

MIGRANT CATTLE KEEPERS ‘BALAALO’, CHARCOAL BURNING, LAND USE AND CONFLICTS, WAR DEBTS COMPENSATION AND ANTI-CATTLE RUSTLING EFFORTS IN NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN UGANDA

A synthesis report on challenges, sticky issues, and recommendations for Government remedial actions



**A Report Presented to
The Minister of State for Northern Uganda
Office of the Prime Minister**

By

Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) | Information Management
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List of Acronyms

DISO	District Internal Security Officer
DPC	District Police Commander
EO	Executive Order
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ID	Identity Card
LC	Local Council
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries
MSNU	Minister of State for Northern Uganda
NAGRC/DB	National Animal Genetic Resource Center and Data Bank
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
P2M	Parish to Market
PDM	Parish Development Model
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces

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Executive Summary

Uganda has immense untapped natural resources. If fully utilized the country has the potential to feed much of the African continent. Referred to once as the Pearl of Africa, the country boasts of fertile soils and unrivalled climate. The cattle corridor, depicted in the map above, is one such underused resource. The recent mass migration from southern Uganda by cattle farmers into northern and northeastern Uganda is a direct testimony of the untapped potential of the cattle corridor. The business oriented southern cattle farmers are voting with their feet and with their capital as they come to northern Uganda to engage in the livestock business, fatten their cattle and sell at profit.

However, the arrival of these southern migrant cattle farmers has been portrayed by some stakeholders as an unwelcomed invasion who must all be evicted. And yet still others have portrayed them as a major economic opportunity, if well harnessed. Those who call for their eviction complain about the bad behaviours of the *Balaalo*, which range from acts such as arrogance, grazing on and trampling people's crops, disobeying local administration and misusing security agencies, allegedly threatening people with guns, among others.

Those who see the migrant cattle farmers as an economic opportunity have experienced some positive outcomes. Some of these include receiving payments in cattle and cash, selling land unsuitable for crop farming, ridding their areas of tsetse flies, and learning how to raise beef cattle from these farmers. This allows them to grow their own herds and to acquire techniques of animal husbandry. They are now able to tap into the emerging livestock business opportunities and related economic activities. They access milk for their children, experience diversification of their individual and family income sources, with their local governments experiencing growth in local tax revenues.

Clearly the opinions and perceptions in the community about the migrant cattle farmers are highly mixed and are often dependent on the type of interactions that people have had with this group. Rather than resorting to short term unsuccessful measures that lead to re-infiltration and repeated evictions of *'Balaalo'* from the northern and northeastern Uganda, measures can be undertaken to regulate, minimize or prevent and rein in the bad behaviors, and sanction nonconformist southern migrant farmers or their errant employees

(*Balaalo*). Simultaneously, strategic pathways can be undertaken to harness and expand good positive socio-economic outcomes critical in reviving the development of a vibrant livestock industry in northern and northeastern cattle corridor of Uganda.

A major outcome to which we draw attention is the slow, seemingly out of sight gradual bottom-up restocking process that is currently taking place among host families and communities that are renting or selling their land to the southern migrant cattle farmers. Some indigenous land sellers are growing their herd with in-kind cattle payments. Others are learning techniques for cattle rearing, as noted above. We note that Government has made several attempts to restock cattle in the northern and northeastern with limited success. The gradual restocking due to transactions between southern migrant cattle farmers and local landlords is people-to-people centered and is cost effective. Measures should be undertaken to support and bolster this process.



Figure 1: Map showing Uganda's Southwestern and Northeastern Cattle Corridors

The influx of southern migrant cattle farmers into the northern cattle corridor can be an opportunity to revamp and integrate the people of northern and northeastern Uganda into the livestock economy. This bottom-up gradual restocking, can be complemented with strategic policy actions from above, including revamping the government ranches and using them to support the development and growth of the cattle industry in northern and northeastern Uganda. However, this also requires that cattle keeping is detribalized and for it to be seen as an inclusive industry to which southern, northern, and northeastern cattle farmers can join and thrive together.

Some conservative estimates have put the numbers of cattle that crossed Karuma to northern cattle corridor with official movement

permits between 2022 and 2023, at over 15,000 heads of cattle. The thriving cattle industry is driven largely by the underutilized cattle corridor that stretches from the southwest to the northeast of the country. The cattle corridor measuring 84,000 square kms¹ (20,756,852 acres) covers approximately 35% of Uganda's arable land area. The corridor is made up of 9 subregions which include: Ankole, Buganda, Bunyoro, parts West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Karamoja and Sebei. The potential of the northern and northeastern part of the cattle corridor is largely unexploited today.

The growth and development of the cattle industry in the southern corridor has immediate and direct links with the migration of cattle farmers to the north. The arrival of southern migrant cattle farmers is majorly a consequence of the ranches restructuring scheme that occurred between 1991-1995, in which 207 government sponsored ranches, from Ankole, Kabula, Rwemiyaga, Ssembabule, Kiboga, Buruli and Kiryadongo ranching schemes were subdivided to accommodate the interests of both ranchers and livestock keeping squatters. A favorable policy framework has led to a booming beef and dairy industry in the southwestern cattle corridor thereby integrating the traditional pastoralists into a national economy to pursue livestock keeping as a business. This now generates 2billion liters of milk per annum, some of which is processed into skimmed and powdered milk for domestic and export markets.

Attempts by government to evict the southern migrant cattle farmers from northern and northeastern Uganda in the past hasn't succeeded because symbiotic economic relations between host communities and the cattle farmers. This calls for a different sustainable solution that will result in a win-win for all. A full-grown beef cow fetches at least 2million in Kampala's abattoirs. Unconfirmed reports indicate that at least 500 cows are loaded from northern and northeastern Uganda and offloaded into Kampala daily, or a value of 1billion shillings daily or 365billion annually. Those who see the emerging cattle industry as opportunity recognize the possibilities for host communities to also join this business, diversify their income sources, contribute to poverty reduction, commercialization of the cattle industry, ultimately reducing poverty.

¹ The previous cattle corridor did not include West Nile and Acholi subregions. We are including those two subregions here because of their potential for livestock industry.

Charcoal burning and trade, another focus of the President's Executive Order No. 3 of 2023, has triggered a major outcry in northern and northeastern Uganda. The EO bans charcoal burning and trade in northern and northeastern Uganda, on account of its highly destructive impacts on the environment.² A survey conducted in 2015 indicated that central (40.9%) and northern regions (39.5%) are the major sources of charcoal nationally, and that central region is the main source of charcoal supplied to Kampala (63.4%), followed by northern region (21.8%). Charcoal burning and trade has attracted a wide network of actors, landowners, commercial charcoal dealers, charcoal burners, and transporters, across its vast value chain. But charcoal burning is driven by a thriving market, due to the absence or relative cost of alternative, renewable energy sources. To eliminate or reduce charcoal burning will require putting in place measures that eliminate both demand and charcoal production.

This report analyses two other contextual issues each of which have a bearing on the '*Balaalo*' question and charcoal burning and trade. These are land tenure and land use in northern and northeastern Uganda, and the war debt compensation in Acholi, Lango and Teso subregions. Land tenure and land use determine productivity and household income, which in turn plays a major part in driving land sales and rents to migrant cattle farmers. War debt compensation, well harnessed, could play a major role in restocking, boosting investments, and growth. Addressing land use, and compensating war debt claimants can help mitigate the factors that drive both '*Balaalo*' and charcoal burning.

This report aims to provide recommendation through which the '*Balaalo*' problem can be turned into an opportunity for the development of the livestock industry in northern and northeastern Uganda, commercial charcoal burning ended, land use enhanced, and land conflicts resolved, and war debt compensation completed.

We have made the following major observations:

1. One average sized farm employing 6 persons can inject 67 million shillings into the local economy, while one thousand such farms can inject 67 billion shillings annually, more than the budget of Gulu district, which stood at 31.7 billion for the financial year 2023/2024.

² It is estimated that Uganda has lost 51% of its tree cover in the last three decades alone, and that all tree cover will be lost by 2050 if no decisive actions are taken

2. Available data suggests that only about 4 million acres (13.7%) of the land in northern and northeastern Uganda is used productively, while 25.1million acres (86.3%) is unused or underutilized.
3. A bottom up organic and slow process of restocking appears to be ongoing driven by farmers that are compliant and exercising corporate social responsibility. The cattle industry should be detribalized and moved beyond simply being a Balaalo or Banyankole industry. Potential to be the beef and dairy industry in the country and be the source of beef for the region and beyond.
4. The negative outcomes arising out of the behaviour of migrant cattle farmers and their herdsmen can be severely sanctioned by existing laws or new administrative measures, while pathways for expanding the positive outcomes are put in place.
5. The menace of charcoal burning can be addressed by providing households alternative sources of income, including revamping the livestock industry. In terms of poverty indicators, the bottom three subregions are all located in northern and northeastern Uganda. If well harnessed, the compensation of war debt claimants can be the source of capital, and lead to cattle restocking.

We are making the following major recommendations:

1. Identify and assess the legal and illegal land transactions (sale, rent, lease) which comply with the law and directives of Government and cultural/traditional practices.
2. Enforce a criterion for assessing and identifying indisciplined cattle farmers and Balaalo.
3. Continue the process of compiling a list of errant, non-compliant cattle farmers and their herdsmen-Balaalo.
4. Security (Police, UPDF) and civil authority be tasked to prepare an “operational order” for eviction.
5. Provide incentives to those southern migrant cattle farmers that are aiding cattle restocking in their host communities.
6. Implement and promote appropriate investments in the cattle value chain (dairy, beef, hides and skins and other byproducts) in the northeastern cattle corridor.

7. Establish milk cooling centers in strategic locations on public land that are co-managed by migrant cattle farmers and host community cattle farmers.
8. Encourage host community farmers and the migrant cattle farmers to establish a co-managed northern and northeastern Uganda Cattle Farmers Association.
9. Enforce a complete ban on commercial charcoal burning in northern and northeastern Uganda.
10. Urgently complete the compensation of war debt claims in Acholi subregion and utilize the Acholi model to prepare and complete war debt claims in the rest of the greater north.
11. Establish a land tribunal to address and resolve the urgent land related conflicts.

Introduction

This report presents the views and opinions of different key actors and contains insights gleaned from the various document reviews, key stakeholder meetings, and analysis of the five inter-related topical issues that are explicitly and or implicitly contained in the President's Executive Order No. 3 of 2023 as captioned above and contained in Appendix A, which are affecting the people of West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Karamoja and Sebei sub-regions of Northern and Northeastern Uganda today.

Besides providing a comprehensive and lasting solution to the three issues mentioned in the Executive Order (EO), this report will also analyze and make recommendations on two other important contextual issues that offer possible solutions. These are the: (i) compensation of war debt claimants, and (ii) challenges associated with customary land tenure systems and conflicts surrounding some public lands (ranches and game reserves) in northern and northeastern Uganda. This is within the broader context of increasing agricultural production, value addition, commercialization of agriculture, Parish Development Model (PDM) and Parish to Market (P2M) programs.

'Balaalo' in contemporary narratives of northern and northeastern Uganda

While H.E the President refers to the *'Balaalo'* as those "in-disciplined cattle keepers from Ankole – Mpororo, ancient Bunyoro, parts of Congo, Karagwe in Tanzania and Rwanda, who move from their traditional areas to other areas of Uganda, but do so in illegal ways", the local person from northern and northeastern Uganda perceives *'Balaalo'* as being "any persons (Banyoro, Baganda, Banyankole,

Banyarwanda, Bakiga, or Basoga etc.) who cross Karuma bridge or Lake Kyoga and are grazing cattle in the sub-regions of West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Karamoja and Sebei etc.” To them, the word ‘*Balaalo*’ describes more generically all the various categories of cattle owners, bringing their cattle, families, and herdsmen (employees) to northern and northeastern Uganda. These are all perceived to be ‘*Balaalo*’ regardless of their origin, ethnicity, and status.

However, the term “*Balaalo*” in Buganda or ‘*Abashumba*’ or *Abarisa*’ in Ankole, refers only to a person employed by a livestock owner to look after cattle. Referring to all cattle farmers as ‘*Balaalo*’ masks the diversity that exists within the southern migrant cattle farmers, misrepresents their business ambitions, and hinders progressive efforts intended to foster mutually beneficial co-existence. *Balaalo* (herdsmen) and the southern migrant cattle farmers each have unique relationships and interactions with host communities. Moreover, host community cattle farmers (Acholi, Langi, West Nilers, etc) are also increasingly employing herdsmen (*Balaalo*) to graze and look after their cattle. These herdsmen (*Balaalo*) are more susceptible to committing common crimes or offending host families and neighbours, while the migrant cattle farmers may be more prone to being involved in land related conflicts.

Besides, a new phenomenon has emerged among the southern migrant cattle farmers, who have organized themselves under the umbrella of Northern Uganda Cattle Farmers Association with committees at subcounty level where they have ‘acquired’ land and pastures. This makes them stand out as a distinct strategic business

entity. This structure need not only be for southern migrant cattle farmers in the north but may need to be broadened and detribalised to include other cattle farmers in host communities, in order to promote an all-inclusive business-oriented cattle economy in northern and northeastern Uganda.

Drawing a line between cattle farmers and their herdsmen (Balaalo) enables us to obtain a more concreted understanding about the conduct of and relationships that each group has with host communities, as well as the potential benefits and pitfalls that each group brings to the community. The term 'Balaalo' therefore should be understood to mean a person employed to look after cattle and not anyone or tribe who comes from any part of southern and western Uganda. Accordingly, henceforth, we shall refer in this report to the group that is business oriented and brings their cattle to northern Uganda to fatten and sell as **southern migrant cattle farmers** and to those that are employed to look after and graze cattle as **Balaalo**.

Number and distribution of southern migrant cattle farms in northern Uganda

Graph I below shows the distribution of cattle farms established by southern migrant cattle farmers by district in northern Uganda. This data is gleaned from a Cabinet Memorandum of 2022.³

³ Status of interventions on the issues of migrant cattle keepers (Balaalo) in the greater north of the country. Cabinet memorandum CT (2022)

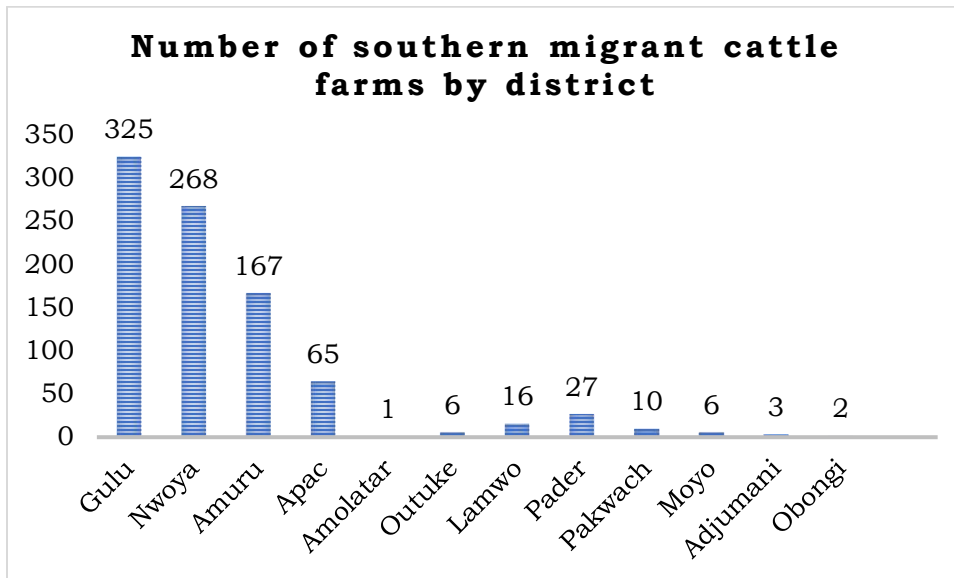


Figure 2: Number of South Migrant Cattle Farms by District

As of June 2022, a total of about 896 ‘southern migrant cattle farms were said to have been established in the districts of northern and northeastern Uganda, with Gulu district having the highest number of these cattle farms (325) followed by Nwoya (268), Amuru (167) and Apac (65). Pader (27) and Lamwo (16) also had significant numbers.⁴ Generally we note that Acholi subregion had the highest number (760 or 85%) of these cattle farms. Apac district had 65 or 7.2%, while East Acholi (Lamwo and Pader) had a total of 43 or 4.8%.

