

NCDC HISTORY SAMPLE NOTES BOOK 3

Chapter 4

DEMOCRACY AND THE LEADERSHIP IN EAST AFRICA

Brief introduction on the Ugandan democracy.

Since independence, the road to democracy in Uganda has been mixed with a lot of violence. We have not had a peaceful transition of power as follows;

- In 1966/ 67, Obote removed Edward Mutesa II from power as president.
- In 1971, Iddi Amin Dada removed Obote from power.
- In 1979, Amin was removed from power by TPDF/ NRA.
- In 1985, General Tito Okello Lutwa, Basillio Olara Otunu and their supporters removed Obote from power.
- They were in turn removed by Museveni from power in 1986. Although the National Resistance Movement (NRM) changed the tradition, we still have elections dominated by bribery, tension and violence.
- Due to bad leadership, security forces have taken a center stage for provision of peace in almost all regimes except that of 1962-1966.

The meaning of Democracy

(Activity 4;1 fountain)

Qn. *Research to find out the various meanings of democracy.*

Democracy is a form of government in which power is vested in the hands of the people.

Or

Democracy is a system of government in people choose their leaders through an election.

The elections act as vehicles through which democracy is delivered. The citizens have a choice between different candidates and political parties that will govern them.

If the people are the source of all political power, they should be empowered to fully participate in the democratic process.

Empowering citizens means, there must be a political system for choosing and replacing the government. The electoral system should be regular, free and fair to all. The citizens rights must be protected and also empowered to criticize and replace their elected leaders and representatives if they do not perform to their expectations.

Qn. Explain the features/ characteristics of a democratic government.

- In a democracy, the ultimate source of political power resides with the people. The government is formed and operates based on the consent and will of the people.
- Rule of law. Democracies are governed by a set of laws that apply equally to all citizens, including those in power. The rule of law ensures that no one is above the law and that legal processes are fair and impartial.
- Democracies prioritize the protection of individual rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, religion and the right to a fair trial.
- Citizens have a right to vote and choose their representatives through a fair and transparent electoral process. Elections provide an opportunity for citizens to express their preference and hold their leaders accountable.
- Democracies encourage the participation of diverse groups and opinions in the political process. Multiple political parties, interest groups and civil society organizations exist, allowing for a range of perspectives and fostering healthy competitions.
- Power is divided among different branches of government such as the executive, legislative and judicial branches. These separations of power help prevent the concentration of power and ensures accountability.
- An independent judiciary is crucial in a democracy. This ensures that laws are interpreted fairly, disputes are resolved impartially and the rights of individuals are protected.
- Elected representatives are responsible for making decisions in the best interest of the citizens and can be held accountable through mechanisms such as elections, public scrutiny and the media.
- All the citizens in the voting age, the disabled among others should also participate in the election process freely because each vote has value with in the provision of the constitutional laws and individual rights.
- The election process should be free and fair and the citizens should be given a variety of choices to choose from and a variety of political views with a wide political opinion advanced by political organizations.

Qn. In groups, discuss the benefits of democracy.

- Democracies encourage citizen participation in decision making processes. This engagement fosters a sense of civic responsibility and ownership in the governance of the country.
- Democracies often prioritize education, healthcare and social welfare, leading to improved human development indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy and overall well-being.
- Democracy promotes the idea of equal representation and protection for all citizens, irrespective of their background. This emphasis on equality contributes to social justice and inclusivity.
- Leaders are accountable to the public. Transparent governance practices, including open debates, freedom of the press and access to information, help hold leaders accountable for their actions.

- In a democratic system, leaders are elected by the people, ensuring that the government reflects the will of the majority. This helps in representing diverse perspectives within the population.
- Democracies emphasize the protection of individual rights and freedom. Constitutional guarantees and the rule of law are fundamental, preventing arbitrary actions by the government and promoting a sense of justice.
- Democracies tend to foster political stability. This is because leaders are accountable to the electorate. Regular elections provide a mechanism for peacefully transferring power, reducing the likelihood of violence etc.
- Democratic societies often employ peaceful means to address conflicts and differences through open debates, negotiation and compromise. This helps in maintaining internal harmony and avoiding unnecessary strife.
- Democracies often correlate with economic development. Political stability, protection of property rights and a conducive environment for entrepreneurship contribute to economic growth and prosperity.
- Democracy encourages free expression of ideas and diverse opinions, fostering an environment that promotes innovation and creativity. Different perspectives can lead to better problems-solving and decision making.
- Democracy also prevents monopoly of power by individual citizens. Candidates work hard to ensure that they are elected into leadership positions without duress.
- True democracy has no abuse of power by individuals and the government. This is because the government and individuals are aware of the authority citizens have over them.

