

Uganda Cases
Last Updated: 24 May 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2257	UNRF	1981	1979	2006
T2038	UGANDA PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT (UPM)	1981	1980	0
T1325	UGANDA FREEDOM MOVEMENT (UFM)	1982	1981	1985
T477	SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (SPLA)		1983	2012
T1938	UGANDA PEOPLE'S ARMY	1987	1985	1992
T611	HOLY SPIRIT MOVEMENT	1986	1986	1990
T279	LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY LRA	1988	1987	2012
T1937	UGANDA FEDERAL ARMY	1980	1988	1988
T315	NATIONAL ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF UGANDA (NALU)		1988	1999
T508	UGANDA DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN ARMY (UDCA)		1988	1994
T1939	UGANDAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC ARMY	1986	1989	1989
T28	AL-QA'IDA		1989	2012
T1900	RWENZURURU REBELS		1990	1990
T653	ALLIANCE OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES (ADF)	1996	1993	2012
T531	WEST NILE BANK FRONT (WBNF)	1996	1995	1996
T765	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (NDA)		1995	1995
T1324	UGANDA FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE		1996	1996
T2351	KARAMOJONG WARRIORS		1998	2008
T2040	LUBANGA TYE (GOD IS THERE) ACHOLI YOUNGEST ARMY		1999	0
T2560	ARROW BOYS		2003	2003

T9042	SAVE UGANDA MOVEMENT		1979	1979
T9043	FRONASA	1979	1973	1979
T9044	KIKOSI MAALUM	1972	1972	1979
T9045	UNLF	1979	1979	
T9046	UNRF-II	1997	1996	1997

I. UNRF

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: 1981

Aliases: UNRF, Uganda National Rescue Front

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

In July 1979, the UNRF was founded with the aim of overthrowing the Ugandan government (Daily Monitor 2012; Global Security n.d.). The group later received international attention in 1980 after it captured large swaths of territory in Uganda's northwest Nile region (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

Controlling territory in Uganda's West Nile region, the group expanded from its initial operation in Sudan in exile (Daily Monitor 2012; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The UNRF was primarily composed of supporters of Idi Amin and ex-soldiers (Daily Monitor 2012), though it also had fighters from several ethnic tribes including Lugbara, Nubian, Madi, and Kakwa (Minority Rights Group International 2007; Global Security n.d.). Despite its "ethno-nationalist" goals, the group contains members of multiple religious groups (Minority Rights Group International 2007).

The UNRF had at least 1,000 members and was organized as a militia, and was led by Brigadier Ali Moses, a former Finance Minister under Idi Amin (Minority Rights Group International 2007, Daily Monitor 2012). There is no evidence of a political wing or other organizational structures.

The group tried to finance their activities by taxing local residents, but faced resistance from local citizens (Daily Monitor 2012).

External Ties

The group coordinated actions with two smaller rebel groups, including the UNLA and NRM (Finnegan and Flew 2008, 9; Global Security n.d.). In 1996, the UNRF-II splintered from the West Nile Bank Front (IRIN 2002).

Group Outcome

In 1982, the Obote government launched the 'Christmas offensive' against the UNRF, which was an operation aimed at recapturing lost territory in the West Nile region (Daily Monitor 2012). In response, the UNRF fled to Sudan where they operated in exile until 1985 when Acholi fighters in the UNLA launched a coup against Obote (Global Security n.d.). The UNRF then continued to fight to overthrow the Okello regime (Finnegan and Flew 2008, 9). Later, in 1986, the new government - led by Museveni - integrated the UNRF, National Resistance Movement (NRM), and the Former Uganda National Army (FUNA) into the new military (Global Security n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: UNRF, Uganda National Resistance Front

Group Formation: 1979

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (concession/disarm)

II. UGANDA PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT (UPM)

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: 1981

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/09592310008423293>
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- "Uganda: Human Rights Violations by the National Resistance Army." Amnesty International. Dec. 3, 1991. <http://www.amnestyusa.org/node/60583?page=show>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The UPM was the political wing of Yoweri Museveni's campaign to overthrow the Obote regime (Daily Monitor 2012). Museveni, who had originally led FRONASA during the Uganda-Tanzania War, formed the National Resistance Army in 1980. This group was the armed wing, and it sought to contest the election results that had brought Milton Obote to power (Daily Monitor 2012). It first gained recognition in February 1981 when it launched an armed campaign against the Obote rule (Global Security n.d.). Though it had some Marxist tendencies, the group ascribed to no clear ideological goal (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

Fighting mainly occurred in the Lowero triangle and Kampala, Uganda (Kasfir 2002, 3).

Organizational Structure

The NRM/NRA was led by Yoweri Museveni (Canada IRB 1990). Museveni had prior military experience and trained with Frelimo in Mozambique (Global Security n.d.). Museveni also fought guerrilla campaigns against Idi Amin in the 1970s (Global Security n.d.).

Yusuf Lule led the political wing of the NRM (Global Security n.d.).

The group was primarily composed of Bantu and Bahima ethnic members (Global Security n.d.), though some of its members were Baganda, as fighting occurred in the primarily Baganda Lowero triangle (Kasfir 2002, 19). Beginning with 27-40 members, the group grew to 700 by 1982 (Ofcansky 199; New Vision 2013). The armed wing was organized into companies, but due to an arms shortage, had guns for only one in three soldiers (New Vision 2013). However, by 1983, the NRA had 4,000 members and 500 weapons (Katumba-Wamala 2000, 167).

