

Country/entity	Uganda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Annexure to the Agreement on Accountability and Reconciliation
Date	19 Feb 2008
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 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process	Uganda peace process
Parties	Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda (Dr) Minister of Internal Affairs and Head of GoU Delegation Dr David Nyekorach Matsanga, 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 Chief Mediator of the Peace Talks. H.E. Andre M Kapanga (PhD), for the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo. H.E. Japheth R. Getugi, for the Government of the Republic of Kenya. H.E. Nsavike G. Ndatta, for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. H.E. Francisco Caetano Madeira, for the Government of the Republic of Mozambique. Lt. Gen. (Rtd.) Gilbert Lebeko Ramano, for the Government of the Republic of South Africa. H.E. Jan Ledang, for the Government of Norway. Ms Anna Sundström, Political Advisor to the EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, For the European Union. Mr Timothy R. Shortley, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, for the Government of the United States of America.
Description	The annexure to the 'Agreement on Accountability and Reconciliation' sets out mechanisms that will allow for the implementation of the provisions of the principal agreement. It establishes a body in charge of inquiring past atrocities, and a special division of the High Court of Uganda to deal with serious crimes. It also entails transitional justice provisions such as reparations and traditional justice mechanisms.

Agreement document	UG_080219_Annexure to Account Recon Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
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Equality	No specific mention.
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Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
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International law	<p>International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL</p> <p>Page 2, Inquiry into the Past and related matters (Principal Agreement Clauses 2.2 and 2.3), Article 4</p> <p>The Government shall by law establish a body to be conferred with all the necessary powers and immunities, whose functions shall include:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. To inquire into human rights violations committed during the conflict, giving particular attention to the experiences of women and children;</p>
New institutions	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Violence against women	<p>Violence against women→Sexual violence</p> <p>Page 6, Provisions of General Application, Article 24</p> <p>All bodies implementing the Agreement shall establish internal procedures and arrangements for protecting and ensuring the participation of victims, traumatised individuals, women, children, persons with disabilities and victims of sexual violence in proceedings.</p> <p>Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)</p> <p>Page 2, Inquiry into the Past and related matters (Principal Agreement Clauses 2.2 and 2.3), Article 4</p> <p>The Government shall by law establish a body to be conferred with all the necessary powers and immunities, whose functions shall include:</p> <p>...</p> <p>f. to make special provision for cases involving gender based violence;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Page 4, Investigations and Prosecutions (Principal Agreement: Part 4) Article 13</p> <p>Investigations shall</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. Give particular attention to crimes and violations against women and children committed during the conflict.</p>

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Past and gender

Page 2, Inquiry into the Past and related matters (Principal Agreement Clauses 2.2 and 2.3), Article 4

The Government shall by law establish a body to be conferred with all the necessary powers and immunities, whose functions shall include:

...

c. To inquire into human rights violations committed during the conflict, giving particular attention to the experiences of women and children;

...

e. to make provision for witness protection, especially for children and women;

f. to make special provision for cases involving gender based violence;

Page 4, Investigations and Prosecutions (Principal Agreement: part 4), Article 13
Investigations shall

...

c. Give particular attention to crimes and violations against women and children committed during the conflict.

Page 3, Article 8. The special division of the High Court shall have a registry dedicated to the work of the division and in particular, shall make arrangements to facilitate the protection and participation of witnesses, victims, women and children.

Page 5, Traditional Justice (Principal Agreement: clause 3.1), Article 20

The Government shall in consultation with relevant interlocutors, examine the practices of traditional justice mechanisms in affected areas, with a view to identifying the most appropriate roles for such mechanisms. In particular it shall consider the role and impact of the processes on women and children.

Page 6, Provisions of General Application, Article 24. All bodies implementing the Agreement shall establish internal procedures and arrangements for protecting and ensuring the participation of victims, traumatised individuals, women, children, persons with disabilities and victims of sexual violence in proceedings.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Judiciary, judicial reform

Page 3, Legal and Institutional Framework (Principal Agreement: Part 5) Article 8

The special division of the High Court shall have a registry dedicated to the work of the division and in particular, shall make arrangements to facilitate the protection and participation of witnesses, victims, women and children.

Page 5, Traditional Justice (principal agreement: clause 3.1), Article 20: The Government shall in consultation with relevant interlocutors, examine the practices of traditional justice mechanisms in affected areas, with a view to identifying the most appropriate roles for such mechanisms. In particular it shall consider the role and impact of the processes on women and children.

Development

No specific mention.

Implementation	<p>Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 6, Provisions of General Application, Article 24</p> <p>All bodies implementing the Agreement shall establish internal procedures and arrangements for protecting and ensuring the participation of victims, traumatised individuals, women, children, persons with disabilities and victims of sexual violence in proceedings.</p>
Other	No specific mention.
