

**Review of the Country of Origin Information Report on Uganda
(20 April 2011)**

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Introduction

This review assesses the April 2011 Uganda Country of Origin Report (COI) in line with instructions given to me by the Independent Advisory Group on Country Information (IAGCI) and the UK Border Agency. As specifically instructed via phone by Dr. Khalid Koser, I have read the report and suggested refinements wherever necessary to make it as accurate, balanced and up to date as possible. In doing so, I have:

- assessed the extent to which information from source documents has been appropriately and accurately reflected in the report
- identified additional sources detailing the current human rights situation in Uganda
- noted and corrected specific errors and omissions and
- made recommendations for general improvements.

SUMMARY

In general, the report is well- researched and makes good use of openly available source materials. I am confident that it will serve its intended users well especially after the consideration of the few suggestions and corrections in this review. It provides a fairly accurate and holistic narrative of contemporary Ugandan institutions, politics and policies pertaining to human rights. The comprehensiveness of the report is not surprising basing on the availability of information about the country. Compared to other countries in the East and Central African region, information is openly available about all aspects of government, politics and human rights issues due to the existence of a relatively free and robust media, vibrant non-governmental organisation community and freedom of access to information legislation.

The Structure

The structure suits users who access the report electronically focusing on particular sections relevant to their needs. The evident repetition of information in the report is inevitable because the targeted users are selective and yet they require comprehensive information in their areas of focus. I, therefore, hesitate to suggest any structural changes, because in doing so, there is likelihood that the report would lose its essence. However, as you will discover in the body of the review, some of the cited sources use outdated statistics and others are inaccessible. I have also identified and provided numerous additional sources wherever need be detailing the current human rights situation in Uganda. I have also noted and corrected errors or omissions wherever found.

Recommendations for general improvements

One issue that needs to be discussed in greater detail than this report has done is that of ethnicity, tribe or nationality in Uganda. All the country's political problems have revolved around ethnicity since independence up to the present time. Colonialism merged diverse ethnic groups at different levels of socio-political development within arbitrary demarcated borders. The British colonialism employed the divide and rule policy to ease conquests thus keeping ethnic consciousness alive which persists up to today as evidenced by the socially constructed North-South divide in the country. The colonialists put in place an ethnically inspired division of labour where it became a truism that soldiers had to hail from Northern Uganda, civil servants from the

South and merchants had to be Asian. Ethnic consciousness led to the clash between the Southerner Muganda President and the Northerner Langi Prime Minister in what became known as the 1966 crisis. From that time onward, the country slid into absolute anarchy till 1986 when the Bantu dominated Museveni guerilla army took over. This did not go down well with some Northerners leading to the rise of the infamous Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Movement and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army. The human rights atrocities committed by these groups are well documented. I strongly recommend that a brief based on the foregoing narrative be included in the Uganda COI Report.

I would like to suggest that you rename section 26 simply as Refugees to include both foreign refugees and Ugandans deported from other countries to Uganda, an issue which is very pertinent to UKBA work. Despite the fact that it is considered safe to deport people to Uganda, the treatment of deportees by security officers on arrival at border controls leaves a lot to be desired. Deportations to and from Uganda encompass a largely unreported world of human rights abuses and the act of deportation does not occur in a vacuum but is linked to policies, practices and trends of the asylum process.¹

Please note that I have extracted some headings and sentences from the report and inserted them in the review in green font colour for ease of commentary and reference.

About the author

Stephen Kaduuli is a Ugandan who became cognizant of the goings on in his country over four decades ago and has been keenly following them since. He is currently a Visiting Researcher at the Center for Refugee Studies, York University after having worked as a civil servant for over two decades in Uganda. He possesses a Masters degree in Demography from the Australian National University and a Bachelors degree in Social Work and Social Administration. He has also received training in refugee and forced migration issues from Oxford and York universities. In 2009 and 2011, he was a Peer Reviewer for Global Integrity's Report on Uganda. He has done editorial work for various journals dealing in forced migration and refugee issues. He does some editing/abstracting in the areas of conflict and climate change for the Institute of Development Studies.

¹ <http://pambazuka.org/en/category/features/64236>

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Latest News

19 January 2012 The so-called 'Walk to Work Reloaded' demonstrations were announced by the group Activists for Change. As they tried to proceed to a planned rally, former FDC leader Dr. Kizza Besigye, Kampala Mayor Erias Lukwago, MPs Mathias Mpuuga, Nabilah Naggayi and many others have been arrested and detained up to the end of the day when they were released without being charged.

Source: <http://in2eastafrika.net/walk-to-work-reloaded-besigye-lukwago-nabilah-and-many-arrested/> Accessed 28/1/12

December 2011 Uganda's year-on-year inflation rate rose from 5% in January 2011 to 23% between August and September 2011 hitting 30.5% in October. Food prices went up by as much as 45%. By December, it had fallen to 27%.

Sources:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-15524393> Accessed 1/1/12

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/428680-uganda-dec-inflation-rate-slows-to-27.html> Accessed 1/1/12

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204528204577009770466157272.html>

Accessed 1/1/12

In December 2011, the IGP, Kale Kayihura disbanded the Rapid Response Unit (RRU) for their abuse of suspects' human rights.

Source: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201112070132.html> Accessed December 24th 2011

16/12/11 The Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) founding President Col. Dr. Kizza Besigye told the party leaders that he wants to resign from FDC presidency.

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/314932-Besigye-asks-to-resign.html> Accessed 1/1/12

14/12/11 The Minister of Presidency HON. KABAKUMBA MATSIKO stepped down from her position after being accused of stealing and illegally using a radio transmitter from Uganda Broadcasting Corporation when she served as the Minister of Communication & Information Communication Technology in the last cabinet.

<http://www.independent.co.ug/ugandatalks/2011/12/minister-for-the-presidency-kabakumba-matsiko-resigns/?Itemid=410> Accessed 1/1/12

25/10/11 The Public Order Management Bill, No. 3 of 2011 was tabled in Parliament and sent to the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee for further scrutiny .

In an opinion piece in the Monitor newspaper, Yasin Mugerwa writes that whereas legal minds, civil society groups and political analysts have disparaged this Bill as unconstitutional, the government insists it intends to lay down measures for safeguarding public order without compromising the principles of democracy, freedom of association and freedom of speech.