The group underwent several evolutionary changes. It first was a political party called the UPM, but it was later renamed the People's Resistance Council (Daily Monitor 2012). The PRC created an armed wing called the People's Resistance Army, which merged with the Uganda Freedom Fighters to form the National Resistance Movement (Kasfir 2002, 3; Daily Monitor 2012). The National Resistance Movement was organized into several distinct groups, including the leadership council (the National Resistance Council), an armed wing (the National Resistance Army), a financial wing, political wing, media/propaganda wing, and external/foreign relations wing (Daily Monitor 2012).

External Ties

Museveni was heavily influenced by FRELIMO and copied the organizational structure and tactics of the NRA (Kasfir 2002, 12). He sent several former members of the FRONASA to Mozambique for training, and they later would become members of the NRA (Kasfir 2002, 14).

The group merged or subsumed the Uganda Freedom Fighters (UFF) to create the National Resistance Army (Daily Monitor 2012). It competed with the Uganda Freedom Movement which fought in the Baganda region fighting for the Baganda people (Kasfir 2002, 19).

The group claimed that it did not receive external assistance prior to 1985, and that it was able to equip itself solely through guerrilla raids on UNLA storehouses (New Vision 2013). However, the group received military assistance from Sweden and Libya (Global Security n.d.). Assistance from Libyan came mainly in the form of weapons (New Vision 2013).

Group Outcome

The Obote government had an ethnically-divided military which left it prone to infighting (Global Security n.d.). This enabled the NRA to make large territorial gains and pressure the government into signing a peace agreement in 1985. That year, Obote was overthrown in a coup d'état and fighting resumed (Global Security n.d.). In 1986, the NRA overthrew the existing regime and came to power (Canada IRB 1990).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: NRA, National Resistance Army,

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (disarm)

III. UGANDA FREEDOM MOVEMENT (UFM)

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: 1982

Aliases: Uganda Freedom Movement, Uganda Freedom Movement (Ufm)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The UFM was formed in August 1980 to overthrow the Obote regime (Daily Monitor 2012). Seeking to promote the rights of the Baganda people, the group was ethno-nationalist (Kasfir 2002, 19), and garnered attention in 1981 for a failed coup-like attack on Obote (Daily Monitor 2012).

Geography

The group operated in Kampala, Mukono, and Mpigi, Uganda (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Andrew Kayiira (Daily Monitor 2012) and its members were primarily Baganda (Kasfir 2002, 19). It was also composed of ex-Amin soldiers and former colonial officers, though its total membership is unknown (Daily Monitor 2012). The group received financial support from Libya (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group competed for support with the NRA in the Baganda region (Kasfir 2002, 19). It received training and financial support from Libya until 1983 (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The government launched a massive counter-offensive in 1982, seizing all of the group's weapons in the Lubiri Barracks campaign (Daily Monitor 2012). It deployed indiscriminate force to intimidate noncombatants from supporting insurgent groups (Global Security n.d.). The government also kidnapped their military leader in 1982 (Global Security n.d.), and Kayiirra abandoned the group in favor of joining the Tito Okello regime, which later fell apart (Daily Monitor 2012). In 1986, when Museveni came to power, the UFM gained some representation in the new cabinet (Global Security n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: UFM

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (disarm)

IV. SUDAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (SPLA)

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Sudan People's Liberation Army (Spla), Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, Sudan People's Liberation Army, Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (Sla), Sudan People's Liberation Army (Sla), Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (Snla), Sudan People's Liberation Army (Snla), Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (Spla), Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement (Splm), Sudan People's Liberation Movement (Splm), Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement Splm, Sudan People's Liberation Movement Splm, The Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement And Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (Splm/Spla), The Sudan People's Liberation Movement And Sudan People's Liberation Army (Splm/Spla), Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (Spla/M), Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (Spla/M)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The SPLA formed in 1983 in opposition to the Sudanese government when Lt. Col. John Garang incited a mutiny in southern Sudan (FAS 2000). The group sought independence from the Sudanese government (American University n.d.). An ethno-nationalist group, the SPLA challenges the northern Islamic/Arab population (FAS 2000).

Geography

Fighting occurred in South Sudan (Global Security n.d.), and the group had its headquarters in Juba (Global Security n.d.). The group operated in Uganda’s north and northwest regions (Australia RRT 2009). This specifically included incidents around Bibia, Elegu, and Atiak, Uganda (Australia RRT 2009).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Lt. Col. John Garang until his death in 2004 (FAS 2000; American University n.d.). Occupants of Southern Sudan are primarily non-Arab animists and/or Christians (FAS 2000). Members of the SPLA are non-Arab, non-Muslim (American University n.d.). The mutiny originally involved 500 troops, though it later grew to 20,000 by 1989 and 50,000-60,000 by 1991 (FAS 2000). The group reached its peak in 2011, as it had 177,000 active members (Global Security n.d.). It forcibly recruited some members, and actively recruited Dinka and Luo members in the Aweil, Gogrial, and Bahr al-Ghazal districts (Canada IRB 1991). The group also had child soldiers, although it denied doing so (Canada IRB 1991).

