



General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 August 2016

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-sixth session
31 October-11 November 2016

Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Uganda*

The present report is a summary of 54 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.



I. Information provided by the national human rights institution of the State under review accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

1. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) urged the Government to ratify and domesticate CRPD, OP-CAT, OP-CESCR, OP-CEDAW and OP-CRC-IC,² and ILO Convention No.189.³
2. UHRC recommended aligning the Constitution to international human rights standards on ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples and developing affirmative policies, including measures for their ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identities.⁴
3. UHRC recommended the enforcement of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act (2012);⁵ the review of the Employment Act 2006 and the Occupation Health and Safety Act 2006, to target domestic workers and advocate for regulation of domestic work.⁶
4. UHRC recommended the establishment of a ministry or other mechanism with an overall coordinating role concerning human rights issues such as state reporting to treaty bodies and implementation of human rights recommendations.⁷
5. UHRC recommended that the Government fully fund UHRC to avoid the persistent challenges of relying on external financial support.⁸
6. UHRC noted long detention periods of suspects in Police cells; excessive use of force by security agents during arrests; allegations of torture; solitary confinement; abuses by police officers; old and dilapidated detention buildings not fit for human habitation and scarcity of water in some facilities.⁹
7. UHRC noted increased vulnerability of street children and challenges in the administration of juvenile justice including detention of children with adults and overcrowding in the remand and rehabilitation homes.¹⁰
8. UHRC recommended providing the Police with the necessary resources and skills to enable them to produce suspects before courts of law within 48 hours.¹¹
9. UHRC recommended investigating allegations of human rights violations by security officers through the implementation of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act 2012;¹² and the prosecution of any errant security officers in accordance with that Act and internal disciplinary procedures.¹³
10. UHRC recommended reviewing the Public Order Management Act 2013, Interception of Communications Act 2010 and the Press and Journalists Act 1995 for the purpose of aligning them with human rights law.¹⁴
11. UHRC recommended that ministries of health and of education construct more health centres and schools in refugee settlements to cater for the overwhelming number of refugees.¹⁵

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations¹⁶

12. JS18 proposed ratifying the ICCPR-OP2 and abolishing the death penalty.¹⁷ HRW¹⁸, JS13¹⁹ and JS23²⁰ made similar recommendations.
13. JS26 recommended that the Government domesticate all international legal instruments that have been ratified and ratify the OP-CESCR.²¹
14. JS7 called upon Uganda to ratify OP-CEDAW.²²
15. HRW²³, JS13²⁴ and JS18²⁵ proposed the ratification of the OP-CAT.
16. JS12 recommended Uganda to amend its laws and regulations in order to align them with the standard of CRPD.²⁶
17. JS21 recommended domesticating and implementing the provisions of the OP-CRC-AC.²⁷
18. JS13²⁸ and HRW²⁹ recommended the ratification of ICPPED.
19. JS29³⁰, JS18³¹ and Uganda Child Rights NGO network (UCRNN)³² recommended ratifying and domesticating the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption and ratifying OP-CRC-IC.
20. JS22 recommended domesticating the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (1998) to ensure a legal protection mechanism for defenders.³³
21. Cultural Survival (CS) recommended Uganda to officially endorse the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples,³⁴ and to ratify ILO Convention 169.³⁵

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

22. JS9 indicated that the State should amend the Constitution to provide for the right to the highest attainable standard of health,³⁶ and expedite the process for the enactment of the National Health Insurance Scheme Bill.³⁷ JS18 also recommended enacting the latter.³⁸ Initiative for Social Economic Rights (ISER) made similar recommendations, with special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.³⁹
23. JS8 recommended fast-tracking the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act of 2010.⁴⁰ JS28 made similar recommendations, and suggested revising provisions in the Sexual Offences Bill, particularly those regarding marital rape.⁴¹ In compliance with recommendation 111.52,⁴² JS7 called upon the Government to ensure effective implementation of laws with regard to sexual and gender based violence, including the Domestic Violence Act 2010, and pass the Sexual Offences Bill by 2018.⁴³ JS32 recommended allocating resources to the implementation of the National Strategy on Teenage Pregnancies and Child Marriages, the Domestic Violence Act, and the Female Genital Mutilation Act.⁴⁴
24. UCRNN recommended enacting legislation to prohibit violence against children in all settings and provide sufficient resources for the implementation of laws and policies by 2017.⁴⁵ JS29⁴⁶ and JS18⁴⁷ recommended implementing the Children's Act Amendment Bill of 2015.
25. Access Now (AN) suggested that several laws were vague enough to be used to violate constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression.⁴⁸ Article 19 recommended

reforming the Press and Journalists Act⁴⁹ and the Penal Code, including by repealing certain provisions on criminal defamation,⁵⁰ with which AN⁵¹, JS1⁵² and JS18⁵³ agreed.