(Activity 4;2 fountain)

Qn. Explain how Uganda has benefited from the fruits of democracy since 1995.

Since 1995, Uganda has experienced several positive developments attributed to the implementation of democratic principles, although the extent of these benefits may vary across different aspects of society as follows;

- Transitioning to a multi-party system in 2005 fostered a more inclusive political environment allowing various voices and perspectives to be heard. This shift promoted stability and reduced political tension.
- Democracy has also fostered a conducive environment for economic growth. This includes attracting foreign investments and promoting economic diversification.
- Democratic values have also led to progress in the recognition and protection of human rights and civil liberties. This includes efforts to promote freedom of speech and expression.
- Democratic structures have also led to increased accountability and transparency within the government. Judiciary and independent electoral commission, have been strengthened to ensure fairness and integrity in governance.

- Efforts to promote democracy have also been associated with advancements in education, healthcare and social services. These improvements aim to uplift the quality of life for Ugandans by enhancing access to essential services.
- Attracted international aid and cooperation. Development partners and foreign governments often prioritize supporting democratic nations, leading to increased assistance and collaboration in various sectors.
- Provided opportunities for youth empowerment and engagement in decision making processes. Youth-led initiatives, organizations, and platforms have emerged allowing young people to contribute to shaping the country's future.
- Encouraged greater civic engagement and participation among Ugandans. Citizens have become more involved in political processes like voting, joining political parties, etc. which strengthen democratic institutions.
- The democratic transition has seen an expansion of media freedom in Uganda. Independent media outlets have emerged, providing platforms for diverse voices and facilitating the dissemination of information and public discourse.
- Played a role in promoting gender equality in Uganda. Efforts have been made to increase women's representation in politics resulting in more women holding positions of power and influence.
- Uganda has experienced peaceful transitions of power through democratic elections. This has helped to avoid political instabilities and violence contributing to a more peaceful and stable society.
- Uganda's commitment to democratic principles has enhanced its regional influence. The country has actively participated in regional and international organizations contributing to peacekeeping efforts, regional integration and diplomatic relations.

Political parties

Qn. What is a political party?

A political party is a group of people who hold a common idea on how state power should be organised and used. **Or**

A group of people whose aim is to take over state power and exercise leadership.

They exist to advance the political and economic views of the people. They mobilize people to demand and fight for a just cause when the government seem not to represent the interest of its citizens.

Qn. Discuss the roles of the political parties.

Political parties in Uganda have existed since the colonial period during which their roles are as follows;

- Offer a non-violent means of resolving societal conflicts. Competing parties can present their ideas and solutions through peaceful electoral processes.

- Contribute to the legitimacy of the political system. That is to say they provide a framework through which governments gain popular support and credibility.
- They help to ensure that the diverse interests, ideologies of the society are considered in the political decision-making process.
- Serve as a medium through which citizens can express their political views and interests, parties represent various segments of society advocating for different policies and ideologies.
- Contribute to the development of public policy by formulating and proposing ideas and solutions to address societal issues.
- They play a central role in shaping the political agenda and having debates to represent people's views.
- Winning parties form the government and the opposition parties hold the government accountable by providing checks and balances.
- Educate and mobilize citizens, fostering political awareness and engagement. This is by shaping the political opinion and encouraging citizens to participate in the democratic process.
- Contribute to political stability by providing continuity in governance. Through regular elections, parties offer a peaceful mechanism for the transfer of power.
- Essential for the functioning of democratic systems. They promote democratic values, facilitate political competitions and provide citizens with choices in elections fostering democracy.
- Play a role in international relations. For alliances with parties in other countries contributing to diplomatic efforts and promoting cooperation on global issues.
- Provide a platform for individuals to engage in political activism and contribute to the democratic process.
- Monitor the performance of the government representatives and provide oversight to ensure that they fulfill their promises and act in the best interest of the public.
- In multi-party systems, political parties often form coalitions to gain a majority and form a government. These allow parties to work together, negotiate policy agreements and govern effectively.
- Parties play a role in implementing policies once they are in power. They develop strategies, mobilize resources and coordinate efforts to translate their policy proposals into action.

