Country/entity	Uganda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Agreement on a Permanent Ceasefire
Date	23 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	Ceasefire/related
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. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the LRA affected areas. H.E. Andre M Kapanga (PhD), for the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo. H.E. Japeth R. Getugi, for the Government of the Republic of Kenya. H.E. Nsavike G. Ndatta, for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. L.t Gen. (Rtd.) Gilbert Lebeko Raman, for the Government of the Republic of South Africa. H.E. Heidi Johansen, for the Government of Norway. Ms Anna Sundstrom, Political Advisor to the EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, for the European Union. H.E. Bryan E. Burton, for the Government of Canada 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	In this agreement the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement (LRA/M) agreed to a permanent ceasefire ending all hostilities and violent acts. The ceasefire agreement delineates responsibilities of the Government of Uganda, LRA/M and the Government of Sudan, and provides a clear monitoring mechanism. It also provides for measures to be taken in case of violations and lists acts that would constitute violation of the ceasefire.

Agreement document	UG_080223_Agreement on Permanent Ceasefire.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 3, Article 3. ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT ... 3.3. In the preparation of detailed agreements and arrangements for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, the implementation of measures necessary to adhere to gender and child specific UN IDDRS standards for encampment shall be given the highest priority. Page 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN ... (b) in the implementation of this Agreement, international standards and mandates, in particular, relevant mandates in Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), and Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children and Armed Conflict (2005) are applied;
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	Chapter 1 Definitions: "Gender" refers to the two sexes, men and women, within the context of society. Chapter 3 ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT 3.3. In the preparation of detailed agreements and arrangements for disarmament , demobilisation and reintegration, the implementation of measures necessary to adhere to gender and child specific UN IDDRS standards for encampment shall be given the highest priority. Chapter 6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN 6.1 (b) in the implementation of this Agreement , international standards and mandates, in particular, relevant mandates in Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), and Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children and Armed Conflict (2005) are applied
Men and boys	Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording Chapter 1 Definitions: "Gender" refers to the two sexes, men and women, within the context of society. Chapter 3 ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT 3.3. In the preparation of detailed agreements and arrangements for disarmament , demobilisation and reintegration, the implementation of measures necessary to adhere to gender and child specific UN IDDRS standards for encampment shall be given the highest priority.
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 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN 6.1. The GoSS shall ensure that: (a) a full SPLA battalion is deployed for the protection of the Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area, inclusive of the buffer zone; (b) in the implementation of this Agreement, international standards and mandates, in particular, relevant mandates in Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), and Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children and Armed Conflict (2005) are applied; (c) adequate security, logistical and service support is provided to the LRA encampement sites in the Assembly Area; (d) food and other supplies to assembled and encamped LRA forces meet the relevant international standards set by the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) of the United Nations; and, (e) as far as possible, culturally appropriate food is supplied to the Assembly Area.

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 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN ... 6.2. The GoSS and the LRA shall collaborate with relevant Sudanese civil society and international agencies to ensure that the layout, access, services and procedures of LRA encampment sites within the Assembly Areas conform to applicable standards and specification of the UN IDDRS. Page 6, Article 7. COMMUNICATION 7.1. The Parties shall ensure that the terms of this Ceasefire Agreement and all orders requiring compliance are communicated to all their forces. 7.2. The terms of this Agreement shall also be communicated to the civilian population via print, electronic and other media.
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	Page 3, Article 3. ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT ... 3.3. In the preparation of detailed agreements and arrangements for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, the implementation of measures necessary to adhere to gender and child specific UN IDDRS standards for encampment shall be given the highest priority. Page 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN ... (b) in the implementation of this Agreement, international standards and mandates, in particular, relevant mandates in Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), and Security Council Resolution 1612 on Children and Armed Conflict (2005) are applied; ... (d) food and other supplies to assembled and encamped LRA forces meet the relevant international standards set by the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) of the United Nations; and, ... 6.2. The GoSS and the LRA shall collaborate with relevant Sudanese civil society and international agencies to ensure that the layout, access, services and procedures of LRA encampment sites within the Assembly Areas conform to applicable standards and specification of the UN IDDRS.
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	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Other Page 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN 6.1. The GoSS shall ensure that: (a) a full SPLA battalion is deployed for the protection of the Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area, inclusive of the buffer zone;
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
The Agreement deals with ceasefire in its entirety.

Page 3, Article 2. Declaration AND COMMENCEMENT OF CEASEFIRE

2.1. The Parties hereby declare and shall observe a permanent ceasefire commencing 24 hours after the signature of the Final Peace Agreement.

