

## **Annexe 2**

# **SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION RESEARCH IN THE BORDER AREAS OF UGANDA**

**A CASE STUDY OF WEST NILE DISTRICTS OF ARUA  
YUMBE, MOYO AND NEBBI BY CEFORD**

**NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 2002**

## ACRONYMS.

AAH	Action Africa Haile
ADEO	Africa Development Emergency Organisation
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
AK47	Alexander Kalasnoskov 47 assault riffle
BAT	British American Tobacco
BISO	Border internal security organization
CEFORD	Community empowerment for rural development
CoU	Church of Uganda
CP	central police
DISO	District internal security orgnization
DPC	District police commander
DRC	Democratic republic of Congo
GISO	Gombolola internal security organisation
H/Q	Headquarter
IO	Intelligence Officer
LAP	Local administrative police
LC	Local council
LDU	Local defence unit
LMG	Light machine gun
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
Lt	Lieutenant
NGO	Non Governmental organization
NRA	National resistance army
OC	Officer in charge
PPU	Presidential Protection Unit
RDC	Resident district commissioner
Rtd	Retired
S/C	Sub county
SISO	Sector Internal Security Officer
SMG	Sub machine gun
SPC	Special police constable
SPLA\M	Sudan people's liberation army/movement
SSI	Semi structured interview
T.C	Trading center/Town council
TPDF	Tanzanian People's Defence Forces
UCB	Uganda Commercial Bank
UNLA	Uganda national Liberation army
UNRF	Uganda national rescue front
UPDF	Uganda people defence force
URA	Uganda revenue authority
WNBf	West Nile Bank Front

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION.**

Possession and use of small arms by unauthorized and undisciplined persons have been identified as the main source of insecurity in West Nile region. The small arms have also been linked to rising crimes; armed robberies, and poaching of wild life in the National parks and game reserves within and those bordering the region. In trying to find probable solutions to the insecurity situation, this research was carried out along the border regions of Sudan, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo in November / December 2002. There was need to find the facts about the situation on the ground in the West Nile sub region and find ways of addressing them.

Illicit small arms proliferation has also become an issue of international concern therefore, it is seen the world over as a serious cause of insecurity.

## **1.1 PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH.**

The purpose was to establish the extent of illicit small arms proliferation within the West Nile region and to present the findings to the upcoming International Conference between 17<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> February, 2003 in Arua-Uganda.

The results of the research will enable the respective governments of Uganda, Congo, and Sudan to chart ways to curb the trafficking of small arms within their common borders.

## **1.2 Research objectives.**

Collect first hand data from local authorities, community leaders, businessmen, police personnel and the army on the sources and causes of arms trafficking in the border regions of West Nile in Uganda with Sudan and DR Congo.

Collect information on the location of gun markets, the quantity and types of arms and ammunitions traded in and the motives for this trade, as well as networks in which the gun traffickers operate.

Determine the impact of illicit arms trade and proliferation on communities and local economies in the West Nile region.

Establish attempts made to curb Small arms trafficking in the northwestern Uganda.

Find out the recommendations from the various stakeholders on ways of curbing illicit small arms proliferation within the West Nile region.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH**

### **2.1 Location and Topography**

West Nile region lies in the North Western part of Uganda along the Nile River. It comprises five districts namely Arua, Nebbi, Moyo, Adjumani and Yumbe. It is bordered by the Sudan in the North, DR Congo to the West and South, Masindi and Gulu districts to the East.

Moyo district is located in the north eastern part of West Nile. The Nile River forms its southern and eastern border, Sudan its northern and Arua and Yumbe districts its western border. Until July 1997, the district also encompassed Adjumani district on the southern bank of the Nile River.

In total the district covers 2059 sq. km, of which 192 sq. km is rivers, streams and swamps, and 172 sq. km gazetted forests and game reserves. Approximately 78.9% of the district's land is arable or suitable for cattle grazing.

The district's topography is characterized by low plains and rolling hills along the River Nile, at 900 meters above sea level, rising in a series of hills and peaks in the northern and north-eastern parts of the district. Mount Otce at 1,500 meters above sea level is the highest peak in the district. The Nile riverbank rises sharply upwards producing a landscape of plateau interspersed with deep valleys. Drainage occurs towards River Nile through series of streams. [*Moyo District Profile, CAP, 1994*]

Nebbi District is located in North- Western Uganda, between 2°30' and 2°45' north of the Equator, and 30°45' and 31°10' east of the Prime Meridian. It is bordered by Arua district to the North, Gulu district to the East, Masindi district to the South east and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the West and South.

It covers a total area of 3,288sq. km (which is 1.2% of the National total area) with a Perimeter of 353km. This is sub-divided as Arable land (62%), Game Reserves(29.1%), Swamps and open water (6.4%), and Forest Reserves (2.8%).

Geological activities produced a conspicuous morphology in the District. Faulting and Rifting along the western arm of the East African rift valley zone extends from Panyimur into Jukia hills. Up-arching and tilting affected the Okoro uplands, all resulting into differences/ variation in Relief with marked ascend towards the DRC. Jonam has flat Relief, Padyere is a raised plateau and Okoro is generally a highland.

Arua and Yumbe Districts are located in the Central and Northern part West Nile. They are bordered by Nebbi district to the South, Gulu district to Southeast, the Sudan to the North and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West

The two districts approximately lie between latitudes 2°30' and 3°50' North and Longitudes 30°30' and 31°30' East.

The total land area of the two Districts is 7830 sq.km with Arua covering 5305.93sq.km and Yumbe 2411 sq.km of which 37sq.km is water bodies and 1,125 sq.km is permanent wetland.

Much of Arua District comprises rolling plains, rising from the Nile floor in the rift valley (600-m above sea level) to the Zaire-Nile water divide (1,200 to 1,400 meters

above sea level). The Madi plains are part of the Acholi erosion surface. The Acholi surface (MC Connell, 1955) is classified under the African surface, which cuts across fresh solid rock. All the rigolith has been stripped off by erosion.

## **2.2 The People and their Livelihood**

West Nile has a diverse ethnic background comprising of peoples of Nilotic and Sudanic origin. Refugees form a considerable percentage of the population in all the five districts. The main economic activity is subsistence agriculture.

Nebbi district (then known as South west Nile district until 1979), was gazetted from the former west Nile district in 1974. The district is a polyglot society in which the various ethnic groupings ( Alur, Jonam, Kebbu, Lendu and lugbara) have diverse historical origins as far back as 1000AD.( *Reference; Nebbi District Dev't Plan, 1999-2002*)

Luo migration in the 18th Century from Southern Sudan (Bar-el- ghazel swampy region) provided the basis for the people in the district. The split at Puvungu, ( Wang lei) and the subsequent radial movement left a remnant Luo speakers in the area.