Qn. Identify the political parties in the democratic dispensed Uganda.

This include;

- ✓ The National Resistance Movement (NRM)
- ✓ Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)
- ✓ Democratic Party (DP)
- ✓ National Unity Platform (NUP)
- ✓ Uganda People's Congress (UPC)
- ✓ Kabaka Yekka (KY)

Types of Political Parties

Political parties can be broadly categorized into several types based on their ideologies, goals and organizational structures. Some common types include;

- **Ideological parties.** These parties are defined by a particular political ideology such as conservatism, liberalism, socialism or environmentalism.
- **Big tent parties.** Also known as catch-all parties, these aim to attract a broad range of voters by embracing diverse ideologies and policy positions.
- **Single-issue parties.** Focused on addressing a specific concern or problem, these parties concentrate their efforts on one key policy area.
- **National parties.** Operate at the national level and participate in elections across the entire country.
- **Regional parties.** Concentrate their activities and influence in a specific geographic region, addressing regional issues.
- **Minor parties.** Smaller parties with limited representation that may advocate for alternative policies or represent specific interest groups.
- **Major parties.** Typically, larger and more influential, these parties often dominate political landscapes and have a higher likelihood of winning elections.
- **Elite political parties.** These are parties that are formed and dominated by the educated people who in most cases are based in urban centres. The rest of the members in rural areas are mainly the peasants.

(Activity 4;3 fountain)

Qn. Explain the challenges of political parties in Uganda today.

- Limited political space for opposition parties, with reports of restrictions on freedom of assembly and expression.
- Electoral irregularities including allegations of voter intimidation, fraud and irregularities during elections.
- Dominance of the incumbent. The ruling party being in power for an extended period, which can create challenges for opposition parties in terms of gaining a level playing field during elections.
- Instances of restriction on media freedom which impact the ability of political parties to communicate their messages effectively to the public.
- Uganda's political landscape is influenced by ethnic and regional factors, and navigating these dynamics can be challenging for political parties aiming to build broad-based support.
- Socio- economic issues such as poverty and unemployment, play a role in shaping political dynamics. Political parties may face challenges in addressing these issues effectively.
- Some political parties struggle with internal organizational weaknesses, making it difficult to mobilize support and present a cohesive front.

- Engaging the younger population effectively poses a challenge, as a significant portion of Uganda's population is young. Political parties need to address the aspirations and concerns of the youth.
- Corruption remains a challenge in Uganda. Political parties may face difficulties in addressing public concerns about transparency and accountability.
- Lack of funds and resources for campaigns, maintaining party infrastructure and supporting candidates in the campaign process.
- Always face skepticism and distrust from the public. Scandals and broken promises can erode public trust in parties and their ability to govern effectively.

Qn. In groups, Discuss the impacts of political parties in the development of Uganda as a nation.

Political parties play a significant role in shaping the development of Uganda as a nation. Here are some impacts of political parties on Uganda's development;

- They propose and debate policies on various socio-economic issues which contributes to shaping the national agenda and direction.
- Provide a frame work for political competition allowing citizens to express their preferences and participate in the governance process through elections.
- Political parties facilitate dialogues and representation for various communities fostering a sense of national identity and cohesion.
- Opposition parties by scrutinizing the ruling party's actions and policies play a critical role in ensuring transparency, accountability, checks and balances within the government.
- Implement their proposed policies. The effectiveness of governance and the realization of development goals can be influenced by the strategies and policies of the ruling party.
- They establish relationships with other countries, organizations and entities influencing Uganda's position on global issues.
- The policies advocated by political parties can impact Uganda's economic development. Depending on their approach to issues like investment, infrastructure, education, healthcare and agriculture, parties can significantly influence economic growth and social welfare.
- Geared up the level of corruption since most participate in politics for personal gains.
- Led to power struggle hence causing enmity and its associated habits of riots, wars etc.
- Political Parties have also led to extravagancy by the country. that is to say when organizing and funding different political parties which creates high competition rates and wastage of resources.
- A multi political dispenser country like Uganda at time faces challenges of differences in ideologies and referendums. This is because of the different and many political parties who all have their goals and have a selfish look on others.
- Always concentrate on power struggle instead of serving the nation and having the mindset of togetherness after elections.