2.2. Upon the coming into force of the ceasefire the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement shall lapse. This provision supersedes contrary provisions of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

2.3 The LRA/M and the GoU shall ensure that their forces abide by the terms of the ceasefire.

Page 5, Article 5. CEASEFIRE VIOLATIONS

5.1. The Parties shall refrain from violating the ceasefire.

5.2. The following shall constitute violations of the ceasefire:

(a) Any attacks, threats or acts of violence directed against the other Party and/or civilians and/or any other person or persons by either Party or both Parties.

(b) Harassment, attacks, abduction, hostage taking, and arrest of combatants as well as seizure of arms and equipment belonging to the other Party.

(c) Harassment, attacks, abduction, hostage taking or unlawful arrest of civilians and personnel of humanitarian agencies as well as seizure of properties of individuals and organisations.

(d) Obstruction of the activities of the CMT as described in Part 4, including defamatory, untruthful or derogatory statements.

(f) Violation of the right to life of LRA/M members by either Party or third parties associated with the Parties.

(g) Any presence, movement or other actions of LRA forces outside Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area.

(h) Acquisition, recovery or replenishment of arms, ammunition or other military equipment.

(i) Recruitment of forces by the LRA/M.

(j) Any other act that might undermine the ceasefire.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 3, Article 3. ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT 3.3. In the preparation of detailed agreements and arrangements for disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, the implementation of measures necessary to adhere to gender and child specific UN IDDRS standards for encampment shall be given the highest priority.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 3, Article 3. ASSEMBLY AND ENCAMPMENT 3.1. All forces of the LRA shall be encamped within Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area. 3.2. The forces of the Parties shall respect the buffer zone around Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area.
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, Untitled Preamble, ... THE PARTIES engaged in negotiations in Juba, Southern Sudan, in order to find just, peaceful and lasting solutions to the conflict, and to promote accountability and reconciliation and restore harmony and tranquillity within the affected communities;

Implementation

UN signatory	Witnessed by: H.E. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the LRA affected areas.
Other international signatory	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. Japeth R. Getugi, for the Government of the Republic of Kenya. H.E. Nsavike G. Ndatta, for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. L.t Gen. (Rtd.) Gilbert Lebeko Raman, for the Government of the Republic of South Africa. H.E. Heidi Johansen, for the Government of Norway. Ms Anna Sundstrom, Political Advisor to the EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, for the European Union. H.E. Bryan E. Burton, for the Government of Canda Mr Timothy R. Shortley, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, for the Government of the United States of America.

Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	Page 6, Article 6 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN SUDAN 6.1. The GoSS shall ensure that: (a) a full SPLA battalion is deployed for the protection of the Ri-Kwang-Ba Assembly Area, inclusive of the buffer zone;

Enforcement mechanism

Page 3-5, Article 4. CEASEFIRE MONITORING

4.1. Upon the coming into force of this Agreement there will be reinforcement of the Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT) transforming it into the Ceasefire Monitoring Team (CMT) as outlined in Clause 4.3 of this Agreement.

4.2. The CMT shall report to the Chief Mediator.

4.3. The CMT shall be composed of:

(a) The Team Leader who shall be a senior officer in the SPLA.

(b) The Deputy Team Leader who shall be a senior officer in the SPLA.

(c) Five representatives of each of the Parties.

(d) Five members from each of the African Union observer countries to the peace talks.

(e) A five-person liaison team from the United Nations.

4.4. The Chief mediator may in consultation with the Parties restructure the composition of the CMT.

4.5. The CMT shall be considered constituted when at least the SPLA Team Leader or Deputy Team Leader, at least two (2) members of each of the Parties and two (2) members from each of the African Union observer countries are present.

4.6. The CMT shall receive training on international standards of ceasefire monitoring.

4.7. Upon the coming into force of this Agreement the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of the CHMT shall become the Standard Operating Procedures of the CMT.

4.8. The SOP shall whenever necessary, be revised in order to bring it into conformity with this Agreement.

4.9. The CMT shall have free and unhindered access to the Assembly area in carrying out its duties.

4.10. The members of the CMT shall enjoy full protection of both Parties.

4.11. All personnel and equipment of organizations or persons duly authorized to enter or operate in the Assembly Area in support of the Ceasefire Agreement shall be afforded full protection and security.

4.12. The terms of reference for the CMT shall include but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) taking full responsibility for the management of the Assembly Area;

(b) monitoring the implementation of this Agreement;

(c) amicable resolution of any disagreement arising out of the implementation or interpretation of this Agreement;

(d) analysing and reporting events and trends to the Mediator, who will brief the Parties accordingly;