The group was organized along three different factions: SPLA Torit, SPLA Bahr-al-Gahzal, and the South Sudan Independence Movement (FAS 2000). Each worked in its own regions, and was organized into divisions, brigades, and battalions (Global Security n.d.). The group financed itself through foreign donations and external assistance (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The SPLA received weapons and military assistance from the US in 1996 (FAS 2000). It also received equipment from Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Namibia (Global Security n.d.).

The Ugandan government provided sanctuary, fighters, and other material assistance (Australia RRT 2009). Some speculate that it's fighters may have even fought alongside SPLA forces in southern Sudan (Australia RRT 2009).

Group Outcome

The group reached a power-sharing agreement with John Garang and the Khartoum government in 2004. Following the death of Garang due to an air crash (American University n.d.), the group reached a separate peace agreement in 2005, which led to a referendum and South Sudan's independence (IRIN 2008; Global Security n.d.). Ugandan police have intermittently arrested SPLA officers in the area (Australia RRT 2009).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1983

Group End (Outcome): 2011 (disarm/reintegrated)

V. UGANDA PEOPLE'S ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: 1987

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Uganda People's Army was formed in 1985 to fight the Museveni government (Canada IRB 1993; Global Security n.d.). It first garnered attention in 1987 for its attack against government and military installations (Amnesty International 1991). It is led by an Acholi member and is primarily ethno-nationalist, as it is composed of Iteso forces. It remains opposed to the Museveni regime (Amnesty International 1991; Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group is active in Kumi, Soroto, Pallisa, and Kampala, Uganda (Canada IRB 1993). The group had a foreign office in London, UK (Canada IRB 1999).

Organizational Structure

The group has a political wing known as the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) or the Uganda People's Front (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). The group is led by Milton Obote who was overthrown in 1985 and was forced to live in exile (Global Security n.d.; Canada IRB 1993). The military wing was led by Peter Otai (Canada IRB 1999), and had many former soldiers from Obote's rule (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group fought the NRA after it became the new Ugandan military (Canada IRB 1993).

Kenya allegedly provided the group both training and weapons (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The NRA heavily clashed with the UPA in the late 1980s (Global Security n.d.). By 1988, many UPA members had disarmed or pledged allegiance to Museveni's government (Canada IRB 1999). In 1990, the Ugandan government created the Teso Commission, which resulted in an effective cessation of violence by 1992 (Global Security n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: UPA, Ugandan People's Army

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (disarm)

VI. HOLY SPIRIT MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: 1986

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Holy Spirit Movement." Global Security. N.d.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hsm.htm>
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Holy Spirit Movement formed in 1986 to overthrow the Museveni government and promote the rights of the Acholi people (Telegraph 2007; Global Security n.d.). The group first gained attention for its 1986 attacks in Kitgum, Uganda (Global Security n.d.). The HSM was highly religious and adhered to an evangelical sect of Christianity (Telegraph 2007; Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group fought in northern Uganda in regions such as Jinja and around Kampala (Telegraph 2007; The East African 2012). The group also had battles in Kitgum, Kilak Corner, and Opit, Uganda (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Alice Lakwena led the Holy Spirit Movement (Global Security n.d.). She claimed to be possessed by an Italian Army Officer who wanted to “liberate the world from sin” (Telegraph 2007). The group was composed of ethnic Acholi (Global Security n.d.), though it also recruited uneducated youth and some UPDA fighters (IDMC 2008, 18, 23). It had 10,000 followers, at least 5,000 of which were active fighters (Telegraph 2007; Allen 1991, 372). The group fought against the Ugandan government as a conventional force and was organized as a hierarchy (Telegraph 2007).

External Ties

The HSM had an alliance with UPDA, though it fell apart in 1987 (Allen 1991, 372). The group also fought and competed with each other for resources over time (Allen 1991, 374). The HSM also recruited some UDPA fighters (Allen 1991, 373).

Group Outcome

The government launched a massive counter-offensive in 1987 when the HSM neared Kampala (Telegraph 2007). The government successfully killed large scores of followers, and the group factionalized. In March 1988, a second counter-offensive massacred HSM followers in Koch Goma, Uganda (Allen 1991, 373). One fragment - led by Joseph Kony - became the Lord's Resistance Army (Telegraph 1987). Lakwena, the group's founder, eventually fled to Kenya where she was later arrested (Global Security n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: HSM

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (Repression/splinter)

VII. LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY LRA

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1988

Aliases: Lord's Resistance Army (Lra), Lords Resistance Army, Lord's Resistance Army, Lords Resistance Army (Lra), Lord's Resistance Army Lra, Lord's Resistance Army/Movement (Lra/M), Lords Resistance Movement, Lord's Resistance Movement, Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (Lrm/A)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) formed in 1987 as a faction of the Holy Spirit Movement in Uganda (Zapata 2011; Arieff and Ploch 2011, 3). The group claims to want to fight the Museveni government in Kampala and promote the rights of the Acholi people (Zapata 2011). Its goals are not as concrete as other armed groups (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 3). It is ethno-nationalist and Christian fundamentalist in membership (Zapata 2011). The group was originally named the Uganda People's Democratic Christian Army and changed its name to the LRA in 1991 (Zapata 2011).

Geography

The group was active in Katine, Gulu, Kitgum, and other areas around northern Uganda (Rice 2007). Its base of operations in southern Sudan and later moved to Western Equatoria and DRC (Bevan 2006, 276).