Leadership in our community

Leadership is the art of motivating people towards achieving a common goal. This is the ability to provide guidance and directions to people and get them where they want to be.

Leadership requires that those in leadership support and inspire their teams or people to get to their destinations and acknowledge any achievement in the process as the shortcomings are also identified.

Qualities of a good leader

Naturally the qualities of a good leader include;

- A good leader should have a strategic mindset envisioning the bigger picture and long-term goals.
- Should know how to acknowledge mistakes, seek feedback and remain in humble contribution to effective leadership.
- Instilling confidence to the team rallying behind him and gaining respect from the followers.
- Having a potential to analyze and solve complex problems effectively.
- Encouraging team work and collaboration among team members enhancing overall productivity.
- Motivating and inspiring others to achieve their best performance as a key leadership quality.
- A good leader has a clear vision and inspires others to work towards common goals.
- Being honest, ethical and consistent in their actions, hence earning the trust of their team.
- A leader should be understanding and empathizing with others fostering a positive and supportive work environment.
- One should also be an effective communicator in that one has to be a good listener and also expressing crucial ideas in a team.
- Leaders must make informed decisions, considering both short-term and long-term consequences.
- A good leader is adoptive and flexible to changing circumstances and new pressure.
- Being accountable and taking responsibility for one's actions and also others.

Styles of leadership

There are various leadership styles, in that a leadership is the approach a leader takes to provide direction and to motivate people to achieve their goals.

Leadership styles are classified as follows;

- ***Autocratic or Authoritarian leadership style,***

Leaders make decisions without input from the team members. The leader communicates decisions to his subordinates and expects prompt action or implementation.

➤ ***Democratic or participative leadership style,***

The decision making involves the input from team members, promoting collaboration. This leadership style assumes the team have information, knowledge and skill to do a given task. Both benefit from the process since it allows all to be part of the team to make better decisions.

➤ ***Laissez-faire or delegative leadership style,***

Leaders provide minimal guidance, allowing team members a high degree of autonomy. With this one, the leader has great confidence in the people below him/her.

➤ ***Transformational, participative and servant leadership style,***

Focusses on inspiring and motivating the team members to achieve their full potential. The leader hear offers support to the subordinates and encourages an open communication space. President Y.K Museveni of Uganda is a good example of this leadership style.

➤ ***Transactional leadership style,***

Involves clear structure, rewards and punishments based on performance.

➤ ***Servant leadership style,***

Leaders prioritize the well-being and development of their team members. This is looking at people's decision rather than an individual, that is to say the inputs and options from every individual contributes to the decision-making process.

➤ ***Charismatic leadership style,***

Hear leaders use their personal charm and influence to inspire and lead others.

➤ ***Situational leadership style,***

Adjusts leadership style based on the specific needs of a situation or team.

(Activity 4;4 fountain)

Qn. *Using ICT or library, identify the rights and responsibilities of a leader and the subordinates in Uganda.*

Here are some of the key rights and responsibilities for leaders and subordinates in Uganda as follows;

Rights and responsibilities of the leaders,

- A right to lead. Leaders have the right to hold positions of authority and make decisions that align with the best interests of their organization or community.
- Responsibility to provide direction. They are responsible for setting goals and creating strategies for their subordinates.

- They also take a responsibility of guiding their subordinates and showing them the right direction like in terms of development, behavior among others.
- Right to delegate. Leaders have a right to delegate tasks and responsibilities to their subordinates based on their skills and capabilities.
- Leaders inspire and motivate their subordinates to achieve their full potential and contribute to the organization's success.
- Leaders have the right to enforce discipline and maintain order within their subordinates ensuring adherence to rules and regulations.
- Responsibility to treat all the subordinates fairly and equally, regardless of their background, gender or any other characteristic protected by the law.
- Right to access information. Leaders have the right to access relevant information necessary for decision making and effective leadership.
- Have a responsibility to provide opportunities for growth and development of their subordinates through training, mentorship and career advancement.
- Leaders also have a right to voting and also to be voted for in times of elections or politicizing.