The same report reveals that between February 2022 and June 2023, a total of 15,485 heads of cattle were officially authorized and recorded to have crossed Karuma into northern Uganda, with the districts of Amuru (7,709), Nwoya (4,564) and Adjumani (1,207) listed as the major destinations. We note that these numbers keep changing as more cattle are offloaded into these cattle farms as,

⁴ Status of interventions on the issues of migrant cattle keepers (Balaalo) in the greater north of the country. Cabinet memorandum CT (2022)

simultaneously, others are taken into various local markets for onward transportation to slaughterhouses in Kampala and elsewhere. As is shown above, the largest concentration of commercial cattle farms are in West Acholi districts of Gulu, Nwoya and Amuru.

[The beef industry in northern and northeastern Uganda](#)

The establishment of lawful, well managed cattle farms that are compliant with local bylaws and relevant operating guidelines can provide the foundation for restocking and reviving the cattle industry in northern and northeastern Uganda. This will also help to detribalize cattle keeping in Uganda generally.

Livestock production is an important sub-sector of Uganda's agriculture. However, the sector contributes only about 9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and only 17 per cent to Agricultural Gross Domestic Product. Livestock is a source of livelihood for only about 4.5 million people in the country (UIA, 2009). In economic value, cattle are considered the most important livestock and are the main source of meat and milk in the country. Livestock can be reared on rangelands which occupy an area of 84,000Km² covering both the southern and the northeastern of Uganda's Cattle Corridors (Appendix B). However, the potential for livestock keeping is not fully utilized, with much of the sector confined to the southern part of the cattle corridor. We note that, with an average growth of only 2.1%,

the livestock sector is among the least performers within the agriculture sector, and yet global demand for beef is strong.⁵

We note that the beef industry isn't new to northern and northeastern Uganda. In the 60s and early 70s Uganda was exporting tinned beef processed at Soroti Meat Packers with beef supplied by cattle farmers in West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso and Karamoja, supported by well-organized extension services, breeding, and research outputs in the Government ranches (Maruzi and Aswa). Soroti Meat Packers was serviced by an efficient functioning railway system. Dairy Corporation also had several milk plants scattered in several parts of the region. Unfortunately, the 20-year insurgency, from which the region is yet to recover, destroyed the industry and depleted the region of its cattle. Recent restocking efforts under PRDP have hardly had any impact. War Debt Cattle Compensation under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, which could have contributed to restocking, has only been partially implemented. This has left the northeastern cattle corridor largely underdeveloped, with the people of northern Uganda deeply resenting the southern migrant cattle farmers who are prospering on their land.

Competing, polarized perspectives and experiences

The arrival in large numbers of southern migrant cattle farmers in northern and northeastern Uganda has caused mixed impacts in the host communities. Some community

⁵ For instance, Egypt alone requires 400 animals for slaughter every day, translating into 144,000 beef cattle annually while Algeria alone has offered Uganda an annual \$500 Million market for powdered milk, which translates into 50,000 tons of powdered milk yet our current capacity stands at a paltry 2.3 Tons (Annual Dairy Performance Report 2021/2022).

members have experienced anxiety, pain and suffering due to heightened crop and livestock conflict and certain culturally unfamiliar behaviour and practices. These have ultimately resulted in cultural shock, spurring debate, and animosity. Conversely, those families who have sold or rented their land to southern migrant cattle farmers have reaped some economic benefits, enabling them to improve their livelihoods as well as join the thriving cattle business, and diversify their income sources. If the processes of integrating southern migrant cattle farmers into northern Uganda are well managed, pathways for expanding the benefits of their presence can be enhanced, as the pain and suffering caused by some of them are minimized.

We begin this section with the following illustrative quotes that represent the benefits and suffering arising due to the actions of southern migrant cattle farmers and their workers (Balaalo) in northern and northeastern Uganda.

“Our family hired out 800 acres of land to a Munyankole at 30 million shillings for a duration of 4 years. We renewed the agreement for another 4 years and we were paid 60 million shillings. We also hired some more land to Ambassador Steven Kasaija at 69 million for a period of 2 years. All these tenants have fenced their land, provided a water source for their cattle in their respective hired areas and live amicably with their neighbors. As a result of these payments our family has processed a land title that is registered in the names of 4 members of the family. Currently our family is the only one with a land title in that location. We shared the second payment among the family members who have used it for activities like educating their children and other developmental activities. Personally, I was able to build 3 houses in a created trading center which now has a big cattle market.

One house has 3 rooms for shops at the front and 5 rooms at the back. The second house in Okidi Centre is a six roomed house with a hall being hired for dairy business by an Eritrean. The third one in Paboo is an eight-roomed house for rent. The other family members have built houses in Lacor and Bweyale. The Banyakole have also been gifting cattle to each of our family members which we have been sharing amongst ourselves.” **Mwaka Anthony, Amuru district.**

“...as for me all cattle keepers in Acholi sub region must leave because we are having bad experiences with them. I graduated from University in 2017 and went back to Palaro to practice agriculture as a business to address the problem of youth unemployment by creating my own job. I cultivated 4 acres of cassava but unfortunately it was all destroyed by cattle belonging to a Munyankole, and no compensation was made. After that I cultivated 2 acres of super rice to enable me recover from the previous loss, but this was also destroyed by cattle belonging to a Munyankole and still no compensation was made, yet I had lost everything. When I started recovering around the time of the first eviction of the ‘Balaalo’, I cultivated more crops in several gardens. Again, cattle belonging to the Banyankole destroyed all my crops together with that of some of my family members. We were frustrated by the losses and the family decided to sell the 77 acres of our land and bought 45 acres in a more peaceful environment in Amuru District.” **Oroma Alfred, University Graduate, Palaro Subcounty, Gulu District.**

The two quotes above capture the broad spectrum of perceptions, experiences, and opinions present in northern and northeastern Uganda today, and which have animated public debates and inflamed tensions in the region. They also represent the extent of polarization in the community about these issues.

The first quote reveals only some of the benefits that host communities have gained from having the southern migrant cattle

farmers as neighbours or tenants. Other benefits accruing to persons or communities who have rented or sold their land include contributions by the southern migrant cattle farmers to social and cultural events such as weddings and funerals, and in helping alleviate or mitigate other forms of economic distress. In other instances, local farmers sold their unproductive rocky land to the cattle farmers and bought land more suitable for crop farming elsewhere in the subregion.

Others have used the money earned from selling or renting their land to process freehold or Customary Certificate of Ownership titles on the rest of their land. In one case a family has been consistently sharing the rental income from family land and erecting commercial buildings to earn income. It is very likely that many more such testimonies exist.

The presence of the cattle farmers and their employees (Balaaloherdsmen) has also had major economic impacts in northern Uganda. A typical mid-size cattle farm must buy barbed wires and nails for installing new fences or fence repairs, pay for labour to erect or repair fencing poles and rent land. In addition, this farm employs about 6 people, on whom the cattle farmer spends on various items such as food, gum boots, etc. The herdsmen (Balaalo) also spend on various services such as, haircuts, food, drinks etc. In addition, the local government levies fees on cattle that are brought into local markets and another fee on those that purchase the cattle. We estimate that each farm of this type will inject at least 45 million shillings into the local economy annually, as shown in **Appendix B**.

Host communities recognize well the economic impacts of the cattle farms in their communities, and it is for these reasons that perceptions about “Balaalo” and opinions regarding whether they should be evicted were mixed. Many local people speak favourably about the emerging trading centers in remote places and about the increasing supply of milk, especially for their children. However, they also express concern about the bad behaviours exhibited by the ‘Balaalo’.

We also note that those persons that live near cattle farms seemed to make a clear distinction between the ‘Banyankole’ cattle farmers and their workers. However, those people that did not experience firsthand the interactions with cattle farmers and their herdsman generally seemed to favor a complete and total eviction of all southern migrant cattle farmers including their ‘*Balaalo*’ workers.

The University student, on the other hand, captures the sentiments of those who have had negative experiences with the presence of cattle keepers in their communities. This young man had his crops destroyed repeatedly, with impunity, with no compensation. The destruction of crops by cattle belonging to southern migrant cattle farmers was perhaps the most common source of frustration among the host community members. In some cases, herdsman bring their cattle into the communities with neither the knowledge nor the permission of local leaders. Others bring more cattle than permitted, others fence only the front or visible parts of their farms, some manipulate families to acquire land fraudulently, connive with law enforcement agencies to frustrate cases brought against them or to fabricate fake accusations against host community members.

Complaints against herdsmen (Balaalo) range from common actions such as urinating in vegetable gardens, eloping with people's wives or their daughters, falsifying land rent or purchase agreements, and threatening host communities with guns.

“I have documents in which the Chairman of the Area Land Committee issued instructions for my land to be inspected and surveyed without my consent. The person behind this fraudulent land transactions is a native of the land and has a brother who works as a member of the Area Land Committee. These people are illegally proceeding to process the title of my land and are being protected by the police.” **Nyamusika Thomas, Nwoya District.**

“The Balalo move with their animals anytime, any day, anywhere, without proper documentation and the local authorities take no action against them, which is against regulations for movement of animals yet in the past, movements of animals required a permit.” **Okello Collin Kiseka**

We note that most violations or conflicts were being committed largely by herdsmen (Balaalo). These violations or crimes were usually reported to the LC5, police, RDC but, allegedly, no actions were taken to investigate and punish the herdsmen or compensate the host community victims.

Achieving co-existence, fostering cohesion at the local level, and consolidating development in northern and northeastern Uganda will depend highly on how these polarized perspectives and opinions are brought out in the open, addressed and reconciled. Measures that

will increase the benefits accruing from the presence of the southern migrant cattle keepers, while at the same time minimizing or eliminating actions that cause pain and suffering should be established. Well managed, the co-existence of southern migrant cattle farmers and local host community cattle farmers can lead to cattle restocking, a rise in the beef industry nationally, optimal land use, increased household income, local and national social cohesion, and bridge the socioeconomic gap between northern and southern Uganda. Deliberate and systematic actions must then be made to detribalize cattle keeping in ways that promote cattle farming as a business for all communities in northern and northeastern Uganda.

Ongoing efforts to resolve the issues



Figure 3: Minister of State for Northern Uganda consulting the RWOT DAVID ONEN ACANA II and his Team at Gang Kal Madit

The Minister of State for Northern Uganda has held several meetings with various stakeholders to understand the underlying issues and to start the process of building a consensus among the various stakeholders and to design mutually beneficial, sustainable strategic solutions that are acceptable to all parties. Among others the MSNU has met the following:

1. The chairman and representatives of the yet to be registered and formalized Migrant Cattle Keepers Association.
2. Ministers, Members of Parliament, technical staff of key ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government,

Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) staff, UPDF 4th and 5th Division Commanders, at Gulu University.

3. Southern migrant cattle farmers who have acquired or rented land in Nwoya, Amuru, Gulu, and Pader districts (Appendix C) could come to the meeting at short notice.
4. Landlords mostly from Nwoya and Amuru (Appendix D).
5. Chairpersons or their representatives of LCI, LCII, LCIII, Landlords, DISOs, DPCs, Rwot Kweri and technical persons in the most affected districts (Nwoya).
6. Ker Kwaro (Paramount Chief of Acholi).
7. Religious leaders.
8. Technical persons from the relevant line Ministries.
9. Other key informants with knowledge of the issues.

These consultations are gradually creating a consensus that co-existence and simultaneous evictions of errant and non-complaint southern migrant cattle farmers and their '*Balaalo*' are the best way forward. Those who initially thought all southern migrant cattle farmers must be evicted, seem now to understand the dangers and complexities related to such indiscriminate eviction, the opportunities that would be lost, the possibility for legal challenges, and the infeasibility of such actions. Consequently, we are proposing the following immediate and long-term actions, aimed at fostering co-existence, social cohesion, and the development of northern and northeastern Uganda cattle (beef and dairy) industry, within the broader framework of PDM, P2M and NDP III.



Figure 4: Consultative meeting with District Leaders from the affected districts



Figure 5: Consultative Meeting with the leaders of the Southern migrant cattle farmers



Figure 6: Consultation with religious leaders



Figure 7: A group discussion by Local council leaders who have sold or rented land for cattle keeping.



Figure 8: A group by technical extension staff

Proposed solutions

Immediate/short term solutions

In keeping with the spirit and directives of the President's Executive Order No. 3 of 2023, we have derived the following actions:

1. Identify and assess the legal and illegal land transactions (sale, rent, lease) which comply with the law and directives of Government and cultural/traditional practices. Legality shall be determined by:
 - a. Agreement signed by all parties to the transaction, including LCI to LCIII and clan leaders (Rwot Keri, Rwot Atekere, Rwoth Cak, Ateker).
 - b. Family consent provided in case of family land, and clan consent in case of customary land, duly signed and attached.
 - c. Preliminary survey and search report showing land size and land boundaries is attached.

- d. Neighbours on all sides of the land have witnessed the agreement.
 - e. All copies of national IDs of all persons listed as having interest on the land attached and signed at the front and back.
2. Enforce a criterion for assessing and identifying indisciplined cattle farmers and Balaalo. Indiscipline shall be determined by:
- a. The absence of water source sufficient for the number of cattle on the farm.
 - b. The absence of a strong sturdy and complete fence on all sides of the farm.
 - c. Misconduct by the cattle farmer and/or their herdsmen causing conflict with the community or neighbours. Such misconduct could include:
 - i. Cattle trampling on the crops of wananchi or committing the sin of *Okwonesa*.
 - ii. Eloping with people's wives and/or their daughters.
 - iii. Threatening neighbours and the community with guns.
 - iv. Disrespecting wananchi's property.
 - v. Neglecting or refusing to compensate for damages or losses that they have caused.
 - vi. Refusing to respond to summons by law enforcement agencies and local leaders, etc.
 - vii. Grazing forcefully on the land of wananchi.
 - viii. Conniving with security agencies to frustrate members of host community grievances.

3. Continue the process of compiling a list of errant, non-compliant cattle farmers and their herdsmen-Balaalo (Appendix E) as follows:
 - a. Use information from MAAIF verification teams to update the list.
 - b. Further verify the list using conversations with key informants and community leaders.
4. Provide an Implementation Framework with a corresponding structure and terms of reference as attached (Appendix F).
5. Suspend indefinitely the issuance of certificates of no objection from the receiving districts and movement permits from sending districts to **new applicants** and maintain only those for the existing compliant cattle farmers so that beef supply is uninterrupted.
6. Strengthen the monitoring of cattle movements at the key entry points such as Karuma, Pakwach, Laropii, Soroti, Namasale ferry and Moroto by reestablishing strict check points, with digital features for easy monitoring on all entry points.
7. Attorney General to propose a bill providing for confiscation and auction of cattle belonging to cattle farmers and traders found to be violating the terms stipulated in the certificate of no objection and movement permit.
8. Set in place a whistleblower policy for reporting instances of noncompliance.
9. Develop and implement a communication strategy to guide, foster calm and reasonable actions by Public Officials and other stakeholders.

10. Cultural institutions and local leaders should develop procedures for orienting and initiating migrant cattle farmers that are establishing ranches and farmers into host community values and cultures.
11. Security (Police, UPDF) and civil authority be tasked to prepare an “operational order” for eviction.