Inter-marriages, return migration and exchanges with the Sudanic speakers (Madi, Lugbara) who had settled in the area by 1000 AD caused common characteristics. Later the Alur Society with Royal regalia and bureaucratic specialisation of duties and social stratification developed and replaced the egalitarian pre feudal societies.

Colonialism found a limited degree of centralisation of society. The semi-segmentary set ups had chieftainship at the core of the political and socio economic systems. However, the 1960s demarcation of the boundary did divide the Alur people between Uganda and the DR Congo.

The majority of the population in Nebbi district is of Nilotic origin (98%). Of this 90% are of Alur and Jonam ethnicity. Minority groups in the district include Lendu and Kebbu in Kango, Zeu and Atyak Sub counties. Acholi Labwor in Wadelai, Nyarwanda of tutsi origin and Nyankole of Hema origin are very sparsely distributed depending on the availability of grazing land for their pastoral activities.(*Nebbi District Three-year development plan 1999 – 2002*)

The population of Nebbi according to the 2002 Population census is 434,512 people, composed of 48% males and 52% Females. This is further stratified in the 3 counties as follows : 168,677 people in Okoro County, 166,592 people in Padyere County, and 99,417 people in Jonam County. ( *Uganda population and housing census - 2002*)

The economy is dependent on Subsistence Agriculture, characterised by small land holdings, simple hand tools, use of traditional low yielding varieties, shifting cultivation, work specialisation by sex and over reliance on family labour, and poor Agronomic control of pests and diseases.

Despite the low output due to low productivity, there is also high post harvest losses and rampant selling of food, putting the food security of the district at stake.

There is difficulty in marketing, aggravated by the lack of marketing information, fluctuation of farm gate prices, poor transport and marketing infrastructure and limited access to credit facilities. The population along the Lake region and the River basin are

mainly Fishermen and since they border the National Park just across the River, they often engage in Poaching.

Arua has a total population of 855,055 according to the 2002 population and housing census of which 39,888 are refugees where as Yumbe District has a total population of 254,407 giving a total population of the two Districts to 1,109,462.

The Lugbara, the Madi and Kakwa ethnic communities mainly inhabit Arua while Yumbe District is mainly occupied by the Lugbara who prefer to be identified as Aringa. Refugees from Southern Sudan (90%), Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone and Kenya also inhabit Arua District.

As for the refugees population, most of those genuinely registered live in the camps. (With a population of 14,435 and 25,453 from Invepi and Rhino camp respectively) Due to the settlement patterns which, encourages self-reliance and integration into the local communities, the homesteads are basically similar. This therefore, makes those interested in farming activities fully occupied. There are also other categories of refugees who either have professional skills or business acumen who are permitted to exploit those opportunities outside the camps. By the virtue of the country's porous borders, some end up not being registered and others join their relatives unofficially. This situation is very difficult to avoid.

The current government policy is to share the social amenities like education and health facilities with the local population so as to have them fully integrated into the local communities until it would be convenient for one to feel like returning upon normalization of the situation back home.

The bulk (90%) of the population in both Districts is engaged in subsistence Agriculture with an average of 0.8 ha. Holdings that are often fragmented and scattered, while those along the Nile basin do fishing as part of their major occupation. Basically rudimentary hand tools like the hoes are mainly used. Those residing in thinly populated area like the northern areas of Aringa (Midigo, Kei and Romogi) in Yumbe and Ogoko in Arua do hunting as a part time occupation besides farming. Since the farming activities are basically dependent on rain-fed agriculture, people are virtually redundant during the dry seasons. This has some impact on the populations' income levels. A small fraction of the population is engaged in petty business and civil service.

Moyo district has a population density of 98 persons per km<sup>2</sup> according to the 2002 population census. The general population stands at 202,291 with female being 99,305 and male 102,986. Of these 27,000 are the Sudanese refugee. [*Moyo population census results 2002*]

The majority [90%] of Moyo's population is involved in agricultural activities, with 86.6% of the population involved in some form of subsistence production (Moyo District Plan, 1998). The main crops of the district include sweet potatoes, sorghum, cassava, simsim, groundnuts, finger millet, maize, cowpeas and beans. Most agricultural production is for household consumption.

Some household products are usually sold, particularly maize, cassava and simsim.

The people also earn their living from activities like charcoal burning, sand mining and sale of firewood. These activities are destructive to the environment; pit sowing is

another common activity, which contributes to degradation of the environment. The Nile River is the main source of fish.

### **2.3 History of Small Arms Proliferation**

Gun trafficking started between 1770s – 1880s in this region. The entire area of Madi became a source of ivory. During this period, Slave traders from North Africa had introduced trade in ivory and slaves leading to the start of insecurity through introduction of firearms by raiders.

In the same period, the chief of Atiak, Abucala invited foreigner Jedia under their leader Agaala to assist him against Cwaa who migrated due to famine and settled at Got Lodwong. It was this invitation that led to rivalries and fight among the different tribal groups, which gave easy accessibility to the spread of superior arms from North Africa right into the interior of pre colonial Madi by the slave traders.

The Gondokoro slave traders exchanged guns for captives. Additionally the Madi chiefs acquired small arms from the British and Germans between 1900 – 30s. Among the chiefs were *Kibira, Lukere, Kutulungu, and Mateo Kiza*. They mostly acquired 175-mm gun and even later on acquired G3. They brought the arms mostly to help them in poaching elephants to get ivory, protection against wild animals and some got it for prestige [source: *A key history of Madi by Alma Rose Ababiku.....page39* ]

In 1971, when Amin came into power militarily, the people from West Nile in general and Aringa in particular dominated most of the key posts in the army. This was followed by massive recruitment into the army of the youths from both Arua and Yumbe Districts regardless of qualifications. This therefore, implied that every village had at least some one in the army.

In 1979 with the fall of Amin all the security personnel had free and easy access to the armouries. Therefore people carried any type of arms they could afford hence the influx of arms within the population. This was then the beginning of rampant armed burglary, high way robberies, raping and fighting in social gathering.

The coming into power of the NRM government in 1986 ushered in the era of the “*Kadogos*” (child soldiers). This was a very exciting moment for the youths from the West Nile region in particular to join the UNRF and the West Nile Bank Front rebels movements which increased the number of illicit small arms within the region.