26. JS20 recommended amending the Official Secrets Act, the Penal Code, the Press and Journalists Act, the Public Order Management Act of 2013, the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2014, the Interception of Communication Act, and the Uganda Communications Act of 2013.⁵⁴

27. HRW recommended amending the Public Order Management Act and the Nongovernmental Organisations Act.⁵⁵ JS14⁵⁶, JS24⁵⁷, Ashah Razyn Foundation (ARF)⁵⁸ and JS13⁵⁹ made similar recommendations.

28. JS25 called for the immediate enactment of the 2014 Privacy and Data Protection Bill to curb targeted surveillance and protect the enjoyment of privacy,⁶⁰ and revision of existing legislation and policies.⁶¹

29. JS12 recommended Uganda to enact the Mental Health Act, and to remove derogatory words to persons with mental disabilities in all laws.⁶² JS9 made a similar recommendation.⁶³

30. JS18 suggested implementing the Trafficking in Persons Act and regulating the recruitment firms responsible for sending labour abroad.⁶⁴

31. JS18 recommended amending the Anti-Terrorism Act to bring it in conformity with the 1995 Constitution and international instruments on media freedoms and freedom of expression.⁶⁵

32. JS7 called on the Government to pass the Marriage and Divorce Bill by June 2017.⁶⁶

33. CS recommended Uganda to recognize Indigenous Peoples in the Constitution.⁶⁷

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

34. JS18 recommended establishing a national prevention mechanism against torture.⁶⁸

35. JS25 recommended implementing the National Action Plan on Women and gender-sensitive poverty reduction and development programmes.⁶⁹

36. UCRNN recommended expediting the process of establishing a fully resourced Uganda National Children's Authority, in order to ensure full implementation of the Children's Amendment Act 2016.⁷⁰

37. JS13 recommended approving the National Legal Aid Policy expeditiously.⁷¹

38. JS24 recommended establishing an independent and effective oversight mechanism with a mandate to monitor all stages of interceptions of communications.⁷²

39. Platform for Labour Action (PLA) recommended prioritizing the implementation of the National Employment Policy and the taking of all the necessary action to curb youth unemployment.⁷³

40. JS26 recommended expediting the enactment of the National Insurance Bill which should adequately provide insurance cover for all categories of the population, including the informal sector without discrimination.⁷⁴

41. JS6 recommended passing or reviewing policies and regulations, such as the National Housing Policy, as also recommended by JS26⁷⁵ and JS7⁷⁶, the Building Control Code, the Eviction and Resettlement Guidelines, and the Mortgage Act, in order to address challenges to access to housing.⁷⁷

42. JS26 recommended strengthening the legal and policy framework for food by expediting the passing of the Food and Nutrition Act.⁷⁸

43. JS31⁷⁹ and JS26⁸⁰ recommended fast-tracking the National Palliative Care Policy. ISER suggested the creation of an oversight body for private healthcare providers in Uganda.⁸¹

44. JS27 recommended passing the National Agricultural Extension Service Policy.⁸²

45. The Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU) recommended supporting the creation of a National Assembly of Cultural Institutions.⁸³

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

46. AN recommended improving cooperation with UN treaty bodies and African Union treaty mechanisms.⁸⁴

47. JS29 recommended disseminating and implementing concluding observations and recommendations from treaty bodies.⁸⁵

2. Cooperation with special procedures

48. AN⁸⁶ and JS14⁸⁷ recommended extending standing invitations to UN special procedures. JS13⁸⁸ and JS20⁸⁹ made a similar recommendation. CS recommended inviting the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.⁹⁰ JS18⁹¹, JS22⁹² and JS1⁹³ recommended inviting the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

49. JS1 recommended the Government consider extending a standing invitation to the Special Rapporteur on freedoms of assembly and association.⁹⁴

50. JS15 recommended full cooperation with Special Procedures by providing timely and substantive responses to all communications.⁹⁵