Medium- and long-term actions

We note two major medium and long-term actions arising from:

- a. The opportunities that the presence of southern migrant cattle farmers bring for restocking northern and northeastern Uganda.
- b. The need to foster co-existence between southern migrant cattle keepers with their herdsmen and host communities.

Restocking northern and northeastern Uganda:

NAGRC/DB has developed a comprehensive strategy (Appendix H) which we strongly recommend should be funded and implemented. We note, however, that a slow bottom up, inexpensive, sustainable restocking process is occurring due to symbiotic relationships between compliant, non-errant southern migrant cattle farmers and prospective host community cattle farmers. The following quote illustrates how this process is happening in some cases:

“I rented my land in Arana to a Munyankole for cattle rearing in exchange for cattle which I used to restock my farm in Alero Kilele. Our agreement was that I would select cattle as payment from the Munyankole’s herd. In the first year I selected 4 heads of cattle and in the last 2 – 3 years I have selected 10 heads of cattle per year as we agreed. I specifically selected milk giving cows and my stock is now 80 heads of cattle. I intend to stop renting

my land to him so I can move my cows from Alero to Arana where I have more space to keep them. The relationship with my tenant has taught me how to take better care of cattle and to control tsetse flies. I have also built an eight-room commercial house in Kilele trading center and I am currently constructing another one.” **Oloya Losifino, Nwoya District.**

We recommend the following strategic actions to streamline and consolidate this mutually beneficial bottom up, inexpensive restocking process:

1. Provide incentives to those southern migrant cattle farmers that are aiding cattle restocking in their host communities in the northern and northeastern Uganda. These should include:
 - a. Public recognition of the positive impacts of their activities.
 - b. Support them with extension services through cooperatives.
 - c. Use them as model farms to showcase best cattle farming practices.
2. Implement and promote appropriate investments in the cattle value chain (dairy, beef, hides and skins and other byproducts) in the northeastern cattle corridor.
3. Establish Government supported Disease Control programs to compliment the effort of individual cattle farmers.

Fostering co-existence between compliant non-errant migrant cattle farmers and host communities.

- 1) Conduct radio talk shows and other public events to trigger wider public discussion on the benefits of co-existence and how these could be managed.

- 2) Establish milk cooling centers in strategic locations on public land that are co-managed by migrant cattle farmers and host community cattle farmers.
- 3) Encourage host community farmers and the migrant cattle farmers to establish a co-managed northern and northeastern Uganda Cattle Farmers Association.
- 4) Organize exchange study tours between successful and prospective cattle farmers.
- 5) Conduct community dialogues (*Barazas, Cokere, Coke, Rombo, etc.*) to address and correct emerging misconceptions, suspicions, and tensions.
- 6) Promote adjudication and cooperation to address disunity between migrant cattle farmers and host communities.
- 7) Minimize the overstay of law enforcement officers (Police) to avoid familiarity and being compromised. This will help restore confidence and trust amongst the host communities.

Addressing rampant charcoal burning

The President's Executive Order No. 3 of 2023 bans charcoal burning and trade in northern and northeastern Uganda.⁶ A survey conducted in 2015 indicated that central (40.9%) and northern regions (39.5%) are the major sources of charcoal nationally, and that central region is the main source of charcoal supplied to Kampala (63.4%), followed by northern region (21.8%).

⁶ It is estimated that Uganda has lost 51% of its tree cover in the last three decades alone, and that all tree cover will be lost by 2050 if no decisive actions are taken

To ensure effective compliance with the Executive Order, we have analyzed the destructive practices, modes of operation and negative impact of key actors in the charcoal industry. These are the charcoal users and charcoal producers. It is essential to address each of these broad categories so as to effectively and sustainably stop the charcoal production and trade, to mitigate its negative impacts in northern and northeastern Uganda.

Charcoal users/consumers

Charcoal users can in turn be divided into three groups: domestic, commercial, and international users.

Domestic users

We note that by and large, the biggest number of charcoal users are based in Uganda's cities and towns. We note further that Kampala, and its suburbs alone, consume 63.4% of the charcoal produced nationally. Kampala also has the highest proportion of households using charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking (88.1%), while the Karamoja subregion (5.9%) has the least. Households use charcoal not out of choice but because charcoal is the cheaper available option compared to other domestic energy sources.

Commercial users

Commercial (institutional) consumers include industries, schools, hospitals, hotels, health clubs, restaurants, roadside and market eateries, etc., mainly located in urban areas. About half (49%) use charcoal as their main source of fuel for cooking, of which a very large proportion (74.9%) are using wasteful practices and inefficient charcoal stoves.

Exporters

Some charcoal dealers are reported to be exporting charcoal to neighboring countries, especially Kenya. This trade is highly illicit and is undocumented.

Charcoal producers

There are multiple actors in the charcoal production value chain. These include charcoal businesspersons that are driven by profits, landowners from whom businesspersons buy and fell woodlots for charcoal burning, burners (mostly young men, hired by businessmen to burn the charcoal), transporters, and vendors. We make the following broad observations:

- a. There are no forests planted specifically for charcoal production currently, and charcoal is produced from naturally growing indigenous, endangered tree species.
- b. Charcoal production occurs largely in rural areas, and in northern Uganda in particular, because of poverty and few alternative sources of income.
- c. People in rural areas attach little value to tree cover. As excess biomass, tree cover is often regarded as a commodity that can be cut, given away or sold as a means of survival.
- d. Charcoal production occurs mainly in rural bushes out of law enforcement's view. Both landowners and the charcoal traders are complicit in making it difficult to regulate and enforce anti-deforestation laws.⁷

⁷ A survey of charcoal producers revealed that 70.5% did not have licenses to operate, while most of those (52.6%) who had a license indicated that such licenses were difficult to obtain. Only 39.5% of those who had licenses, reported that it was easy to get one and 43% had movement permits to transport charcoal

- e. Banning commercial charcoal production in northern and northeastern Uganda alone will simply displace and intensify production in those other areas of Uganda where it is already taking place, leading to devastating impacts on tree cover loss and environmental destruction in the whole country.

Commercial charcoal dealers

Commercial charcoal dealers are those people that engage in large scale charcoal production for sale to retailers operating in urban centers, where the demand for charcoal is high. These charcoal dealers will often purchase entire natural woodlots from landowners and then hire charcoal burners to produce charcoal on a large commercial scale. They control a large proportion of the charcoal value chain, own the trucks, buy the trees for charcoal, both young and old including their roots, and use power saws that can clear a large area of trees within a short period of time.

Landowners

Landowners are driven to sell their natural woodlots due to the absence of alternative sources of income, a need to clear the land for farming purposes, and in some cases to get rid of excess biomass. We note that landowners also generally lack knowledge, awareness about the implications of indiscriminate tree cutting and bush clearing on biodiversity, environmental degradation, and climate change.

Charcoal burners

Charcoal businesspersons tend to hire burners that originate from eastern and central Uganda. There are two good outcomes arising from this practice. One, it means that knowledge, skills, and the

practice of charcoal burning is neither widely known nor practiced locally in northern and northeastern Uganda. Two, these charcoal burners from the eastern and central Uganda may not understand the local language or the geographical or cultural landscape of the areas in which they operate. Consequently, it will be easy to identify, arrest and prosecute them.

Charcoal transporters

Transporters range from people that move charcoal in small quantities- wheelbarrows, headloads, backloads on bicycles, and motorcycles. These may be moving charcoal to nearby markets or collection centers. Collection centers may also be points at which charcoal is consolidated for onward transportation to larger markets in the central and eastern region. The second tier uses pickups or small trucks to transport charcoal to nearby cities and towns. The third tier are those that move charcoal in large trucks and trailers over long distances to eastern and central Uganda or across international borders. There is a fourth tier that has emerged. These include persons using private pickups or small cars to circumvent the ban, and ferry charcoal from northern Uganda to eastern and central Uganda. Each of these tiers warrants a unique response

Recommendations

We recommend a strategic, phased approach that will gradually end commercial charcoal production and use in Uganda as follows:

1. Immediately suspend issuance of permits Uganda of whatever nature to commercial charcoal traders operating in northern and northeastern.

2. The Ministries responsible for the environment and energy should promote, and make available affordable alternative, sustainable, green, and clean energy sources (Appendix I).
3. The Government should remove all taxes or subsidize alternative energy sources and, on the technology and equipment that support their usage.
4. The Ministry of Education and Sports should enhance the curriculum focusing on environmental protection, including the dangers of tree cutting and forest cover loss, and alternative, sustainable, renewable energy sources.
5. All institutions of learning, hospitals and health centers should be encouraged to establish and maintain at least 3 acres of woodlots or forests of fast-growing trees on their land as may be applicable.
6. Industrial charcoal users should be prohibited from purchasing charcoal on the open market and be required to establish private woodlots or forests of fast-growing tree species that will supply and sustain their needs if they have no alternatives to charcoal, as applicable.
7. The Government should establish incentives to private sector actors to turn byproducts from agriculture (rice husks, maize cobs, groundnut shells, etc.) into energy, especially as PDM and similar Government projects will generate a lot of these byproducts.
8. The Ministries of Energy, Environment and Education should collaborate to develop strategies that will ensure all institutions of learning migrate from charcoal and firewood to renewable,

clean, efficient, sustainable energy cooking sources within a period of 3 years.

9. Charcoal export of whatever category should be banned forthwith.
10. The Environmental department in the respective districts should develop a strategy and materials for sensitizing the community about the detrimental impacts of indiscriminate tree cutting on the environment.
11. Local Governments should develop bylaws and ordinances that promote a policy of (i) *'plant five, cut one'* (ii) Obtain a certificate from a lower local government to cut even one tree.
12. The Government should enhance existing strategies intended to create alternative sources of income in the rural areas of northern and northeastern Uganda. These could include the introduction of high value perennial crops such coffee, cotton, macadamia, shea nuts, etc.
13. The Ministry charged with the environment should supply seeds and seedlings of trees that are suitable or compatible with the high value perennial crops as noted in 11 above.
14. Landowners who condone, allow, aid, and abet illegal commercial charcoal burning on their land should be punished as stipulated in the environmental laws of Uganda.
15. Laws that prohibit cutting down trees on riverbanks, water catchment areas and hills should be enforced.
16. Charcoal burners should be banned from travelling to northern Uganda to burn charcoal.
17. The respective local governments should pass by-laws that criminalize and penalize harshly commercial charcoal burning.

18. The Ministry of Justice should provide guidelines on establishing specialized courts, like those of Uganda Wildlife Authority, to enhance quick trials and enforcement of penalties for offenders.
19. Local authorities who collaborate with charcoal burners and are negligent should be held liable and severely punished.
20. Commercial transportation of charcoal in large trucks or trailers should be banned and stiff penalties levied on offenders, including impounding, and auctioning the charcoal, trucks, and trailers.
21. The police should establish enforcement teams to conduct spot checks and apprehend offenders at the exit points such as Karuma, Masindi Port, Namasale landing site, Awoja and Pakwach bridges.
22. The Government should ban any transportation of charcoal, including a single bag, across the exit points that we have listed above.
23. The Ministry charged with the Environment should establish a whistle blower policy and a hotline for identifying and reporting offenders that stipulates the reward and how it is paid.
24. The local Governments of the respective districts should train local vigilante teams on surveillance and tracking offenders.

Land tenure, land use, and related issues

The major issues related to land tenure and land use in northern and northeastern Uganda are:

- (i) The presence of large unused or underutilized land.
- (ii) Widespread conflicts related to ownership rights and contested land boundaries.

Underutilized or unused private and customary land

Available data suggests that only about 4 million acres (13.7%) of the land in northern and northeastern Uganda is used productively, while 25.1 million acres (86.3%) is unused or underutilized.

Data analyzed from MAAIF reveal that a household in northern and northeastern Uganda owns on average 17.01 acres of land. And yet one individual using rudimentary tools can only farm (clearing the land, first digging, second digging, first weeding, second weeding, harvesting) on a maximum of 2 acres, while a family of 6 can use a maximum of 4 acres of land.⁸ To overcome labour shortages relative to land, communities have established labour sharing communal associations (*Alea/Alulu/Awak*) that rotate on each household's farm to dig, weed, harvest, etc. This cultural practice enables each household to use up to 6 acres of land. Accordingly, up to 11 acres remain unused on average. However, we recognize that some households practice rotational/fallow farming to maintain soil fertility, and therefore some land is purposefully unused.

We also note local elites and their relatives or functionaries have acquired large tracts of land in many parts of northern and northeastern Uganda. However, these elites often lack the capital and the means to invest in and utilize productively these large parcels of land. Although we don't have a reliable database to confirm this,

⁸ Key informant interviews.

conversations with key informants reveal that these local elites are largely absent as they work or engage in businesses in Kampala or elsewhere or are living abroad.

Recommendations

- a. Government should support households to acquire walking tractors with all component accessories required for the entire farming cycle (hallower, planter, weeder, harvester, trailer etc.) to enable small scale subsistence farmers open more farmland for agricultural production.
- b. Establish clusters of eight households living near each other who will co-share and co-manage the walking tractors and their accessories. We note that this strategy will build on the existing traditional practice of labour sharing communal associations (*Alea/Alulu/Awak*), in which 8 or so households form a farm labour group to clear, dig, weed, and harvest communally. A walking tractor with all its accessories costs about 24 million which means that each household will need 3million shillings.⁹
- c. In the table below we estimate the impact on household income for increasing the area under agricultural production using a walking tractor with all its essential components.

Table One: An estimation of income from 10 acres of land of selected crops

⁹ This arrangement expands family farmland and will complement the P2M program that proposes to use communal lands that are generally dedicated to communal hunting and/or grazing.

Enterprise	Kgs per ac	Acres	Seasons	Lates prices (Total
Gnuts	900	10	2	800	14,400,000
Soya Bean	600	10	2	1,400	16,800,000
Maize	1,000	10	2	1,000	20,000,000
Sunflower	640	10	2	2,200	28,160,000

We take East Acholi as an example. Groundnuts, Soya bean, maize and sunflower are the most common crops grown by farmers in East Acholi. Using a walking tractor will enable a single household to farm on up to 10 acres of land. A farmer dedicating 10 acres of land to groundnuts will earn 14.4 million, soya bean, 16.8 million, maize 20 million and sunflower 28.16 million shillings per year.

Adopting and promoting walking tractors for farming will free up labour that can be channeled into other critical activities such as training and sensitization programs, opening additional land, etc.

- d. Encourage persons holding large unused land to enter partnerships with larger agro-industrial companies having capital to invest in commercial agriculture.

Land conflicts

Conflicts over land ownership and land boundaries are a major impediment to land use, investments, and agricultural productivity. Land boundaries are frequently contested between families and clans, between communities and public lands and between families/clans and new land buyers.

We can identify 7 major land related conflicts that are present in northern and northeastern Uganda today, as derived from interactions with landlords, district leaders, security officials,

traditional and religious leaders, representatives of the southern migrant cattle farmers and the local community, as follows:

- a. The first type are the lower-level intra-clan and family related boundary and trespass conflicts.
- b. The second type are the more serious land disputes between clans and families and institutions such as schools, churches, health centers, and various local and central government entities or with large commercial entities or interests.
- c. The third are large-scale and/or long-standing disputes between clans in the same chiefdom or with neighbouring chiefdoms.
- d. The fourth type are disputes with indigenous people, especially elites, who allegedly grab land or title community/clan/family land in fraudulent ways.
- e. The fifth type are land disputes with the new migrant cattle farmers who are buying or renting land in transactions that are often disputed.
- f. The sixth type of land conflicts are related to illegal and unauthorized encroachment on community and public land by '*Balaalo*' and migrant cattle farmers.
- g. The seventh type are conflicts between communities and commercial mining entities over land having mineral resources, especially in the Karamoja subregion.