## **3.0 RESEARCH PROCESS**

### **3.1 Pre Field Preparation**

Six (6) Researchers had an initial training in Arua, during which they were exposed to the methods to be used during the field activity. This included sharing of experience on a similar Research previously conducted in the North and North Eastern parts of Uganda, with specific reference to the areas bordering the Sudan and Western Kenya.

Planning / Support meeting with the CEFORD District Coordinators of Moyo Arua and Nebbi with the respective researchers in their districts was done to discuss issues of:

- Site selection
- Developing the respondents list
- Development of Interview Guide to be used during the research.
- Logistical and Technical support.

### **3.2 Site Selection:**

A number of factors prompted selection of the different sites in which the research was conducted.

In Nebbi the following were considered;

Sub counties or Town Councils Bordering War torn Gulu district:

With the current insurgency in the Gulu Sub-region, it became an issue to be investigated. The research needed to ascertain if there was any linkage between the insurgency in Gulu and the proliferation of illicit small arms in the areas within these administrative units, coupled with the aspect of their bordering the Murchison Falls National Park. These included Wadelai, Panyango, Pakwach, Panyimur.

Sub counties or Town Councils Bordering the DR Congo being the only country which shares its international borders with Nebbi District therefore as the scope of the research emphasized the proliferation of illicit small arms in the border areas of West Nile coupled with the current civil conflict going on, inclusion of Administrative units or areas on the border with Congo was inevitable. These included Parombo, Akworo, Erussi, Paidha, Kango, Jangokoro, and Zeu.

Internally Located Administrative units / areas with some history of illicit small arms. These particular areas needed to be investigated in order to ascertain facts about these arms which were either out of circulation now or are still within these areas. These included , Nyapea, Nebbi , Kucwiny.

In Moyo the area covered by the research borders southern Sudan stretching from Lefori, Logoba, Afoji, Goopi, Pamujo up to Gbari including Nimule area, which are border village entry points for Sudanese refugees.

In Dufile the Paajala Nimule base and Arra extending up to Itoli mountainous areas which encouraged the UNRF1 commonly known as '*oyoro*' and poachers to be based within.

Lefori covered Gwere, Mache and Bamure areas, Obongi town and Aliba bito including Itula that host the refugees for Obongi County. These areas were affected by the spillover of insurgency of WNUF and also area of mixed ethnic groups of the Madi, Kukus and Aringa.

In Arua and Yumbe districts the sub-counties considered were those located on the borders with Democratic Republic of Congo and Southern Sudan. In Arua district they



included Logiri, Vurra Pajulu, Adumi Oluvu, Kijomoro, Oleba, Midia, Kuluba Ludara and Lobule because of the insurgency situations in the two neighboring countries where the infiltration of arms is possible into Uganda; Ogoko and Rhino Camp Sub-counties, because of bordering Ajai Game Reserve where poaching of wild game could involve arms; Rhino Camp and Rigbo sub-counties bordering Gulu District where there is LRA insurgency currently.

In Yumbe District, the Sub-counties covered included Kuru, Kei, Romogi, Odravu, Drajini, Midigo, Apo and Yumbe Town Council. These were chosen due to the prevalence of rebel activities and the great number of ex-combatants in them.

### **3.2 Meeting with the District Security Committees:**

This is a Committee that handles the Security matters of the districts, chaired by the RDCs. The DISO is the Secretary to this Committee. Members of this Committee include among others; the DPC, O/C Station(CP), L.C.5 Security Secretary, Commander LAP, and the O/C Prisons.

The meetings were held to develop a shared understanding of the Research, review and update the selected sites and respondents, and get the mandate of the Security Committees on the Research since the researchers were not security operatives and there was need to build confidence in the respondents.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

Various methods were used to collect information during the field work and this included the use of SSI, Focus Group Discussions especially with the youths, women groups and businessmen, Informal interviews / meetings particularly with respondents from whom we solicited information without prior introduction of the topic on illicit arms.

Observation and Researchers own local knowledge on small arms trafficking in some of the areas and secondary data especially from the Police Stations on arms recovery records and time trend were also used. Daily reviews were done by the researchers and field exercises were reported verbatim.

### **4.1 Respondents and reasons for their choice:**

The respondents included the following and were chosen for specific reasons as given: -

- Local councilors (LCs I, III and V) because they are the people's representatives who are responsible on policy matters.
- Civil Servants are the people through whom some of these cases including issues pertaining to misuse of illicit small arms are reported.
- Security personnel (Army, Police and Prison vigilantes), these are the very persons charged with the responsibility of enforcing security, which includes acquisition of small arms and hence they are likely to have the records of those apprehended with small arms.

- Custom officials were targeted because they are the people concerned with official exits and entries of goods and services, and they could be knowledgeable of the issues pertaining to the movement of illicit small arms.
- Religious leaders because of the role they play in spiritual and moral rehabilitation, they could be a possible source of data since they interact with many members of the community.
- Elders/opinion leaders are a knowledgeable group about the history of gun culture among the communities and how they have been resolving conflicts where arms have been involved.
- Ex-service men are potential owners of illicit arms, as per the nature by which most of them had their services terminated.
- Women Groups and their leaders for the reason that in most cases of arms conflict, women become victims of the outcomes in that some end up losing their husbands, relatives while others are raped. So these could be resourceful in terms of the data required.
- Youth because these are energetic groups of persons who enjoy venturing into risks such as the use of arms. The recruitment into rebel forces has attracted many youths hence the need to target them.
- Businessmen; to share experiences where criminal activities involving arms occur, as they are usually the potential targets of armed robbery.
- Central government because it is knowledgeable about issues pertaining to laws governing the Arms Act, uses and the misuse.
- Sudanese refugees and SPLA deserters because some of them are also involved in illicit arms trafficking.

## 5.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS

### 5.1 Peoples' Attitude and Perception Towards Illicit Small Arms

The public in most rural settings are very secretive about guns. Even if they knew that guns exist with somebody, they do not feel free to talk about it for fear of being attacked. There is a culture of silence about illicit arm's presence.

In Wadelai Sub county, Nebbi district where these guns are used strictly for poaching, according to the code of conduct within the poaching fraternity, it is a taboo to talk about guns. If one did so, he or she was cursed to death.

In urban settings like Pakwach Town Council, and Trading Centres such as Panyimur and Dei, where people are business minded, the public is more open about illicit guns. They readily report the presence of illicit arms once noticed.

