Country/entity	Uganda
Region	Africa (excl MENA)
Agreement name	Implementation Protocol to the Agreement on Comprehensive Solutions
Date	22 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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government

Peace process	Uganda peace process
Parties	Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda (Dr) Minster of Internal Affairs and Head of GoU Delegation. Dr David Nyekorach Matsanga, Leader of the LRA/M Delegation.
Third parties	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, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General for 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 Kenya. H.E. Nsavike G. Ndatta, for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Lt. Gen. (Rtd) Gilbert Lebeko Ramano, 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.R Bryon E. Burton, for the Government of Canada. Mr. Timothy R. Shortley, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for Afrrican Affairs, for the Government of the United States of America.
Description	This Protocol sets out the framework by which the principles and commitments agreed in the Principal Agreement are to be implemented. Amongst other things, it commits the Government to provide a special fund for victims, out of which reparations will be paid, develop and implement a strategy for assisting the return and resettlements of IDPs and recovery programmes in affected areas, and appoint an Equal Opportunities Commission that shall work to address, inter alia, the regional and ethnic imbalances and disparities in participation in Government departments and institutions.

Agreement document	UG_080222_Implementation protocol comprehensive solutions.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	No specific mention.
Equality	No specific mention.

Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	Institutional reform→DDR, army, parastatal or rebel forces Page 3, Institutional Arrangements for Security Organs, (Principal Agreement Clause 8): 12. The Government shall continue to ensure that the composition of the armed forces and other security agencies reflects the national character; including regional and gender diversity. Institutional reform→Public administration Page 6, General Provisions, In the appointment of members and staff of any implementation bodies envisaged by this Agreement, overriding consideration shall be given to the competences and skills required for the office, sensitivity to the candidate's knowledge of the affected areas, and gender balance.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 6, General Provisions, In the appointment of members and staff of any implementation bodies envisaged by this Agreement, overriding consideration shall be given to the competences and skills required for the office, sensitivity to the candidate's knowledge of the affected areas, and gender balance.
Other	No specific mention.