Recommendations

- a. We recommend that a survey be conducted to assess, determine, and document the extent, types, parties, and intensity of these land-related conflicts in northern and

northeastern Uganda. How these conflicts are managed and resolved will have implications on social harmony, agricultural production,¹⁰ and social transformation in northern and northeastern Uganda in the medium and long term.

- b. To deconflict the land, amicable settlement of land conflicts through mediation and reconciliation be promoted to avoid litigation in courts of law which can be long winding and whose results are unpredictable. This will also reduce tension and release land as a factor of production to spur economic growth and wealth creation.
- c. Land buyers should take deliberate due diligence efforts to verify and confirm that all persons having interests in the land are identified and involved in the land transactions as follows:
 - i. The buyer must conduct a preliminary survey search and attach a search report. *This ensures that land boundaries and land sizes are known by all parties.*
 - ii. LC1s must be witnesses to land sales and rental agreements. *This helps to ensure that rightful persons having interests in the land are party to the land transactions and that they have provided consent.*
 - iii. Neighbours on all sides of the land must witness land purchase and land lease agreements. *This eliminates land*

¹⁰ While the direct causes of low agricultural productivity vary among the SSA countries, an underlying cause is poor land governance. For example, in Uganda, empirical studies have shown that agricultural production lost due to land disputes is very considerable, ranging from 6 to 37 percent, meaning that agricultural land with conflict has 5-37 percent lower productivity (yields) than those without conflicts (Byamugisha 2013).

encroachment and possible conflicts and confirms that land boundaries are known and accepted by all neighbours.

- iv. Consult with clan leaders or heads of extended families and require that clans and/or extended families provide a resolution of consent to the land transaction. This will confirm that the clan or family members who own the land or have rights or claims on the land and who must accordingly be party to all land transactions.*
 - v. Attach front and back copies of National IDs, signed, and dated, respectively. This will ensure that the rightful persons are party to the land transactions and will prevent some individuals from conniving with land buyers to sell clan and family-owned communal land.*
 - vi. Clan leaders and heads of the family must sign and keep copies of all agreements on customary or family land. This will ensure that land agreements are kept secure in ways that facilitate easy access for those people that might need to obtain those agreements.*
- d. Promote Customary Certificates of Ownership (CCOs) to mitigate and guard against land conflicts. The process of CCO acquisition helps to clarify and confirm all parties that have rights in customary land, thereby eliminating the emergence of competing claims on the land.*

Large unused public land

There are 8 major underused or unused public lands in northern and northeastern Uganda, comprising of Wildlife Game Reserves and

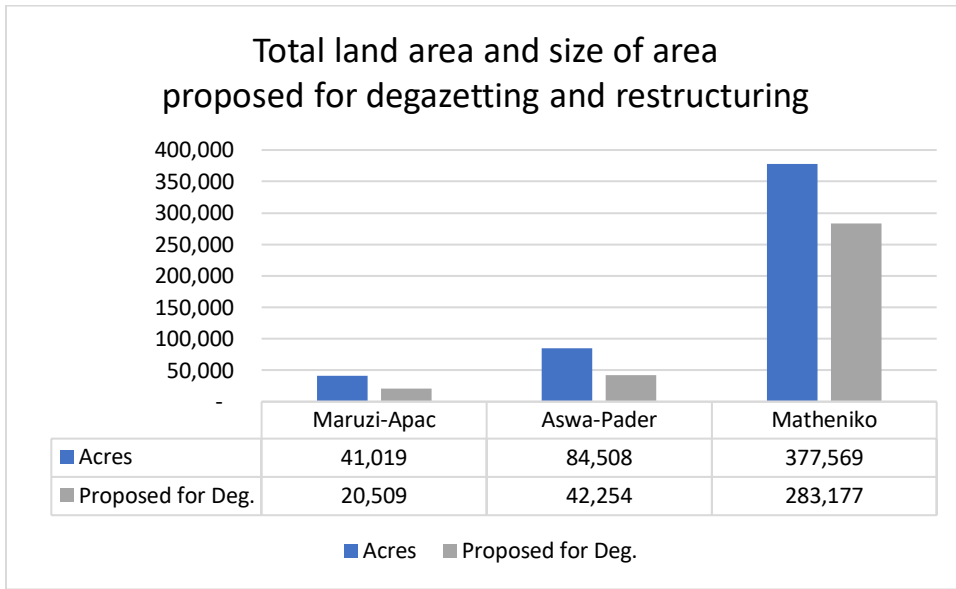
Government ranches. The Wildlife Game Reserves are Ajai, Pian Upe, Bokora Corridor, Matheniko, and Karuma. While the Government ranches are Maruzi and Aswa. Taken together, these public lands occupy a total of 1,663,714 acres.¹¹

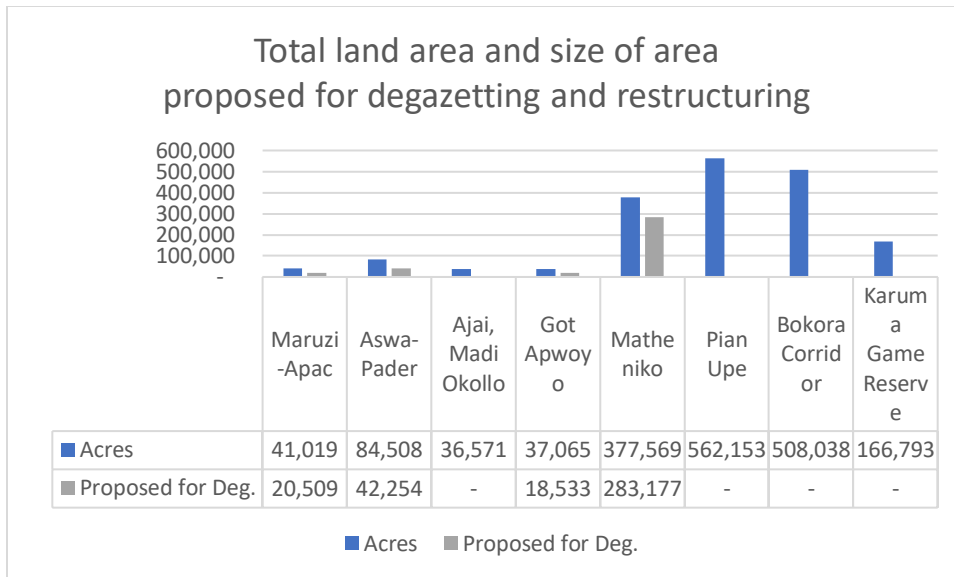
It should be noted that at the time of their establishment in northern and northeastern Uganda, the region was very sparsely populated and there was very limited commercial land use, relative to what is happening today. The Matheniko Game Reserve was also a grazing area initially occupied by the Matheniko people of Lotisan subcounty, including a subcounty headquarters, parishes and villages, and Nakadanya Ateker historical heritage, the remnants of which are visible today.

Currently, these public lands are not serving the purposes for which they were initially established. In the case of Aswa only 7,000 of its 84,509 acres of land are being effectively used by NAGRC/DB. Maruzi occupies 41,019 acres but none of this land is being used to develop the cattle industry for which it was set up. Instead, less than 5,000 acres is used by Hillside Agricultural Limited to plant palm trees for oil production. In 2018 Cabinet resolved that 10,000 acres of Maruzi land be released to out growers for palm trees, however, none of this land has been planted. The gate collections from tourists in Matheniko game reserves have also been historically negligible.

¹¹ To put this in perspective, 1,663,714 acres of land can accommodate 166,000 small scale holders or over 66,000 beef cattle.

The table below compares the total acreage of each Game Reserve and Ranch and the area that we are proposing should be degazetted and restructured.





The total land area occupied by these ranches and games reserves in northern and northeastern Uganda stands at 1,813,714 acres.

Accordingly, we recommend as follows:

- a. 50% of the land in Maruzi, Aswa, and 75% of the land Matheniko be degazetted. This will avail a total of 364,473 acres (only 20.1%) of the area under these ranches and game reserves.¹²
- b. Stop all illegal activities in the ranches and games reserves as a way of streamlining the future usage in an orderly, effective, and efficient manner.
- c. Suspend haphazard leasing of the land for any use to any private or public entities with immediate effect.

¹² We are proposing that a larger part of Matheniko, relative to Maruzi Aswa and Go Apwoyo, be degazetted, because Matheniko, with 377,569 acres, is very large and occupies 20% of total land dedicated to ranches and games reserves in northern and northeastern Uganda. To put this in perspective, this degazetted land can accommodate 146,000 beef cattle.

- d. These degazetted lands should be dedicated exclusively to commercial livestock farming as a way to revamp the livestock industry in the northeastern cattle corridor.

Compensation of war debt claimants

Acholi

1. We recommend that the Justice Galdino's committee due diligent list of 21,266 names, and the corrected number of cattle claimed for in each of the names, should be reconciled and harmonized with 16,929 Inter-Ministerial list as demanded by the court and now agreed to by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs (*in para 57 of Internal Memorandum*)¹³ so as to establish and resolve the fate of the 5,500 war debt claimants that are said to qualify with all the necessary documentation and facts.
2. A follow up be made to obtain concurrence and a fresh letter from H.E the President, authorizing the Attorney General to work with Justice Galdino's Due Diligence Committee to reconcile and harmonize the two lists to arrive at the final list of beneficiaries as part of out of court settlement.
3. The Attorney general to withdraw his Appeal to directive given by court for the ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to reconcile and harmonize the two lists.

¹³ *Internal Memorandum: An Overview of The Challenges Faced in The Compensation Exercise in The Acholi, Lango and Teso Sub-Regions- Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (July 2023)*

4. After the reconciliation of the two lists (in 1-2) above, the Attorney General should go ahead and pay the final agreed list of war claimants or beneficiaries.

Lango

1. Appointment of an Eminent persons' Committee in Lango-like the case of Justice Galdino in Acholi, to undertake the necessary due *diligence*, and transparent exercise on the list of the cases of; the **Daylen 69, 475 and Ongia 56, 081**
2. Also undertake a reconciliation and harmonization of the two lists (inter-Ministerial committee verified list with the due diligent list), to arrive at the final list of beneficiaries for Lango.
3. Regarding the outrageous taxation costs awarded by courts on the cases of **Daylen and Ongia**, the Attorney General must refer the matter back to the presiding Judge for reconsideration within the taxation rules governing the enumeration of the advocates of the judiciary. Legal and administrative fees be standardized.
4. After the reconciliation of the two lists (in 1-2) above, the Attorney General should go ahead and pay the final agreed list of war claimants or beneficiaries.

Teso

1. The Attorney General should apply for consolidation of all the cases in Teso since the cases are similar.
2. Appointment of an Eminent persons Committee in Teso-like the case of Justice Galdino in Acholi, to undertake the

necessary due diligence, and transparent exercise on the lists of the cases of; **HCCS No. 122/2009: John Oluka and 9 Others Vs Attorney General; HCCS No.292/2010: Julius Ocen & 4 Others (205,000) Vs Attorney General; HCCS No. 9/2012: Imodot Paphras Edimu & 105 Others Vs Attorney General.**

3. Also undertake a reconciliation and harmonization of the two lists (inter-Ministerial committee verified list with the due diligence list), to arrive at the final list of beneficiaries for Teso.
4. For the new cases coming up in Teso the principle of Law on the limitation of time be applied.
5. We recommend that sufficient funds be provided by the government to clear these harmonized claims over a period before the next general elections in 2026.

Cattle Rustling

From the advent of the Presidential Executive Order No. 3 of 2023, several activities are being carried out to implement the order as outlined below:

Updates and Recommendations on Karamoja Subregion

1. The Turkana County Assembly Speaker and 10 Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) have held meetings with the Moroto District Council, hosted by the Moroto District Speaker and agreed on the following:

- a. Meet three times a year, improve their working methods, harmonize coordination between Moroto District Council and the Turkana County Assembly in support of Government programs, on matters such as disarmament, effective representation of livestock herders who are jointly grazing in designated areas in Karamoja, and advocating for famine relief due to crop failures.
- b. Push for infrastructure development such as establishment of dams and protection of water catchments, roads, health centers, and schools on both sides of the Karamoja and Turkana border.
- c. Set up a Joint Secretariat (JS) or Joint Fusion Unit (JFU) consisting of Turkana County Government, West Pokot County Government, Cross Border Chiefs, LCIIIs and District Administrations of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Amudat districts that will document incidents of cattle raids, insecurity, undertake joint investigations and verification to avoid bias and single source reporting. The JS or JFU will also serve as a joint complaints redress mechanism to support the work of security agencies.
- d. Jointly lobby for tarmacking Moroto-Nakiloro-Lokiriana and Lodwar road by the two Governments to boost trade and serve the growing trading centers in the spirit of the EAC.
- e. Request the Kenya Government to remove the many non-tariff barriers (roadblocks) which are currently constraining and affecting cross border trade and business growth.

- f. Resolve disputes amicably that the Ugandan traders have been facing with their Turkana business partners.
2. The Turkana delegation apologized for whatever wrongs their pastoral communities have committed in Uganda in the past and are seeking forgiveness. They are also requesting for consideration of their request to Uganda Government for re-entry of their livestock and people who are currently experiencing hardships resulting from the death of their livestock due to lack of pasture and water. Most of the Turkana cattle are currently concentrated in places like Lomokori, Orum, and Lokipoto along the Karamoja-Turkana border.
3. A meeting with the Karamoja Peace Actors (CSOs) who have been active in the peace process has also been held and briefed on the new developments regarding the Turkana County Government request for their livestock and herders' re-entry into Uganda. They have also been briefed about the commitments on criminal accountability, on the murdered Geologists and Soldiers' compensation and the acceptance to rent pastureland and water at a fee from the Karamojong communities in designated grazing areas along the common border.
4. They are developing guidelines for community engagement processes called '*Etamam*' and drafting the prototype agreements to be used by Karimojong livestock grazing communities and their Turkana counterparts in the various identified transhumance routes or grazing corridors to guide

- peaceful and orderly dry season grazing (without arms) in designated areas as requested by the Turkana pastoralists.
5. The Karamoja reformed warriors - '*the Karachunas*' who met H.E the President in June 2023 at State House went back to mobilize their colleagues to lead the peace campaigns and return of guns. They have been moving from county to county on people-to-people's peace initiative (supported by UPDF 3rd Division Command), targeting their fellow youth who have been involved in raiding across the conflict corridors.
 6. So far, these '*Karachuna*' led peace dialogues are yielding peace and many illegally acquired guns are being handed over to the Government. Kotido district which had been the epicenter of commercial raiding and killings of GISOs (Gombolola Internal Security Officers) and other leaders, is now leading in the number of illegally acquired guns returned. They are also involved in the recovery of stolen cattle within their communities.
 7. The Whitaker Foundation beneficiary group of youth - '*Karachunas*' in Napak are also participating in the people-to-people's peace dialogues and encouraging their fellow '*Karachunas*' to handover the illegally acquired guns to Government. While in Matheniko the 3rd Division Commander, working with the district and subcounty leaders, mobilized and received the active warriors to join the peace campaigns and return of illegal guns among their ranks.
 8. The decision by the UPDF 3rd Division to enforce the movement of all livestock leaving Karamoja through Moroto

has minimized the sale of stolen cattle as well as aiding recovery of stolen ones;

Recommendations

1. The '*Karachunas*' who returned the illegally acquired guns be organized and supported in farmer and livestock cooperative groups or engaged in other viable enterprises. For example, the Whitaker Foundation recently supported a group of 39 youths from Napak who are working together with a group of youths that met H.E. the President in June 2023 and are now totally reformed and have become very good informers in the community.
2. The commanders who have overstayed in Karamoja be given tour of duties outside the subregion because when they stay for too long they may easily get compromised.
3. A battalion of UPDF be deployed at the border between Nakapiripirit and Amudat in a place called Namorotot to counter and deter the current raids by the West Pokot raiders and Nakapiripirit district.
4. Government investigate the issue of cattle traders who are part of the group that perpetuate sale of stolen animals.

