

**AFRICA RISK CONSULTING****Uganda Monthly Briefing December 2021**

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**Uganda Summary 8 December 2021**

*There is growing concern that Ugandan and Rwandan armies will clash in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in a repeat of conflict there in 1999 and 2000. The terror attacks that have rocked Kampala in the last two months are threatening Uganda's small and micro-businesses as they attempt to recover from the economic impact of the Covid-19 lockdown. Ugandan officials dismiss claims that Entebbe International Airport is at risk of confiscation by China over an unpaid debt. 2022 is likely to be a year of heightened political activity in Uganda as the two leading opposition parties, the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) and the National Unity Platform (NUP), carry out grassroot mobilisation and recruit party members, while succession issues are likely to divide the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) between supporters of first son General Muhoozi Kainerugaba, fronted to replace his father, and those opposed to him.*

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**Regional and domestic insecurity risk spikes ...**

There is growing concern that history could repeat itself as the **Ugandan** army makes an incursion into the unstable, resource-rich **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** to hunt down **Allied Democratic Force (ADF)** rebels, affiliated to the **Islamic State (IS)** group.<sup>1</sup> **Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)** Brigadier **Flavia Byekwaso** posted on the UPDF's **Twitter** account that the UPDF had launched a cross-border air and artillery raid against the ADF armed group in eastern DRC on 30 November, in an operation agreed with the DRC government.<sup>2</sup>

The Ugandan government blames the ADF, a group that the **United States (US)** has formally linked to **ISIL (ISIS)**, for the suicide bombings that hit the heart of the capital, **Kampala**, on 16 November.<sup>3</sup> The attack killed seven people, including the three bombers. ISIL also claimed responsibility for an attack at a restaurant in Kampala suburb **Kawempe** on 23 October that killed a waitress, and for an attack on 8 October on a police post in Kawempe (see *ARC Briefing Uganda Nov 2021*).<sup>4</sup> Security forces have arrested hundreds of people suspected of belonging to the ADF.<sup>5</sup>

News of Uganda's cross-border campaign has sparked anxiety both in Uganda and among Congolese who recall Uganda's role in civil wars in DRC that ended in 2003.<sup>6</sup> Kampala-based **Independent Magazine** CEO **Andrew Mwenda**, with close links to both high-ranking security officials in both Kampala and **Kigali (Rwanda)**, fears the possibility of a repeat of the conflict between Uganda and Rwanda in DRC in 1999 and 2000.<sup>7</sup> Mwenda told **Africa Risk Consulting (ARC)** that Rwanda believes that Uganda wants regime change in Kigali and is training and arming its enemies based in the DRC.<sup>8</sup> Mwenda claims Rwandan forces are likely to enter the DRC to try to disorganise the Ugandan army, creating the risk of a full blown war between the two countries:

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<sup>1</sup> Uganda analyst, 5 Dec 2021

<sup>2</sup> Aljazeera, 30 Nov 2021

<sup>3</sup> Aljazeera, 30 Nov 2021

<sup>4</sup> Daily Monitor, 30 Nov 2021

<sup>5</sup> Source, Uganda analyst

<sup>6</sup> Uganda analyst, 5 Dec 2021

<sup>7</sup> Uganda Analyst

<sup>8</sup> Source, Uganda analyst

*“Given that Rwanda claims that DRC harbours rebels hostile to it and supported by Uganda, will it not ask **Kinshasa** to allow it to deploy as well? If that happens, how shall we defend our spheres of interest to avoid what happened in 1999 and 2000?”<sup>9</sup>*

Kampala-based political analyst Dr **Andrew Dembe** similarly fears that Ugandan and Rwandan military forces will clash in the DRC as they did in the **Kisangani I and II** battles in the late 1990s.

*“The tendency of Uganda and Rwanda resolving their differences by fighting proxy wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo is likely to happen again because this war is not about ADF rebels but some other invisible hand.”<sup>10</sup>*

Dembe told ARC there is a strong possibility that Uganda has deployed heavy military equipment and fighter jets to the DRC not to fight the ADF rebels but to send a strong warning to Uganda’s adversary, Rwanda.