Organizational Structure

Joseph Kony leads the LRA (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 3). Though the group claims to promote the rights of the Acholi people, it raids, abducts, and kills Acholi members

frequently (Rice 2007). The group primarily acquires new fighters through abduction (Bevan 2006, 275). Senior commanders were Acholi, and its fighters were from several groups in the CAR, DRC, and South Sudan (Bevan 2006; Arieff and Ploch 2011, 4). It had approximately 5,000 fighters by 1997 (Bevan 2006, 275), though by 2011, the group only had a few hundred members (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 4). In 2015, it had 200 combatants (Global Security n.d.). The group is organized along conventional lines, and its soldiers are 'indoctrinated' during training to obey their commanders at all times (Bevan 2006, 277).

External Ties

The Sudanese government provided sanctuary to the LRA (Rice 2007). Sudan also provided weapons, ammunition, and training in retaliation for Ugandan support of the SPLA (Bevan 2006, 275). In 2002, Sudan partially withdrew its support and allowed Ugandan forces to conduct cross-border raids in pursuit of the LRA (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 6). As of 2010, the group was believed to be operating out of the northeastern DRC (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 6).

The LRA also collaborates with the Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALIR) and the Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD) in the Congo (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Ugandan government launched a massive counter-offensive in 1991 known as Operation North, though it ultimately failed to quash the movement (Rice 2007). This involved separating Acholi residents from the LRA into different settlements, though it actually provoked LRA retaliation against the Acholi (Bevan 2006, 275). The government later launched a second counter-offensive in 2002 known as Operation Iron First, though it also failed (Rice 2007). The US aided Uganda, DRC, CAR, and Sudanese efforts to combat the LRA (Arieff and Ploch 2011, 5-8).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Uganda People's Democratic Christian Army, UPDCA

Group Formation: 1987

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (active)

Note: Arieff and Ploch 2011, 4

"Some analysts contend that President Museveni initially had little interest in defeating the LRA, either because his administration and the UPDF were able to exploit the

conflict for political and economic gain, or because the conflict was perceived as a way to further marginalize the Acholi population, which prior to Museveni had dominated the Ugandan armed forces since the colonial period.⁹ Others, however, dispute this interpretation and point to the Ugandan military's eventual success in pushing the LRA out of the country."

- *Raises interesting question - if government purposely under-invests (not due to uncertainty), then this leads rebels to also maintain low-levels of violence? See contest*

VIII. UGANDA FEDERAL ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: 1980

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Former Uganda National Army (FUNA) was a guerrilla force, which formed in the early 1980's in opposition to the Obote regime (Global Security n.d.; Prunier 2004, 361). The group sought to overthrow the Obote regime, though it had no clear ideological position (Harden 1986; Prunier 2004, 361).

Geography

The group was active in the West Nile region of Uganda (Prunier 2004, 361).

Organizational Structure

FUNA was composed of ex-soldiers from Idi Amin's army (Prunier 2004, 361). Maj. Gen. Isaac Lumago led the group after serving as Amin's Army Chief of Staff in the 1970's (Harden 1986). It had approximately 1,500 members in 1986, many of which were former Amin supporters from the West Nile region of Uganda who may have been Kakwa (Harden 1986; Prunier 2004, 361; Global Security n.d.). Their funding sources remain unknown.

External Ties

The group was opposed to the NRA and Museveni (Harden 1986).

The group was allied with the UNRF (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

In 1985, after the Okello coup, FUNA signed a temporary ceasefire with the new government, though it immediately broke down (UPI 1985). In 1986, Lumago set up its new headquarters in Kampala after Museveni came to power, when the group agreed to be part of a political coalition supporting his government (Daily Monitor 2014).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: FUNA, Former Uganda National Army

Group Formation: early 1980s?

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (Disarm)

- IX. NATIONAL ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF UGANDA (NALU)
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Army For The Liberation Of Uganda (Nalu), Allied Defense Forces (Adf), Allied Defense Forces (Adf) (Uganda)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

NALU formed in 1988 with the aims of overthrowing the Museveni regime and demanding regional autonomy for the Rwenzururu movement (Prowier 2004, 362). The group was ethno-nationalist and Islamist (Prowier 2004, 362; West 2015).

Geography

NALU operated out of western Uganda near the Ruwenzori mountains (UK Home Office 2001; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

One leader of NALU was Sheikh Jamil Mukulu (West 2015). Another leader of NAU was Amon Bazira, who died in 1993 (UK Home Office Assessment 2001). The group was part of the Rwenzururu movement and had many members from the Bakonjo tribe (Prowier 2004, 362). Others were Muslim commanders from Idi Amin's former army (West 2015).

External Ties

The group worked closely with and eventually merged with the ADF in 1995 (West 2015). It allegedly received financial assistance from Kenya and the DRC to sustain its operations (OnWar.com n.d.).

Group Outcome

NALU fell apart in 1992 or 1994 and merged with the ADF the following year (UK Home Office 2001; Prowier 2004, 362).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Islamic National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, National Union for the Liberation of Uganda (NULU), National Union for the Liberation of Uganda

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): 1995 (merger with ADF)

- X. UGANDA DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN ARMY (UDCA)
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1994
Onset: 1988

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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[Hb8OALsQ6AEIUdAJ#v=onepage&q=UGANDA%20DEMOCRATIC%20CHRISTIAN%20ARMY%20\(UDCA\)&f=false](http://Hb8OALsQ6AEIUdAJ#v=onepage&q=UGANDA%20DEMOCRATIC%20CHRISTIAN%20ARMY%20(UDCA)&f=false)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the LRA.