Updates and Recommendations on Turkana

The delegation from Turkana County Government met the Senior Presidential Advisor on Defense and Security/Chief Coordinator OWC Gen. (Rtd) Caleb Akandwanaho in August and the following were resolved:

Criminal accountability and compensation

The delegation reported ongoing investigations by Kenyan Government security agencies into the killings of our Geologists and UPDF soldiers to bring them to book. The Turkana leaders as a County Government and Kraal (*Awui/Alomar/Adakar*) leaders, have taken responsibility and agreed in the alternative as stated in the executive Order, to immediately compensate (pay an ex-gracia) to the victims' families (*KUKARABA*) while the efforts by the Central Government Security agencies are continuing with investigations. Two hundred and fifty (250) cattle will be raised for compensation, so that each victim's family receives 50 heads of cattle.

Illegal firearms and cross-border movements

The Turkana leaders have reported to have:

- a. Sensitized and educated their communities on the prohibition of entry into Uganda with illegal firearms while grazing their livestock in Uganda and its consequences.
- b. Identified and proposed entry and exit points which Uganda Government could designate for Pastoralists as shown below and in Appendix J.
 - i. Turkana West-Kaabong District; Lotikipi-Nadapal-Pire-Kawalakol (Karenga) (Route 3).
 - ii. Turkana West-Kaabong District; Lotikipi-Songot Hill Ranges-Pire-Kawalakol (Karenga) (Route 4).
 - iii. Turkana West-Kaabong District; Nawuontos-Kidepo (Karenga) (Route 5).

iv. Turkana West-Kaabong District; Nalapatui-Kalapata (Kaabong) (Route 6).

v. Turkana West-Kaabong District; Nakitong'o-Loyoro (Kaabong) (Route 7).

vi. Turkana West-Kotido District; Nakitongo-Morulem-Morulem and Lokipoto- Kotein hills (Matheniko Game Reserve) (Route 7).

vii. Loima – Moroto District; Urum-Moru Eemut/Namoru-arei, Urum-Naput-Kobebe (Matheniko Game Reserve) and Lomokori-Nakiloro (Route 8 and 9).

c. Similarly, they have informed and instructed their herders to follow proper procedures while in Uganda and while returning to Kenya through designated entry and exit routes.

d. Additionally, they will implement registration of pastoralists, their families, and livestock for tracking purposes as they will be issued with movement permits.

On coordination, engagement, and collaboration:

a. The delegation highlighted the establishment of kraal committees to ensure peaceful coexistence with their counterparts in Karamoja.

b. They also requested Karamoja communities along the common border or with whom they will partner as hosts, to establish similar committees for collaboration and assisting the security forces to ensure orderly, peaceful, and disciplined grazing and watering of their livestock in the designated routes.

4. On Transitional Period to move from nomadism to a settled society where livestock rearing is undertaken as a business; Turkana leaders having learnt from the experience of southern migrant cattle farmers renting land for fattening their cattle in West Acholi, have agreed to encourage their communities (livestock herders) to consider leasing grazing areas from Karimojong clans or communities or individuals at a fee. This way, they will immediately be able to address the current challenges posed by the harsh climate and transition away from nomadism to commercial livestock farming.

5. Both the Turkana County Government and National Government of Kenya are planning to allocate adequate resources within a fifteen-year period, to develop infrastructure that will support a sustainable pastoral economy within Turkana County.

6. On Military Deployment and Consequences, the current presence of our UPDF military personnel along the Turkana-Karamoja border has prevented the re-entry of Turkana livestock and their herders. This limited access to water points and pasture is impacting negatively on their livestock health, which they fear, if not assisted to access pasture and water on the Uganda side, will result in death. Thus, a request has been made to H.E. the President of Uganda to allow the re-entry of the Turkana pastoralists and their livestock to access pasture and water in the designated areas along the Uganda (Karamoja)- Kenya (Turkana) border.

Recommendations

1. In consideration of the impending emergency, given the current harsh climatical conditions, the Turkana be allowed to reenter Uganda and access pasture and water at an agreed fee to be paid to

Karimojong respective cross border communities of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and possibly Napak districts just like the way the Acholi communities are currently renting grazing land to the 'Balaalo' for breeding and fattening their cattle for the market.

2. Government should degazette part of Matheniko Game Reserve to allow the Matheniko of Lotisan and Rupa subcounties of Moroto District to return to their historical homesteads which were forcefully acquired by Government and gazetted as a game reserve thereby causing dispersal of the Mogos, Ngitopon and Ngimonia clans into semi-arid areas where their crops are perpetually failing causing recurrent famines.

3. The degazettement of part of Matheniko game reserve as part of settling the long existing conflict between the people and wildlife on the one hand, and the Matheniko and Government on the other. This will enable the Matheniko clans to establish their ranches and livestock cooperatives which will enter into economic agreements with the Turkana herdsman in areas of Kobebe water dam, Kotein Hills, Apule and Nangololapolon river confluence which has adequate pastures and water points within Moroto district. This area to be degazetted originally occupied by the Matheniko up to the late 1960s, stretches northwards to the border with Loyoro subcounty of Kaabong district, eastwards to the Turkana-Karamoja border and westwards towards Bokora game corridor and Lopei subcounty in Napak district.

Updates on West Pokot of Kenya and Pokot of Amudat District

Uganda

1. The recent exit of the Turkana from Uganda coupled with the recent change in UPDF command and improvements in civil military cooperation have resulted into relative peace returning to north and central Karamoja. The tension and the county raids in South Karamoja have remained due to the forceful re-entry of the West Pokot armed pastoralists in areas of Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit. This could indicate that the presence of external actors in Uganda maybe contributing negatively to insecurity in Karamoja subregion.

2. In the Southern part of Karamoja, the forceful re-entry of the armed Pokot occupying areas of Kasalaba and Amudat have increased cattle raids by the Pokot (West Pokot). These continued raids resulted in the killing of prominent people such as the son of William Namuk (the longtime Chairman of the Peace Committee Nabilatuk and former LDU), and Mzee Abura Kileto of Nabilatuk Lokapel Junction whose daughters are married to the Pokot who have been grazing in the area. This has heightened tension. In addition, the Pokot raid in Loreng resulting into the recent killing of two soldiers as well as 20 other people in August 2023 has provoked the Pian who have now joined in carrying out counter cattle thefts.

Recommendations

1. The West Pokot of Kenya should be subjected to the same terms and conditions as imposed by the Presidential Executive Order No.3 of 2023 on the Turkana because they have illegally entered Uganda with arms and are committing cattle raids and killing soldiers and civilians in southern part of Karamoja.

2. The West Pokot herdsmen in areas of Kasalaba, Amuda of Nabilatuk and in the entire Amudat district should be forced back into Kenya and be subjected to the strict compliance of the President's Executive Order No.3 of 2023.

3. The West Pokot of Kenya should renegotiate an orderly and peaceful re-entry into Uganda by entering into '*Etamam*' grazing agreements with the different clans and people of Amudat, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit districts.

4. The West Pokot should rent pastureland and water from the communities of Southern Karamoja along the agreed and respective transhumance routes in the same way the Turkana pastoralists are being subjected.

5. The identified and proposed entry and exit points which the Ugandan government should designate for West Pokot pastoralists (as shown in Appendix K) are:

a. West Pokot-Nakapiripirit District; Lorengekipi-Nawoyapong-Katikekile-Nabilatuk (Route 10).

b. West Pokot-Nakapiripirit District: Alale-Loroo-Nabilatuk (Route 11).

c. West Pokot-Nakapiripirit District: Losam-Kakamongole-Nabilatuk (Route 12).

d. West Pokot-Nabilatuk District; Orolwo-Kadam Hills-Moruita-Kakamongole-Nabilatuk (Route 13a).

e. West Pokot-Nabilatuk District; Orolwo-Kadam hills-Namalu-Pian Upe Game Reserve (Route 13b).

f. West Pokot – Kween District; Chepkoun-Lokales-Kween (Sebei) and Pian Upe Game Reserve (Route 14).

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 3 OF 2023

19th May, 2023

This Executive Order, issued under the powers given to the President by Article 99 (2) of the 1995 Constitution, will cover the Anti-cattle Rustling efforts in North and North-Eastern Uganda, the damage to the Environment by the charcoal business, the damage caused by the indisciplined nomads known as Balaalo, recasting the Uganda Police Force into a Uganda-wide Police instead of being a Kampala Police and the problem of the Turkana nomads.

Cattle rustling has been endemic in the part of the North and the whole of the North-East, eversince the colonial times. In meetings with the Acholi Leaders, recently, Mzee Okwera, former NRC Member, informed the meeting that by 1954, the Karimojong cattle rustlers, were already active in his area.

By 1965, my Cousin, Kongyerezo, who had been recruited into the Uganda Prisons and posted somewhere in Karamoja, came to visit us at Ntare and proudly told us about his heroic gun battles, together with his colleagues, against Karimojong cattle rustlers. We envied him so much and longed for the time we could master the gun.

Where were the Karimojong getting the guns from? We were told, that they were getting the guns from Abyssinia, where every man owned a gun.

These gun thirsty thieves, were greatly boosted by the political instability of the country. When, together with the Tanzanians, we defeated Idi Amin, the TPDF, who were the main actors, took long to capture Moroto Barracks. Hence, for days, the Karimojong of the Matheniko clan, helped themselves on all the guns in the store, many of them automatic AK-47, Sub-machine guns, different from the SARs (Semi-automatic rifles), they had been getting from Abyssinia. The Matheniko, in alliance with the Turkana of Kenya, imposed great suffering on, especially, the Bokora clan of Napak. The other clans raced to balance the equation, by buying guns from different sources. The Karimojong clans, apart from fighting among themselves, they also invaded the neighbours in Acholi, Lango, Teso, Bugisu and Sebei.

In 1985, as the NRA was advancing to capture Kampala, the Okellos, thought the Karimojong rustlers could help them to stop the NRA. They brought some of them to Mityana, where the NRA 5th Battalion of Kashaka and Kashillingyi, destroyed them. The remnants, fled without looking back, up to Karamoja. The Okellos, had promised them, the reward of raiding the Banyankore cows all the way to the Tanzania border. They did not get time, to bury their dead.

When the NRA captured Kampala on the 26th of January, 1986, we were determined to end the rustler nonsense in Uganda. I deployed a massive Force of the NRA, including the 1st Battalion led by the heroic Mugisha Karampenga. Big battles took place with the rustlers, including the one of Nabilatuk, where Commander Mugisha was wounded. A lot of rustlers were killed. Cattle rustling, would have been ended that time. However, on the 22nd of August, 1986, Eric Odwar, Odong Latek and other former UNLAs, attacked Battalion No. 28 of Jet Mwebaze at Bibia. 28th Battalion, repulsed the attack, but the Lakwena - Kony rebellion, supported by the Islamic Governments of Sudan, had begun. We had to abandon the disarming of Karamoja, to concentrate on defeating the UNLA counter-offensive supported by Sudan. That made the heavily armed Karamojong cattle rustlers, to even penetrate areas like Apac, Ngora and even Pallisa, where they had never been before. The Lakwena - Kony, Sudan supported war, was, finally, won in 2003, when we defeated Kony and Oti decisively and they fled to Galamba in Congo and Sudan broke up into two countries, North and South.

The time had come now to, again, disarm the Karimojong rustlers. The effort was, supported by many peace-loving groups in Karamoja, such as the women, the elders, the Churches, etc. The disarmament proper, started in the year 2004. 41,000 rifles, were collected from those rustlers. Those who tried to fight, were destroyed - even those who tried to hide in Mt. Murulongole. Karamoja became totally peaceful. The disarming had been done by the 3rd Division

and the 5th Division. In order to get the magnitude of the guns collected from the Karimojong warriors, you should be informed that the Uganda Army by 1971, before Amin's coup detat, was 8,000 persons and that of Idi Amin by 1979, was 20,000 persons. The Karimojong had 41,000 rifles. You can see the danger to that area. However, this disarming using Army Divisions, had some negative consequences. An Infantry Division, is supposed to be a fighting Force with support weapons in conventional wars, if they occur. However, those anti-cattle rustling operations, had turned two of our Infantry Divisions, into Securico Forces – guarding kraals in small groups, endlessly following rustlers on foot etc. What happens, if there is a big war in the region like when we had to support the Government of South Sudan to defeat the offensive of the White Army (Riak Machar's Force) on Juba in 2013?

Those scattered groups cannot do that. In South Sudan we used a Brigade of 4th Division, Commandoes, Tanks, MOI and Artillery. At least, 5th Division, had to concentrate and train. However, to cater for the possible resurgence of the indiscipline, I ordered the Commanders to, thenceforth, build re-inforced Divisions by putting 5 Brigades in a Division instead of the usual 3. That would enable us, to handle the two tasks – scatter if necessary to deal with indisciplined groups like the rustlers, but maintain a concentration of 3 Brigades, at any given time, to fight a big war, if necessary and the other two scattered so as to deal with the indiscipline of people like the Karimojong cattle rustlers. We shall find out why this was not done in time.

The failure to implement this in time, appears to have been one of the mistakes, that has created a potentially disastrous situation in this area of large scale economic and humanitarian disruption, that can lead to mass starvation of our people.

The other mistakes have been the following: failing to organize for the raising of the *nduuru* (*kuteera enduuru*); failing to arrange for appropriate *ehururu* (responding to an alarm); and failing to correctly package the elements in the *hururu* (responding to the alarm). Which element does the *kukurura* entail and why? There has also been the mistake of being slow in developing the supportive infrastructure for security such as the security roads and more water dams to stop the Karimojong going to neighbouring Districts in the dry season.

Let us deal with the mistakes one by one:

- (1) The *nduru* (the alarm). In Ntungamo, whenever an alarm would be raised (*kuteera enduuru*) or sounded or made, all the men in the nearby Villages, whether by day or by night, would rush out of their huts and stand in the compound (*mukibuga*). The question on everybody's lips, would be: "*Enduuru yagambira owooha?* From whose homestead, has the alarm been sounded?" The different batches of fit men in the homesteads, would easily judge that, for instance, the alarm, was sounded from Barlegi and to Barlegi would the group rush, with spears and all. In

today's Uganda, sounding the alarm for security is much, much easier. There are mobile phones everywhere. Where the signals are not good, the LCs and the Security personnel and the RDCs, should inform the Ministers of the Presidency and Local Government to liaise with the telephone companies to install more masts. The Army should, therefore, have Intelligence Agents in every kraal or Parish, to be the ones to make that *nduuru* to the Battalion Command Centre of the Battalion responsible for that area, where the Centre should be open for 24 hours. The Battalion Centre, should inform the Division Centre, immediately. The *nduuru* maker and relayer, should, initially, jump the Detach and Brigade, but inform them later. Why? In order not to lose time. Once the *nduuru* has been successfully made and relayed to, initially, two points, the Battalion and the Division, automatic response must be activated.

- (2) The *ehururu* (the response), must be comprised of the following:
 - i. Out of the Battalion area, an appropriate-sized Force (Section, Platoon or Company), that had been on stand-by, must be ready to move out at first light if they are not equipped with night vision goggles to follow the track.
 - ii. Out of the Division Centre, a call for either UAVs or night capable reconnaissance planes, should be dispatched to the area of *nduuru*. This is a

reconnaissance effort to locate before morning or during the day, the presence of the criminals.