The Bill in its current form poses serious challenges to Ugandans in the exercise of their fundamental freedoms and human rights guaranteed by the 1995 Constitution and in several regional and international human rights instruments. As an example, he cites Clause 4 of the

proposed law which gives the Inspector General of Police powers to direct the conduct of all public meetings which seeks to reintroduce the provisions of the Police Act, Cap 303 which were nullified by the Constitutional Court.

Sources: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201111211634.html> Accessed 2/1/12

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201111301339.html> Accessed 2/1/12

14/10/11 U.S. President Barack Obama announced the deployment of 100 American Special Forces troops to Uganda to aid in “removing Kony”.

<http://www.independent.co.ug/cover-story/5020?task=view> Accessed 1/1/12

12/10/11 Foreign affairs Minister Sam Kutesa, Chief Whip John Nasasira and State Minister for Labour Mwesigwa Rukutana resigned to answer charges of abuse of office and causing financial loss in relation to CHOGM procurements.

<http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=37539> Accessed 1/1/12

http://www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=15445&Itemid=59
Accessed 1/1/12

11/10/11 In a dossier titled: “Brief on Uganda’s Oil deals” a parliamentarian accused Foreign Affairs Minister Sam Kutesa, former Energy Minister, now Minister for Internal Affairs Minister Hillary Onok and former Security Minister now Prime Minister Mbabazi of receiving bribes from oil prospecting companies. In the on-going probe, the suspects have been advised to resign lest they be censured.

<http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1253334/-/bi2lqdz/-/index.html> Accessed 1/1/12

03/10/11 The former Vice-President Gilbert Balibaseka Bukenya was remanded at Luzira Prison in connection with the award of contract to supply cars for the Commonwealth meeting.

<http://www.africareview.com/News/Former+Uganda+VP+remanded/-/979180/1247186/-/aoinsbz/-/index.html> Accessed 1/1/12

April 2011 The Public Order Management Bill, No. 3 of 2011 was gazetted.

<http://www.uls.or.ug/details.php?load=uls&id=79&Uganda%20Law%20Society> Accessed 2/1/12

(p. 12) 1. GEOGRAPHY

1.02 UN Data, a World of Information, accessed 31 January 2011 estimated the population in 2008 was 31,657,000;

According to the CIA World Factbook, Uganda's estimated the population in July 2011 was 34,612,250.²

(p. 12). 1.03 The population is made up of "... over 20 ethnic groups including Baganda (17%), Banyankole (8%), Basoga (8%), Iteso (8%), Acholi and Langi. Small Asian and European" communities also exist." (Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile, Uganda, updated 31 July 2009).

One aspect which is not captured fully here is the issue of Ugandan ethnic communities and how they have been at the center of the country's politics. According to the third schedule of the 1995 constitution of Uganda, there are, as 1st February 1926, 56 indigenous communities in Uganda. They are: Acholi, Alur, Baamba, Babukusu, Babwisi, Bafumbira, Baganda, Bagisu, Bagungu, Bagwe, Bagwere, Bahehe, Bahororo, Bakenyi, Bakiga, Bakonzo, Banyabindi, Banyankore, Banyara, Banyarwanda, Banyole, Banyoro, Baruli, Basamia, Basoga, Basongora, Batagwenda, Batoro, Batuku, Batwa, Chope, Dodoth, Ethur, Ik (Teuso), Iteso, Jie, Jonam, Jopadhola, Kakwa, Karimojong, Kebu (Okebu), Kuku, Kumam, Langi, Lendu, Lugbara, Madi, Mening, Mvuba, Napore, Nubi, Nyangia, Pokot, Sabiny, So (Tepeth) and Vonoma.³

Additional citation: <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/NEH/u-ethn.html>

All Uganda's political problems have revolved around ethnicity from independence to the present time. Colonialism merged together diverse ethnic groups at different levels of socio-political development within arbitrary demarcated borders. The British colonialists used the divide and rule policy to ease their conquests thus keeping ethnic consciousness alive which persists up to today as evidenced by the socially constructed North-South divide in Uganda. The colonialists put in place an ethnically inspired division of labour where it became a truism that soldiers had to hail from Northern Uganda, civil servants from the South and merchants had to be Asian. Ethnic consciousness led to the clash between the Southerner Muganda President and the Northerner Langi Prime Minister in the 1966 crisis. From that time onward, the country slid into absolute anarchy till 1986 when the Bantu dominated Museveni guerilla army took over. This did not go down well with some Northerners and that was the genesis of Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit Movement and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army. The human rights atrocities committed by the LRA are well documented until they were ejected from the country by UPDF in 2005.

Suggested sources:

- Kabwegyere, Tarsis Bazana. 1974. *The Politics of State Formation: The Nature and Effects of Colonialism in Uganda*. Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Kampala: East African Literature Bureau.

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html> Accessed 2/1/12

³ Constitution of Uganda http://www.parliament.go.ug/images/constitution_1995.pdf

- Mamdani, Mahmood. 1983. *Imperialism and Fascism in Uganda*. London: Heinemann.
- Okuku, Juma. 2002. "Ethnicity, State Power and the Democratization Process in Uganda." Uppsala.
- Oloka-Onyango, Joe. 1997. "The Question of Buganda in Contemporary Ugandan Politics." *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 15 (2).

