Country/entity	Uganda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement (LRA/M)
Date	26 Aug 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 -
)

Stage	Ceasefire/related

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.B. Lt General Riek Machar, Teny-Dhurgon (PhD) Vice President, Government of Southern Sudan and Mediator of the Peace Talks
Description	Cessation of hostilities agreement seeks to assemble LRA forces in safety and security. Calls on the parties to end propaganda between them and to create a mechanism to monitor implementation of the agreement.

Agreement document	UG_060826_Agreement on Cessation GoU LRAM.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

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 2, Article 4 Assembly Process of the LRA in the Sudan ... b) The Parties agree that all LRA forces in Uganda and Sudan will assemble at Owiny-ki-Bul in Eastern Equatoria State on the Eastern side of the River Nile and those in the DRC at Ri-Kwangba in Western Equatoria State on the western side of River Nile.

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 7, Communication of the Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities ... The Parties shall ensure that the terms of this Agreement are widely communicated to their military forces, and including, but not limited to; media house (local and international), messages through places of worship and local councils, non-governmental, community and faith based organisations. Page 3, Article 10 Provision of Basic Services ... b) In the course of assembling the forces of the LRA, the GoSS may, in collaboration with the LRA and specialized humanitarian agencies, assist the LRA in its declared intention to relocate and make separate provisions for any non-essential members of the LRA in the care of specialized humanitarian agencies.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 2, Article 4, Assembly Process of the LRA in the Sudan (a) The Parties agree that places of worship in Uganda, designated in consultation with religious leaders, may serve as sanctuary for the LRA forces, if they so choose, from which they will proceed to Assembly Areas.
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	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, Article 2, Hostile Propaganda The Parties agree to cease hostile media and other propaganda campaigns, including any action that undermines the standing of the other. Page 2, Article 7, Communication of the Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities The Parties shall ensure that the terms of this Agreement are widely communicated to their forces and all concerned, through, but not necessarily limited to; i. Normal military communications, ii. Media Houses, both local and international, iii. Messages through places of worship arid local councils, iv. Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations.
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→General commitments Page 1, Untitled Preamble, ... Determined to bring back peace to Northern Uganda and the conflict affected areas in Eastern Uganda thereby consolidating peace throughout the country. ... Committed to finding comprehensive and durable solutions to the conflict by peaceful means and through dialogue; Now therefore, the Parties hereto agrees to a Cessation of Hostilities as follows: Page 1, Art 1, Declaration of Cessation of Hostilities The Parties agree to cease all hostile military action aimed at each other and any other action that may undermine Peace Talks. Page 2-3, Article 9, Supervision/Monitoring of the Implementation There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall include two senior military officers. iii. Two senior military officers appointed by the African Union (AU).
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 2, Article 6 Monitoring and Protection at the Assembly Areas (a) The Sudan People's Liberation Army shall monitor and protect the LRA at the Assembly Areas.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, Article 4 Assembly Process of the LRA in the Sudan, ... (b) The Parties agree that all LRA forces in Uganda and Sudan will assemble at Owiny-ki-Bul in Eastern Equatoria State on the Eastern side of the River Nile and those in the DRC at Ri-Kwangba in Western Equatoria State on the western side of River Nile. In accordance with Art 8 (page 2) and Art 11 (page 3) the Agreement shall be reviewed and renewed upon the progress of the negotiation and compliance of the parties. 8. Completion of Movement of LRA to Assembly Areas The LRA shall complete their movement to the designated Assembly Areas within three (3) weeks of the declaration of the Cessation of Hostilities. In the event the assembly process is not completed within three (3) weeks, the Parties shall review the situation.
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	Page 1, (Preamble) Convinced of the urgent need for reconciliation at the individual, community and national levels;

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 2-3, Art 9, Supervision/Monitoring of the Implementation There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) that shall report to the Mediator and shall be composed of: i. Team leader who shall be a senior SPLA military officer appointed by GoSS in consultation with the Parties, ii. Two representatives, each of the two parties. iii. Two senior military officers appointed by the African Union (AU), b) In the implementation of its functions, the CHMT shall be in regular contact with the civil and political leaders and the Mediator. c) The Terms of Reference for the Team shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: i. Monitoring the implementation of this Agreement, ii. Investigation and verification of any allegation of violations, iii. Amicable resolution of any disagreement arising out of the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement, iv. Analyzing and reporting events and trends to the Mediator, who will brief the Parties and the public on the progress, v. Reporting violations to the Mediator and cases which could not be amicably resolved, vi. When necessary, drafting joint statements to be approved by the Mediator, v.. Arranging security and escort to ensure safe arrival of LRA forces to the agreed upon Assembly Areas, viii. Determination of sanctuary referred to in point 4(a), above, ix. Monitoring the delivery of basic assistance to the LRA in the Assembly Areas. x. Recommending any additional Assembly Areas, if need arises. Article 11 Renewal of Terms of the Agreement After the assembly of the LRA in the Assembly Areas, the Agreement shall be renewed bi-weekly upon review of the progress of the negotiation and compliance of the parties. Page 4, 13. Dispute Resolution Any dispute arising from the implementation and/or interpretation of this Agreement raised by the CHMT shall bje resolved by the Mediation Team.