*“Uganda is simply carrying out military drills in Congo to show their adversary Rwanda how equipped they are otherwise there’s no reason of deploying such heavy artillery and fighter jets to fight an infantry force which may be less than 500 in number.”<sup>11</sup>*

Appearing on a Kampala-based **NBS Television** talk show on 2 December, former army commander **Gregory Mugisha Muntu** appealed to the Ugandan army not to repeat history by stealing timber as they did when they invaded DRC in 1998.<sup>12</sup> The DRC government is still seeking more than \$13 billion in reparations from Uganda for its involvement in the plunder of resources during the 1998-2003 conflict. The **Second United Nations (UN) Report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of DR Congo (S/2002/1146)** indicted the Ugandan army in 2005 for plundering DRC’s natural resources:

*“Officers and soldiers of the UPDF, including the most high-ranking officers, were involved in the looting, plundering and exploitation of the DRC’s natural resources and ... military authorities did not take any measures to put an end to these acts.”<sup>13</sup>*

**United Kingdom (UK)**-based human rights organisation **Amnesty International** has also raised concern over the deployment of Ugandan troops inside Congo.<sup>14</sup> Amnesty International’s deputy director for **East Africa**, the **Horn of Africa** and the **Great Lakes**, **Sarah Jackson**, noted on 3 December the volatility of the situation in eastern DRC. Jackson said the DRC and Ugandan armies both have a track record of human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law in the area and have rarely been held to account:

*“Past foreign military interventions in the DRC, including by Uganda, have resulted in the targeting or harming of civilians.”<sup>15</sup>*

In 2005, the **Netherlands**-based **International Court of Justice** ruled that the Ugandan army had violated international humanitarian and human rights law during their military intervention in DRC between 1998 and 2003, including through failing to protect the civilian population, committing killings and torture of civilians and destroying villages.<sup>16</sup> The ICJ concluded that there was “*persuasive evidence*” that the UPDF had incited ethnic conflicts and taken no action to prevent such conflicts in **Ituri** district in eastern DRC.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Uganda Analyst, 5 Dec 2021

<sup>10</sup> Uganda Analyst, 5 Dec 2021

<sup>11</sup> Uganda analyst 5 Dec 2021

<sup>12</sup> NBS, 2 Dec 2021

<sup>13</sup> International Peace Information Service Research 2005

<sup>14</sup> Amnesty International, 3 Dec 2021

<sup>15</sup> Amnesty International, 3 Dec 2021

<sup>16</sup> Independent, 5 Dec 2021

<sup>17</sup> International Peace Information Service Research 2005

### ... threatening economic recovery from Covid-19 pandemic

The terror attacks that have shaken Uganda in the last two months are threatening the recovery of small and micro-businesses from the lockdown imposed to curb the spread of **Covid-19**.<sup>18</sup> ISIL has claimed responsibility for the latest attack in Kampala on 16 November, as well as two attacks in Kampala in October (see above and *ARC Briefing Uganda Nov 2021*).<sup>19</sup> The attacks have caused panic and fear among Kampala town dwellers, forcing many to avoid shopping malls and arcades.<sup>20</sup> False terrorist alerts are also hurting businesses, as security forces move in and block entire streets for several hours as they search for explosives.<sup>21</sup> **National Traders Association** chairman **Musoke Thadeus Nagenda** told ARC that businesses operating in arcades and shopping malls have been hardest hit:

*“As traders we have suffered a lot due to these suicide attacks, our customers are avoiding town because they fear to be killed by bombs. We have as a result been experiencing very low sales.”*

**Arcade Traders Association** chairman **Edwin Katungye** told ARC that the terror attacks have aggravated the challenges that traders were already facing due to the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>22</sup> After the 16 November attack, authorities closed one of the arcades, **Kooki Towers**, which houses several businesses, but arcade owners continue to demand rent stretching back to June, when the lockdown was announced.<sup>23</sup> Katungye claims street vendors have been forced out of business because of the Covid-19 pandemic and disruptions caused by the terror attacks.

Alongside the growing insecurity within the country and on its borders, Uganda is dealing with fresh concern over the latest variant of the coronavirus. Uganda’s health authorities reported the first seven cases of the omicron strain of Covid-19 on 7 December.<sup>24</sup> Clinical services director **Charles Oloro** said the variant was detected in travellers from **South Africa** and **Nigeria** who arrived at **Entebbe International Airport** on 29 November and who are currently in isolation.<sup>25</sup> Health minister **Jane Ruth Aceng** said all the travellers had mild symptoms.<sup>26</sup>

Uganda has to date recorded 128,000 cases of Covid-19 in its population of 47 million, with 3,256 Covid-19-related deaths. Health authorities have administered at least 4,751,422 doses of Covid vaccines.<sup>27</sup>