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

51. JS19 indicated that, *de jure* and *de facto*, gender discrimination persists in all facets of Ugandan society.⁹⁶ JS8 stated that Ugandan society is characterised by strong patriarchal beliefs and subordination of women.⁹⁷ JS7 called on the Government to take immediate appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in line with CEDAW.⁹⁸ JS32 stated that the Government has failed to put in place a comprehensive strategy to eliminate traditional practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women, despite its support for recommendation 111.4.⁹⁹ JS19 recommended stepping up preventive and remedial measures in place to eradicate all forms of traditional practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women.¹⁰⁰

52. JS19 stated that women's poverty and low economic status are linked to gender blind development and governance processes, high illiteracy levels, systemic and entrenched discrimination and gender based violence.¹⁰¹ JS25 noted that women's control over economic resources has remained low.¹⁰² JS11 recommended Uganda to ensure that women and men are compensated equally from land transactions.¹⁰³ JS19¹⁰⁴ and JS7¹⁰⁵ made similar recommendations.

53. JS25 noted that access to information and communication technology is central to the empowerment of women,¹⁰⁶ and recommended implementing measures that bridge the gender and the rural-urban divide by making Internet accessible to all.¹⁰⁷

54. JS5¹⁰⁸ and International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)¹⁰⁹ noted that Uganda passed the Anti-Homosexuality Act in early 2014, before it was invalidated procedurally in August 2014. JS3 recommended recognising the Supreme Court's annulment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act.¹¹⁰ Human Rights Watch (HRW)¹¹¹, ICJ¹¹², JS3¹¹³ and JS5¹¹⁴ recommended Uganda to repeal other laws that discriminate against LGBTI persons.

55. HRW¹¹⁵ and JS5¹¹⁶ called for investigation and prosecution of all forms of attacks on LGBTI persons. JS5 also urged prohibiting media from inciting violence and parading LGBTI persons.¹¹⁷

56. JS9 recommended developing and implementing programmes aimed at addressing the gender stereotypes and norms that tolerate violence against sexual minorities.¹¹⁸

57. JS5 noted that the Registration of Persons Act failed to provide transgendered adults a way to officially change sex,¹¹⁹ and recommended Uganda to repeal it.¹²⁰ JS3 noted that many transgender women engage in sex work as a result of discrimination, stigma and unemployment.¹²¹

58. Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF) found that stigma continues to bar effective response to HIV/AIDS¹²², and recommended Uganda to combat discriminatory attitudes.¹²³

59. Under the Same Sun (UTSS) stated that discrimination, marginalization and violence plague the lives of Ugandans with albinism. Many children with albinism are abandoned. Mistaken beliefs about albinism have fuelled an illegal market in body parts across the region.¹²⁴

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

60. JS23 recommended immediately issuing a moratorium on the death penalty, proceeding to abolish it and replacing capital offences with sentences that respect human rights standards.¹²⁵ JS18 made similar recommendations.¹²⁶

61. JS23 stated that the list of capital offences is extensive and goes beyond those constituting the most serious crimes.¹²⁷ JS23 recommended ensuring prompt and fair hearings for death row prisoners who received death sentences before the Supreme Court ruled that mandatory death sentences are unconstitutional.¹²⁸ JS13 made similar observations¹²⁹ and recommendations.¹³⁰

62. JS23 also recommended ensuring consistent application of the Supreme Court ruling¹³¹ that stipulated all death sentences should be automatically converted into life imprisonment after a person serves three years on death row.¹³²

63. JS13 noted that incidents of death by mob justice continue to be on the rise.¹³³ JC noted instances of child sacrifice linked with witchcraft and recommended Uganda to implement new legislation abolishing child sacrifices.¹³⁴ JS18 recommended investigation and prosecution of all extra-judicial killings.¹³⁵

64. ARF stated that torture is on the increase¹³⁶ and that all allegations of torture and mistreatment should be investigated and perpetrators brought to justice.¹³⁷ JS13¹³⁸ made similar observations and recommended adopting regulations to fully operationalize the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act,¹³⁹ training police officers and state attorneys to ensure its effective application,¹⁴⁰ and ensuring compensation to torture victims.¹⁴¹ HRW¹⁴² and JS18¹⁴³ made similar recommendations. HRW also recommended ceasing illegal detention and torture of suspects.¹⁴⁴

65. JS19 recommended that all relevant laws relating to violence against women, including all vulnerable populations of women, and gender equality in the private and public sphere are passed expeditiously and enforced.¹⁴⁵ JS11 noted incidents of raping albino women to cure HIV.¹⁴⁶