Rights and responsibilities of subordinates,

- Have a right to be treated with dignity and respect by their leaders and other.
- Have a responsibility of following instructions and guidelines provided by to them by their leaders.
- Have a right to receive fair and timely compensation for their work in accordance with labor laws and organizational policies.
- Subordinates should actively contribute to the achievements of organizational goals and objectives.
- Right to work in a safe and healthy work environment free from harassment among others.
- Have a right to communicate openly and honestly with their leaders, sharing relevant information and concerns.
- Have a right to professional development which is a right to access training and development opportunities that enhance their skills and knowledge.
- Subordinates also should also comply with the organizational policies, rules and regulations.

SAMPLE ACTIVITY OF INTEGRATION

Secondary schools in Uganda have been faced with rampant strikes which interfere with school activities. Strikes have mainly been caused by the school administration refusal for learners to participate in co-curricular activities at different levels, denying them entertainment, poor sanitation and poor school meals.

However, the ministry of Education and Sports carried out an investigation and found out that majority of strikes are a result of lack of communication between teachers, learners and the school administration.

Task

At the request of the Minister of Education and Sports, prepare a written presentation for the headteachers congress to solve the problem in schools.

Chapter 5

THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT AND IT'S IMPACT ON UGANDA

The creation of the United Nations (UN)

Qn. Identify the reasons for the creation of the United Nation (UN)

- The UN was created in 1945 after the second world war.
- Its creation was a result of the failure of the League of nations to maintain peace, in 1930's that led to over punishing Germany which resulted in the 1939 outbreak of the World war II.
- The war was devastating to the world and no nation was ready to have the repeat of the destruction and loss of lives in the world as was the case between 1939-1945.
- The UN was created as a mechanism through which the threats to the world would be resolved and to prevent future catastrophes from happening.
- Since its creation, the UN has aimed at maintaining international peace and security.
- It has worked to develop friendly relations among nations to achieve international cooperation.
- It has also become a Centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.
- The UN is also made up of 193 countries known as member states through which the activities of the organisation are financed.
- Its headquarters are in New York and headed by the Secretary General.

The mission of the United Nations

Qn. Identify the mission of the United Nations in the world today.

The UN brings all nations of the world together to work closely towards achieving world peace and also international conflicts. It works with the world nations to;

- Prevent wars
- Fight against poverty.
- Promote sustainable economic development and protect human rights.
- The UN maintains international peace and security.
- It also takes up effective collective measures in the prevention and removal of threats to the peace.
- The UN suppresses and pre-empts the acts of aggression or breaches of the in the conformity with the principles of justice and international law.
- Actively involves in settlement of international disputes or situations likely to breach peace.
- The UN works to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for equal rights and sovereignty of nations to strengthen universal peace.

- The UN also aims at achieving international co-operation and solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
- Promoted and encouraged respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction on the basis of race, sex, language or religion.
- Also foster social progress and better standards of living for all the people.
- Address global challenges such as hunger, diseases, climatic change and also inequalities.

The structure of the United Nation

Qn. Discuss below the main structures of the United Nation today.

The main organs of the United Nations structures are as follows;

- ***The General Assembly.***

The General Assembly is the main deliberative body of the UN, where all members states are represented. Each member state has one vote, and it is a forum for discussing and coordinating international issues.

The General Assembly meets annually in regular sessions.

- ***Security Council (SC)***

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has 15 members, including five permanent members with veto power (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States) and the ten non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two- year terms.

- ***International Court of Justice (ICJ)***

The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the UN.

It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions a legal question referred to it by the General Assembly, the Security Council, or other UN organs and specialized agencies.

- ***The Secretariat.***

The secretariat is headed by the Secretary- General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day work of the UN, implementing decisions and managing programs.

- ***The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)***

It's the principal body for coordination, policy reviews, policy dialogues and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues as well as implementation of international agreed development goals.

It has 54 members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms.