An L.C III official of Panyimur had this to say;

**‘our people are very security conscious and report any wrongdoers whom we then follow up. Even our boys here don’t like to join the forces, save for those who**

**joined during the UNLA Government, and all have died’**

Analysis:

The common men and women do not want this illicit arms Business, but the fact that some high profile people who want to kill and amass quick wealth are the ones involved, these people are silenced to the extent that they would never divulge any information regarding this illicit activity amidst them. This trend should change especially through sensitization to make them aware of the importance of being open about the illicit arms amidst them. This is possible with the help of the various security structures and instruments in place.

## **5.2 SOURCES**

### **5.2.1 External Sources:**

The conflict in the DR Congo has fuelled movement of arms through Nebbi from the Sudan. The least controlled army in the DRC often cross into Uganda to rob Businessmen along the border especially in Nebbi.

The L.C.5 Secretary for Security had this to say;

**‘the conflict between the Bagegere and the Lendu in the DR Congo is a source of small arms proliferation. The UPDF supported and armed one side. This became a loophole for arms trafficking. Uganda became a transit route and the bad relationship between the Sudan and Uganda government has enhanced illicit arms supplies especially from the Sudan to DR Congo’**

SPLA deserters and combatants also crossed with their arms into Uganda often unwilling to be checked.

#### **Case study :**

***In 2002 at Oraba custom post an SPLA vehicle carried arms up to the border check point but the officer in charge of the vehicle was aggressive and refused to be checked. He grabbed the soldier on guard by the neck but the police officer on duty intervened***

*and the SPLA officer was arrested and taken to Koboko barracks for further explanation.*

**Case study:**

*The ambush of a sleeping baby van on Moyo- Yumbe Road where two people were killed was found to have been carried out by SPLA deserters.*

*Also a box discovered at a Nile coach boarding section in Koboko which was discovered by the L.C 1 Secretary for Security of Apa ward on Dec.7, 2002 contained an AK 47 rifle with 22 ammunitions and the owner was a Sudanese suspected to be an SPLA deserter.*

The research findings revealed that when the SPLM government lost Kajokeji County to Khartoum government forces in 1994, the fleeing SPLA forces together with civilians took refuge in Moyo district with their arms. These refugees were never screened and therefore moved with their luggage to the camps. Even in the camp, there was no restriction on their movement, which made them cross borders at will. Eventually it increased trafficking and use of small arms as the refugees sought for their livelihood. This was evidenced by the increased crime rate in the district and eventual arrest of SPLA deserters with arms.

Further more, 1997 when the SPLA ambushed and destroyed Khartoum government military convoy led by Brigadier Ishah Paul at Livolo in the neighboring border area of Kajokaji county, massive arms were recovered by both SPLA forces and some civilians. These arms eventually found their way into Uganda by those who acquired them.

Lastly when Torit town in Eastern Equatorial fell to the Khartoum Government in Sept 2002, again there was split in the SPLA forces and so some of the disgruntled groups moved into Kajokeji area causing panic which led to NGOs and civilians fleeing for safety in Uganda of which some SPLA deserters as well crossed heading to the camps. All these incidences concurred with the high increase in the use of arms in the district and eventual arrest indicating a number of arms recovered from them.

A Muslim leader in Nebbi had this to say;

**‘In June 2002, a consignment of 2 boxes of guns ( SMGs and LMGs) was intercepted by Police in Paidha Town. These guns were transported from Arua, in a Taxi headed for Congo. Arua does not manufacture guns. These guns are believed to have come from Sudan through some UPDF connection because no serious follow up was done to prosecute the parties involved.’**

**5.2.2 Rebel groups:**

West Nile Bank Front (WNBF) as a result of the fall of Morobo in 1997 to the UPDF, fled in disarray and those who were close to the armouries collected as many guns as they could carry.

An old man in Oraba said;

**‘As most of the population in Oraba are former rebels of the WNBf and Oraba was their base, the ownership of illegal arms can not be ruled out because as they fled in disarray, some were seen carrying more than three guns. So it is unlikely that all these could have been returned by one person’**

A case in point as reported from Kuru sub county is that an LRA deserter who had crossed the Nile with an AK 47 rifle was arrested and handed over to the UPDF detach in Yumbe.

UNRF rebels sold guns to willing buyers between the years 1987 and 1989 within the border areas of Kango and Zeu Sub counties. Prices could not readily be established because of the discrete nature of the transaction.

Another rebel group that brought arms to Nebbi were the ‘Rodo’ boys who were operating in Erussi Sub county between 1986-1987, until heavy deployment of NRA flushed them out. It is believed some of the remnants of these arms are still in the community.

### **5.2.3 UPDF/ LDU deserters:**

When the mobile deployment started and soldiers moved from place to place with no rest, some became undisciplined and subsequently deserted with arms. For example, a UPDF deserter from Gulu barracks escaped with his gun in 2001 and was involved in looting and killing innocent civilians at logoba area in Moyo district.

Many LDUs deserted the service due to low pay of Ushs. 30.000= per month. Some of these people have come home with guns.

According to the Nebbi RDC;

**‘since mid 2002, LDUs became discontent because of poor condition of service. The army misunderstood the Presidential directive of recruiting and using the LDUs as a reserve force, but now they are used as regular army with very little pay and worked as slaves, therefore, most of these ended up deserting, 40 out of 80 of them with their guns.’**

In Kucwiny sub county alone in Nebbi district, over 30 of these deserters now live in the community and are suspected to have their arms. According to the LC 3 Chairman,

**‘Government is actually creating rebels by recruiting and training LDUs yet it does not cater for them properly’**

### **5.2.4 UPDF Commanders / officers:**

Some UPDF commanders and officers in service often give out their guns to thugs to rob people.

*Case study:*

*A one Lt. Milton who was commanding a UPDF (then NRA) detach in Nebbi, between 1987-1989 used to order his soldiers to rob people in Parombo, Paidha, Panyimur and Erussi. His second in command who hailed from Jangokoro Sub county, revealed all robberies they had committed, some of which involved killing the victims. He revealed this as a confession on his death bed.*

### **5.2.5 Soldiers disbanded with subsequent fall of Past Governments and Ex-Servicemen:**

With the fall of past Governments of Presidents Amin , Obote and Tito Okello between 1979 and 1986, fleeing soldiers brought home a lot of small arms, especially AK 47 Assault rifles. Some of the guns were declared and returned to the subsequent Governments. Others remained within the communities with the Ex- soldiers who deliberately kept these guns with intentions of using them to make a living or exchanged them for a bull/ cow as was the case in Parombo in 1979 but some were taken into the Sudan by the fleeing soldiers.