### Government denies reports that China will take Entebbe Airport over unpaid loans

Ugandan officials are rejecting reports that **China** could take control of the country’s only international airport because of a failure to honour a loan agreement.<sup>28</sup> Local media reported on 27 November that Uganda risks losing Entebbe International Airport to China over a \$200m loan from China in 2015 to expand the facility.<sup>29</sup> Documents that members of **Parliament’s Committee on Commissions, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises** shared with local media indicate that China rejected Uganda’s request to re-negotiate some clauses in the 2015 loan deal.<sup>30</sup> Committee members want the government to renegotiate the loan agreement.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Uganda analyst, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>19</sup> Daily Monitor, 30 Nov 2021

<sup>20</sup> Uganda analyst, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>21</sup> Source Uganda analyst 6, Dec 2021

<sup>22</sup> Source, Uganda analyst

<sup>23</sup> Source, Uganda analyst

<sup>24</sup> Washington Post, 7 Dec 2021

<sup>25</sup> Washington Post, 7 Dec 2021

<sup>26</sup> Washington Post, 7 Dec 2021

<sup>27</sup> Ministry of Health, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>28</sup> Voice of America, 29 Nov 2021

<sup>29</sup> Source Uganda analyst, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>30</sup> Source Uganda analyst, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>31</sup> Parliament website, 29 Oct 2021

The contentious clauses that could see Uganda lose its only international airport include a requirement that Uganda's **Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)** set up an escrow account to hold all its revenues. Under the clause, the CAA cannot spend the revenues in this account without approval from **Beijing**.<sup>32</sup> The loan agreement also gives China's **Export-Import Bank** oversight over monthly operating budgets for the airport. The bank is authorised to inspect both the CAA's and Ugandan government's books of accounts.<sup>33</sup>

However, government officials, including President **Yoweri Museveni** (1986-present), have vehemently denied that Uganda will lose its only international airport to China.<sup>34</sup> In an interview with UK-headquartered news organisation **Reuters** on 4 December, Museveni claimed the debt with China would be paid:

*"I don't remember mortgaging the airport for anything, there is no problem with the debt we have with China."*

Finance minister **Matia Kasaijja** similarly dismissed reports of Uganda losing Entebbe International Airport:<sup>35</sup>

*"China taking over assets? ... in Uganda, I have told you, as long as some of us are still in charge, unless there is really a catastrophe, and which I don't see at all, that will make this economy go behind."*<sup>36</sup>

However, economic analyst **Fred Muhumuza** told **Voice of America** that Uganda is "*at the mercy of China*".<sup>37</sup> Muhumuza said that technically, any loan received from an EXIM Bank is not treated as a loan but as an export, making it difficult to renegotiate.<sup>38</sup> Muhumuza said it is time for the government and its lawyers to re-examine how it handles its agreements with donors:

*"These loans are reviewed by solicitor general's office, who are the lawyers. It also indicates, in case of arbitration, we go to China."*

In a 2018 report, Uganda's auditor general raised concern that Uganda had agreed to several stringent conditions in loans from China. These had not only increased the cost of borrowing but also exposed Uganda's sovereignty to risk.<sup>39</sup> Uganda currently owes China \$1.6 billion in loans for financing of major infrastructure development projects.<sup>40</sup>

### Year in review and beyond...

2021 began with heightened political activity as President Museveni, in power since 1986, battled his youthful popstar-turned-politician challenger **Robert Kyagulanyi** (also known as **Bobi Wine**) in what observers say is the bloodiest election in Uganda's history.<sup>41</sup> Museveni was announced winner of the 14 January elections but Kyagulanyi rejected the results and filed a petition in the **Supreme Court** on 1 February.<sup>42</sup> Kyagulanyi, who ran on the ticket of the opposition **National Unity Platform (NUP)**, filed the petition on the grounds that the election was neither free nor fair, and was marred with gross irregularities, violence and vote rigging, asking the court to annul the election and order a fresh election devoid of irregularities.<sup>43</sup> However, on 22 February Kyagulanyi instructed his lawyers to notify the court that he was withdrawing the petition, citing bias, lack of impartiality of the court and the composition of the judges chosen to hear the

<sup>32</sup> Source Parliament's Committee reports 29 Nov 2021

<sup>33</sup> Source Parliament's committee reports 29 Nov 2021

<sup>34</sup> Uganda analyst, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>35</sup> Independent, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>36</sup> Independent, 6 Dec 2021

<sup>37</sup> Voice of America, 29 Nov 2021

<sup>38</sup> Voice of America, 29 Nov 2021

<sup>39</sup> Auditor General's Report 2018

<sup>40</sup> Voice of America, 29 Oct 2021

<sup>41</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>42</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>43</sup> East African, 8 Mar 2021

petition. Kyagulanyi said he would instead take the matter to the people, the court of public opinion.<sup>44</sup>