➤ ***The Trusteeship Council***

This was established in 1945 by the UN charter. Its role is to provide international supervision to trust territories under the UN administration until they attain self-government and independence.

➤ ***The UN Agencies, Funds and Progress.***

The UN has specialized agencies, funds and programs such as UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO and others which focus on specific areas like health, education and humanitarian assistance.

➤ ***Specialized Conferences and Bodies.***

Various conferences and bodies address specific issues, such as climate changes (UNFCCC), trade (UNCTAD), and human rights (UN Human Rights Council)

(activity 5;1 fountain)

Qn. *Using the library, ICT, identify the permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council.*

The permanent members

- China
- France
- Russia
- United Kingdom (Britain)
- United States of America

The non-permanent members;

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| >Estonia | > India |
| > Ireland | > Kenya |
| > Mexico | > Niger |
| > Norway | > Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| > Tunisia | > Vietnam |

The ten non-permanent members are elected by the UN General Assembly for a two-year term.

These members are chosen based on regional representation, with five seats allocated to African and Asian countries, two seats to Latin American and Caribbean countries and one seat to a western European and other states country.

The non-permanent members serve on a rotating basis, participate in decision making, voting on resolutions but do not possess veto powers.

Qn. *Explain the activities of the UN in Uganda today and present them to the class.*

- Provides humanitarian aid to the vulnerable populations affected by conflicts, natural disaster and displacement. This is in the form of food, clean water, shelter, health etc.
- Maintains a peacekeeping mission in Uganda which aims at promoting peace, stability and security in the country.

- Supports Uganda in achieving the sustainable development goals which include eradicating poverty, ensuring quality education, improving health etc.
- Also take part in promoting gender equality and avoiding discrimination basing on tribalism, age, vulnerability etc.
- Work to promote and protect human rights in Uganda. Involves supporting efforts to strengthen the rule of law and addressing issues such as child labor, human trafficking etc.
- Assists Uganda in addressing the environmental challenges of deforestation, climate change and biodiversity loss. This is to promote sustainable land use, renewable energy and conservation of the natural resources.
- Provide technical assistance and capacity building support to the Ugandan government and civil society organisation. This include training programs, knowledge sharing and public administration.
- Collaborates with Uganda to improve healthcare services, combat infectious diseases and address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This is by supporting prevention, access to treatment, promoting awareness etc.
- The UN also works to improve access to quality education in Uganda. Efforts are made to enhance school infrastructure, teacher training, curriculum development etc.
- Work to enhance access to justice for all Ugandans, particularly marginalizing the vulnerable population. This is by supporting legal reforms and strengthening the justice system.
- Provide technical assistance and support to Uganda during electoral processes. This is by promoting transparency and strengthening electoral institutions.
- Support initiatives that support the young people in Uganda, i.e. promoting education, skills development, entrepreneurship etc.
- The UN supports Uganda in promoting gender equality and empowering women. This include initiatives to address gender-based violence, child torcher, etc.

The roles of the UN and its Agencies

(Activity 5;2 fountain)

Qn. *Discuss the roles of the UN and its agencies.*

Qn. *Explain the role of the UN and its agencies in the crises/ conflicting area of East Africa.*

- The UN is the main international body charged with maintaining peace in the world. Through the security council, the UN sanctions the use of any available means to stop, negotiate and resolve any conflict in the world.
- The UN protects human rights and provides humanitarian assistance to areas in the world where there is need. This is done in line with the universal declaration of human rights adopted in 1948 by the general assembly as a standard for its human rights operation.
- The UN provides technical assistance to nations involved in elections and helps to improve structures and systems that enforce justice and protect human rights.
- Help to improve judicial structures and contribute to the development of draft constitutions.