In Nebbi district alone, there are 939 registered ex-servicemen (Source: List of Ex-servicemen under Nebbi District 2000) and other districts also have their records and the number is considerably big. Government had promised them full retirement package but only 70 of them so far been paid.

The remaining group are now agitating to be paid and this could pose a threat to security incase some had undeclared arms which can be used illegally to earn a living.

A civil servant in Zeu sub county Nebbi district had this to say;

**‘most of the guns terrorizing people in Zeu here  
are from former Amin’s soldiers who were of  
Congolese origin who retreated home with guns.’**

According to the L.C 3 of Ogoko Sub county Arua district;

**‘ There was an instance where an ex-combatant  
who moved with an AK 47 rifle lost it to the  
person he intended to rob’**

### **5.2.6 Police and other Security Operatives:**

Police and other Security operatives such as Special Police Constables (SPCs), Vermin controllers, Local Defence Units (LDUs) also commonly known as Reserve forces are known to hire out their guns to poachers for killing Game and to thugs for robberies.

The poachers in turn give some specified quantity of meat to the gun owner, and the

robbers share their loot.  
A retired Lt. had this to say;

**‘Police is perpetuating robberies because they have collaborators with whom they share some of the robbed items.’**

**Case Study:**

*In the year 2000, an SPC attached to Wadelai Police Post hired out his gun for poaching but when spot audit was done by the O/C Post, his gun was found missing. He was summoned to look for it and bring it back. He struggled and traced the gun with the poachers and retrieved it. From there he was transferred to Nebbi central Police Station where he is working up to now.*

**Analysis:**

The continued arms struggle in Southern Sudan, the unending ethnic conflict in the DR Congo are the roots of small arms proliferation in West Nile as these events continue to provide constant demand and supply of the arms.

The Ugandan Government should give its clear position on the issue of support to the rebels fighting the Sudan Government and DR Congo Governments. This is because in many cases the rebels know that their incursions into Uganda even when armed is normal although it is illegal because state house supports them. Otherwise, the local community members in the West Nile Region will continue to suffer from this double standards Government is trying to play.

## **6.0 USES OF ILLICIT SMALL ARMS**

Different categories of people in West Nile acquire and use illicit arms for various reasons as discussed below:

**Livelihood:**

Illicit arms are used as a means of livelihood through robberies. Bad elements within the communities use guns to rob others which loot they resell to get money incase they had not got hard cash. For example in Dei trading centre, Panyimur sub county Nebbi district, there were 11 incidences of armed robberies in the year 2002 alone in which millions of shillings was lost.

In Moyo, cases of use of illicit arms to raise funds include the 1998 U.C.B robbery, the Cala incident in which a BAT vehicle was attacked and the occupants robbed of Ushs.2m and shop breakages still exist .

**Protection:**

Some people especially businessmen and some individuals' acquired arms for protection. In Moyo by the year 2000, some businessmen in Upari, Arapi and Gbari, involved in Pit- sawing timber and trade in Gold were armed to protect their business interests and these arms could still be there.

In the 1980s businessmen in Paidha, Nebbi district bought guns from fleeing soldiers to protect themselves. Sometimes these guns were used for settling personal differences.

In Arua and Yumbe, the respondents said that after the overthrow of Idi Amin in 1979, the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) harassed people, raped women, murdered others and demanded for money in exchange of life. Therefore, people had to acquire or retain guns obtained from the deposed governments for protection.

### **Poaching:**

Poachers used the guns mainly for hunting game to get meat as a source of livelihood. These are either ordinary community members, or even security operatives who use their official guns to poach in the park.

For example, around the villages neighbouring the Ilingwa- Nimule Game reserve, the UNRF 1 rebels used it their food reserve and for getting income.

The poachers also earn their living through this illegal activity.

According to a teacher in Wadelai Sub county, Nebbi district,

**'In Mutir and Pakwinyo Parishes alone, there are over 10 AK 47 assault rifles but these guns are kept in the Game Park and only used for Poaching when they need more meat.'**

### Analysis:

The various uses of illicit arms cited within the region points to ways in which some people are trying to make a living out of the Poverty situation they are in. And also the greed that make others think of forceful means to make ends meet including the use of illicit arms as has been the case with the business community. The way out of this could be to give the security operatives a living wage and to have some affirmative action for enhancing the livelihood means of the people of West Nile.

## **7.0 ROUTING OF ILLICIT SMALL ARMS**

The SPLA, some times in uniform always move with their arms from Bamure via Yumbe, Koboko and Oraba.

Some of the routes used by these traffickers are along Uganda-Congo boarder from Lia to Koboko via Oluvu and most of these thugs are of mixed nationalities.



Guns and Ammunitions supplied by former rebels; UNRF entered Nebbi district through Kango and other border areas in Zeu, Jangokoro and Paidha, to DR Congo especially to a market commonly known as '*Kudikoka*' which is still active to date.

Some of the dangerous routes are from Malia to Otravu trading center. Others identified in Logiri were Oliba forest, Ayiga, Koya and Odrua bordering Arua and Nebbi Districts.

In Moyo district criminals involved and SPLA deserters move following the routes commonly used by refugees which include Afoji, Logoba via Moyo town to Lama self settled refugees camps occupied by refugees from Kajokaji areas in Sudan. Some move from Kajokeji to Ndirindiri via Eria and Palorinya camps. Others pass via Mache Chohwe and Munu to Kali camps, Gbari via Erepi airstrip to refugees camps and settlement of Lama, Kali and Morobi.

The routes of Paajala pass via Laropi to Adjumani district heading to the refugees' camps of Maaji and Mugula.

From Mejale to Gwere area via Lefori and direct to Kali and Belameling camps.

## **8.0     MARKETING.**

There are no known open gun markets within the region.

In Arua and Yumbe districts for example, despite the fact that various sources of small arms had been identified, no functional open markets were identified. There used to be one near Kochi River, in 1998, but due to security surveillance, it became defunct.

However, the demand for small arms cannot be ruled out. For example in 2002 an individual was arrested at Koboko with an AK47 assault rifle having 22 rounds of ammunitions. This implied that this individual was possibly a dealer who could have been on a mission to some specific target markets.

In Nebbi district no open markets exist but small arms are transported from external sources mainly the Sudan and DR Congo through the district to external markets notably '*Kudikoka*' in the DR Congo.

So long as the war situation along West Nile borders especially the ethnic conflicts in the DR Congo, SPLA/M liberation fight in southern Sudan, the LRA / Kony war against Uganda government continues, the movement of illicit arms in search of markets by the bearers can not be ruled out. This is because some become so desperate that they dispose off the arms to meet their requirements. Some businessmen also take advantage of the situation to trade in guns.