President Museveni was sworn in for his sixth term as president on 12 May as police surrounded Kyagulanyi's home.<sup>45</sup> In the third week of April, the US government announced sanctions against some Ugandan officials over human rights violations orchestrated during and after the 2021 elections.<sup>46</sup> On 7 December, the US announced that it had imposed financial sanctions against Uganda's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. **Abel Kandiho**, over human rights violations.<sup>47</sup>

In the oil and gas sector, **France**-headquartered **Total SE** signed agreements along with Ugandan officials on 12 April for an oil development set to transform the **East African** nation into a significant crude producer and exporter.<sup>48</sup> Total's \$5.1 billion bet on the project is rare for the frontier oil development which is moving forward just as most major companies are cutting spending. It also cements the French energy giant's position as the leading player in Africa.<sup>49</sup>

Amidst escalating cases of Covid-19 in the country, President Museveni on 7 June ordered the closure of schools and the suspension of non-essential travel between districts in an attempt to stem out the worrying trend in the rise of cases.<sup>50</sup> Museveni announced on 28 October that schools will reopen in January 2022, along with the rest of the economy,<sup>51</sup>

Rising insecurity, both domestically and regionally, has also been a feature of 2021. In June gunmen riding on motorcycles attacked the vehicle in which transport minister and former army commander Gen **Katumba Wamala** were travelling, killing Wamala's daughter and driver.<sup>52</sup> In October, twin terrorist attacks in the heart of Kampala led to the death of seven people. The attack affected business in the Central Business District as security cordoned off streets to search for explosives.<sup>53</sup> The Ugandan army entered the DRC on 30 November to hunt down ADF rebels accused of carrying out the attacks.<sup>54</sup>

2022 is also likely to be a year of heightened political activity as the two leading opposition parties, the **Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)** and the **National Unity Platform (NUP)**, carry out grassroots mobilisation and recruit party members.<sup>55</sup> In 2022, conflict over succession is likely to emerge within the ruling **National Resistance Movement (NRM)**, between supporters of first son Gen. **Muhoozi Kainerugaba**, who is being fronted to replace his father, and those who are opposed to him.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> East African, 8 Mar 2021

<sup>45</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>46</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>47</sup> NBS TV, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>48</sup> Bloomberg, 12 Apr 2021

<sup>49</sup> Bloomberg, 12 Apr 2021

<sup>50</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>51</sup> France 24, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>52</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>53</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>54</sup> Voice of America, 30 Nov 2021

<sup>55</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

<sup>56</sup> Uganda analyst, 8 Dec 2021

## Planner

13 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** International Conference on Environment and Life Science (EUCELS);

24 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** International Conference on Soil, Plant and Water Science (ICSPWS);

1 Jan 2022 **Kampala (Uganda)** International Conference on Mechanical, Materials and Renewable Energy (ICMMRE);

13 Jan 2022 **(Uganda)** International Conference on Mechanical, Materials and Renewable Energy (ICMMRE)

## Chronology

8 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *NBS TV*. **Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF)** says it will seek clarification from the **United States** on financial sanctions imposed against Uganda's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. **Abel Kandiho** whom the US government accuses of human rights abuses;

7 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)**. *NBS TV*. Uganda confirms health authorities have detected seven cases of the **Omicron** variant of **Covid-19** in the country;

6 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Monitor*. President **Yoweri Museveni** says **Chinese** private investment in Uganda is growing while that of Westerners is declining, and pledges to step up efforts to tackle corruption;

5 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. Works and transport minister Gen **Katumba Wamala** warns infrastructure project developers **Dott Services Limited** to be mindful of project specifications and timelines when it constructs roads in eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**;

4 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Uganda Radio Network*. The Ugandan military says the operation launched against the **Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)** in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** will only end when the group is completely defeated;

3 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Daily Monitor*. Newly elected **Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA)** chairperson **Deo Kayemba** challenges manufacturers to focus on agricultural products value addition if they are to mitigate negative **Covid** pandemic-induced economic effects;

2 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *KFM*. Attorney general **Kiryowa Kiwanuka** defends terms of the \$200m loan Uganda borrowed from **China** to upgrade and expand **Entebbe International Airport**, assuring parliament that the government will repay the loan on time;

1 Dec 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *France 24*. Uganda and the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** launch a joint cross-border operation targeting a militia in eastern DRC linked to the **Islamic State (IS)** group;

