

Country/entity	Uganda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the LRA/M (Addendum 1)
Date	1 Nov 2006
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Ugandan Conflicts (1970 -)

Uganda has long experienced tensions along ethnic, religious and national lines. On independence in 1962, Ugandan politics were defined by smaller monarchies, among which the Southern Kingdom of Buganda dominated the national sphere. Resistance to this system was the campaign platform of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led by Milton Obote, who won the 1962 elections. Tension between the Buganda's ruler King Mutesa II and Obote with his then-ally Idi Amin, led to Obote changing the constitution, abolishing the monarchic system and thus, centralizing power. However, a split between Obote and Amin eventually led to a military coup d'état in 1970, which brought Amin the presidency where he instituted his genocidal regime.

Despite economic collapse, President Amin was only removed from power following a failed attempt at invading Tanzania in 1979, whereby the Tanzanian counter-attack alongside forces loyal to former-President Obote toppled Amin. Authoritarianism continued under the new regime, after Obote won the 1980 elections under dubious circumstances, and in 1985, Obote was once again deposed in a coup. Out of the fray, Yoweri Museveni and the National Resistance Army (NRA) captured the presidency in 1986 and began instituting economic and democratic reforms.

Resistance to Museveni, however, continued with various insurgencies across the country including by former-supporters of President Obote or President Amin. Other insurgencies based on chiliastic beliefs based on the return of Jesus Christ, most notably the Holy Spirit Movement, fought in the late 1980s before splintering into several smaller factions. One such faction later became the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) led by Joseph Kony. Many of the 22 or more insurgency groups estimated to contain more than 40,000 insurgents, operate from across the Ugandan border and are based in either South Sudan or the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Close
Ugandan Conflicts (1970 -
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Stage	Ceasefire/related
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Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Uganda peace process
Parties	Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda (Dr) Minister of Internal Affairs and Head of GoU Delegation Mr. Martin Ojul Leader of the LRA/M Delegation
Third parties	Witnessed by: H.E. Lt. General Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon (PhD) Vice President, Government of Southern Sudan, and Mediator of the Peace Talks.
Description	Following difficulties in the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (26/08/2006), under which the Parties agreed to cease all hostile military and other actions, the Addendum recommits the parties to implementing the terms of the renewed Agreement. The Addendum specify acts that constitute violations of the Agreement and the Peace Talks, and commits to the continuous review the implementation of the Agreement.

Agreement document	UG_061116_addendum 1.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

**Independence/
secession** No specific mention.

**Accession/
unification** No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

**Cross-border
provision** Page 3, Article 4 Additional Obligations of the Government of Southern Sudan,
(c) The Government of Southern Sudan shall ensure security in the general area East of
Nimule -Juba Road to the satisfaction of the Parties

Page 2, Article 4 Additional Obligations of the Government of Southern Sudan,
a) During the subsistence of the Agreement, the Government of Southern Sudan Shall
ensure that the LRA does not acquire, recover or replenish arms and ammunitions within
its territory.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 2, Article 2 Violations
a) Any attacks, threats or acts of violence directed against the other Party and/or civilians and/ or persons by either Party or both Parties.

Traditional/ religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 4, Article 8 Review of Implementation,
The Agreement shall lapse upon the signing of a formal ceasefire agreement between the Parties.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Witnessed by:
H.E. Lt. General Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon (PhD)
Vice President, Government of Southern Sudan, and Mediator of the Peace Talks.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 3-4, Article 6 Monitoring
a) Every effort shall be made to ensure that the African Union or any other body acceptable to the Parties appoints military or other personnel to assist in the implementation of the Agreement.

Page 4, Article 8 Review of Implementation,
The implementation of the Agreement shall be reviewed at least once a month and the Agreement shall lapse upon the signing of a formal ceasefire agreement between the Parties.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker. Available at https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/UG_061116_Agreement%20on%20Cessation%20of%20hostilities%20addendum%201.pdf (Accessed on January 10, 2020).