The pricing of small arms depend on one's negotiation ability. At the defunct Kochi River market in Arua district, an AK47 was sold at 200,000= (Two hundred thousand shillings), while a pistol was at 150,000= (One hundred thousand shillings). The dealers at the above market were mainly SPLA deserters or the "dinka" and the potential buyers were those Ugandans who had the knowledge of handling arms.

Sometimes a gun was exchanged for a bull. This also happened in Paidha, Nebbi district in the years 1979 and 1986 when businessmen bought guns from fleeing soldiers of fallen governments of Amin and UNLA.

In other cases, these arms are hired out and the proceeds shared between the owner and those hiring, as was the case in Odravu and Oluvu sub-county in Arua where guns were hired at 50,000/= (Fifty thousand shillings) per night.

## **9.0 MODES OF TRANSPORTATION**

There are a number of ways by which the arms were transported;

They are wrapped in bales of second hand clothes for instance at the checkpoint near Koboko Secondary School, during a search of a vehicle that traveled from Sudan with the Sudanese travellers, a pistol and an AK47 Rifles were found wrapped in second hand clothes, the AK47 was dismantled. The intercepted arms were then taken together with the owners to the barracks.

Sometimes they are packed in boxes and loaded on buses or taxis. In another incidence a traveler believed to be a Sudanese was intercepted with a box in which a dismantled AK47 Rifle with 22 rounds of ammunitions was loaded on a bus destined for Kampala via Arua on 7<sup>th</sup>- Dec.- 2002. The traveller disappeared and abandoned the luggage, which was later searched, and the arm handed over to the Central Police Station of Koboko and thereafter it was transferred to Arua Police Station.

They are also carried on bicycles or hidden in jackets while moving on foot.

In some cases the guns are dismantled and wrapped in old clothes or sacks to disguise them for other pieces of luggage. Some are transported in sacks of food, others rolled in mattress / papyrus mat.

Some people move with them at night on their backs for fear of being arrested.

### ***Case study***

***A police officer cited a case where a group of thugs who were moving between Arua and Congo but resident in Mbaraka were netted after the community watched their movement with suspicion. It was discovered that each member of the team carried a part of the same gun dismantled. In this case, a Sudanese was found with the barrel and he disclosed that the other colleagues who live in the Democratic Republic of Congo had other parts of the same gun.***

#### **Analysis:**

The different manners in which these arms are transported for example by stripping and the parts carried by different persons, wrapping them in bales of second hand clothes make traffickers beat security surveillance. There is therefore need for training security operatives in some specialized skill in tracking illicit arms.

## **10.0 ATTEMPTS AT CURBING SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION:**

### **Instruments in place:**

- There are laws governing legal acquisition and use of arms by individuals.
- There is also the Arms Act of 1974 in place to handle those in possession of and misuse of arms.
- The Amnesty Act which was enacted by the parliament in 1995. According to Article 28 Section 10 of the Ugandan Constitution of 1995, *“No person shall be tried for any criminal offense if the person shows that, he or she has been pardoned in respect of that offense.”*

The Amnesty Act guarantees that, *“ a reporter who has participated in the insurgency or who has assisted insurgency shall not be prosecuted or punished for those crimes. Section 3(2).”*

To ensure that these instruments are abided with, sensitization is normally conducted at all levels.

### **Existing Structures:**

- At the national level, the army (UPDF), and the police are the ones charged with the responsibility of protecting the lives and property of the population.
- As a result of the Nairobi and Cote De Ivore declaration, Uganda government has set up a National task Force on small arms which is to draw a national action plan where an elaborate way of tracking arms incidences are to be formulated. This is to be decentralized to regional level sometime to come.
- At District levels, there are the Local Defense Force, Reserve Forces, the District Internal Security Officers (DISOs) and the LC 5 Secretary for Security who are all responsible for the security of the people under their jurisdictions.
- At Sub-county level, there are the vigilantes, Local Administrative Police and Secretaries for Security (LC III), GISOs (Gombolola Internal Security Officers.)
- At community level, there are Local Councilors (LCs) and elders who normally handle issues of conflicts including those involving arms, which they normally refer to the police.

### **Activities aimed at curbing small arms proliferation/ trafficking:**

- At village levels, the LC I secretaries for security have to register visitors or strangers to the village in terms of why, where from and the duration of their visits.
- In Nebbi district culprits have been arrested, sentenced and jailed, and others killed by firing squad.

According to the former GISO Jonam County;

**‘During the days of UNLA there were so many deserters and armed thugs who used to rob people and rape women but all these were killed, some by firing squad in Nebbi town.’**

- Internal Security organs (DISO, GISOs in all Sub counties) investigate illicit guns and those who have them. The guns are retrieved in a polite manner through dialogue between the security operatives and the persons who have them. By doing this, no arrest is effected because some of these arms were innocently acquired.
- Office of the RDC in collaboration with Sub county chiefs and the secretaries for Security/ Defence often mount operations and recover guns in the hands of ex-servicemen. The same office registers them and receives willfully returned arms.
- Police out-posts established in insecurity prone areas like Warr Girls’ S.S, and most recently, at Dei trading Centre which had experienced armed robberies on several occasions.
- Cross- border security meetings between Nebbi and DR Congo, especially in the border district of Mahagi, authorities agreed to jointly handle cases of armed robberies. It was agreed that Congolese robbers arrested in Uganda are prosecuted here and Ugandan robbers who rob and run to Congo are brought back to face the law.
- Routine joint operations by Local Administration Police (LAP), Central Police (CP) and the office of the DISO done around the districts to check wrong doers including armed attackers with illicit arms.
- The church sensitizes its followers through preaching against illicit small arms.

The Bishop Nebbi Catholic Diocese had this to say;

**‘as a church we preach against illicit arms in the community because its against the church’s principle on Peace.’**

- Traditional chiefs around the districts in collaboration with local authorities, Community leaders in places where some people are known to be having these illicit arms , use ex-servicemen to mount operations to retrieve these arms from the individuals and sometimes curse the culprits who end up being quite easily captured or die outright.

***Case Study:***

***In 1996 armed people from Mahagi Port in the DR Congo could come to rob fishnet from fishermen on Lake Albert on Panyimur side( Nebbi district). However, the practice came to stop because of the involvement of the traditional chief of Panyimur who intervened by cursing the thugs to death with the authority vested in him.***

## **11.0 EFFECTS OF ILLICIT SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION:**

### **11.1 Economic Aspect:**

In most areas, there is a drop in business and many have shifted to safer places simply because of rampant armed robberies experienced by Businessmen and the general public. This has retarded the development trend of the upcoming trading centers across the region.