Geography

This is an alias for the LRA.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the LRA.

External Ties

This is an alias for the LRA.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the LRA.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

XI. UGANDAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: 1986

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Uganda People's Democratic Army." Para-Military Groups. Africa. Global Security. N.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/upda.htm>
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The UPDA formed in March 1986 in opposition to the Museveni government (Global Security n.d.). It was primarily composed of former government and military officials from the Obote and Okello regimes which operated in exile from Sudan (Canada IRB 1996).

Geography

The group operated out of exile in Juba, Sudan, as well as Gulu and Kitgum, Uganda (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The head of the UPDA was Odong Latek (Mwakikagile 2013, 205). It was primarily composed of former government and military officials from the Obote and Okello regimes which operated in exile from Sudan (Canada IRB 1996). Members were Acholi (Mwakikagile 2013, 205).

The head of the armed wing was Lt. Col. John Angello Okello, who had also been involved in the 1985 coup (Canada IRB 1996). Soldiers had former military experience from the army and were approximately 5,000-10,000 in number (Canada IRB 1996). Several members joined out of fear that the Museveni government would execute them if they tried to integrate into the new military after the 1986 takeover (Global Security n.d.). The group had massive popular support from it's area of operation.

External Ties

The group received sanctuary from the Sudanese government in southern Sudan (Mwakikagile 2013, 205).

Group Outcome

The NRA “reacted in a brutal and angry manner” against the noncombatants in the northern part of Uganda, which did not aid their counterinsurgency efforts (Global Security n.d.). The group reached a peace agreement with the Museveni government in 1988, which guaranteed amnesty for UPDA fighters (Canada IRB 1996). While most members disarmed and agreed to this, some members defected, and instead joined the LRA (Canada IRB 1996). The group disarmed by 1989.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1989 (disarm)

- XII. AL-QA'IDA
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Osama Bin Laden founded al-Qaida in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial goals were to completely remove Western influence/ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical Sunni Muslim ideology (CFR 2012; Global Security N.D).

Geography

Al-Qaida operated mainly within Peshawar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (CFR 2012; PBS N.D). The group hid within cities and hills with particularly mountainous terrain in the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan (as shepherds or farmers) (FAS 2005). Bin Laden had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991-1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was their sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (although rumors exist that he died earlier or didn't die at all) (CFR 2012). He was from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in the Afghanistan war (Crenshaw 2015). He was replaced by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011. (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex system in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head who was initially Bin Laden (RAND 2008). This is what we call a decentralized or cell-based organizational structure. Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS N.D). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security N.D). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). Today, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Saudi Arabia allegedly gave some funding to AQ through drug trafficking and diamonds, but these were never proven true (Crenshaw 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaeda to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS N.D).

Group Outcome

The US launched Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 to find and destroy the Taliban and Al-Qaeda elements operating in Afghanistan (BAAD 2015). The group's first leader Osama bin Laden was killed during a raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

XIII. RWENZURURU REBELS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Rwenzururu is an ethnic group operating in southwestern Uganda (Global Security n.d.). It is a separatist group that first organized in 1962, but was quickly suppressed by Ugandan troops by 1964. They did not officially disarm until 1982, and its modern-day orientation reformed in 1986 with the establishment of their headquarters in Kichwamba, Uganda (Global Security n.d.). It is ethno-nationalist and mobilizes support around its Rwenzururu ethnic identity (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group operates in the Rwenzururu region in southwestern Uganda. It is a mountainous region including Kasese, Kabarole, and Bundibugyo (Global Security n.d.). The group had its primary headquarters in Kichwamba, Uganda (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group is composed of Bakonzo and Bama groups in Uganda (Reuss and Titeca 2016). It was led by Richard Kinyamusutu, who had been Irema Ngoma's chief of staff until 1982 (Global Security n.d.). It funds itself through extortion and coffee smuggling, though it is unknown how large the group was at its peak (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group was encouraged to rebel by the National Resistance Movement (NRM) (Global Security n.d.). It also had ties to NALU, which was a similar Rwenzururu movement (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Ugandan government initially opposed the group, and it sent army units to the area to conduct arrests and set up roadblocks (Global Security n.d.). In 1993, Uganda began to recognize old kingdoms, which inspired the group to keep fighting (Habati 2016). In 2009, Museveni recognized the group and gave the group a "cultural institution" and a symbolic kingship (Reuss and Titeca 2016; Global Security n.d.). Charles Mumbere, a former nurse aide from Maryland, returned to rule the kingdom (Gaffey 2016). Though Museveni believed this would quell violence and secure support for his regime, it did not (Reuss and Titeca 2016).

A faction of the group renamed itself Kilhumira Mutima, and it demanded the creation of the Yiira republic to unite the ethnic Banande and Bakonzo tribes in DRC and Uganda (BBC 2016; Global Security n.d.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Kingdom of Rwenzururu

Group Formation: 1986 (splinter or new)

Group End (Outcome): 2009 (disarm)

XIV. ALLIANCE OF DEMOCRATIC FORCES (ADF)

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1996

Aliases: Allied Democratic Forces (Adf), Alliance Of Democratic Forces, Alliance Of Democratic Forces (Adf)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There are conflicting dates about when the group formed. Some argue that it was formed in 1989 by Sheikh Jamil Mukulu when it was still NALU, and others argue that it formed in the early 1990s during a merger (Gaffey 2015; West 2015). There is no evidence of a 1993 start date in any of the listed sources. The group's goal was to overthrow the Museveni regime (West 2015; BAAD Narratives 2015). Due to its Islamic ideology, it also wanted to install Sharia law (IRIN 2014; Ireland Refugee Documentation 2013). It first gained attention in Uganda in 1995 for its attack in the Rwenzururu mountains (West 2015).

