putting up clear boundaries and peace caravans to conscientize the locals about living at peace with others.

5.1.3 Congruency between the Mechanisms applied in Nabbongo Sub-County and MIA's Policies of Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Uganda

- a) The local community and government agents affirmatively understand the role of the police force in inter-ethnic conflict management. The constitutive mandate of the police is to keep law and order within the local community.
- b) The quality of performance of police due to autonomy of service delivery is not realized by the local community members. It is an issue of concern in Nabbongo Sub-County. The police regulatory framework determines its performance by the satisfaction of the citizens. Although most members of the local community are unaware of policy regulations and reporting guidelines as a dictate for service delivery, the government agencies fully understand the policy regulations. The findings show that its full application is not witnessed by the local communities.
- c) The MIA policy guidelines are set to ensure that every member of the police force serves to stop insecurity by all means, and maintain law and order within civil communities. The MIA local agents also serve to protect property and life. These are inscribed in the MIA corporate policy (Uganda Police Act, 2006). The research established that the MIA attends to local issues, that there is timely response by the local police who are supported by the Local Defence Unit; the operating hours of the police and local government authorities are convenient for service delivery, although a number of respondents did not agree with the view that the MIA is attentive to local issues as well as to the timeliness of the operating hours of the police. This is why some residents of Nabbongo Sub-

County are not impressed with the MIA's performance, and in particular, the local government agents.

d) The different measures used for peace building and to apprehend perpetrators:

The police are mandated to serve according to the decentralization system of governance in Uganda. Different peace building initiatives as presumably applied by the local government agencies were cited. The locals have to adhere to the rule of law at all times; the local community policing units are not effective enough although they are operational; and the use of a spy-network (informers) is among the key options which the police use in the search for perpetrators of negative ethnicity.

e) Respondents recommended some measures for the civil community and to promote orderliness and by reduce incidences of negative ethnicity. These policy recommendations include: putting up clear land demarcations and ownership, civic education, and establishing more local police stations and peace caravans. There is also a necessity for creating job opportunities for members of the different ethnic communities.

The research output shows that a number of Ugandans, particularly those from the marginalised communities, are illiterate, which makes it difficult for them to partake in formal employment.

f) On the question of whether the police have guidelines for ample service delivery to the local communities in Nabbongo Sub-County, the research found that the

government of Uganda has established different guidelines for the police and the MIA. However, given the inter-ethnic conflict situation, there seems to be a slack between what is constituted and aligned in the MIA policies and overall service delivery. The following include police service guidelines as provided for in the Constitution of Uganda, 1995, Chapter 12, article 212:

The functions of the Uganda Police Force shall include the following: (a) to protect life and property; (b) to preserve law and order; (c) to prevent and detect crime; and (d) to cooperate with the civilian authority and other security organs established under this Constitution and with the population generally.

- g) The research reveals that there are modalities for the MIA and the local government administration for inter-ethnic conflict management, for example, civic education. It emerged that a number of Ugandans do not know the role either of the police or of other authorities in local administration. This accounts for the fact that the local communities in Uganda do not perceive the police as a means to conflict resolution.
- h) The police and their collaboration with LC officers are in position to provide security for the local community. Additionally, the DPCs need to support their local officers for service delivery management. Lastly, the police force, as supported by the CID, has the mandate of tracking down perpetrators of inter-ethnic conflicts.

5.1.4 Overall performance of MIA (police, CID and local administration)

Participants in the research consider the different entities which are operating under the MIA to be, on average, good. It is upon the MIA, therefore, to check on the conflicting elements among the different ethnic communities in Uganda. Different communities seem to be having poorly closed past conflicts which have left grudges.

5.1.5 The Challenges the Ugandan Government Face in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

A number of challenges faced by the Ugandan local government agencies in managing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County were cited.

- a) Efficiency in service delivery in any government discipline entails individuals' zeal for performance, and to some extent, an organization's citizenship behaviour. One of the sources of protracted social conflicts is issues to do with legitimacy. The economic livelihood of the different ethnic communities from Nabbongo Sub-County leaves a lot to be desired as the only source of enrichment is peasantry life. Additionally, there is a lack of proper mechanisms for land allotment. A particular concern is the youths and young adults as exemplified with the issue of unemployment (World Bank 2017) and also their taking the lead in inter-ethnic clashes (URN, 2011). The local government agencies need to proactively address the issue of service delivery in collaboration with the local communities' leadership.