- iii. Some of the reconnaissance platforms have also a strike capacity. In that case, once the criminals are located, they are hit. If the platform (the machine) has only the reconnaissance capacity, they, then, summon the attack platforms – UAVs or gunships. This is if the groups are big. We can even use long range artillery, once the location is confirmed. This is what, we are doing in Congo in a terrain that is much more inaccessible than this open Karamoja. This is what, we are doing in Somalia.
- iv. If the groups are small, which they will be once we have smashed the bigger groups as in (iii) above, then the job of *okutooza* (tracking), could be assisted by dogs. Dogs cannot go wrong. To be on the safe side and protect the canine tracking group, apart from the anti-ambush formations that should accompany the tracking party, you can add the overhead UAVs – the tactical ones. By this method, you will trace the small groups of criminals, to their hide-outs.
- v. These criminals also use phones – mobile phones. Those are easy to locate. Which phones were on the scene of the crime? Which were the ones, there legally? By elimination, you will discover the

ones that were not supposed to be there and, thereafter, you trace their movements.

- vi. Owing to the mistakes by the Army Officers involved, the Wanainchi, for now, have little faith in the Army protecting their property. This lack of confidence, will be cured because, yesterday, I asked the Kaabong - Kotido delegation the following questions: "Did the disarmament of 2004-2007, succeed and did it bring peace?" Their answer was unequivocal. It was: "Yes, between 2007 and 2017, there was total peace in the area". What, then, happened to undermine the peace? Two mistakes by the Army and some of the civilian authorities. Part of the package for the *ehururu* locally, was the use of LDUs, known in Karamoja as Vigilantes. They were being paid half of the pay that is paid to a Private of the full-time service of the Army. Apparently, however, some thieving Army Officers, started stealing their money and not paying them. Moreover, it is claimed that their Army leaders, were telling them not to shoot direct at the raiders!! Instead, they were told to shoot in the air. Who were those Officers that stole the Vigilantes money and those that were preventing them from shooting direct at the raiders? They must be found and be made to account. Besides, they misinformed us that the Karimojong Vigilantes, were colluding with the raiders and we had to withdraw them from the

Villages and put them far away into full-time Army service. This was, of course good for the Vigilantes, because they became full-time soldiers with full pay but it was disastrous for the anti-rustling effort because the Kraal was left undefended and the soldiers were far away from the Kraals. With Karamoja, I need to discover more about the role of the vigilantes. Is it true, that the vigilantes were colluding with the raiders or was it the corrupt Army Officers misinforming us? However, with Acholi, Lango, Teso, Bugisu and Sebei, I have decided to authorize the recruitment of 12 LDUs per parish for all the parishes that border Karamoja. Even if the Army has the capacity to solve this problem by itself if they act correctly, the mistakes of some Army Officers, have made the Wanainchi to have doubt about the seriousness of the Army to defend the Wanaichi's property. We do not have to waste time, arguing on this. Let the Locals also participate. The Banyarwanda say: "*Nacho bitwaaye*"— "it costs us nothing" compared to the damage done by cattle rustling. The other mistake made by the Army and Civilian Leaders, was, apparently, the issue of justice. There is a man known as Acucu. He got arrested and sentenced for 10years or so, that he served. While in prison, somebody took his cattle and his wife. When he came from prison, he told the Authorities to help him get back his cattle and the one who took his

wife to compensate him. The Authorities in their arrogant and elitist bankruptcy, ignored him. He decided on his own and went and got a gun from somewhere and went and raided cattle from, I think, the Jies and crossed them into Kenya. He, then, brought the gun and threw it at some official because for him, he had got his justice himself. He had got his cattle. The neo-colonial agents that do not understand the African tribes sense of justice, are a liability to the future of Africa. With African tribes, every wrong must be compensated for. If it is death, you must *Kukaraba* (blood settlement). If it is any other wrong, you must *Kuhoonga* (compensation in kind). Impunity can never work in Africa. That was, for instance, the mistake of UPC. In 1966, on the 22nd of February, when President Obote made his broad-cast "abrogating" the 1962 constitution, we had hot arguments with the pro – Obote students in Mbaguta House at Ntare. We were enraged. How could an individual or a group, abrogate our constitution? The pro-UPC boys – Martin Lagara and others – responded by saying: "What will you do, we have the Army?" We answered: "Army. What is army? We can be Army anytime?" The following day, 3 of us, Martin Mwesiga, Mwesigwa Black and myself, went to see Engaazi (the Katikiro of Ankole), Kahigiriiza to help link us with the anti-Obote soldiers in UA. He is the one who calmed us down and persuaded us to go back to school. However,

we, eventually, went to the University of Dar-es-Salaam, not only to study, but also to link up with the freedom fighters based there to learn how to fight. Hence, Acucu, having been denied justice by the bogus officials, he, in his misguided way, went and got his own justice by raiding the Jie. I do not know why he chose the Jie. Once the Jie were raided, they had to counter-raid. That is how the cycle of raiding and counter raiding started and this where the Karamojong people need to also learn from their mistakes. They must get rid of this impatience and the desire to seek personal revenge (okuhoora). They should let the State revenge for the wronged using the law. This anarchic way of seeking for justice, is calamitous. How? Kaabong district had 180,000 cattle before this cycle of raiding and counter-raiding. The people are now so impoverished, that if the government does not intervene, we shall get mass deaths. Kaabong District now has got only 3,000 cattle! In my speech at Barlegi, I reminded the Karamojong delegation of the Pian woman that confessed in the 2004 disarmament, that she had been widowed 9 times, with each husband dying by the gun. The Woman MP for Kotido, Hon Margarete Aachilla Aleper, when she rose to speak, pointed out that the woman that got married 9 times and got widowed, was lucky and the situation was better then. That today, there are no men, to inherit the widows. That the society

of Karamoja is now manless (without men to inherit the widows). While I denounce the bankruptcy of the government officials, I also denounce the impatience of the Karamojong actors. The correct way is put pressure on the State to revenge for them on their behalf for whatever injustice they suffered. The incurable mistakes by UPC and its offshoots (e.g. Amin), forced us to waste 20years (1966-1986) to regain the freedom of Uganda, but at a great cost. It should never be the first option to use violence.

- vii. As part of the *ehururu* (response), the Country Police must stop being Kampala Police and become Uganda Police as it was planned to be. The Police Force is now 52,000 people. However, these people are not in the Country side. Are they in Kampala? Possibly. When we had killings in Masaka, I analyzed the situation and advised the Police to have a credible presence at the Sub-county. I advised them to have 18 Police personnel at each Sub-county with 3 motor-cycles. Why eighteen? I want 12 of them to be uniformed Police, able to move out in squads (3persons per squad), or in half a section (6 persons), to respond to an emergency and leave another 6 to guard the Police station. Then the other 6, can do other jobs such as CID etc. We have about 2000 Sub-counties in Uganda and if each takes 18 persons, the whole effort will take 36,000 persons. It leaves a balance of another 16,000 persons, that can do

other jobs – CID at the centre, Riot Police, Traffic, Canine, Cyber security etc. Since I did not get counter proposals, I now direct the Police, to implement this directive in the next three years. The country side, is under- Policed. That is why people, use mob-justice. Could it be that cities and towns are overcrowded with persons, even if they are not over-policed? Anyway, my directive now is, 18 police persons per Sub-county, in 3years. Each Police Sub-county group, must have 3 motor-cycles.

- (3) In order to assist the anti-rustling efforts, I direct that the security roads must be worked on. The security road that starts from Lake Bisina, all the way to Abim and Orom in Kitgum, the one along the Kenya – border, starting from some point in Amudat and hitting Mount Moroto at its southern portion, skirting Mount Moroto to the West and continuing parallel to the border towards the high mountain known as Mt. Singira, where our border ends, as well as the other inter-connected roads that may be deemed necessary. This will help the Army and Police, to move rapidly in the area in the case of need.
- (4) The corruption of some elements in the security forces in Northern Uganda, is not only shameful and discrediting the UPDF and other security groups and government agencies, but is a danger to the environment. One form of corruption, is in the

phenomenon of the charcoal business. The people in charge of the Environment and Forestry, allow this destructive business to go on massively. Apparently, armed people escort this charcoal. Where are these armed guards coming from? Who is providing them? That question must be answered. All the same, I have now decided, to ban all charcoal burning and trade in Northern and North East Uganda (Karamoja, Teso, Lango, Acholi and West Nile). These charcoal burners and traders, are so bankrupt that they even cut the famous shea-butter trees known as *moo yaa* in Acholi. As a consequence, the Locals now hold the security people, in great contempt. In order to save the environment and also the reputation of the NRM, I, therefore, hereby ban the cutting of trees for charcoal burning. However, without greed, charcoal burning could assist ranching. How? Part of the problem of ranching are thickets (*enshaka*), un-wanted and unuseful trees. These *enshaka* (thickets), would be comprised of *Kayuyuki* (*ekihuukyi* – camara lantana), *ebishekashekye*, *entobotobo*, *emituungu*, *emikwantangwe* and aggressive trees like *obugaando* (*obusaana*- acacia hohii).

In symbiotic arrangements, farmers in the West, engage charcoal burners, to clear the thickets and unwanted trees, such as the accacia hohii and convert the cut trees into charcoal that they sell. You end up with well cleared farms that retain the good shade trees such as *emisisa* (*albezia*), which is also nitrogen

fixing, *eminyinya*, *emikoma*, etc. However, under the ban I have imposed, it must only be the Minister of Environment on the recommendation of the RDC, that will authorize that symbiotic charcoal burning in that area I have indicated.

- (5) Then, there is the issue of Balaalo. These are indisciplined cattle keepers from Ankole – Mpororo, ancient Bunyoro, parts of Congo, Karagwe in Tanzania and Rwanda, who move from their traditional areas and move to other areas of Uganda, but do so in illegal ways. Having learnt the techniques of some modern farming in the cattle corridor, they come to acquire land in the areas of Uganda that have not been their traditional areas – e.g. Acholi, Lango, Teso, etc. The problem is that, they come to those areas illegally or manipulatively. There, the mistakes are two.

First, they claim to have bought land from so and so. The problem, however, is that land in the North, is communally owned for most of the time. With such land, nobody can legally sell it to anybody without the permission of the clan or family. These sells are, therefore, null and void.

Secondly, even if they were to be legally owning the land, nobody should bring livestock to an area, if he has not fenced the land, provided water, etc., otherwise, that livestock will commit the sin of *okwonesha* (cattle trampling the crops of Wanainchi).

I, therefore, completely ban the illegal presence of Balaalo in the Northern Uganda districts. This does not mean that the Balaalo, like other Ugandans, cannot buy land and settle in Northern Uganda. However, on account of the two mistakes above, that right cannot be enjoyed. By the authority of this Executive Order, no mulaalo should settle and bring cattle to settle and bring cattle to Northern Uganda, except with the permission of the Minister of Lands and the Minister of Agriculture. Those Ministers can only give that permission, if the two problems are addressed. I, therefore, direct all government Agencies to ensure that these Balaalo, are expelled from the indicated areas by the end of June, 2023.

The Attorney – General, should also bring a draft of a law criminalizing nomadism. A wrong doer could serve 7 years in prison for bringing cattle to Northern Uganda illegally. The Attorney General, to also provide for the confiscation of the cattle of the Balaalo involved in entering the indicated areas, illegally.

- (6) Finally, the issue of the Turkana. This is another destabilizing factor. On account of our Pan-Africanist ideology, we have allowed our Turkana brothers and sisters to settle in Karamoja around the Kobebe dam, where the problem of water has been solved. However, in Kenya, they have not carried out disarmament. That is their issue. However, long ago, I ordered these

Turkanas to never bring guns in Uganda. They should just come and graze their cattle minus being armed. They, however, do not listen to this. Instead, they raid our disarmed Karimonjong, kill people, rape, etc. They are said to have raided 2245 cattle from the Jie. They killed our 3 (three), Geologists, 1 (one) Officer and a soldier, that were guarding them. I now direct that this Turkana nonsense, must stop. Hence, the following steps must be taken:

- i. The Turkana must never come to Uganda with guns. Anybody who does so, must be arrested and charged with terrorism by a Court Martial.
- ii. The killers of the Geologists, must be handed to us for trial for murder. The guns were handed back to the Government of Uganda, but not the killers. In the alternative, the killers, with the co-ordination of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda, should *kukaraba* (blood-settlement – *mato-put*), to the families of the deceased. The price of the *kukaraba* cannot be the traditional one, of a few cows. It must be adjusted to the full value of what the deceased would have contributed in his/her life, which life was cut-short by those criminals.
- iii. Through the co-ordination of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda, the Turkana must bring back to the victim communities the number of cattle equal

to the cattle they stole from them. Here caution should be exercised because our own people could be exaggerating the numbers. In order to ease the task of cattle identification, the Kenya Government and Uganda Government should co-ordinate on cattle – branding to show district and sub-county of the respective cattle populations.

- iv. I give the Turkana population, 6 months to implement my directives. If, however, the issue of the guns illegally entering Uganda, the hand-over of the criminals who killed our Geologists or the use of traditional justice and return of the stolen cattle, are not resolved, I will have no alternative but to expel all the Kenyan Turkanas and their cattle and they will never be allowed to re-enter Uganda with their cattle.



Yoweri K. Museveni
P R E S I D E N T

Appendix B: Economic Impact of an Average Cattle Farm

S/N	Item	Number	Unit Cost in UGX	Days/Months/Year	Total in UGX
1	Land rental	1,000	6,000,000	1	6,000,000,000
2	Taxes on cows	500	20,000	365	3,650,000,000
3	Milk carrying motorcycles	300	4,000	365	438,000,000
4	Labour for fencing	1,520	7,500,000	1	11,400,000,000
5	Food	9,120	3,550	365	11,817,240,000
6	Hotels and lodges (Rooms)	100	20,000	365	730,000,000
7	Saloons	18,240	5,000	12	1,094,400,000
8	Barbed wire	16	32,000,000	1	512,000,000
9	Nail, Kgs	32	1,200,000	1	38,400,000
10	Farm implements	1,520	223,000	1	338,960,000
11	Other consumables	1,520	136,000	2	413,440,000
12	Boda Boda hire	400	30,000	365	4,380,000,000
13	Restaurants/meals	400	5,000	365	730,000,000
14	Beverages/drinks	2,000	4,000	365	2,920,000,000
15	Vet drugs & salt	1,520	13,520,000	1	20,550,400,000
16	Gum boots	9,120	15,000	4	547,200,000
17	Clothes	9,120	40,000	2	729,600,000
18	Social responsibilities	400	100,000	1	40,000,000
19	Clinic visits	9,120	40,000	3	1,094,400,000
	TOTAL				67,424,040,000

Appendix C: List of Representatives of Southern Migrant Cattle Farmers that Attended the Consultative Meeting with Minister of State for Northern Uganda

Appendix D: List of Land Lords from Nwoya and Amuru who Attended Consultative Meetings

APPENDIX E: Names of Candidates for Eviction, Present Location, Place of Origin and Number of Cattle