Geography

The group has an external base of operations in the Kivu region of the DRC, including training camps (IRIN 2014).

Organizational Structure

ADF's leader is Jamil Mukulu who originally led NALU (IRIN 2014). The group had approximately 800-1,400 fighters in 2014, many of which were foreign fighters coming from Uganda, Tanzania, and Somalia (IRIN 2014). It funds itself through logging, mining, and diaspora donations, though it is unknown how it is organized. It is reportedly a "tightly controlled organization" and hybrid group (IRIN 2014).

External Ties

The group allegedly received external support from Sudan and the DRC, although it is unclear what this support entailed (BAAD Narratives 2015; Global Security n.d.). The DRC's support may have been conditional until Kabila came to power, as it was sending FARDC (DRC armed forces) to combat the group in 2014 (IRIN 2014). Others speculate that the group received arms from Iran and the UAE, although this is disputed (Global Security n.d.).

The group may have ties to al-Shabaab and al-Qaeda as well, but this is heavily disputed (Global Security n.d.; IRIN 2014; Gaffey 2015).

Group Outcome

The group lost support in 1997 when Laurent Kabila came to power in the DRC and damaged their transnational base (Global Security n.d.). The group suffered further defeats in 1998 when the Ugandan army launched a massive offensive, nearly destroying the group (Global Security n.d.). The group retaliated with a 1999 offensive in

the Kabarole and Bundibugyo districts (Global Security n.d.). In 2001, the group primarily moved to the DRC, where Ugandan troops were prohibited from entering following the 2001 DRC peace accords (Global Security n.d.). The group reorganized in the DRC and has been conducting attacks against civilian and army targets since.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: ADF-NALU

Group Formation: "early 1990s" (merger)

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (active)

XV. WEST NILE BANK FRONT (WNBF)

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: 1996

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "West Nile Bank Front." Federation of American Scientists. N.d. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/wnbf.htm>
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- Prunier, Gérard. "Rebel movements and proxy warfare: Uganda, Sudan and the Congo (1986–99)." *African Affairs* 103, no. 412 (2004): 359-383.
- Day, Christopher R. "The Fates of Rebels: Insurgencies in Uganda." *Comparative Politics* 43, no. 4 (2011): 439-458.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The WNBF formed in 1993 to overthrow Museveni (CNN 1997), and it had goals to also create a separate West Nile state and restore Amin to power (Day 2011, 452). It may have had an ethno-nationalist ideology, although it never clearly preferred one ethnic group over another.

Geography

The group operated in the West Nile region of Uganda as well as the Sudanese towns of Kaya and Oraba-Miju (Day 2011, 451). It also had a base in the DRC (Day 2011, 451; Uganda Radio Network 2007).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the WNBF was Col. Juma Oris who had previously served in the Amin regime (CNN 1997). The Ugandan Army killed Oris in 1997, who was replaced by Moses Chaku (CNN 1997), a former Army captain (UK Home Assessment 2001, 42). The group was an amalgamation of separate ethnic groups in the West Nile region, including Kakwa, Aringa, Muslims, and non-Muslims (Day 2011, 452). It's number of fighters and sources of funding remain unknown.

External Ties

The group received external support from Sudan including a transnational base of operations (Day 2011, 451). It was extremely dependent on support, and was forced to fight the SPLA on Sudan's command instead of directing their efforts against Museveni (Day 2011, 451).

It coordinated campaigns with anti-RCD rebels and Interahamwe rebels (FAS 1999).

Group Outcome

A faction of the WNBF known as the Uganda National Rescue Front II formed in 1997 (Day 2011, 451-452). In 1998, the group left its bases in the DRC and Sudan (Uganda Radio Network 2007). The group stopped conducting attacks by 2000 (UK Home Assessment 2001, 42).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: WNBF, WNBLF, West Nile Bank Liberation Front

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome):

- XVI. NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE (NDA)
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset:

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Uganda: A rebel group, the National Democratic Alliance, possibly headquartered in Germany, including its goals, names of its leaders and treatment of family members by the Ugandan government, 30 April 2002, UGA38729.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4bebb20.html> [accessed 7 May 2017]
- "Cases of Torture and Arbitrary Detention." Human Rights Watch. 2004. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/uganda0404/6.htm>
- Stephen Muneza. "New Rebel Outfit NDA Claims Gulu Attack, UPDF commando killed." Eagle (Ug). 2016. <http://eagle.co.ug/2016/06/13/new-rebel-outfit-nda-claims-gulu-attack-updf-commando-killed.html>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Information on Herbert Itongwa and the National Democratic Army (NDA), on areas in which this group is active, and on whether Mr. Itongwa was assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [UGA25227.E], 27. September 1996 (verfügbar auf ecoi.net) http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/197391/316257_de.html (Zugriff am 07. Mai 2017)
- Patrick Jaramogi. "Indistinct Rebel Movement: NDA Claims Responsibility for the Gulu Central Police Sunday Raid, as Security on High Alert in all Military Installations." Investigator News. 2016. <http://theinvestigatornews.com/2016/06/indistinct-rebel-movement-nda-claims-responsibility-for-the-gulu-central-police-sunday-raid-as-security-on-high-alert-in-all-military-installations/>
- Risdal Kasasira. "Former rebel leader Itongwa dies." Daily Monitor. 2013. <http://mobile.monitor.co.ug/News/Former-rebel-leader-Itongwa-dies-/2466686-1754394-format-xhtml-135tm9rz/index.html>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Major Herbert Itongwa founded the National Democratic Alliance in 1994 or 1995 to oppose the Museveni regime (Canada IRB 2002; Daily Monitor 2013).