- b) According to the rustic respondents, different issues were cited for being the major causes of the conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County. These include: strife resulting from the desire for recognition as the original inhabitants in Nabbongo Sub-County; poor economic means of livelihood; unsound means of resource sharing; foreign influences which inevitably fuel the conflict; the issues of land ownership; and lack of attention to locals' developmental needs in Nabbongo Sub-County. There is need for a policies' implementation commission that looks into the negative impact of ethnic identity. The focal point is to advise the national government on social cultural diversities. This will make people realize their cultural identity.
- c) Although the police seem to be in a position to stop the violence, they are unable to attain successful conflict closure, thus many conflicting events are precipitated by unresolved queries. The conflict situations are usually handled when they have already escalated, because very little is done to resolve the inter-ethnic conflict situations in Nabbongo Sub-County at their latent stage.
- d) As a policy initiative, the office of the District Police Commander seems not to be proactively serving its official mandate. It was noted from the research that the Central Government Representative (CGR), including the DPC beside other local government authorities, are not performing their tasks collaboratively. Local authorities derive their vigour from the CGR. Although the rustic citizens from the different inter-ethnic communities assume the local government agencies adhere to

the policy guidelines put by the MIA, the situation of prolonged conflicts indicate dismal performance.

- e) Dynamism of insecurity is a challenge to the performance of local government agents in the Sub-County. One can conclude, therefore, that conflict exists in Nabbongo Sub-County, defying the government ability to control or manage the situation. The government agencies need to be aware of inter-ethnic strife, even in the absence of observable aggressive conflict scenarios.
- f) The recommendations for de-escalating inter-ethnic conflict situations include the practice of traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution (inter-ethnic dialogue and consensus), sensitization and civic education, and clearly applicable mechanisms of land ownership. It is also important for the different ethnic communities to be in solidarity with one another, and with the local government agencies.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the research analysis, there is a prevalence of the pre-conditions of Azar's Theory of Protracted Social Conflict (e.g., identity needs, developmental needs, governance issues and external linkages) that account for the prolonged nature of inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County of Uganda, and indeed, throughout Uganda. The conflicts have been ongoing with dire effects on Ugandans, and in particular, north-

eastern Uganda where Nabbongo Sub-County is located. The field research data confirms the existence of ongoing conflicts as the respondents affirmed at the rate of 94% (65/69).

There are different causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda. According to the research responses gathered from the field research in Nabbongo Sub-County, the following are the causes of inter-ethnic conflict in the order of the frequency with which they are mentioned:

- (i) Land and boundaries management (a governance issue) is of great concern to the conflicting parties.
- (ii) Lack of respect for socio-cultural divisions and artefacts among the different ethnic communities (communal content).
- (iii) Unmet needs of the local community members (developmental needs).
- (iv) External influences on members of the different cultural communities (external linkage) and also lack of coordination between government policies and local authorities on the ground. These reveal that the complex nature of the conflicts at the Sub-County accounts for the protraction of the conflicts.

5.3 Recommended Solution for Inter-ethnic Communities' Harmonious livelihood

The researcher recommends that the performance of the MIA should be evaluated proactively, based on the quality of governance and addressing of the developmental needs of the different ethnic communities in Uganda. The different means, such as use of force as applied by the police, does not guarantee peace for the different local ethnic community members. There is need for re-evaluation of cultural diversities and their administrative nature as practiced by different ethnic communities. Members of the different ethnic communities need to be confined to developmental associations together with religious institutions including the Church as a way of embracing brotherhood of mankind.

The issue of land ownership among different ethnic communities requires attention. Different ethnic communities are not the original members to this contemporary settlement which is in Nabbongo Sub-County. Different measures need to be constituted by the government in ensuring that people have means of authentically owning the land where they stay and use.

Socio-cultural diversities are not being given due reverence by members of the different communities in Nabbongo Sub-County. It is important that different ethnic communities protect their cultural ethos. And therein respect rites of different ethnic communities. Different ethnic communities need to preserve their cultural artefacts for

the good of norming. Aggressive behaviour needs to be regulated by the rule of law as well as by cultural rites.

Inter-ethnic conflicts arise due to economic hardships (unmet needs). Some people resort to forcing others out of their communities so as to make an expansion for lucrative living, for example, creating more space for farming. Most communities in Nabbongo Sub-County have unpromising sources of economic enrichment, thus enormous pressure is on the limited available resources.