	District	Name of Mulaalo	Sub-county	Place of origin	No of Animals
1	Otuke	Barekye Livingstone	Ogwete		15
2	Otuke	Sagara Steven	Ogwete		75
3	Otuke	Mwesigye Patrick	Ogwete		60
4	Kwania	Kiddongo Yassin	Chawente		5
5	Kwania	Ndondo Margret	Chawente		3
6	Kwania	Nasasira Jane	Chawente		3
7	Kwania	Kisagaka Denis	Chawente		10
8	Kwania	Katorozo david	Chawente		20
9	Kwania	Mangizi Benon	Chawente		15
10	Kwania	Mutabazi Joshua	Chawente		25
11	APAC	Nuwagira Geaorge	Ibuje		40
12	APAC	Tumweine	Ibuje		60
13	APAC	Sebwato Fred	Akokoro		30
14	APAC	Tarwemwa Kenneth	Akokoro		60
15	APAC	Zaribara	Ibuje		89
16	APAC	Rwamusaiza James	Ibuje		10
17	APAC	Tumushabe Stephen	Akokoro		50
18	APAC	Katongole Nassan	Ibuje		40
19	APAC	Bamutaraki Frank	Ibuje		30
20	APAC	Dada James	Ibuje		50
21	Kapelebyong	Chakwera Janet	Acowa	Serere	16
22	Kapelebyong	Muhire Emmanuel	Acowa	Masindi	22
23	Kapelebyong	Kazungu Tom	Acowa	Kassanda	15
24	Kapelebyong	Byakatonda Godfrey	Acinga	Nakasongola	40
25	Kapelebyong	Nkurunziza Fred	Acinga	Gomba	308
26	Kapelebyong	Mugande James	Kapelebyong	Kween	70
27	Katakwi	Masasi Benon	Ongongoja	Kiboga	45
28	Katakwi	Lutukana Stephen	Ongongoja	Luwero	72
29	Katakwi	Mwesige David	Ongongoja	Kiryandongo	150
30	Katakwi	Mugambo Samuel	Ongongoja	Namayingo	70
31	Katakwi	Rwejima Francis	Ongongoja	Nil	110
32	Nwoya	Kiryowa Musitafa		Gomba	350
33	AMURU	Katonka Besweri			250
34	AMURU	Stephen Kasaija			180
35	AMURU	Byokero Moses Tel: 0783926520			55
36	AMURU	Ruzindana David			190
37	AMURU	Kanyamibwa Azaria			160
38	AMURU	Muhoozi Fred Tel:0780709914			42
39	AMURU	Nziza John			230

40	AMURU	Kabandize James			215
41	AMURU	Kamara Innocent			420
42	AMURU	Kifafa David			130
43	AMURU	Ssebutuku Alex			270
44	AMURU	Rwatoolo Geoffrey			262
45	AMURU	Ndimbira John			100
46	AMURU	Mwtatamale Vencisia			88
47	AMURU	Sabiti Wilson			97
48	AMURU	Kadogo Moses Tel:0788061838			164
49	AMURU	Buregeya James			73
50	AMURU	Nzarubark Samuel			
51	AMURU	Rwakiziba Julius Tel:0778395394			
52	AMURU	Rutayisire James Tel:			
53	AMURU	Tumwesige Geofrey			20
54	AMURU	Karuhanga Fred			110
55	AMURU	Gwanini Frank, Kalema Alfred,			196
56	AMURU	Nabimanya Benon			140
57	AMURU	Kilenga Bosco Muganzi			
58	AMURU	Uwanyirigira Jane			60
59	AMURU	Kafeera Benson			72
60	AMURU	Dr. Okot Paul Opira			55
61	AMURU	Kamara Innocent			
62	AMURU	Agaba Chrispus , Kamara & Abode			
63	AMURU	Kamara Innocent			380
64	AMURU	Rudasingwa Denish Joshua			164
65	AMURU	Basaija Wilber			76
66	AMURU	Mr. Kusaira John			87
67	AMURU	Issengondo Joseph			
68	AMURU	Kaliisa James			
69	AMURU	Kibiregye John & Dida Sunday Murganda			
70	AMURU	Rurangwa Peter, Ntare Nathan			
71	AMURU	Ankunda Sharon			89
72	AMURU	Mumbozi James, Ben Kamutimbwire			
73	AMURU	Mr Benon Kamutimbwire Burani			
74	AMURU	Tumwesigye Geofrey			
75	AMURU	Kuremela Yokana			
76	AMURU	Kalangwa Geofrey			

77	AMURU	Kusasira John			
78	AMURU	Ntambera, Wilson			
79	AMURU	Behayo James			
80	AMURU	Patule			
81	AMURU	Biya Kasuba Karoko			
82	AMURU	Robert Byarugaba			
83	AMURU	Tumusime Janet			
84	AMURU	Dr. Slvestor Diasierba			
85	AMURU	Ssampa John			
86	AMURU	Mugisha Stephen			
87	AMURU	Bujingo Stephen			
88	AMURU	Tumusimwe Sam			
89	AMURU	Godson			
90	AMURU	John Kajura			
91	AMURU	Kazungu Stephen			
92	AMURU	Kampanya Robert			
93	AMURU	Mugisha Christopher			
94	AMURU	Morokole William			
95	AMURU	Nwamme Fred			
96	AMURU	Tumusigye Geoffrey			
97	AMURU	Bugingo Stephen			
98	AMURU	Mugisha David			
99	AMURU	Tumwine James			
100	AMURU	Kainamura James			
101	AMURU	Kagwaye Micheal			
102	AMURU	Maj. Robert Kakulu			250
103	AMURU	Kubiito johnson			120
104	AMURU	Maj Nathan Ganyena			50
105	AMURU	Justus batrigaya			220
106	AMURU	Mutafinga Yoweri			150
107	AMURU	Bashaija Wilber			
108	AMURU	Rulangwa yokan			80
109	AMURU	Semugona john			160
110	AMURU	Kaganda James			
111	AMURU	Fred sunday			200
112	AMURU	Mukombozi James			162
113	AMURU	Ssengabo Godfrey			220
114	AMURU	Namany franco			100
115	AMURU	Rukundo Deo			
116	AMURU	Nyabanimba Peter			
117	AMURU	Ngoga john			
118	AMURU	Tumwine john			80
119	AMURU	Ihangane steven			70
120	AMURU	Buhinja Emmanuel			40
121	AMURU	Kanyangoga			40

122	AMURU	Rwamurinda			40
123	AMURU	Kabanda			45
124	AMURU	Wiragiye Didas			80
125	AMURU	Kayumba James			50
126	AMURU	Kansimme Norah			50
127	AMURU	wekyanda John			20
128	AMURU	Kabununu Geoffrey			20
129	AMURU	Kakuru Godfrey			25
130	AMURU	Tumwine James			400
131	AMURU	Nyagasaza John			50
132	AMURU	Ngenzomaguru Thomas			30
133	AMURU	Ntambara Godfrey			59
134	AMURU	Mugwaneza frank			50
135	AMURU	Nuwagaba Caleb			100
136	AMURU	Maseruka Robert			150
137	AMURU	Kayumba Godfrey			45
138	AMURU	Nuwagira George			70
139	AMURU	Jeska Nyarwaya			
140	AMURU	Muhirwa Paul			30
141	AMURU	Ngabire Patrick			50
142	AMURU	Kamugish Joel			70
143	AMURU	Ntanganira ceceri Emmy			150
144	AMURU	Ruzindana Philip			60
145	AMURU	Kagwa Alex			40
146	AMURU	Gasana			
147	AMURU	Tumwine John			170
148	AMURU	Musinguzi Robert			50
149	AMURU	Rusania Nathan			50
150	AMURU	Kagimba Sam			50
151	AMURU	Mugwaneza David			30
152	AMURU	Tumwine William			
153	AMURU	Gashumba Frank			35
154	AMURU	Gatebuka Geofrey			
155	AMURU	Rwozi Frank			30
156	AMURU	Karyamibura Peter			
157	AMURU	Tumusiime Peter			60
158	AMURU	Atamba Stephen			
159	AMURU	Sam Engola			
160	AMURU	Gatema Andrew			40
161	AMURU	Nankunda Jane			25
162	AMURU	Gumisiriza/Bataringaya			40
163	AMURU	Bantariza Peter			600
164	AMURU	Biseseme			38
165	AMURU	Tumwine John			
166	AMURU	Rurangira Geoffrey			100

167	AMURU	Mugabo John			60
168	AMURU	Rwamacamati/Nkubito			30
169	AMURU	Kabagema Geoffrey			60
170	AMURU	Kagame			
171	AMURU	Wagasana Tom			150
172	AMURU	Kagumbe fred			35
173	AMURU	KIZZa Colleb			120
174	AMURU	Emma Kaboneka			90
175	AMURU	Asimmwe John			110
176	AMURU	Col moses IKIRIZA			42
177	AMURU	Maj Benon Byakurama			128
178	AMURU	W.O.2 frank Atwiine			320
179	AMURU	Emman Nnuwagaba			90
180	AMURU	Musinguzi Marvin			90
181	AMURU	Molokore william			130
182	AMURU	Karugiire Godfrey			
183	AMURU	Muganganga Nobert			
184	AMURU	Kitera William			80
185	AMURU	Bugingo Stephen			100
186	AMURU	Ninsime derrick			50
187	AMURU	Nkuneyeie Edward			100
188	AMURU	Byarugaba Robert			120
189	AMURU	Ndayisabe Sylvester			200
190	AMURU	Tummwine baneke			200
191	AMURU	Rwendaho willson			70
192	AMURU	Mugisha enoch			120
193	AMURU	Twaragira john			30
194	AMURU	Munrwagwe Fred			41
195	AMURU	Mugisha David			120
196	AMURU	Kandihabwa Ronald			78
197	AMURU	Wanyiraga James			35
198	AMURU	Tumwine James			150
199	AMURU	Muhibwe Edith			
200	AMURU	Kamwine Hellen			
201	Madi Okollo	Rwakasana David			80
202	Madi Okollo	Munyakayanza Geoffrey			80
203	Madi Okollo	Sebutindi John			50
204	Madi Okollo	Nkuranga Geoffrey			50
205	Madi Okollo	Numanya James			80
206	Madi Okollo	Rwabasaija Stephen			130
207	Madi Okollo	Ndazire Stephen			80
208	Madi Okollo	Butera Edward			80
209	Madi Okollo	Kamali John			60
210	Madi Okollo	Kazungu George			80
211	Madi Okollo	Rafiki James			60

212	Madi Okollo	Janet			300
213	Terego District	Mr. Ijindra Samuel (Samoa)			605
214	Terego District	Mohammad Bashir			
215	Terego District	Unknown	Oyoro village Bileafe sub-county		400
216	Arua	Kakumba James			60
217	Yumbe	Unknown	Kerwa		4000
218	Yumbe	Unknown	Midigo		4000
219	Yumbe	Unknown	Kei		4000
220	Pakwach	Kiiza Adam			20
221	Pakwach	Simbizi William			20
222	Pakwach	Muhoozi Sam			50
223	Pakwach	Kazungu Sam			300
224	Pakwach	Luwewe James			100
225	Pakwach	Ninsima Frank			50
226	Pakwach	Ntambala Fred			70
227	Pakwach	Edward Kachamangu			70
228	Pakwach	Kanyankole Nathan Kasaija			0
229	Pakwach	Buzizi Frank			20
230	Pakwach	Byakatonda George			50
231	Pakwach	Bakule Emmanuel			20
232	Pakwach	Nkurunziza John			20
233	Pakwach	Mugarura Sam			50
234	Adjumani	Bantariza Peter	Pakele		115
235	Adjumani	Bagabo Frank	Pakele		69
236	Adjumani	Kakuru Asaph	Pakele		77
237	Adjumani	Kaitale Moses	Pakele		
238	Adjumani	Kalanzi Charles	Pakele		
239	Adjumani	Kasimwe David	Pakele		10
240	Adjumani	Kasiri Harry Geoffrey	Arinyapi		
241	Adjumani	Aine Job			
242	Adjumani	Katungi Geoffrey			
243	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
244	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
245	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
246	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
247	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
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271	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
272	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
273	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
274	Moyo	Unknown	Bamure		
275	Nwoya	Kabaroga John	Got Apwoyo	0	
276	Nwoya	Mutasiro George	Got Apwoyo	0	
277	Nwoya	Rwankanyogo Fred	Got Apwoyo	0	
278	Nwoya	Tumwine Godfrey	Anaka SC	0	
279	Nwoya	Mwesigye Yoweri	Anaka SC	0	
280	Nwoya	Tashobya Enock	Anaka SC	0	
281	Nwoya	Kabagambe Kenneth	Lungulu	0	
282	Nwoya	Mwesigye James	Lungulu	0	
283	Nwoya	Mugisa Geoffrey	Lungulu	0	
284	Nwoya	Mugume George	Lungulu	0	
285	Nwoya	Dan Mutegyero	Got Apwoyo	0	
286	Nwoya	Bokymbiye Wilson	Lungulus	0	
287	Nwoya	Kambiro Edward	Lungulu	0	
288	Nwoya	Tumwine Caleb	Lungulu	0	
289	Nwoya	Muhanguzi & Mugisha Enock	Lungulu	0	
290	Nwoya	Gadi Friday	Lungulu	0	
291	Nwoya	Mugabo John	Got Apwoyo	0	
292	Nwoya	Kakora Edward	Lungulu	0	
293	Nwoya	Tumwine Enock	Lungulu	0	
294	Nwoya	Rwabuganda Steven	Lungulu	0	
295	Nwoya	Tashobya Moses	Lungulu	0	
296	Nwoya	Sam Musinguzi & Kutesa George	Got Apwoyo	0	
297	Nwoya	Kabura Brian	Lungulu	0	
298	Nwoya	FildaLanyero Ojok	Koch Goma	0	

299	Nwoya	Bright Kanyontore	Lungulu	0	
300	Nwoya	Rwamirama	0	0	
301	Nwoya	Musisi John	Got Apwoyo	0	
302	Nwoya	Katera Stephen	Got Apwoyo	0	
303	Nwoya	Tumuhinde Emma	Got Apwoyo	0	
304	Nwoya	EmmanuelGumisiriza	Got Apwoyo	0	
305	Nwoya	Rutanga Alfred	Lungulu	0	
306	Nwoya	Kambambu Sam	Lungulu	0	
307	Nwoya	Muhoozi Enock	Lungulu	0	
308	Nwoya	Nalongo Joyce	Lungulu	0	
309	Nwoya	Robert Kusasira	Lungulu	0	
310	Nwoya	Mugarura Katutu	Lungulu	0	
311	Nwoya	Robert Karamagi	Lungulu	0	
312	Nwoya	Karyanga Frank	Lungulu	0	
313	Nwoya	Mwebaze Caleb	Lungulu	0	
314	Nwoya	Ben Kavuya	Lungulu	0	
315	Nwoya	Mutabazi James	Lungulu	0	
316	Nwoya	Kemirembe Scovia	Lungulu	0	
317	Nwoya	Bakasabe Jonathan	Lungulu	0	
318	Nwoya	Kabayo Stone	Lungulu	0	
319	Nwoya	Katembeya Christopher	Lungulu	0	
320	Nwoya	Kabomboro Edward	Lungulu	0	
321	Nwoya	Innocent & Eric	Lungulu	0	
322	Nwoya	Nshastyi David	Lungulu	0	
323	Nwoya	Mukunde George	Lungulu	0	
324	Nwoya	Muhoozi Enock	Lungulu	0	
325	Nwoya	Nalongo Joyce	Lungulu	0	
326	Nwoya	Robert Kuisika	Lungulu	0	
327	Nwoya	Mugarura Katuufu	Lungulu	0	
328	Nwoya	Robert Karamagi	Lungulu	0	
329	Nwoya	Rwamazina Isaac	Lungulu	0	
330	Nwoya	Yuwana John	Lungulu	0	
331	Nwoya	Emma Tumuhinde	Got Apwoyo	0	
332	Nwoya	Musisi John	Got Apwoyo	0	
333	Nwoya	Apuhurire Benjamin	Got Apwoyo	0	
334	Nwoya	George Kugumaho	Got Apwoyo	0	
335	Nwoya	Kaboroga John	Got Apwoyo	0	
336	Nwoya	Robert Kwesiga	Got Apwoyo	0	
337	Nwoya	Gadi Friday	Lungulu		Masindi
338	Nwoya	Byanyuma Nathan	Lungulu		Rakai
339	Nwoya	Gahinda Steven	0		Nakasongola
340	Nwoya	Byekwaso Wilson	Lungulu		Kiryandongo
341	Nwoya	Musunguzi Geoffrey	Lungulu		Kyankwanzi
342	Nwoya	Nuwagaba Ibrahim	Lungulu		Masindi
343	Nwoya	Kagame Patrick	Lungulu		Wakiso