Geography

The NDA operated in central Uganda (Daily Monitor 2013).

Organizational Structure

Itonagwa was the leader of the NDA, and he had previous military experience during the NRA Bush war and the Museveni armed forces in the late 1980s (Daily Monitor 2013). The group's leadership also included a Democratic Party treasurer and other ex-officials of the UPDF (Canada IRB 2002). It primarily attracted army deserters as members, and most were ethnically Baganda (Canada IRB 1996).

External Ties

There is no evidence that the group received external support from other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The Ugandan Army successfully repressed the group and destroyed it in 1996 or 1997 (Canada IRB 1996; Daily Monitor 2013). Itongwa fled to Kenya and then Denmark where he lived in exile for the rest of his life (Canada IRB 2002; Daily Monitor 2013). Some similar-named groups operating in Uganda in 2002 and 2016 appear to be remnants trying to regroup (Human Rights Watch 2004; Jaramogi 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: NDA

Group Formation: 1994 (new)

Group End (Outcome): 1998 (repression)

XVII. UGANDA FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: Uganda Federal Democratic Alliance, Ufeda, Uganda Federal Democratic Alliance (Ufeda)

Part 1. Bibliography

- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Uganda: Information on the Uganda Federal Democratic Alliance (UFEDA), its Status and any Potential Terrorist Activities in 1997-1998, 22 July 1999, UGA99001.RIC, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a6a118.html> [accessed 7 May 2017]
- Grace Matsiko and Pauline Mbabazi. "Uganda: Kaferoo Suspects Seized in Mukono." All Africa. 1997. <http://allafrica.com/stories/199708300003.html>

- "Rebel Papers found in City." 1998.Africa News Service, Oct 19, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/449289812?accountid=14026>.
- Matsiko, Grace. 1998. "Nyanzi Held by ISO." Africa News Service, Sep 17, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/449310597?accountid=14026>.
- Jean-Marie Nsambu. 2000. "Golooba Freed." Africa News Service, Apr 28, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/449169694?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for violent attacks in 1997 (AllAfrica 1997; US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999). The group's goals were to overthrow the Museveni government and create a set of independent Ugandan monarchy states (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999).

Geography

The group was active around Buganda and planned or conducted attacks in the Mukono and Mpigi districts (Africa News Service 1998). It also had attacks in Kampala, Uganda (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the UFDA was a Buganda minister known as Duncan Kafeero (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999). Evaristo Nyanzi was also in the leadership circle (Matsiko 1998). The UFDA has an armed wing known as the Uganda Federal Democratic Front (UFDF) (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support by state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Internal Security forces arrested Evaristo Nyanzi in 1998 (Matsiko 1998). The group was assumed to be defunct by 1999. Its last known incident was in 1999 (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services 1999).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: UFDF, UFDA, Uganda Federal Democratic Front

Group Formation: 1997

Group End (Outcome): 1999 (disappear)

XVIII. KARAMOJONG WARRIORS

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- James Bevan. "Crisis in Karamoja: Armed Violence and the Failure of Disarmament in Uganda's Most Deprived Region." Small Arms Survey. 2008.
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/B-Occasional-papers/SAS-OP21-Karamoja.pdf>
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<http://www.irinnews.org/report/45994/uganda-recruitment-karamojong-warriors-fight-rebel-group>
- "Meeting Uganda's warriors." BBC. 2001. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1615647.stm>
- Marc Hofer. "Broken Warriors: the Karamojong of Uganda." Pulitzer Center. 2011.
<http://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/broken-warriors-karamojong-uganda>
- "Uncertain peace process impedes return in north while protection crisis looms in Karamoja region." Internal Displacement Monitoring Center. 2007.
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Africa/Uganda/pdf/Uganda-March-2007.pdf>
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- "The Warriors Now Know Karamoja Isn't the World." 1999. Africa News Service, Aug 17, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/449245379?accountid=14026>.
- Krätli, Saverio. 2010. "KARAMOJA WITH THE REST OF 'THE REST OF UGANDA'." Nomadic Peoples 14 (2): 3-23.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/896660232?accountid=14026>.
- "Ugandan President Calls on Karimojong to Hand Over Arms." 2004. Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Sep 25, 1.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452899150?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Karamoja is an umbrella term for a number of sub-clans and armed groups operating in northeastern Uganda (Bevan 2008, 16). Its goals have varied and at times included cattle raids, land disputes with other clans, and helping the Ugandan government to fight the LRA (Bevan 2008, 16; BBC 2001; IRIN 2003). It neither has clear ideological goals nor appears to be opposed to the Museveni government. It first came to attention in 1981 for a series of cross-border cattle raids and inter-clan fights (BBC 2001).