- Promoting gender equality and empowering women worldwide. This is meant to eliminate discrimination, violence and other barriers that hinder women's rights and opportunities.
- The UN has also continued to provide relief like food, drinking water, shelter and other humanitarian services to people displaced by conflicts and natural disaster.
- The UN has also continued to provide development assistance to world nations through the UN development programs. through the world bank, developing countries have been supported with loans and grants to run some projects.
- The UN subsidiary agencies have also worked with world nations to provide social and humanitarian assistance. This include World Health Organisation (WHO), UNAIDS, World Bank Group etc. these agencies fund issues like education, health, democracy etc.
- The UN Environmental program (UNEP) address environmental challenges, promotes sustainable development and coordinates international efforts to combat climate changes, protect biodiversity and reduce pollution.
- The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) promotes education, cultural diversity, scientific cooperation and preservation of the cultural heritage.
- The World Health Organisation (WHO), a specialized agency of the UN, works to improve global health by providing leadership on health issues, setting standards and coordinating responses to health emergencies.
- Encourage scientific cooperation and the use of technology for sustainable development. The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) promotes industrialization, innovation and technology transfer in developing countries.
- The UN Refugees Agency (UNHCR) protects and assists refugees and internally displaced persons, providing them with shelter, healthcare and other essential services.

Qn. Identify areas of ongoing crises/ conflicts in Africa today.

This include;

- Democratic Republic of Congo DRC. Has been plagued by armed conflicts involving various rebel groups, militias, and neighboring countries. These are due to competition over resources, ethnic tensions and political instabilities.
- South Sudan. Since gaining independence in 2011, they have experienced civil wars characterised by ethnic violence, power struggle, and economic challenges.
- Somalia. Has been grappling with political instabilities too, terrorism and clan-based conflicts. The presence of the Al-Shabaab, an Islamist extremist group has further exacerbated the situation leading to violence and insecurity.
- Nigeria. The northeastern part of Nigeria has been severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency since 2009. The Boko Haram seeks to establish an Islamic state and have carried out numerous attacks resulting to displacements and humanitarian crises.
- Mali. Has forced a complex crisis involving armed groups, ethnic tensions, and political instabilities. This worsened in 2012 when the Islamist militant groups took control of the northern part of the country. although a peace agreement was signed in 2015, violence and insecurity persist.

- Libya. Following the overthrow of Muammar Ghaddafi in 2011, Libya descended into chaos and has since been plagued by armed conflicts involving various factions, militias and foreign intervention. The power vacuum has allowed extremists hence leading to humanitarian needs.
- Central African Republic (CAR). Experienced recurring cycles of violence and instabilities. This are often along religious and ethnic lines.

Qn. Discuss mechanisms through which East African countries can avoid crises/ conflicts from occurring.

- Taking part in political sensitizations.
- Having democracy and the rule of law.
- Promoting regional integration and cooperation so as to foster economic interdependence and reduce the likelihood of conflicts.
- Proper management of the natural resources such as land, water and minerals.
- Establishing transparency and equitable resource sharing mechanisms that prevent conflicts arising from competition over scarce resources.
- Providing quality education and accessible healthcare services hence contributing to long term stability. Education promotes critical thinking, tolerance and understanding while healthcare improves the well-being of the citizens.
- Promoting good governance and accountability. This involve establishing strong institutions, promoting the rule of law and combating corruption.
- Fostering economic growth and reducing poverty are essential for stability. This is by government focusing on creating job opportunities, improving infrastructure and diversifying the economy.
- Ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of ethnicity, religion and gender. This promotes dialogues and addresses historical grievances hence preventing conflicts rooted in identity.
- Investing in conflict prevention mechanisms. This include early warning systems, mediation and diplomacy.
- Strengthening the regional organizations like the East African Community (EAC) and supporting peacebuilding initiatives to help resolve disputes peacefully.
- Taking part in collaborative efforts to combat transnational threats such as terrorism, organized crimes and illicit arms trafficking. These efforts also help to prevent conflicts and maintain stability.

The contribution of the UN in peace and development in Uganda

(Activity 5;3 fountain)

Qn. Explain how the UN has contributed to the peace and development (well-being) of Uganda

Uganda is one of the members of the UN having joined the organisation in 1962. Since independence, Uganda has witnessed political and economic instabilities that saw the beginning of several UN development and humanitarian agencies operations in Uganda.