Lack of proper collaboration between the CGR/Chief administrative Officers and local authorities leaves a lot to be desired. The research recommends that, as a management initiative, local government agencies need to regulate their operations by way of quality circle. Local authorities need to evaluate their performance in the light of the central government policies and the constitution of Uganda. Thereafter, support should be sought from higher authorities. No external support should be accepted without proper assessment regarding its overall impact.

Different strategies have to be sought for inter-ethnic conflict management. Besides making arrests, and emphasis on keeping law and order, policy regulations need to be enforced in the light of human dignity and integrity of cultural values. There is a slack between policy guidelines put by the MIA and the reality on the ground of the local communities.

The research further recommends that the government needs to devise changes in their approach in inter-ethnic conflict management. The top-down approach seems to be

authoritarian and not participatory as envisaged in the Constitution of Uganda 1995, Chapter 12, 212 (d).

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

The research showed that performance of the MIA initiatives was on average good. The police are able to stop and de-escalate any form of violence. However, it was not clear why it is only in specific regions in the country, including North-Eastern Uganda and the surrounding regions of Bulambuli District where conflicts are perpetually occurring.

The evaluation of the MIA and her performance was universally covered by this study. It is unknown how the Central Government Representatives (CGR) evaluate their performance. It is not clear how reconstruction of policies (developmental policy designs) can be proactively done during MIA policy implementation for the good of local service quality delivery.

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APPENDICES 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

My name is Joseph Nabende, a Masters of Arts student at The Hekima Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations of The Catholic University of Eastern Africa. Currently, since producing a research thesis is an integral part of the requirements for the degree of Masters in the Institution, I am undertaking a research on “The Ministry of Internal Affairs and management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda: A case of Nabbongo Sub-county, Bulambuli District.”

The objective of this study is purely to provide the researcher with information for academic purposes. I am requesting for your kindness in responding to the questions below which will help me acquire relevant materials for the thesis. The information provided to this questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential. Thanks in advance for your support.

Contact Name: Nabende Joseph

Email: joseph.nabende@hekima.ac.ke

Cell: +254 724 523 036

Questions

Please read the questions below and give your answers by putting a tick against the statement that you agree with or by giving your views in the spaces provided. Please do not write your name or identification numbers on this questionnaire.

A. Bio Data

1. Gender: Male []; Female []
2. What is your age? 18-30 []; 31-40 []; 41-50 []; Over 50 years []
3. Your educational level:
Primary []; Secondary []; College diploma []; University []
4. Your current occupation:

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B. The Mechanisms that Have Been Applied in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts by MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County

5. Are there inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo area?
Yes []; No []
- a. If “yes”, what causes them? Please provide all the causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in the order of importance?

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b. Please provide the modalities by which inter-ethnic conflicts are managed in Nabbongo area?

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6. Do you agree that MIA’s policy regulations and reporting guidelines determine the government’s service quality in Uganda?

Yes []; NO []

If your answer to the above question is “Yes” to what extent?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| A. Larger extent | [] | D. Small extent | [] |
| B. Large extent | [] | E. Smaller extent | [] |
| C. Average | [] | | |

7. The following are the government’s mechanisms used for peace building in Nabbongo Sub-County (Please tick all that apply in Nabbongo Sub-County)

- Police administration []

- Local defence forces []
- Local defence units []
- Collaborative community service []: to give an illustration-----

- Others []; please describe:

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8. What ways does the government use for building peaceful and harmonious communities in Nabbongo Sub-County?

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C. Congruency between the Mechanisms that have been applied in Nabbongo Sub-County and the MIA's policy of Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts?

9. Do you understand the mandate of the police in inter-ethnic conflict management?

Yes []; No []

10. The autonomy of service delivery and management by the local administration has affected service quality of the MIA during inter-ethnic civil conflicts. What is your reaction to this statement?

- a) Highly agree ☐ d) Disagree ☐
b) Agree ☐ e) Highly disagree ☐
c) Neutral ☐

11. Policy regulations and reporting guidelines determine service quality delivery by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Nabbongo Sub-County. What is your reply to this statement?

- a) Larger extent ☐ d) Small extent ☐
b) Large extent ☐ e) Smaller extent ☐
c) Average ☐

12. In the table below, please fill in your remarks against the activities in terms strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree or N/A (for not applicable).

Activities	Remarks	Comments
1. Police is very much engaged in controlling vigilantes groups in Nabbongo Sub-county.		
2. There is a well-managed police station at Nabbongo Sub-County.		
3. LC III addresses the developmental needs of the locals in Nabbongo Sub-County.		
4. The Police and LC III guarantee the security of Nabbongo Sub-County.		