As the Freedom House Country Report also states: 'Uganda has always been a difficult country to govern democratically. It is deeply fragmented into ethnic, religious, and regional cleavages that greatly complicate the formation and maintenance of a legitimate ruling coalition. As his authority over his coalition members declined, each former ruler increasingly resorted to patronage and intimidation at the expense of support for the rule of law. By the time Museveni and the National Resistance Army (NRA) seized power by defeating the national army in 1986, Uganda had become a failed state without an effective constitution, fair elections, protection from terror, autonomous judges, or honest officials.'⁴

In its 2004 report *Northern Uganda: Understanding and Solving the Conflict* ICG observes that: 'The conflict in Northern Uganda is deeply rooted in inter-ethnic competition for power in both government and military. The conditions for this competition were largely set during colonial rule and then manipulated by post-independence governments. The pattern until the NRM came to power in 1986 was one of economic and political division between North and South, with further regional subdivisions, particularly in the North between the Acholi, Langi and West Nilers. The victory of the NRM, an organisation mostly of Southerners, produced new cleavages that have yet to be overcome and are manifested clearly in the armed struggle.....After Obote rigged the 1980 elections, the political system that had existed since independence was challenged by Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), which began a protracted guerrilla war in the south and northwest. Massacres in the Luwero Triangle during Operation Bonanza, perpetrated by Obote's mainly Acholi and Langi troops, are estimated to have cost at least 300,000 lives,⁵ mostly of Baganda people. They continue to cast a shadow over attempts to solve present day North-South problems.⁶ For many, the NRA insurgency against Obote was merely a continuation of the ethnic competition that typified Ugandan politics – a case of Bantu-speaking Southerners wanting to remove from power Northerners speaking Nilotic languages.'⁵

(pp. 14-15) 2 Economy 2.08 However, it was also noted on 31 January in the *New Vision, Food Prices Push up Inflation*, that: "Uganda's inflation rate has continued to rise for a third consecutive month to 5.0% in January from 3.1% in December 2010."

Uganda's year-on-year inflation rate rose from 5% in January 2011 to 23% between August and September 2011 hitting 30% in October. Food prices went up by as much as 45%. By December, it had fallen to 27%.

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<http://www.freedomhouse.org/modules/publications/ccr/modPrintVersion.cfm?edition=7&ccrpage=31&ccrcount=127> Accessed December 27 2011.

⁵ ICG (2004) *Northern Uganda: Understanding and Solving the Conflict* ICG Africa Report No. 77 Nairobi/Brussels <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/9B9B6A58B89BD48E85256E7600579BA8-icg-uga-14apr.pdf>

Sources:

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-15524393> Accessed 1/1/12

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/428680-uganda-dec-inflation-rate-slows-to-27.html> Accessed 1/1/12

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970204528204577009770466157272.html>
Accessed 1/1/12

(p. 16) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS: 1962 – EARLY 2011 3.01

It is important to record here that Idi Amin killed about 300,000 Ugandans.

Source: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/2003/aug/18/guardianobituaries> Accessed 12/1/12

(p. 17) Conflict with Lord's Resistance Army (LRA): 1986 to 2010 3.07 The US Department of State (USSD) commented in its *Background Note* on Uganda, published 28 June 2010: ".....had murdered and kidnapped civilians in the north and east since 1986.

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) was formed in 1987 and not 1986. It was initially called the Uganda People's Democratic Christian Army but changed the name to the LRA in 1991.

(p. 21) 5. CONSTITUTION

5.01 The CIA *World Factbook*: Uganda, 6 April 2011 noted that the Constitution was adopted on 8 October 1995 and amended in 2005. "The amendments in 2005 removed presidential term limits and legalized a multiparty political system."

It is said that to amend the 1995 constitution, the MPs were bribed to endorse the amendments in the 2005.

Source: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200411160762.html> Accessed December 26th 2011

(p. 22) 6. POLITICAL SYSTEM Legislative Branch 6.03

The 9th parliament is proving to be surprisingly effective in fighting corruption when compared to previous parliaments. It is threatening to censure various ministers over bribery allegations and abuse of office. So far, the following have stepped down from their ministerial posts: The Minister of Presidency HON. KABAKUMBA MATSIKO stepped down from her position on 14 December 2011 after being accused of stealing and illegally using a radio transmitter from Uganda Broadcasting Corporation when she served as the Minister of Communication & Information Communication Technology in the last cabinet. HON. SAM KUTEESA of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, HON. ENG. JOHN NASASIRA, the government chief whip and HON. MWESIGWA RUKUTANA, the Minister of State for Labour, Employment and Industrial Relations stepped down from their portfolios over corruption allegations which they are now battling in court. The Minister of General Duties, Hon. Khiddu Makubuya and the Minister of Gender, Labour And Social Affairs, Hon. Syda Bumba are also in line for parliamentary censure.

Sources:

<http://www.independent.co.ug/ugandatalks/2011/10/ugandan-ministers-kutesa-nasasira-rukutana-resign/?Itemid=410>

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201112150682.html>
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ygpAgzJPoeg>
http://www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16464&Itemid=59
Accessed 30/12/11

(p. 22) EXECUTIVE BRANCH 6.02 The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) noted in The World Factbook, updated 6 April 2011: “[C]hief of state: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI

A new Prime Minister AMAMA MBABAZI was appointed on 24th May 2011 to replace Apollo NSIBAMBI.⁶

“[C]abinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among elected legislators (For more information [on members of the cabinet] visit the World Leaders website)

It is true that the president appoints cabinet from among elected legislators but he can also appoint from non-elected persons. That is why the current 9th parliament has 13 ex officio members including RUHAKANA RUGUNDA who is the Minister of Communication & Information Communication Technology and MARIA KIWANUKA who was appointed Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on 27th May 2011.⁷ At this juncture, it is important to point out that with 71 ministers, Uganda has the Africa’s second largest cabinet and the third largest in the world after North Korea.⁸

(p. 22) “[E]lections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held on 23 February 2006 (next to be held on 18 February 2011)

Elections were held on 18th February 2011 and the results were as follows: Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI elected president with 68.38%, Kizza BESIGYE 26.01%, Others 5.61%. However, the runner-up Kizza BESIGYE, immediately rejected the results as fraudulent due to voter bribery by Museveni’s NRM party. The Commonwealth Observer Group also expressed concern about "the lack of a level playing field, the use of money and abuse of incumbency in the process".

Sources:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/feb/20/ugandan-leader-wins-presidential-election>

<http://www.ec.or.ug/eresults.html>

(p. 22) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH 6.03

After the February 18th 2011 elections, the following is the current composition of the 9th Parliament of Uganda: the unicameral National Assembly now has 388 seats with 238 Constituency Representatives, 112 District Woman Representatives, 10 Uganda People's Defence Forces Representatives, 5 Representatives of the Youth, 5 Representatives of Persons with Disabilities, 5 Representatives of Workers and 13 Ex-officio Members.

⁶ <http://www.independent.co.ug/ugandatalks/2011/05/former-speaker-sekandi-is-new-vp-and-mbabazi-prime-minister/?Itemid=410>

⁷ http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3&Itemid=4

⁸ http://independent.co.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3822&Itemid=197

February 18th 2011 election results: percent of vote by party – National Assembly; seats by party - NRM 211, FDC 38, UPC 9, DP 10, CP 1, JEEMA 1, independents 43.

Source:

http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3&Itemid=4

(p. 23) 6.05 The Freedom House report, *Freedom in the World 2010*, Uganda, released in May 2010, covering events in 2009, observed that: “Uganda is not an electoral democracy....

I do not agree that Uganda is not an electoral democracy despite the electoral problems of voter bribery, ballot stuffing and intimidation. Crude as it may be, it is still an electoral democracy which is simply in need of improvement.

The current legislature after the February 18th 2011 elections, now has 388 members in total, of whom 238 are directly elected, 137 are indirectly elected from special interest groups including women, the military, youth, the disabled, and trade unions and 13 ex-officio seats are held by cabinet ministers, who are not elected members and do not have voting rights.

(p. 23) **POLITICAL PARTIES** 6.06 The CIA *World Factbook*, Uganda, updated on 12 January 2011, listed the following parties: “Conservative Party or CP [Ken LUKYAMUZI]; Democratic Party or DP [Kizito SSEBAANA];

Some of the above information requires updating.

Democratic Party or DP (Norbert MAO was elected as President on February 20, 2010 replacing Kizito SSEBAANA); Justice Forum or JEEMA [Asuman BASALIRWA replaced Muhammad Kibirige MAYANJA as President]; Ugandan People's Congress or UPC [Olara Otunnu replaced Miria OBOTE as President in 2010]. Also correct the party's name from UGANDAN People's Congress to UGANDA People's Congress.

(p. 24) 7.01

There are various democracy/governance indexes which use different methodologies and benchmarks to gauge a country's ranking. I would advise that instead of relying solely on the Economist Intelligence Unit for democracy/governance indicators, more sources should be cited for a more complete picture. You could, for instance, consider the following:

- The Mo Ibrahim governance indicators:
<http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/pressrelease/media-centre/press-releases/uganda-ranks-20th-out-of-53-countries-in-latest-assessment-of-african-governance.html>
- The Global Integrity Report on Uganda:
<http://report.globalintegrity.org/reportPDFS/2009/Uganda.pdf>

(pp. 27-28) 8. SECURITY FORCES Police 8.03

In the next COI report, make an update that in December 2011, the Inspector General of Police, Kale Kayihura, disbanded the Rapid Response Unit (RRU) for their human rights violations.⁹

Additional citations:

- Uganda Police leads in bribery in East Africa <http://mobile.monitor.co.ug/News/-/691252/1260336/-/format/xhtml/-/n2iw19z/-/index.html> Accessed 30/12/11
- Police Leads in Violation of Scribes' Rights <http://allafrica.com/stories/201102150168.html> Accessed 30/12/11

(p. 29) 8.10 Jane's *Security Country Risk Assessment (SCRA)* report, Uganda, Armed forces, updated 15 June 2010, commented that: ".....However, the UPDF has failed to become a fully professional force and is still strongly influenced by its roots as a western-based guerrilla army..."

This is a very misleading statement. The roots of the guerrilla war were in central or more specifically, the Buganda region. I assume what Jane's is trying to state is that the UPDF is monopolized, especially in the higher command echelons by people from western Uganda where President Museveni comes from.

(p. 30) 8.13

Additional citation on illegal militias: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201103211430.html>

Accessed 21/1/12

As already noted above, the RRU was disbanded.

(p. 32) 8.17 "...The RRU's director, Commandant Emmanuel Muhairwe, and two deputies, Peter Kakonge and Emmanuel Bwemba, were placed on extended study leave..."

Typo: the name should read Emmanuel BWAMBALE and not BWEMBALE.

See: <http://www.newvision.co.ug/PA/8/13/698317> Accessed: 21/1/12

(p. 33) 8.20 The HRW *World Report 2011*, Uganda, released January 2011, covering events in 2010 observed that: "The Rapid Response Unit (RRU), formerly known as Operation Wembley and the Violent Crimes Crack Unit,..."

As stated above, RRU no longer exists.

(p. 35) 8.26

Typo: the name should read Emmanuel BWAMBALE and not BWEMBALE.

See: <http://www.newvision.co.ug/PA/8/13/698317> Accessed: 21/1/12

(p. 40) 9. JUDICIARY 9.01

Opposition party members believe the judiciary is not independent.

See: DP questions new judges named by Museveni

⁹ <http://allafrica.com/stories/201112070132.html> Accessed December 24th 2011

<http://www.ugpulse.com/uganda-news/government/dp-questions-new-judges-named-by-museveni/11356.aspx> Accessed 30/12/11

(p. 50) **CHILDREN 11.17**

As accurately stated in the United Nations draft Country Programme document, Uganda does lack a comprehensive social protection for children. One aspect of child welfare which needs to be included in this COI report is the incidence of children serving jail terms with their parents for crimes committed by the latter. *The New Vision* reported on 15 January 2012 in the article *161 children in prison for no crime* that “In its 21 women detention facilities countrywide, the Uganda Prisons Service currently has 161 children detained alongside their mothers. With 43 children, Luzira Women’s Prison has the biggest number.”¹⁰

(p. 54) **POLITICAL GROUPS AND PARTIES FDC: Forum for Democratic Change**

I think a brief background of when, how and why FDC was formed would be necessary here. Possible citation: <http://www.fdcuganda.org/FDC%20Strategic%20Plan.html>

(p. 55) **14.02**

“A sedition law is applied selectively to punish those who cross the (National Resistance Movement) NRM.”

The above sentence can be retained for historical purposes but as reported in 14.01 above, the crime of sedition was declared unconstitutional by the constitutional court in August 2010 meaning that it no longer exists.

(p. 56) **MEDIA LAWS 14.06**

After the one year closure of CBS Radio over the September 2009 riots, there is immeasurable self-censorship in the media today.¹¹ In the run up to the 2011 elections, nine radio stations denied FDC leader Besigye airtime to air his campaign advertisements¹² due to state intimidation and self censorship, FDC secured approximately US\$ 76,000 from American donors to set up a radio station but it was denied a licence by the Broadcasting Council on the grounds that a political party was not allowed to own a station. The party then tried to buy off two existing radio stations in the hopes of circumventing the licensing procedure but found out that the law prohibits the sale or transfer of a broadcasting license without the approval of the regulator. Besigye confirmed the party’s strategy in statements attributed to him by *Daily Monitor* on March 15, 2010:

“We asked for a licence but the government has been delaying the process. When we pressured them [government] they told us that they had stopped issuing licences because the airwaves were full. But we had plan B in case the official channels failed. As we were pressuring the government to give us a licence, we were also planning other tactics of acquiring a radio, and I

¹⁰ <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/628368-161-children-in-prison-for-no-crime.html> Accessed 15/1/12

¹¹ http://www.eastafricapress.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=510:anniversary-of-darkness&catid=121:media-law

¹² <http://allafrica.com/stories/201012131219.html>

am happy plan B worked. I can now tell you that we have acquired two radio stations. One is on air now and another will be on air within a month."¹³

The proposed Public Order Management Bill, which is aimed at regulating public gatherings, will also have an impact on the work of media practitioners because it seeks to regulate and penalize Ugandans who organize and attend meetings or rallies aimed at discussing the failures of government. This will limit media personnel from seeking, receiving and imparting information, which is an important aspect of freedom of expression.¹⁴

(p. 57) 14.07 “Meanwhile, Angello Izama,... a journalist for the opposition newspaper the Daily Monitor....”

This statement is incorrect although the Daily Monitor has often been accused of reporting more favourably about the opposition. However, the paper is part of the Nation Media Group which was founded by His Highness the Aga Khan in 1959.¹⁵

(p. 57) Journalists 14.08

Additional citation:

Journalists are sometimes intimidated for covering corruption related cases.

See: <http://allafrica.com/stories/201012131219.html>

(p. 58) INTERNET FREEDOM 14.11

In the past five years, government has only made two major attempts to filter the internet. The first attempt was during the 2006 presidential campaigns when attempts were made to block the Radio Katwe website (see: <http://radiokatwe.blogspot.com/> Accessed 29/12/11) and the second took place after the 2011 elections during the riotous 'interface between security forces and opposition party members promoting the 'walk to work demonstrations (see: <http://opennet.net/blog/2011/04/ugandan-government-asks-isps-block-facebook-twitter> Accessed 29/12/11). Save from those two major occasions, Uganda does not really engage in internet censorship. Reasons range from internet penetration being low, the high costs of filtering and lack of technical and administrative resources (see page 221: Ronald Deibert; et al (2008) Access denied : The practice and policy of global Internet filtering, Cambridge, MA : MIT Press.)

(p. 61) 16. CORRUPTION.....

Public Anti-Corruption Legislation includes: The [Anti-Corruption Act 2009](#), the [Penal Code 1950](#), the [Inspectorate of Government Act 2002](#), the [Public Finance and Accountability Act 2003](#) (PFAA), the [Leadership Code Act 2002](#) (LCA), and the [Public Prosecution and Disposal of Public Assets Act 2003](#). According to *AllAfrica*, the government passed the **Whistleblowers Protection Bill** in April 2010, which intends to protect whistleblowers and provide money rewards in return for reporting.

¹³ George W. Lugalmi, Bernard Tabaire, Peter Nyanzi, Peter G. Mwesige (2011)

The views expressed must represent those of management: Radio Ownership and its Impact on Political Speech in Uganda ACME Kampala www.acme-ug.org/.../60-radio-ownership-and-its-impact-on-political... Accessed 28/12/11

¹⁴ Magelah Peter Gwayaka (2011) *Uganda's Public Order Management Bill and what it means for media freedom* ACME Kampala <http://www.acme-ug.org/news/item/196-uganda%E2%80%99s-public-order-management-bill-and-what-it-means-for-media-freedom>

¹⁵ http://www.nationmedia.com/about_us.html

Sources:

[Lexadin World Law Guide for a collection of legislation in Uganda.](http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/uganda/initiatives/public-anti-corruption-initiatives/)

<http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/uganda/initiatives/public-anti-corruption-initiatives/> Accessed 30/12/11

The |Global Integrity Report 2009 on Uganda observes that:

“The implementation gap between the existence and actual implementation of key anti-corruption safeguards in Uganda is one of the largest in the world. While the legal framework is strong on the books, in practice implementation falls short. Low levels of funding and insufficient capacity hinder almost all government oversight agencies including the [Inspectorate General of Government](#) (IGG). As a result, the IGG cannot effectively enforce existing [conflicts of interest regulations](#). Recognizing the need to build capacity, [new training requirements](#) have been put in place for procurement officials. Citizens also report problems accessing government information due to [low internet penetration rates](#) and political influence over the [disclosure of sensitive information](#). The media is relatively free to report on corruption issues but there have also been cases of [political pressure being put on reporters](#) in the past year.”¹⁶

(Pages 64–65) 17.03 Repetition - The paragraph beginning and ending as “The government allowed religious groups to..... access donor funding.” Is repeated in 17.03 and 17.05

Delete either section 17.03 or 17.05 because they are one and the same.

(p. 66) 18. ETHNIC GROUPS

There are many other indigenous communities missing in this list. The third schedule of the 1995 constitution of Uganda lists the 56 indigenous communities which inhabit the country. They are: Acholi, Alur, Baamba, Babukusu, Babwisi, Bafumbira, Baganda, Bagisu, Bagungu, Bagwe, Bagwere, Bahehe, Bahororo, Bakenyi, Bakiga, Bakonzo, Banyabindi, Banyankore, Banyara, Banyarwanda, Banyole, Banyoro, Baruli, Basamia, Basoga, Basongora, Batagwenda, Batoro, Batuku, Batwa, Chope, Dodoth, Ethur, Ik (Teuso), Iteso, Jie, Jonam, Jopadhola, Kakwa, Karimojong, Kebu (Okebu), Kuku, Kumam, Langi, Lendu, Lugbara, Madi, Mening, Mvuba, Napore, Nubi, Nyangia, Pokot, Sabinu, So (Tepeth) and Vonoma.

Source: Constitution of Uganda http://www.parliament.go.ug/images/constitution_1995.pdf

Further information about indigenous communities can be sourced at:

<http://www.africa.upenn.edu/NEH/u-ethn.html>

Please note that for purposes of the census, sub-ethnic groups appear to be amalgamated into the main ethnic groupings. For instance, the Bahororo and the Banyankore are all found in the Ankole region and are therefore all considered to be Banyankore although their dialects and cultures differ slightly.

(p. 67) “...Other Bantu pastoralist groups include the Basangola and Batuku”

Misspelling: it should be BASONGORA and not BASANGOLA. They are already included among the speakers of Bantu languages.

See: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200707020962.html> Accessed 22/1/12

¹⁶ <http://report.globalintegrity.org/Uganda/2009>

(p. 68) 18.05

The Karimojong are referred to both as warriors and cattle rustlers by their compatriots. Although many make the mistake of calling them KARAMAJONG, the right name is KARIMOJONG.

See: http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/learning/pastoralism/downloads/karamoja_conflict.pdf

(p. 70) 19.06 - 19.07

These sections use mostly citations of LGBTI activist Kasha Jacqueline and *Feminist Africa* and yet in comparison to lesbians, male homosexuals are the main targets of Ugandan law and societal sanctions. I would advise that you include some citations concerning male homosexual experiences and activism for a more balanced picture. One example is that of Frank Mugisha who leads the underground group called Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) whose members routinely shift locations for their safety.¹⁷

(p. 71) Anti-homosexuality Bill 2009

I suggest that in this section, you incorporate an academic or legal treatise of the implications of the bill. I would recommend *A Human Rights Impact Assessment of the Anti-Homosexuality Bill* a paper written by Sylvia Tamale. Source: <http://www.awdf.org/browse/1047>

(p. 75) 19.25 *Feminist Africa*, in the article *Out of the Closet: Unveiling Sexuality Discourses in Uganda*, noted “There are several stigmatised terms to describe homosexuals in Uganda, but the commonest one is abasiyazi (others include kyafoko and eyumayuma)... Society considers them a moral outrage... [87]

Source number [87] does appear to exist among the source documents in Annex E but is the same one as source document number [25a].

To add to the above, the Uganda tabloid newspaper, the *Red Pepper*, has coined the phrase ‘bum drillers’ to ridicule and disparage gay men.¹⁸

(p. 79) 19.37 ‘Further information can be sourced [here](#). [47a]’

The hyperlink is apparently not accessible.

(p. 79) **Gay Rights Uganda** 19.39 A [Compilation of citations on the condition of homosexuals in Uganda](#). [38b]

When I checked on 14/01/2012, the weblink to other citations was down for maintenance

(p. 93) **21. CHILDREN**

Although this topic is comprehensively covered, I would advise some structural changes. Child Sacrifice is a very worrying and growing problem in Uganda. I would like to suggest that it be given its own subheading and all the scattered information be consolidated therein. I also notice that there is no proper treatise of juvenile detention which, I would add also requires its own subheading.

¹⁷ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/10/frank-mugisha-ugandan-gay_n_1085943.html

¹⁸ <http://redpepper.co.ug/welcome/?p=7918> Accessed 27/1/12

The African Prisons Project states that “The most common offence for a child to be charged with and detained for was defilement. Defilement is an „offence against morality” defined as sexual activity with a girl under the age of 18. In the remand homes children were detained for both capital and petty offences. However, in the national rehabilitation centre, Kampiringisa, the most common offence children were sentenced for was petty theft. For example, one child reported that he had been sentenced to the centre for stealing a 20 shilling note.”¹⁹

(p. 95) **21.06 “The Congretional Research Services (CRS).....”**

Spelling mistake: correct Congretional to read Congressional

(p. 101) CHILDCARE AND PROTECTION Government assistance 21.19

As stated in the United Nations draft Country Programme document, Uganda lacks a comprehensive social protection for children. One aspect of child welfare which needs to be included in this COI report is the incidence of children serving jail terms with their parents for crimes committed by the latter. *The New Vision* reported on 15 January 2012 in the article *161 children in prison for no crime* that “In its 21 women detention facilities countrywide, the Uganda Prisons Service currently has 161 children detained alongside their mothers. With 43 children, Luzira Women’s Prison has the biggest number.”²⁰

(p. 101) **NGO assistance 21.20** “The full UN Report at [66d] can be accessed [here](#). The Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) report [Juvenile Justice in Uganda](#) also provided additional useful information. [22a].

The hyperlink to [Juvenile Justice in Uganda](#) is not accessible. The message one gets is: “The requested URL /Juvenile Justice Report 2009.pdf was not found on this server.”

(p. 102) HEALTH 21.22 Save the Children noted on their undated *Where we are: Uganda* webpage, accessed 24 March 2011: “The country’s health indicators are ...among the lowest in sub-Saharan African... There are 1.5 million people living in camps for internally displaced persons, of whom 80 percent are women and children with very limited access to ...clean water and health and education services...”

Please note that the figure of 1.5 million people living in IDP camps is based on outdated statistics. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, there were an estimated 73,239 IDPs in Northern Uganda as of March 2011.²¹

(p. 112) CANCER TREATMENT 23.16 In the article *Region Can Avert Cancer Crisis* published by *The Monitor* on 2 September 2010, authored by Dr Jackson Orem, Director of the Uganda Cancer Institute,

¹⁹ <http://www.africanprisons.org/documents/Juvenile-Detention-in-Uganda-October-2010.pdf> Accessed 15/1/12

²⁰ <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/628368-161-children-in-prison-for-no-crime.html> Accessed 15/1/12

²¹ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/%28httpEnvelopes%29/2439C2AC21E16365C125719C004177C7?OpenDocument>

Spelling Correction: Dr. Jackson ORYEM's name is wrongly spelt as OREM.

(p. 113) 23.22 Dr Ssekasanyu also stated in the AllAfrica.com article *Your kidneys-Keep the Pressure Down and Save Them*:

Typographic Error: Dr. SSEKASANVU's name which was spelled correctly in section 23.20 is spelled wrongly as SSEKASANYU in this section.

(p. 117) 24. Freedom of Movement

Article 29(2) of the Ugandan Constitution guarantees freedom of movement and the right to a passport and other travel documents.²² It no longer holds that 'A married woman must obtain her husband's on her passport application if children are to be listed on her passport.' Women and children are entitled as of right to hold separate passports and it is no longer necessary for a woman to get a husband's consent in order to travel with her children abroad.²³ In 2002, Uganda introduced the ICAO compliant biometric machine readable passport which does not accommodate the endorsement of children.

Additional sources:

http://www.idckur.com/en/documents/Exchange_6.pdf Accessed 1/1/2012

http://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9303_p3_v1_cons_en.pdf Accessed 1/1/2012

(p. 117) 25. INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) 25.01 The US Department of State *Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2009*, Uganda, released on 11 March 2010, (USSD Report 2009) stated that: "...According to the UNHCR, 184,000 IDPs remained in camps in northern Uganda's Acholi region.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, there were an estimated 73,239 IDPs in Northern Uganda as of March 2011.²⁴

(p. 118) 25.06 The Congretional Research Service (CRS) in the report Uganda:

Correct the spelling of CONGRESSIONAL above.

".....According to various sources, there are an estimated 446,300 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda as of November 2010. More than 400,000 IDPs have returned to their home areas in 2009-2010."

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, there were an estimated 73,239 IDPs in Northern Uganda as of March 2011.²⁵ Like in all other emergency-type situations, numbers of people in need of assistance tend to be inflated for funding purposes.

²² http://www.ugandawiki.ug/Constitution_of_Uganda

²³ http://www.achpr.org/english/Archives/State%20reports/eng/Uganda/UGANDA%20report_2_eng.pdf Accessed 1/1/2012

²⁴ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/%28httpEnvelopes%29/2439C2AC21E16365C125719C004177C7?OpenDocument>

²⁵ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/%28httpEnvelopes%29/2439C2AC21E16365C125719C004177C7?OpenDocument>

(p. 119) 26. FOREIGN REFUGEES

Additional citation: UNHCR observes that “In 2006, Uganda adopted refugee legislation that was regarded as a model for Africa, recognizing the right of the country's more than 140,000 refugees to work, move around the country and live in the community, rather than in special camps. But before it could be enforced, the government and parliamentarians needed to pass a range of bylaws. The progressive Refugee Act became operational in 2009.”²⁶

The latest development, which is worth including here is the application of the cessation clause on Rwandese refugees coming to Uganda. It was agreed by Rwanda, Uganda and the UNHCR that at the beginning of 2012, the cessation clause will be applied. What this means is that UNHCR has verified that there are no conditions in Rwanda that qualify Rwandese for UN protection and therefore they will not allow any more claims for refugee status from Rwandese nationals.²⁷

Ugandan Deportees from other countries

I would like to suggest that you rename section 26 simply as Refugees to include both foreign refugees and Ugandans deported from other countries to Uganda. Despite the fact that “Deportations (from UK) to Uganda are considered safe and legal because of assurances over human rights issued by the government led by recently re-elected President Yoweri Museveni.”²⁸ the treatment of deportees by security officers at border controls in Uganda, leaves a lot to be desired. On arrival, the deportees are handed over to one of the numerous security organizations for questioning. Bernadette Iyodu, in her paper *Uganda: The silent practice of deportations* in Pambazuka News Issue 480 dated 2010-05-06, writes that the deportees may be held for months on end, women raped and some may ‘disappear’ while in custody.²⁹

(p. 120) 27. CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY

Additional citation: The Operation of Dual Nationality in Uganda: Legal Requirements and Rationale

http://www.mofa.go.ug/diaspora/downloads/1295868757_Operation%20of%20Dual%20Nationality%20in%20Uganda.pdf Accessed 31/12/11

(p. 122) 28. FORGED AND FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The ‘forgery headquarters’ of all national and international official documents and stamps are found in the environs of Nasser Road in Kampala. Before Dela Rue was contracted to print ICAO format machine readable Uganda passports in 2002, all Ugandan passport and photo substitution forgeries were done along that street. Forgery of birth certificates is another service rendered in the same hub. Before the new passport was introduced, these birth certificates were

²⁶ <http://www.unhcr.org/4a3f9e076.html> Accessed 31/12/11

²⁷ <http://allafrica.com/stories/201006080163.html> Accessed 31/12/11

²⁸ <http://no-racism.net/article/1604/>

²⁹ <http://pambazuka.org/en/category/features/64236>

used as evidence to endorse children in their parents' travel documents for trafficking purposes. In the new passport, there is no room for endorsement of children as each Ugandan is supposed to travel using their own passport regardless of age.

Additional citations:

<http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=36229>

http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/197359/316225_de.html

http://www.observer.ug/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&catid=85%3Aeducation&id=4008%3Aforgery-renders-school-certificates-worthless&Itemid=106

http://www.idckur.com/en/documents/Exchange_6.pdf Accessed 1/1/2012

http://www.icao.int/publications/Documents/9303_p3_v1_cons_en.pdf Accessed 1/1/2012

(p. 128) Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) Po Box 2083, Kampala Founded 1980;
Sec.-Gen. Jaber Ssali

This party which was founded by Yoweri Museveni is now defunct and should not be included in this list. Jaber Bidandi Ssali is therefore no longer the secretary general. After disagreeing with the president, he went on to found a new party called the Peoples' Progressive Party (PPP),³⁰ a party which is not mentioned here. PPP is a fully registered and operational political party fully and was the second political party to be registered after National Resistance Movement, when Uganda opened up political space to allow Party politics in 2004.³¹

(p. 128) Uganda National Rescue Front Part Two (UNRF II) based in Juba, Sudan. Leader Ali Bamuze.

This group no longer exists. The BBC News World Edition reported on 26 December 2002 in the article *Uganda signs peace deal with rebels* that "...the leader of the rebels, Major General Ali Bamuze, and Uganda's Internal Affairs Minister Erya (sic) Kategaya signed the deal, in the presence of Mr Museveni."³²

Uganda People's Freedom Movement (UPFM) based in Tororo and Kenya Founded 1994 by mems of the fmr Uganda People's Army; Leader Peter Otai.