30 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. Army leadership reports that **Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF)** members have attacked the bases of rebel group **Allied Democratic Forces** in **DRC**;

29 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Kampala)** *VOA*. Ugandan officials reject reports that **China** could take control of **Entebbe International Airport** because of failure to honour a loan agreement following reports in local media on 26 November that Uganda risks losing its only international airport to China over a \$200m loan to expand the facility;

28 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. President **Yoweri Museveni** and **Tanzania's** President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** have agreed on key strategic projects that will deepen cooperation in trade and development, including the **East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)** project that will see oil flow from Uganda's **Albertine** region;

27 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. Works and transport minister **Edward Katumba**

**Wamala** has asked **Uganda Airlines** to take action against the staff on duty during a 26 November flight in which a man in the economy class sold grasshoppers to fellow passengers;

26 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *US Embassy*. The **Embassy of Sweden** has donated US\$31 billion (\$8.8m) to Uganda towards the development and adoption of reliable energy products under the **Inclusive Markets for Energy Efficiency in Uganda (IMEU)** programme that focuses on energy efficiency sector development;

25 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Daily Monitor*. The **Global Center for Good Governance in Tobacco Control (GGTC)** in its **2020 Global Tobacco Industry Interference Index** has ranked Uganda the third best country globally after **France** and **Brunei**, in regard to effectively regulating tobacco industries;

24 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Daily Monitor*. Members of parliament endorse a provision in the **National Social Security Fund (NSSF) (Amendment) Bill, 2021** to grant members aged 45 and above and who have saved for at least a decade, midterm access to 20% of their savings;

24 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Independent*. **Private Sector Foundation Uganda** acting executive director **Francis Kasirinyi** warns that Uganda's economic recovery could regress due to the current terror threats and **Covid-19**;

23 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Observer*. Non-governmental organisation **Legal Brains Trust** has sued the government of Uganda for granting exclusive business rights to **India**-headquartered **Mahathi Infra Services Private Limited** and its Ugandan subsidiary, **Mahathi Infra Uganda Limited**, to transport petroleum products on **Lake Victoria** by barge allegedly in violation of human rights;

22 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Reuters*. Security services report that they have killed seven suspects and detained 106 people during operations linked to three suicide bombings in Kampala;

21 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Parliament*. The **Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG)** has asked the **Committee on Finance, Planning and Economic Development** to alter the **Income Tax (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2021** to allow government to levy windfall tax monthly against industries that have benefited the most from the prevailing economic conditions and experience above average profits;

20 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. **National Unity Platform (NUP)** party leader **Robert Kyagulanyi** (also known as **Bobi Wine**) calls for scrutiny of security services' killing of suspects, following the death of **Sheikh Abas Muhammed** (also known as **Sheikh Kirevu**), whom security forces killed in **Nsangi** on 18 November;

19 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Daily Monitor*. Government states Uganda is "safe and secure" following twin explosions at **Raja Chambers** on **Parliamentary Avenue** and **Central Police Station (CPS)** in Kampala on 16 November that killed seven and injured scores;

18 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *BBC*. Security forces shoot dead Muslim cleric **Sheikh Muhammad Abas Kirevu**, accused of working with an armed group linked to suicide bombings in Kampala, claiming he had recruited for cells run by **Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)** rebels who have pledged allegiance to the **Islamic State** group;

18 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. **United Kingdom (UK)** prime minister's trade envoy to Uganda, **Rwanda** and **DRC**, **Lord Dolar Popat** says the UK wants **Uganda Airlines** to ferry 10 tonnes of goods on each trip to **London (UK)**;

16 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Monitor*. Scientists advise government not to re-open the country despite the full vaccination of 4.8 million Ugandans against **Covid-19**;

15 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *Nile Post*. Police claim the opposition, led by the **National Unity Platform (NUP)** and the **People's Front for Transition**, are planning riots similar to those that

followed the arrest of **Robert Kyagulanyi** (also known as **Bobi Wine**) in 2020;

14 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *NBS TV*. **Uganda Airlines** is among 370 exhibitors at **Dubai Airshow 2021**;

13 Nov 2021 **Kampala (Uganda)** *NBS TV*. Police block **National Unity Platform** leader **Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu** (also known as **Bobi Wine**) from appearing on **Bugisu Cooperative Union FM** in **Mbale** city, where he was expected to address his supporters in the region;

12 Nov 2021 **Somalia (Mogadishu)** *VOA*. A military court sentences to death two **Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF)** soldiers serving under the **African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)** and hand three of their colleagues a 39-year prison sentence for killing civilians on 10 August.

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