The loss of valuables including cash to armed robbers from both the business community and other members of the society has in some cases pushed traders out of business. Meanwhile, other members of the community are forced to abject poverty as a result of lost livelihood means.

On the other hand, illicit arms presence in the sub counties of Wadelai and Pakwach where Poaching is done, has resulted in lucrative illegal trade in game meat.

This is especially in Nebbi and Paidha towns where there is high demand at particular eating joints.

An operator of a eating joint in Nebbi town once boasted of buying game meat worth Ushs. 300,000= and claimed it would be exhausted just within one week.

The Ajai game reserve in Arua district and other areas where poaching has been very common has led to the depletion of most species of the wild game like the elephants, hippos and the famous white rhinos in the areas.

### **11.2 Social Aspect:**

Fear created in the community and as a result most houses in some of the areas are built without windows for fear of attacks. This is a health hazard as a result of limited ventilation.

Nobody talks about illicit arms for fear of either being implicated by relatives of arrested culprits or attacked.

There has been loss of lives of prominent members of the community killed by armed thugs across the region.

Also on some occasions, poachers are engaged in shootouts with Game Rangers in which some poachers are killed. There is a known case of five (5) deaths of Poachers from Wadelai Sub county between the months of February and May, 2002.

Active and able bodied community members are disabled or maimed as a result of armed attack.

#### ***Case Study:***

***In 1996, there was an armed robbery of a businessman in Angaba trading Center, Akworo Sub county in which Ushs.4m was taken. The businessman's wife suffered 3 gun shots that damaged one of her eyes. She now has partial vision and a scarred face.***

Families of arrested and prosecuted illicit gun owners live in misery as the Bread winner serves jail sentences, sometimes this has led to broken marriages.

### **11.3 Cultural Aspect:**

Poachers have abandoned use of traditional hunting weapons especially Spears, Bows and Arrows in favour of guns. Therefore, a gun culture is developing among the poaching communities.

Because of the possession of the gun, those who have it have no respect for elders, parents, religious leaders or any authority leading to moral degradation

### **11.4 Political Aspect**

Despite Government's effort in controlling illicit Arms, people feel that not enough is being done in providing security for them. As a result, local leaders are often times challenged during elections to address issues of small arms trafficking and robbery.

## **12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

### **12.1 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

#### **From Government Sources:**

Government should streamline the methods of Arms Registration, Distribution and control because currently it seems there is no serious mechanism in place.

An open UPDF Management be ensured by Government to avoid creating disgruntled factions within the army as a result of favoritism leading to some of them deserting.

Government to provide better remuneration for the Reserve Forces so that they are contented with their work and not forced to illicitly use their guns to make a living.

The Ex-servicemen be paid their Gratuity in order to have settled minds so as not to engage in illegal armed activities.

Border deployment of soldiers be strengthened to check on illegal armed incursions into the country from Congo/ Sudan.

The UPDF to effect appropriate punishment to randy soldiers/ officers involved in illicit arms proliferation instead of simply transferring them to new locations .

Government to effect proper training and equip well the Police special branch and Internal Security Department, to make them more active and effective.

For example, most Police Posts do not have Radio Communication Equipment and transport. Even office of the DISO begs for Transport from other Departments.

Refugees from the DR Congo be taken to an exclusive place and not allowed to mix with the locals. They should be thoroughly screened to ensure that they do not come in with guns.

#### **From the Community :**

Special Branch and Revenue department to be empowered (financed and equipped) to investigate some suspicious Businessmen especially those within the border towns like Paidha, Oraba, Mbaraka and Difule.

There is need for the communities to be vigilant and report cases of illicit arms immediately to security authorities.

#### **Traditional Chiefs:**

Chiefs to work directly with the District Security Committee instead of Police in fighting the spread of illicit arms since Police are slow and known to back some wrong doers.

Strengthening the traditional institutions through provision of security by Government since they play a big role in preventing youths from joining rebel ranks to fight Government thus becoming a target of rebel recruiters even though the 1995 constitution has removed much of their powers.

#### **The Church:**

Border patrols be done by Government to check infiltration of illicit arms into the country Government to use the Church to sensitize the society on the dangers of illicit arms.

#### **Researchers:**

There is need to strengthen the relevant laws governing acquisition of arms since the old laws no longer meet the challenges of today. One is either charged 3 years' imprisonment or simply released on the basis of insufficient evidence. This term needs to be increased to between 6 to 10 years to allow adequate time for the offender to reform. Informants that are associated with crimes involving arms should be protected by ways of avoiding their direct exposure rather than passing the information through the government's intelligent network. There is need to strengthen the different line organs in terms of express power to investigate and the need to administer effective prosecution.

Witnesses to armed related crimes be paid their traveling and subsistence expenses while assisting to have the issues resolved at all levels of courts.

The police investigating issues pertaining to arms related crimes be fully facilitated, monitored and supervised.

There is need to rehabilitate, equip and fully staff all the border posts and strict checkpoints, so as to disarm any unauthorized incoming and outgoing persons.

Roads need to be constructed along the borders with both Congo and Sudan, and security forces should regularly patrol them.

There is need to establish institutions to provide skills in various fields for the youths in order to become self-reliant. This should be supported by specific Poverty alleviation Projects, especially targeting the youths, women, the disabled and the ex-combatants.

All Ugandans need to be properly identified with a National Identity Card.

Lodges and Park operators need to be trained on methods of screening clients including the use of gadgets for detecting dangerous equipment like arms.

Sensitization of the local community to be carried out about the threat [political, economic, instability in the Southern Sudan] and effects caused by small arms proliferation.

## **12.2 CONCLUSION**

There are no particular open markets in the region for small arms but still noticeable level of arms trafficking from external sources, mainly the Sudan and some internal sources being top UPDF brass to external markets in the DR Congo. The army is the greatest sources of small arms and therefore should be controlled.

Policing the borders and bi-lateral agreements alone cannot resolve gun trafficking. There must be concerted effort by neighboring governments, non- governmental organizations and all stakeholders and advocates to effect a ban on illicit small arms movements and the resolution of the armed conflict both in the southern Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo. This is a long-term strategy, which is achievable through the efforts of all the stakeholders and ammunition manufacturers of for example the AK47 which is the most dominant in the research findings.