Geography

The group operates in the five districts in and around Karamoja, Uganda, including Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Moroto, and Nakapiripirit districts in northeast Uganda (Bevan 2008, 15).

Organizational Structure

The group operates like a militia, but has no uniform structure or leadership (BBC 2001). The group received large amounts of arms from the Sudan People's Liberation Army starting in 1986 (Bevan 2008, 48).

External Ties

The group helped fight against the LRA in 2003 (IRIN 2003).

The group received large amounts of arms from the Sudan People's Liberation Army starting in 1986 (Bevan 2008, 48).

Group Outcome

The UPDF and government launched a massive disarmament campaign in 2001 to encourage Karamajong warriors to give up their weapons (BBC 2001). These efforts stalled in 2003 when the UPDF allegedly enlisted the group to fight the LRA (IRIN 2003). In 2004, the government reiterated its call for the Karamoja to disarm, and pledged to provide certain public services in exchange for the weapons (Xinhua 2004). Disarmament was slow, although it was still ongoing as of 2007 (Bevan 2008, 77).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1981

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (Bevan - disarm?)

XIX. LUBANGA TYE (GOD IS THERE) ACHOLI YOUNGEST ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Emmy Allio, Justin Moro, and James Oweka. "Uganda: Kony invaders suffer split." All Africa. 2000. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200001030060.html>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is a faction of the LRA and not an independent group (Allio, Moro, and Oweka 2000).

Geography

This is a faction of the LRA and not an independent group (Allio, Moro, and Oweka 2000).

Organizational Structure

This is a faction of the LRA and not an independent group (Allio, Moro, and Oweka 2000).

External Ties

This is a faction of the LRA and not an independent group (Allio, Moro, and Oweka 2000).

Group Outcome

This is a faction of the LRA and not an independent group (Allio, Moro, and Oweka 2000).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

- XX. ARROW BOYS
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Magnus Taylor. "On the Trail of Uganda's Arrow Boys." Crisis Group. 2017. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/trail-ugandas-arrow-boys>
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- Peter Eichstaedt. "Ugandan Militia Fights off LRA." Institute for War and Peace Reporting. 2006. <https://iwpr.net/global-voices/ugandan-militia-fights-lra>
- Tim Cocks. "Arrow Boys a thorn in LRA's side." Mail and Guardian. 2003. <https://mg.co.za/article/2003-10-10-arrow-boys-a-thorn-in-lras-side>
- "Uganda People's Army." Global Security. N.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/upa.htm>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Ugandan Arrow Boys formed in 2003 as a local militia to combat the LRA (Taylor 2017; Global Security n.d.). It had no clear ideological goal and was primarily concerned with just removing the LRA from Teso (Cocks 2003).

Geography

The Arrow Boys operated out of Teso and Ecweru in eastern Uganda (Taylor 2017).

Organizational Structure

The Arrow Boys was composed of former members of the Ugandan People's Army (UPA) (Taylor 2017). It was led by Captain Mike Mukula who was a former health minister and member of Parliament (Taylor 2017). Its leaders also included Mosa Echaru and Sam Otai, who had previous military experience in the UPA (Global

Security n.d.) It had approximately 60 members in June 2003, but it grew to 7,000 members rapidly (Taylor 2017). It may have also had up to 11,000 members by September 2003 (Global Security n.d.). The group was organized like a conventional army with battalions and companies, and it had a highly sophisticated intelligence network to coordinate operations and had “strong community support” (Taylor 2017; Eichstaedt 2006).

External Ties

The group received financial support and training from the Ugandan government (Daily Monitor 2017; Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group began to lose members in December 2003 when it successfully repelled the LRA from Teso (Taylor 2017). The rest of the group peacefully disarmed and demobilized by 2007 (Taylor 2017). The group accused the Ugandan government of embezzling their allowances which led to a minor scandal in 2014 (Daily Monitor 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Arrow Group

Group Formation: 2003

Group End (Outcome): 2007

Save Uganda Movement

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1979/02/17/tanzania-reports-new-fighting-claims-ugandan-planes-downed/e3322311-19c3-4abb-be64-456dd5cffb37/>

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/international-development/Assets/Documents/PDFs/csrc-working-papers-phase-two/wp27.2-collapse-war-and-reconstruction-in-uganda.pdf>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP83B00225R000100210001-7.pdf>

<https://books.google.com/books?id=BSpTgR9XrccC&pg=PA124&lpg=PA124&dq=save+uganda+movement+1973&source=bl&ots=nOjinRqhCE&sig=ACfU3U27ZUXBBY7VIMRXUSPcxhn4oQEKpg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEWjNsrazkMflAhUiFzQIHxmRAMA4ChDoATADegQICRAB#v=onepage&q=save%20uganda%20movement%201973&f=false>

https://books.google.com/books?id=1LA0DwAAQBAJ&pg=PT212&dq=save+uganda+movement&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEWjJ6a6ekcfIAhV2FzQIHakKBXcQ6AEwAHoECAYQAg#v=onepage&q=save%20uganda%20movement&f=false

Nyeko, Balam. "Exile Politics and Resistance to Dictatorship: The Ugandan Anti-Amin Organizations in Zambia, 1972-79." *African Affairs* 96, no. 382 (1997): 95-108.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/723752>.

Umozurike, U. D., and U. O. Umozurike. "Tanzania's Intervention in Uganda." *Archiv Des Völkerrechts* 20, no. 3 (1982): 301-13. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40797989>.