344	Nwoya	Gahindiri Benon	Lungulu	Rakai	
345	Nwoya	Kalinganire Joseph	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
346	Nwoya	Rwabuganda Steven	Lungulu	Rakai	
347	Nwoya	Kakora Edward	Lungulu	Masindi	
348	Nwoya	Tumwine Enock	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
349	Nwoya	Mugume Frank	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
350	Nwoya	Rwamapera Karori	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
351	Nwoya	Ndaisenga James	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
352	Nwoya	Rwanbugada Joseph	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
353	Nwoya	Kambamu Sam	Lungulu	Kiboga	
354	Nwoya	Rwamucando Edward	Lungulu	Kiboga	
355	Nwoya	Mwesigwa Isaac	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
356	Nwoya	Kamwine Fred	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
357	Nwoya	Tagambra Eronesty	Lungulu	Masindi	
358	Nwoya	Kozo Abel	Lungulu	Masindi	
359	Nwoya	Mugisha John	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
360	Nwoya	Muhoozi Alex	Lungulu	Rakai	
361	Nwoya	Mugabe Frank	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
362	Nwoya	Rwamunono Julius	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
363	Nwoya	Karobozi Byaruhanga	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
364	Nwoya	Mwebaze Stephen	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
365	Nwoya	Behyimbiza Robert	Lungulu	Masindi	
366	Nwoya	Muhoozi Patrick	Lungulu	Masindi	
367	Nwoya	NayebareEnock	Lungulu	Ssembabule	
368	Nwoya	Tumwine James	Lungulu	Ssembabule	
369	Nwoya	BataringayaYosam	Lungulu	Kayunga	
370	Nwoya	Mumpe Nathan	Lungulu	Ssembabule	
371	Nwoya	Muzungu Joseph	Lungulu	Kiboga	
372	Nwoya	Mwebaze Geoffrey	Lungulu	Ssembabule	
373	Nwoya	Muhanguzi Moses	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
374	Nwoya	Mwoojo Elinest	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
375	Nwoya	Kanyamukumu Abel		0 Masindi	
376	Nwoya	Rubyogo Sam	GotApwoyo	Hoima	
377	Nwoya	Rubyogo Sam	GotApwoyo	Hoima	
378	Nwoya	Mutambuka Peter	GotApwoyo	Hoima	
379	Nwoya	Tumwine Fred	GotApwoyo	Mbararara	
380	Nwoya	Asiimwe James	GotApwoyo	Kyankwanzi	
381	Nwoya	Ntambara John	GotApwoyo	Kiryandongo	
382	Nwoya	Shaku Fred	GotApwoyo	Hoima	
383	Nwoya	Ntambara Fred	GotApwoyo	Nakaseke	
384	Nwoya	Rwamukyo Arafairi	GotApwoyo	Masindi	
385	Nwoya	Kasetene Sam	GotApwoyo	Nakasongola	
386	Nwoya	Tayebwa James	GotApwoyo	Masindi	
387	Nwoya	Kato Sam	GotApwoyo	Kyotera	
388	Nwoya	Rubaregyera George	GotApwoyo	Hoima	

389	Nwoya	Kakwerere Steven	GotApwoyo	Masindi	
390	Nwoya	Kadogo Steven	GotApwoyo	Nakasongola	
391	Nwoya	KankyibineGodwin	GotApwoyo	Ssembabule	
392	Nwoya	NinsiimaBenon	GotApwoyo	Kyankwanzi	
393	Nwoya	Matenesi Stephen	GotApwoyo	Hoima	
394	Nwoya	Byekwaso Samuel	GotApwoyo	Kyankwanzi	
395	Nwoya	Mugarura John	GotApwoyo	Kiruhura	
396	Nwoya	Magoba David	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
397	Nwoya	Tayebwa Amos	Lungulu	Rakai	
398	Nwoya	Kusasira Robert	Lungulu		
399	Nwoya	Mwine Frank	Lungulu		
400	Nwoya	RwamonoJuluis	Lungulu		
401	Nwoya	Naisenga James	Lungulu		
402	Nwoya	Lugago Frank	Lungulu		
403	Nwoya	Mugisha John	Lungulu		
404	Nwoya	Sasize Gerald	Lungulu		
405	Nwoya	Katemba James	Lungulu		
406	Nwoya	Karuhanga Moses	Lungulu	Masindi	
407	Nwoya	Shindi	Lungulu		
408	Nwoya	Kamuhinde Fred	Lungulu		
409	Nwoya	Sabitti Gody	Lungulu		
410	Nwoya	Baguma	Lungulu		
411	Nwoya	Mushabe Andrew	Lungulu		
412	Nwoya	Rwapaska Richard	Lungulu		
413	Nwoya	TaremwaGoddy	Lungulu		
414	Nwoya	KaremaFiliman	Lungulu	Masindi	
415	Nwoya	Mwesige John	Lungulu	Masindi	
416	Nwoya	Kangwaje Amos	Lungulu	Masindi	
417	Nwoya	Rusetra Sam	Lungulu		
418	Nwoya	Musabe Edward	Lungulu		
419	Nwoya	Mugume George	Lungulu		
420	Nwoya	Muhoozi Enock	Lungulu		
421	Nwoya	Muhoozi Enock	Lungulu		
422	Nwoya	Muhoozi Sam	Lungulu		
423	Nwoya	Tashobya Moses	Lungulu		
424	Nwoya	Byabagabi	Lungulu		
425	Nwoya	Ngotanyi Fred	Lungulu	Nakaseke	
426	Nwoya	RugundanaYosam	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
427	Nwoya	Kanyesigye Patrick	Lungulu	Nakasongola	
428	Nwoya	Mwesigwa Amon	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
429	Nwoya	Kabibi Stella	Lungulu	Nakaseke	
430	Nwoya	Mutamba William	Lungulu	Masindi	
431	Nwoya	Rutatara Fred	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
432	Nwoya	TwashabaEnock	Lungulu	Nakaseke	
433	Nwoya	Tumwine Godfrey	Lungulu	Masindi	

434	Nwoya	MwesigyeYoweri	Lungulu	Nakaseke	
435	Nwoya	Byiringiro Emmanuel	Lungulu	Ntungamo	
436	Nwoya	Kazungu John	Lungulu		
437	Nwoya	Bananuka Andrew	Lungulu		
438	Nwoya	Ngotanyi Fred	Lungulu		
439	Nwoya	Kabagambe Kenneth	Lungulu	Masindi	
440	Nwoya	LwakaanaYasin	Lungulu	Isingiro	
441	Nwoya	Nduhura Cosmas	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
442	Nwoya	Kajuna Geoffrey	Lungulu		
443	Nwoya	Mbondongo Sam	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
444	Nwoya	Mbaine Allan	Lungulu		
445	Nwoya	Byakashaba Moses	Lungulu	Kyankwanzi	
446	Nwoya	Taremwa Moses	Lungulu	Gomba	
447	Nwoya	Lushengara Samuel	Lungulu	Kiryandongo	
448	Nwoya	Mwesigwa Amon	Lungulu	Isingiro	
449	Nwoya	Musisi John Munyankole	Got Apwoyo	Mbarara	
450	Nwoya	Kangwajje Amos		0 Kyankwanzi	
451	Nwoya	Munyanya Gaga Munyankole	Lungulu	Rakai	
452	Nwoya	Kubahiro Emmanuel	GotApwoyo	Masindi	
453	Nwoya	Rwabuganda Steven	Lungulu	Rakai	
454	Nwoya	Sanana Frank	Lungulu	Rakai	
455	Nwoya	Kagoira Sam	Lungulu	Rakai	
456	PADER	Mugisha Caleb	Ajan		50
457	PADER	Ninsaba Benon/ Byayesu Sam	Laguti		80
458	PADER	Musiime Frank	Lapul		80
459	PADER	Kambarara George	Bongtiko		80
460	PADER	Mwesigwa George	Angagura		37
461	PADER	Rwasande Steven	Angagura		9
462	PADER	Kabandize Robert	Pader		50
463	PADER	Mpabwa Joshua	Ajan		107
464	PADER	Muhoozi Jimmy	Ajan		50
465	PADER	Kwenangana Abbel Acwera Abubakar	Ajan		
466	PADER	Muhoozi Moses	Laguti		80
467	PADER	Akugizibwe Godfrey	Ajan		108
468	PADER	Kankyiriho David	Ajan		52
469	PADER	Fred Rutabingwa	Laguti		120
470	PADER	Twangira Stephen	Ajan		38
471	PADER	Kamuhanda George	Ajan		58
472	PADER	Mwine Frederick	Lalogi		100
473	PADER	Mugisha James	Laguti		25

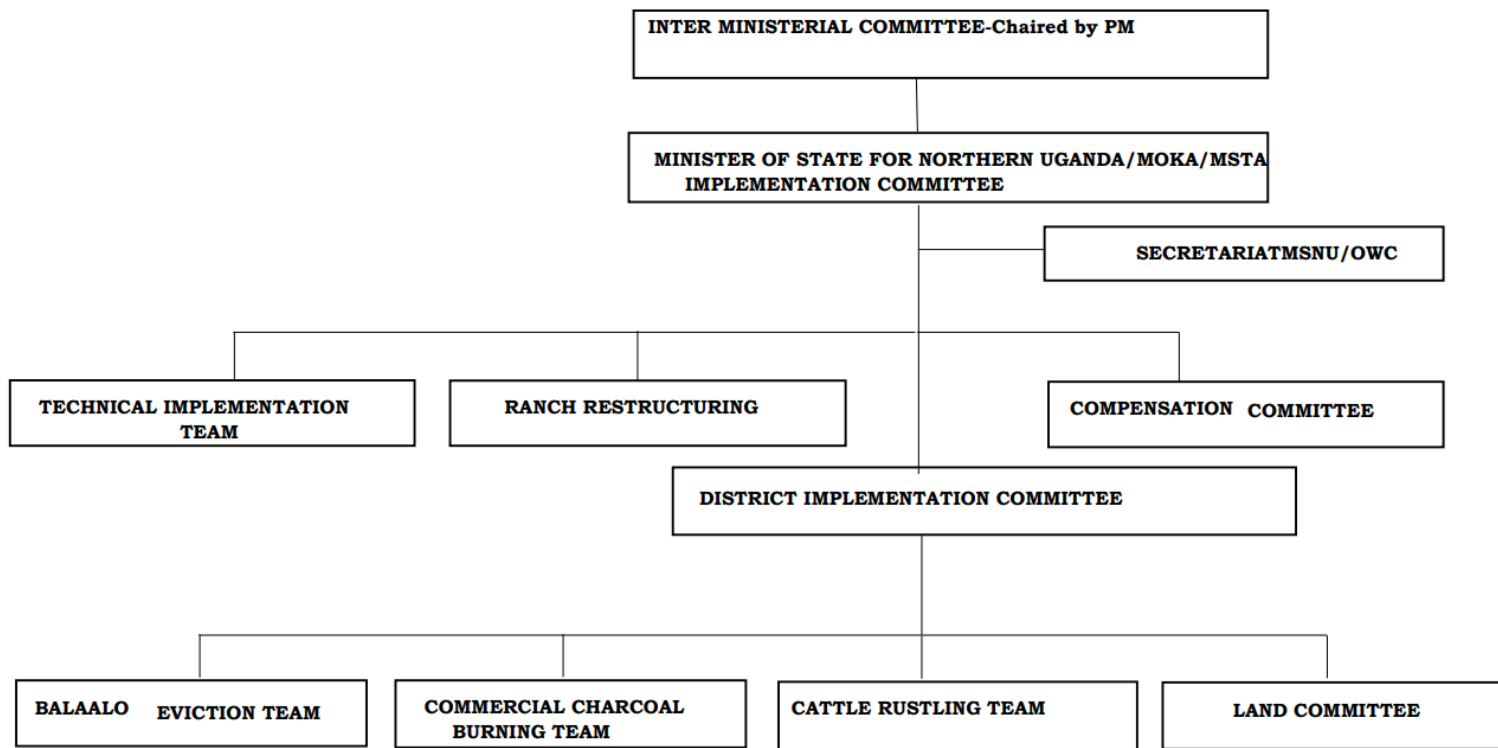
Appendix F: Implementation Framework
Implementation Matrix

Aspect	Approach and Recommendation
Leadership	Designate the Minister of State for Northern Uganda (MSNU) to oversee the resolution of disputes and coordinate efforts on behalf of the Office of Prime Minister.
Regional office	Utilize the existing regional office of the Ministry for Northern Uganda in Gulu City for execution of the Executive Order, as a central hub for coordination, dispute resolution, and monitoring and evaluation. Line Ministries to second technical experts to MSNU for effective implementation.
Support structure	MSNU to establish a support team to handle secretarial tasks, analysis, interpretation, coordination, and assist in implementing directives and ensure compliance within various ministries and departments.
Security forces' support	UPDF and Police will second officers in their Areas of Responsibility (AOR) to work with district task committees and any other task committees in the implementation of the Executive Order.
War debt claimants' compensation	Establish regional committees to support the Ministry of Justice in due diligence and harmonization, consolidation of the list for compensation in Acholi, Lango and Teso. Government should budget adequate funds annually to ensure a smooth and effective payment of the affected persons in the next two years.
Permanent solution	Establish a permanent solution involving due diligence, harmonization, and proper budgeting for compensation; this is to Involve relevant departments, including the Attorney General and media.

Coordination committee	Form a coordination committee headed by the relevant department to address land and community development issues. Involve officials and delegates to ensure coordinated efforts.
Sub-county replication	Replicate the proposed structure at the sub-county level. District coordination committees to identify non-compliant farmers, guide evictions, and report to the secretariats.

Organizational and implementation structure of the Executive Order

ORGANIZATIONAL & IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE FOR OPERATION HARMONY



Appendix G:

Appendix H: Sustainable, Green, Clean Energy Sources

Non-woody biomass feed stocks: Biomass energy from non-woody biomass/ feed stocks has a huge potential for utilization in the country. Crops can produce biomass energy from agricultural residue made available from growing, harvesting, and processing food crops such as cereals and roots as well as cash crops such as tea, cane sugar and coffee. Briquettes can be made from waste agricultural residues and/or dried organic municipal solid waste. About 1.2 million tons of agricultural wastes are available each year (see Table 6-2) and about an additional 1,500 tons are produced in the capital city Kampala daily. These two sources combined can produce enough briquettes to replace 6% of the country's total wood consumption and up to 50% of the charcoal trade.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): LPG is a clean-burning fuel that can be used for cooking, heating, and other household needs. It produces fewer carbon emissions compared to charcoal and is readily available in urban areas. The challenge with LPG is ensuring affordability and access in rural areas where charcoal is most used.

Biogas: Biogas can be produced from organic waste such as animal manure, agricultural residues, and sewage. It is a renewable and cleaner alternative to charcoal. Biogas can be used for cooking and lighting, and it also helps in waste management by converting organic waste into energy.

Fuel efficient cook stoves: Improved cook stoves are designed to be more efficient and emit less smoke compared to traditional cooking methods. They require less fuel, including charcoal, while still

providing a cooking solution. These cook stoves can significantly reduce the amount of charcoal needed for cooking.

Solar cookers: Solar cookers use sunlight to cook food, eliminating the need for any type of fuel, including charcoal. They are particularly suitable in regions with abundant sunlight. Solar cookers can be a sustainable and renewable solution for cooking needs, although they may have limitations in terms of cooking time and capacity.

Briquettes: Biomass briquettes are compressed charcoal substitutes made from agricultural waste, sawdust, or other plant materials. They provide a similar cooking experience to charcoal but are more environmentally friendly and can be produced locally, creating income-generating opportunities.

Ethanol: Ethanol is the category of renewable energies. Cassava, sorghum both of which can be readily available in northern and northeaster Uganda can produce ethanol.