For an effective control of arms trafficking and proliferation, there is need for the international community to intervene and also to cooperate on the views of the local community in addressing the root cause of civil war in the Southern Sudan which has greatly contributed to the dispatch of small arms in the region. This is because the Southern Sudan war is not a war of liberation but a struggle over wealth.



## **APPENDIX 2: LIST OF RESPONDENTS - NEBBI:**

### **SUBCOUNTY CHIEFS, L.C EXECUTIVES & CIVIL SERVANTS:**

Chairman L.C 3, Panyango S/C  
Secretary for Finance, Panyango S/C  
Councillor, Nyakagei Parish- Panyimur S/C  
Chairman L.C 3- Panyimur S/C  
District Councillor (Female) for Parombo S/C  
Chairman L.C 3 Wadelai S/C  
Chairman L.C 3 Kucwiny S/C  
Secretary for Defence –do-  
Subcounty Chief- Zeu  
Grade II Magistrate i/c Zeu  
Sub-Accountant, Zeu Subcounty  
Parish Chief, Papoga Parish- Zeu Subcounty  
District Councillor for Erussi S/C

### **SECURITY OPERATIVES:**

RDC- Nebbi  
DISO- Nebbi  
Deputy DISO- Nebbi  
BISO i/c Goli & Paidha  
Female Local Adm. Police, Pakwach S/C  
Commandant, Pakwach UPDF Army detach  
Former GISO, Jonam County  
Acting O/C Police Post, Wadelai  
Police Constable, Wadelai Police Post  
LAP on duty, Panyimur S/C H/Q  
Ag.O/C, Panyimur Police Post  
GISO, Jangokoro  
O/C Warr T.C Police Post  
O/C Kango Police Post  
DPC, Nebbi  
Police Constable, Zeu Police Post  
GISO, Paidha S/C  
O/C Parombo Police Post  
L.C 5 Secretary for Security and Technical Services  
Commander, LAP- Nebbi  
Prison warder, Paidha Prisons

#### TRADERS' ASSOCIATION AND BUSINESSMEN:

Chairman Traders Association, Akela trading center-Pakwach S/C  
Chairman Traders, Pakwach Town Council  
Lodge Manager, Panyimur trading center  
Chairman, Dei trading center, Panyimur S/C  
Vice Chairman, Dei trading center-do-  
Business, -do-  
Prominent Businessman Alangi T.C, Kango S/C  
Reknown Businessman & Founder member, Zeu Village Bank

#### VICTIMS OF ARMED ROBBERIES:

Awanga Celestino, Dei T.C  
Bada George, Businessman Panyimur

#### CHURCH/ RELIGIOUS LEADERS:

Pastor, Akworo T.C  
Secretary, Muslim Supreme Council- Nebbi  
Bishop Nebbi Diocese (C.O.U)  
Bishop Nebbi Catholic Diocese  
Parish Priest, Nebbi Cathedral Parish

#### TRADITIONAL CHIEFS:

Rwoth Okungu, Paidha  
Rtd, Lt. i/c Security, Kaal Paidha chieftaincy

#### INDIVIDUALS:

Teacher, Pumit P/S, Wadelai  
Rtd. Civil Servant, Parombo T/C  
Teacher, Parombo T.C  
3 Farmers, Parombo  
Teacher, Zale T.C  
7Youths, Zale T.C  
Field Extension worker,Erussi S/C  
CEFORD Nebbi, Accountant  
Farmer, Lendu Parish- Zeu S/C  
Customs/ URA officials, Goli Custom Post.

**APPENDIX 3: List of / Categories of respondents in Arua and Yumbe:**

❑ <b>Local Councilors.</b>	
- LC I Secretaries for security.	6
- LC I chairpersons.	3
- LC III chairpersons.	16
- LC IV chairperson	1
- LC V chairpersons.	1
- LC V secretary for security	2
❑ <b>Central Government.</b>	
- RDC	2
- DISO.	1
- SISO.	1
❑ <b>Civil Servants.</b>	3
- Sub-county chiefs.	7
- Teachers.	1
- Parish chiefs.	7
❑ <b>Security Personnel.</b>	
- Army Officers.	5
- Administration Police.	12
- Prisons.	1
- Vigilantes/LDU.	2
- Central police officers	9
❑ <b>Custom Officials.</b>	
- Custom Officers.	3
- Immigration Officers.	2
❑ <b>Religious Leaders.</b>	
- Catholics	1
- Protestants	2
- Moslems	4
❑ <b>Elders/Opinion Leaders.</b>	7
❑ <b>EX-service men</b>	3
❑ <b>Women Leaders</b>	7
❑ <b>Youth Leaders/Representatives</b>	5

<b>TOTAL:</b>	<hr/> 114
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#### **APPENDIX 4: List of respondents in Moyo.**

Respondents personally known to the researchers (friends and relatives)  
Local councils (LC1,111 and Vs)  
Sub county and Parish Chiefs)  
Elders  
Some District Officials/Politicians  
Heads of NGOs working in the refugees camps (ADEO,ACORD,AAH which is involved in conflict mitigation and peace resolutions),  
Camp commandant of refugees camps in Moyo.  
Business community especially those who undertake cross border business.  
Religious leaders  
Some Sudanese refugees of Kuku, Bari and Dinka Origin.  
SPLA deserters.  
UPDF/LDU deserters and veterans.  
Hunters.  
Laropi ferry operators.  
Some prisoners involved in related gun robbery cases.  
The general district security personnel (DISO, DPC, RDC, OC CID, CO, LCV Secretary for Defence, GISO, Reserve force and Vigilantes.)

#### **APPENDIX 5:**

**TABLE. I. Types of arms recovered / identified by cartridges found after arms conflicts.**

<b>TYPES</b>	<b>ARUA</b>	<b>YUMBE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>ROUNDS</b>
AK47	9	3	12	112
SMG	3	4	7	-
G3	2	0	2	-
PISTOLS	5	0	5	13
HAND GRENADE	2	1	3	-

**TABLE II. SUMMARY OF CRIMES INVOLVING ARMS  
QUARTERLY RETURNS.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Periods</b>	<b>Offense</b>	<b>Cases Reported</b>	<b>Accused Charged</b>	<b>Not Charged/ P/A</b>
1.	January-April 2001/2002	Armed robbery	13	5	8
		Murder by shooting	4	1	3
		Terrorism	-	-	-
2.	April-August 2001/2002	Armed robbery	19	7	12
		Murder by shooting	-	-	-
		Terrorism	2	-	2
3.	August-December 2001/2002.	Armed robbery	12	1	11
		Murder by shooting	9	6	3
		Terrorism	1	1	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>