- The UN has expanded to include development programs through financial and humanitarian support.
- The UN has provided capacity building and technical support to address a wide range of development challenges including health, education, human rights and gender.
- The World Health Organisation (WHO) under the UN has also supported the immunization campaign and the fight against preventable diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS.
- The UN agencies have also supported the economic and political empowerment of women to participate in development and human rights.
- The UNICEF has assisted the government in the areas of children's rights, their survival and development with focus on increased access to education.
- The UN supported Uganda during the northern insurgency by providing humanitarian assistance and support to the displaced people.
- After the insurgency, the UN supported the recovery programs for the people of northern Uganda like in land recoveries, food supply, safe water facilities etc.
- The UN has contributed to support Uganda which host a number of refugees from the neighbouring countries of South Sudan and DRC.
- It has also worked with government to develop and fund district development plans in refugee-hosting districts.
- The UN has supported Uganda's peace keeping operations. Uganda has contributed to UN peacemaking operations in Libya, Liberia, Somalia, Congo, South Sudan etc. by providing troops, police, prison officers and civilian experts.

The UN and Human Rights in Uganda

(Activity 5;4 fountain)

Qn. Identify the human rights violations that are common in Uganda today.

- Unlawful killings and tortures by the security forces.
- Hash prison conditions.
- Arbitrary detention/ arrests.
- Instances of restrictions on freedom of expression including censorship of media, harassments.
- Intimidation of journalists, activists and opposition members.
- Peaceful protests and gatherings have been met with excessive use of force by security the forces.
- Counter terrorism operations.
- Discrimination and violence against marginalized groups e.g. the LGBT community face discrimination, social stigma and violence.
- Violations of women's rights like in sexual harassments and child marriages.
- Human trafficking.
- Land rights violations.
- Forced labor.

Qn. Explain the causes of human rights violations you have identified.

- Restrictions on freedoms of press, expression and political participations.
- Limited democratic space that is to say too much dictatorial tendencies.
- Too many armed conflicts and riots.
- Ethnic and tribal conflicts.
- Economic factors like poverty, unemployment among others.
- Psychological factors like drugs, depression etc.
- Lack of awareness and education amongst some of the people.
- Authoritarian/ dictatorial regimes and oppressive governments.
- Discrimination and inequalities based on race, gender, religion, among others also tend to cause human rights violation.
- Corruption and impunity. This is when those who violate human right are not being punished.
- Cultural and social norms also may clash with the universal human rights standards. This include practices like early child marriages, female genital mutilation etc.

Qn. In groups, discuss how the UN has helped in overcoming Human rights violations

The UN is the custodian of human rights in the world under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. The UN human rights operations in Uganda are run by the UN Human Rights Office in Uganda which was established in 2005 to protect and promote human rights in the conflict affected areas of northern Uganda and Karamoja.

The following are some of the contributions of the UN in Uganda;

- Advocated for human rights awareness and protection. This is through building the capacity to monitor and report on human rights activities and provide information to authorities to take appropriate and timely actions.
- It has also improved capacity to nationals, national human right institutions, civil society and individuals to contribute to improved reporting mechanisms on human related issues.
- The Un office has also supported the electoral process in Uganda by supporting all actions and intensions of widening the democratic space. This is because Uganda's electoral process is full of political tensions that often result in violence and loss of lives.
- The UN has also come I to train other stakeholders like the civil society organizations and journalists to contribute and report human rights violations during elections.
- Support the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) in fighting impunity and promoting accountability of the rule of law. This is through coming up with regulations on the prevention and prohibition of torture.
- Has supported the training of traditional elders, youth and women leaders on the prevention and prohibition of torture within their traditional institutions especially in the areas of West Nile Region.
- Have also taken part in direct military interventions and mediations hence avoiding the abuse of human rights through wars or conflicts.
- Also promoted human education and awareness through various initiatives like supporting educational programs, campaigns and training activities to enhance understanding and respect for human rights.

- The UN also establish working groups to focus on specific thematic areas, such as arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances or the rights of indigenous people.
- Deployed peacekeeping missions to conflict-affected regions to protect civilians and uphold human rights.

SAMPLE ACTIVITY OF INTEGRATION

The government of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo have tried to restore peace and order in eastern Congo. Cases of human rights violations and organised crime caused by various opposing groups are still evident. As a result, there is a large refugee crisis which is affecting local communities in western Uganda.

Various efforts are needed by the leaders in the affected areas to help the refugees.

Task

As the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) in the border town, prepare a written speech to enlighten the community on the measures to be put in place to deal with the situation.

Chapter 6

THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA