

THE UGANDAN CONFLICT
ANALYSIS



CONFLICT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION



- Uganda became independent in 1962 from British rule. It is located in East Africa and derived its name from the Bugandan Kingdom. It had a population of 47,729,036 people as at 2019. It has two lingua franca; Swahili and English. The main source of national income for the country is agriculture and its biggest exports are coffee and gold. Prior to the colonial era, Uganda had cordial religious relations with both Muslims and Christians. In 1840, it had trade relations with Muslim traders from the Indian Ocean coast who exchanged firearms, cloth and beads for the ivory and slaves of Buganda, while in 1875 the King of Buganda, Mutesa I, also allowed Christian missionaries to enter his kingdom. However, the country began to experience diverse forms of conflict from the colonial era as analysed below:





THE COLONIAL ERA.

- Religious rivalry between British favoured Protestants against Catholics.
- The granting of autonomy to Buganda king over other tribal kings
- The British gave presidential powers to king of Buganda to rule Uganda



THE COLONIAL ERA (1892 -1962)



- Signs of conflict became noticeable in 1892 when the Imperial British East Africa Company agent, Frederick Lugard, extended the company's control to Southern Uganda and caused a religious rivalry between Protestants and Catholics. The British helped the Protestant missionaries to prevail over their Catholic counterparts in Buganda.
- They also set the foundation for political conflict in the country by granting autonomy to Buganda over the other tribal kings. They gave presidential powers to the king of Buganda to rule Uganda.





THE COLONIAL ERA (CONTD.)

- The conflict that took place during this time was caused by religious values and power.
- It was an inter-group conflict that involved the protestant and the catholic, where Britain showed a preference for the Protestants due to the fact that the British were Protestants and that gave them an advantage in ruling Uganda.
- Britain had established a Christian society in Uganda. The country also had rights over what was to become Uganda through a treaty it signed with Germany; Uganda was under the rule of Britain from 1894 – 1963.
- The parties had unequal power; Uganda was a British protectorate.
- Britain needed Uganda for their natural resources and the actions of Britain greatly affected Uganda due to its rule; Uganda was made subject to Britain.





POST-COLONIAL YEARS

- **Milton Obote Era**
- **The Idi Amin Era**
- **The Yoweri Museveni Era**





UGANDA BECOMES INDEPENDENT!

- Leader at independence in 1963, Milton Obote
- Toppled by Idi Amin in 1971-(overthrow of Obote in power tussle which led to change of government in 1971, 85,)
- Returned as president in 1980





MILTON OBOTE ERA

- He was the first president of Uganda but was quickly overthrown by Chief Idi Amin in a military coup in 1971
- There was a brief political conflict which was settled by Milton Obote stepping down and the military chief taking over government and naming himself president.



THE IDI AMIN ERA



Conflicts that took place during this time:

- Political conflict - overthrow of Milton Obote in military coup which led to change of government in 1971, 1985
- Racial/economic conflict 1972
- International boundary conflict 1972 – 73
- Trans-border conflict/territorial annexation with Kenya 1976
- International conflict in 1976 with Zaire
- Power tussle in 1980
- undemocratic takeover of power in 1986



THE MUSEVENI ERA



- Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) rebels after more than five years of negotiations in 2002
- LRA active along Uganda – Sudan common border in 2002
- Constitutional crisis in 2005
- electoral conflict in 2005
- international conflict in 2005
- electoral conflict in 2006
- ethnic conflict in 2006
- international conflict in 2007





- resource-based conflict in 2007
- international conflict in 2007
- religious conflict in 2010
- political conflict in 2010
- electoral conflict 2011
- inter-party conflict 2013
- inter-group conflict 2014
- intra-state conflict 2016
- refugee crisis 2017





IDI AMIN ERA



O. CHUKWUFUMNANYA HASHIM





IDI AMIN ERA

- Expulsion of 60,000 Asian immigrants – racial/economic
this was a land-based conflict. It was solved through avoidance by the immigrants.
- Uganda-Tanzania-Clashes
This conflict was about land and was resolved through problem solving





DURING THE IDI AMIN ERA
*EXPULSION OF 60,000 ASIAN IMMIGRANTS –
RACIAL/ECONOMIC CONFLICT*

- This conflict was caused by land. The then ruler did not want Asians who were not citizens in his country.
- It could be said to be an international conflict.
- The relationship between the people in the conflict was that, the Asian immigrants were residing in Uganda.





- The parties did not have equal power here; Uganda owned the country and had the right to refuse the immigrants. The both parties knew each other well enough to co-exist up until Idi Amin said the Asian immigrants should evacuate the country. The Asian immigrants relied greatly on Uganda at that time because that is where they lived, the action of the then president rendered their living in Uganda impossible; therefore, this seriously affected the immigrants as about 60,000 Asians were sent back.
- This conflict lasted for only a year and equally came up just once. The conflict was not life threatening, there was absence of brutal force. Since the conflict was not intense it could be easily handled.
- The problem was solved.
- There were no prior efforts to manage the conflict.



UGANDA-TANZANIA-CLASHES (INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY CLASHES)

- The conflict was about resources (land). It was a trans-border conflict.
- It was an international conflict between Uganda and Tanzania.
- Both parties had equal power over their own territories. They both shared a border. There were neighbouring countries. The actions of Uganda to claim the Uganda – Tanzania border involved the use of military force, therefore distorting the peace of the neighbouring nation.
- The conflict lasted from October 1978 to June 1979, but actually started in 1972. The conflict is recorded once. The conflict led to violence where Uganda employed the use of military force in annexing the region of Kagera Salient. The conflict threatened the peace of the people living in that region. The intensity resulted in reciprocal violent force.





- Tanzania confronted the conflict by defending their territory against annexation. Tanzania invaded Uganda, unifying the various anti-Amin forces under the Uganda National Liberation Front and forced Amin to flee the country; Yusufu Lule was then installed as president, but is quickly replaced by Godfrey Binaisa.
- The conflict went on for 7 months and 4 days, less than a year and a relatively short time. This conflict led to the overthrow of Idi Amin and the eventual breakout of the Bush War.
- There was an attempt to resolve the conflict by signing of an agreement which stipulated that both leaders would withdraw their forces from the Uganda – Tanzania border, which Idi Amin breached. Tanzania made the attempt of this agreement. The conflict has been resolved, Tanzania gaining victory.





YOWERI MUSEVENI ERA



O. CHUKWUFUMNANYA HASHIM





YOWERI MUSEVENI ERA

- Uganda returns to a presidential system of government after Idi Amin had been forced to leave the country as an impact of the international conflict, the boundary clash it had with Tanzania.



YOWERI MUSEVENI ERA

THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY



- The conflict was about power and political control, and values and beliefs. The LRA claimed that the motive behind their attacks was to change the form of government into a theocratic one. They used religion as a mask for their schemes, claiming that their leader was 'God-sent'. Its seeking to overthrow government suggests it to be a conflict about power and political control which favours the Acholi tradition of Uganda.





- It was a global conflict, not only affecting northern Uganda but also in countries like; eastern DR Congo, the Central African Republic and Kinshasha. However, looking at how it affects Uganda, it can be seen as an Intra-group conflict involving ‘The Lord’s Resistance Army and the Yoweri Museveni Ugandan government. Sudan had a stake in the conflict, it supported the rebels from 1994 – 2002.





- The parties have unequal power and know each other well. The rebels were once subject to the authority of the government. They rely on each other; the government relies on the cease-fire of the rebel group for peace in the nation while the rebel group relies on the government for their needs to be met. That is; the actions of the LRA gravely affect the peace of the country, therefore interfering with the rule of the presidency.





- The conflict has been going on for a long time. It existed in Uganda from 1987 to 2006 in Northern Uganda. The conflict went on through those years. It was highly intense. A lot of violence existed, with a lot of human rights violation including human mutilation, torture, slavery, rape, abductions and the use of child soldiers. About 100,000 citizens were killed as a result of their violent attacks.
- The government has tried severally to resolve the conflict.





- Severally, the Ugandan government has tried to negotiate things with the LRA leader but this was unsuccessful. In 2002 March, Sudan and Uganda signed an agreement aimed at containing the LRA, it was active along common border. In October of that year, the Ugandan army evacuated more than 400,000 civilians caught up in a fight against the rebel group which continued its brutal attacks on villages. A form of mediation was attempted in December 2004 by the government with the rebels to no avail. In August 2006, both parties signed a truce aimed at ending the long- running conflict. Subsequent peace talks are marred by walk outs. A truce was reached in 2006





- In November of 2008 LRA leader, Joseph Kony, again failed to turn up for the signing of a peace agreement. Ugandan, South Sudanese and DR Congo armies then launched offensive against LRA bases. In 2011, the US deploys Special-forces-personnel to help fight against the rebel group. In 2016 December, first LRA commander, Dominic Ongwen appears before International Criminal Court at the Hague, facing 70 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity. This appears to be the only solution to the conflict now.





YOWERI MUSEVENI ERA

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