5. The District Police Commander leads police officers in averting occurrence and re-occurrence of inter-ethnic clashes.		
6. The village LC chiefs cooperate with police in averting occurrence and re-occurrence of inter-ethnic clashes.		
7. The criminal investigation department (CID) of police work closely with locals when looking for perpetrators of inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo Sub-County.		

13. In your own view, what do you think needs to be done for the people and the local administration of Nabbongo Sub-County to adhere to the rule of law and order?

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14. In Nabbongo Sub-County, how would you rate the work of police, CID and local police in inter-ethnic conflict management?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) Excellent | ☐ | d) Poor | ☐ |
| b) Good | ☐ | e) Very poor | ☐ |
| c) Average | ☐ | | |

D. The Challenges the Ugandan Government Face in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

15. In the following table, please fill in your remarks with regards to the factors contributing to the inter-ethnic conflict situation in Nabbongo Sub-County in terms of agree, strongly agree, disagree, and strongly disagree or uncertain.

Challenges	Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. There is external influence that supports different ethnic communities towards negative peace					
2. Poverty rate is a contributing Factor for escalation of inter-ethnic conflict					
3. There are no proper mechanisms for allotting original ethnic locality and					
4. The Police control conflict situations in case it occurs					
5. Decentralization has not been fully implemented locally in Nabbongo					

16. The dynamism of insecurity and its realities affect service delivery by the ministry of internal affairs (MIA). What is your reaction to this statement?

- a) Highly agree []; c) Neutral []; e) Highly disagree []
b) Agree []; d) Disagree [];

17. What are the management factors or mechanisms that you think needed to be given attention to enhance service delivery of the MIA in Uganda?

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Thank you greatly

APPENDICES II: A QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RUSTIC RESPONDENTS

My name is Joseph Nabende, a Masters of Arts student at The Hekima Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations of The Catholic University of Eastern Africa. Currently, since producing a research thesis is an integral part of the requirements for the degree of Masters in the Institution, I am undertaking a research on “The Ministry of Internal Affairs and management of inter-ethnic conflicts in Uganda: A case of Nabbongo Sub- county, Bulambuli District.”

The objective of this study is purely to provide the researcher with information for academic purposes. I am requesting for your kindness in responding to the questions below which will help me acquire relevant materials for the thesis. The information provided to this questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential. Thanks in advance for your support.

Contact Name: Nabende Joseph

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Cell: +254 724 523 036

QUESTIONS

A. Bio Data

1. Gender: Male []; female []
2. What is your age? 18-30 []; 31-40 []; 41-50 []; Over 50 years []

3. Your educational level:

a) Primary [];

b) Secondary [];

c) Others. Please specify.....

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4. Your current occupation:

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B. The Mechanisms that Have Been Applied in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts by

MIA in Nabbongo Sub-County

5. Are there inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo area?

Yes []; No []

a. If “yes”, If inter-ethnic conflicts exist, what causes them? Please provide all the causes

of inter-ethnic conflicts in the order of importance?

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b. Please provide different ways the inter-ethnic conflicts have been managed so far in
Nabbongo area?

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6. Do you understand the way the government agents (e.g., local security and government
administration forces) operate in managing inter-ethnic conflicts whenever it occurs in
Nabbongo Sub-County?

Yes [☐]; No [☐]

If “Yes”, please explain

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7. To prevent inter-ethnic clashes and for extensive security evaluation, does the police

involve the local government and residents within Nabbongo Sub-County?

Yes []; No []

If “yes” to the above question how often?

Very often []; Often []; Not often []

8. What are the channels that the police follow to arrest perpetrators of the inter-ethnic conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County?

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C. Congruency between the Mechanisms that have been applied in Nabbongo Sub-County and the MIA’s policy of Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts?

9. The work of police is to keep law and order, and to prevent inter-ethnic clashes.

Yes []; No []

10. To the following questions in the table, please fill in your view in the Remarks column in terms of agree, strongly agree, disagree, strongly disagree or uncertain.

Empathy Dimension	Remarks
1. Police and the government (the entire team of the Ministry of Internal Affairs[MIA])listen carefully to inter-ethnic local issues	
2. Police respond on time to incidences of inter-ethnic conflicts.	
3. Police understand the specific social issues affecting peace and stability of Nabbongo Sub-County.	
4. The operating hours of Police are convenient for their attention to the public in Nabbongo Sub-County.	
5. I will continue to call on police for any incidence of insecurity in Nabbongo Sub-County and its surrounding.	
6. I will advise other victims of insecurity to report to police.	