This group was defeated, dismantled and no longer exists.

West Nile Bank Front (WNBF) operates in northern Uganda

This group is no longer operational.

³⁰ <http://allafrica.com/stories/200601301112.html> Accessed 15/1/12

³¹ http://www.ppp.ug/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=81&Itemid=81 Accessed 29/1/12

³² <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2607683.stm> Accessed 15/1/12

Annex C

Cabinet appointed on 27th May 2011.

President of Uganda/Commander in Chief of the UPDF - H.E. PRESIDENT YOWERI
KAGUTA MUSEVENI

Vice President of Uganda -

H.E. EDWARD KIWANUKA SSEKANDI

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister And Leader Of Government Business, Rt. Hon. Amama Mbabazi

First Deputy Prime Minister &

Hon. Eriya Kategaya

Minister for East Africa,

Second Deputy Prime Minister &

Minister of Public Service,

Hon. Henry Kajura

Third Deputy Prime Minister

Hon.Gen.Moses Ali

Minister for Security

Hon. Wilson Muruli Mukasa

Minister of Presidency

Hon. Kabakumba Matsiko (resigned over

corruption allegations)

Minister of General Duties

(Office of the Prime Minister)

Hon. Khiddu Makubuya

Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Affairs

Hon. Syda Bumba

Minister of Trade and Industry

Hon. Amelia Kyambadde

Minister of Water and Environment

Hon. Maria Mutagamba

Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry

and Fisheries

Hon. Tress Buchanayandi

Minister of Defence

Hon. Crispus Kiyonga

Minister of Relief and Disaster Preparedness

Hon. Dr. Stephen Mallinga

Minister of Lands, Housing

and urban Development

Hon. Daudi Migereko

Minister of Health

Hon. Christine Ondo

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon. Sam Kuteesa (resigned over

corruption allegations)

Minister of Education and Sports

Hon. Jessica Arupo (Misspelt Name Should

Read Alupo)

Minister of Energy and Minerals

Hon. Irene Muloni

Minister of Communication

& Information Communication Technology

Hon. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda

Minister of Information & National Guidance

Hon. Mary Karoro Okurut

Minister of Local Government

Hon. Mwesigye Adolf

Minister without Portfolio

Minister of Finance, Planning

and Economic Development

Hon. Maria Kiwanuka

Minister of Works

Hon. Eng. James Byandaala

Minister of Justice, Constitutional Affairs

Hon. Kahinda Otafiire

Minister for Karamoja

Hon. Janet Museveni

Attorney General
Minister of Tourism and Wildlife
Minister of Internal Affairs
Government Chief Whip
corruption allegations)

Hon. Peter Nyombi
Hon. Prof. Ephraim Kamuntu
Hon. Hilary Onek
Hon. Eng. John Nasasira (resigned over

STATE MINISTERS

Minister of State for Agriculture
Minister of State for Fisheries
Minister of State for Animal Industry
Minister of State for Higher Education
Minister of State for Primary Education
Minister of State for Sports
Minister of State for Energy
Minister of State for Minerals
Minister of State for Finance (General Duties)
Minister of State for Planning
Minister of State for Microfinance
Minister of State for Investment
Minister of State for Privatization
Minister of State for International Affairs
Minister of State for Regional Affairs
Minister of State for Gender And Culture
Minister of State for Labour, Employment and
Industrial Relations
corruption allegations)
Minister of State for Elderly and Disability
Affairs
Minister of State for Youth
Minister of State for Health (General)
Minister of State for Primary Health Care
Minister of State for Housing
Minister of State for Urban Development
Minister of State for Lands
Minister of State for Economic Monitoring
(Office of the President)
Minister of State for Ethics and Integrity
(Office of the President)
Minister of State for Northern Uganda
(Prime Minister's Office)
Minister of State for Karamoja
(Prime Minister's Office)
Minister of State for Luweero Triangle
(Prime Minister's Office)
Minister of State for Teso Affairs

Hon. Zerubabel Mijumbi Nyiira
Hon. Ruth Nankabirwa
Hon. Bright Rwamirama
Hon. John Chrysostom Muyingo
Hon. Bataringaya Kamanda
Hon. Charles Bakkabulindi
Hon. Simon D'ujanga
Hon. Peter Lokeris
Hon. Fred Omach
Hon. Matia Kasaija
Hon. Caroline Amali Okao

Hon. Aston Kajara
Hon. Okello Oryem
Hon. Asuman Kiyangi
Hon. Rukia Isanga N

Hon. Mwesigwa Rukutana (Resigned over

Hon. Sulaiman Madada
Hon. Kibuule Ronald
Hon. Richard Nduhura

Hon. Sam Engola
Hon. Justine Kasule Lumumba
Hon. Sarah Ochieng Opendi

Hon. Henry Banyenzaki

Hon. Simon Lokodo

Hon. Rebecca Amuge Otengo

Hon. Barbra Oundo Nekesa

Hon. Rose Namayanja

(Prime Minister's Office)	Hon. Christine Amongin Aporu
Minister of State for Bunyoro Affairs (Prime Minister's Office)	
Minister of State for Trade	Hon. David Wakikoona
Minister of State for Water	Hon. Betty Atuku Bigombe
Minister of State for Environment	Hon. Flavia Nabugera Munaaba
Minister of State for Transport	Hon. Simon Chemoiko Chebrot
Minister of State for Works	Hon. John Byabagambi
Minister of State for Tourism	Hon. Agnes Akiror
Minister of State for Industry	Hon. James Mutende Kinyabulo
Minister of State for Defence	Hon. Gen. Jeje Odongo
Minister of State for Vice-Presidents Office	Hon. Vincent Nyanzi
Minister of State for Internal Affairs	Hon. James Baba
Minister of State for Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Hon. Fred Ruhindi
Minister of State for Information Technology	Hon. Nyombi Thembo
Minister of State for Local Government	Hon. Alex Onzima
Minister of State for Public Service	Hon. Sezi Mbaguta
Deputy Attorney General	Hon. Fred Ruhindi

Source: Parliament of Uganda Website

http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=136&Itemid=82

Accessed 15/1/12