10b. If you have any comment to your replies in the table above, please write them here:

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11a. In the table below, please give your remarks against the mentioned activities in terms of strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree or N/A for not applicable.

Activities	Remarks	Comments
1. Police is easily reached by victims of vigilantes groups in Nabbongo Sub-county.		
2. There are many available police personnel plus good complainants' reception at police stations in Nabbongo Sub-County.		
3. LC III has mechanisms to address developmental needs (e.g., coordinating NGOs' activities, education: recommending bursaries for needy youths, recommending mechanisms for dealing with local issues) at Nabbongo Sub-County.		
4. The Police and LC III guarantees the security of Nabbongo Sub-County.		
5. The District Police Commander leads police officers in stopping occurrence and re-occurrence of inter-ethnic clashes.		
6. The village LC chiefs cooperate with police in stopping occurrence and re-occurrence of inter-ethnic clashes.		
7. The criminal investigation department (CID) of police		

work closely with locals when looking for perpetrators of inter-ethnic clashes in Nabbongo Sub-County.		
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11b. If you have any comments to your rating in the table above, please write express it
here:

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12. In your own view, what do you think needs to be done for the people and the local
administration of Nabbongo Sub-County to adhere to the rule of law and order?

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13. What is your reaction to the statement that the government has guidelines for the
police to offer good service to public and to ensure that there is peace in Uganda? Please
tick the one that expresses your reaction.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Larger extent | ☐ | d) Small extent | ☐ |
| b) Large extent | ☐ | e) Smaller extent | ☐ |

c) Average []

f) No guidelines exist []

14. In Nabbongo Sub-County, how do you rate the activities of police in controlling inter-ethnic conflicts?

a) Excellent []

d) Dismal []

b) Good []

e) Very poor []

c) Average []

D. The Challenges the Ugandan Government Face in Managing Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nabbongo Sub-County

15. Using the scale rating from ‘Strongly agree to strongly disagree provided in the table below, please tick the cells that express your opinion on each of the eight challenges.

Challenges	Strongly	Agree	Uncertain	Disagree	Strongly
1. There are people from outside Nabbongo Sub-County who assist different ethnic					
2. The Karamajong, Teso, Bahenyi Bagisu, and Sabinyi normally clash due to lack of economic welfare.					
3. There are no proper mechanisms for getting land, water, and grazing areas,					
4. Different ethnic communities have uncompromising claim for originale e.g., local entitlement especially young					

5. There are no proper mechanisms for addressing clannism and human settlement e.g., some clans do not have					
6. Police in Nabbongo Sub-County can stop tribal clashes whenever it occurs.					
7. The issue of land, water and grazing zones is the main cause of inter-ethnic					
8. The district police commander and local council officials are not attending to					

16. In Nabbongo Sub-County, the different tactics, weapons used and new people who join the ethnic warring groups affect service delivery by the government and the police.

Give your view as appropriate?

a) Highly agree ☐ c) Neutral ☐ e) Highly disagree

☐

b) Agree ☐ d) Disagree ☐

17. In your view, what do you think needs to be done to stop conflicts and in particular inter-ethnic violence from re-occurring in Nabbongo Sub County, and Uganda at large?.....

Thank you.

APPENDICES III: RECOMMENDATION FOR RESEARCH PERMIT



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HIPSIR | HEKIMA INSTITUTE OF PEACE STUDIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

To: Whom it May Concern

Date: June 27, 2017

Our ref: Our ref: 1/064/Dir/HIPSIR

RE: RESEARCH PERMIT

This is to confirm that **Nabende Joseph** is a student at Hekima Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations (HIPSIR), Hekima University College a constituent college of Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA). Nabende is pursuing an MA degree in Peace Studies and International Relations and is required to undertake a field research. His research is entitled: **Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Management of Interethnic Conflicts in Uganda: A Case Study of Nabbongo Sub-County**

The Ethics Committee at Hekima University College has found no serious ethical issues to prevent this research from taking place.

I would appreciate if you can approve Nabende's research and issue him with a research permit.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Dr. Elias Omondi Opongo, SJ
Director, Institute of Peace Studies and International Relations



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APPENDICES IV: PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT ETHNIC
COMMUNITIES IN NABBONGO SUB-COUNTY



APPENDICES V: PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICT SITUATION IN UGANDA (E.G., Nabbongo Sub-Sub-County, Kween, and Bundibugyo)