66. JS16 indicated that female genital mutilation (FGM) has persisted in some areas in north-eastern Uganda,¹⁴⁷ and recommended increasing community education and awareness.¹⁴⁸ JS7 urged the Government to ensure prevention of FGM by establishing a body under the Ministry of Gender by 2018, in charge of coordinating the implementation of the FGM Act 2010.¹⁴⁹

67. UCRNN stated that about 2.4 million children are engaged in exploitative child labour, out of which 1.7 million are below 14 years of age.¹⁵⁰

68. JS29 noted that a national action plan, programmes and activities to reduce child labour has been slow in addressing its root causes. According to JS29, as many as 40% of children aged 5-15 are part of the working population.¹⁵¹

69. UCRNN recommended establishing a viable national victim assistance program for the benefit of the victims of human trafficking.¹⁵² PLA recommended that the Government strengthen the monitoring and regulation of work recruitment agencies to combat trafficking in persons.¹⁵³

70. FIAN International urged Uganda to refrain from illegal evictions.¹⁵⁴

71. JS11 urged Uganda to intensify prevention and elimination of child marriages through child protection law.¹⁵⁵

3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

72. JS23 noted that prisons have been prone to overcrowding, poor sanitation, mistreatment, malnutrition, inadequate medical care and disease,¹⁵⁶ and recommended adopting measures to address these problems.¹⁵⁷ JS13 made similar observations¹⁵⁸ and recommendations.¹⁵⁹

73. JS13 noted that juveniles continue to be detained with adults, and that there is only one rehabilitation centre for juveniles. Conditions in detention facilities are inadequate for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.¹⁶⁰ JS13 recommended adopting policies and standards to promote child correction and rehabilitation.¹⁶¹ JS18¹⁶² and UCRNN¹⁶³ recommended building more juvenile remand homes and adopting a rehabilitation oriented approach. UCRNN recommended taking appropriate interventions to address the plight of children who are in prison with their mothers.¹⁶⁴

74. JS22 noted that those responsible for human rights violations during the 2011 post-election period were never prosecuted, and impunity for those violations prevails.¹⁶⁵ ARF recommended disbanding state security agencies that have not been created pursuant an act of the Parliament.¹⁶⁶ JS24 recommended reforming Uganda's intelligence agencies to ensure they are subject to independent oversight mechanisms and guarantee transparency of their mandate and operations.¹⁶⁷

75. JS13¹⁶⁸ recommended ensuring that perpetrators of human rights violations, including extra-judicial killings¹⁶⁹ and deaths resulting from repression of protests by police and security officers,¹⁷⁰ are held accountable and that victims are provided with adequate redress. Similar recommendations were made by Article 19 on alleged cases¹⁷¹ of attacks on journalists.¹⁷²

76. HRW¹⁷³ and JS5¹⁷⁴ urged Uganda to prohibit the police force from abusing LGBTI persons. JS3 made similar recommendations, and further recommended strengthening judicial capacity to guarantee every person, and particularly LGBTI people, access to

justice.¹⁷⁵ JS23¹⁷⁶ and ARF¹⁷⁷ recommended establishing state-funded legal aid to increase access to justice.

77. JS4 noted that Uganda criminalizes and stigmatizes sex work, leading to grave human rights violations against sex workers,¹⁷⁸ such as the police's violence that amounts to torture.¹⁷⁹ Thus, JS4 urged investigating police practices and violence against sex workers, instituting training on the legal and human rights of sex workers, and implementing mechanisms to redress violations.¹⁸⁰

78. HRW¹⁸¹ reported incidents where police threaten, beat and extort children who live on the street and urged investigations into all allegations of violence against street children.

79. JS15 recommended Uganda to combat impunity by ensuring prompt, thorough and impartial investigations.¹⁸²

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

80. JS11 urged Uganda to revise the birth registration procedure to ensure universal registration, especially for children born out of wedlock or outside the country, and to increase awareness on the importance of birth registration.¹⁸³ JS18¹⁸⁴ and JS29¹⁸⁵ made similar recommendations.

81. JS3 recommended implementing education campaigns to encourage families, public agents and the community in general to reflect on the general prejudices in LGBTI issues.¹⁸⁶

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

82. Alliance Defending Freedom (ADF) International,¹⁸⁷ Jubilee Campaign (JC)¹⁸⁸ and European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ)¹⁸⁹ highlighted reports that Christians, especially converts from Islam, have been attacked and even killed. They urged Uganda to protect Christians from violence through enforcement of religious freedom laws, police protection, prosecution of perpetrators.

83. Article 19 reported that harassment, intimidation and violence directed against journalists have increased over the last three years,¹⁹⁰ and that police are responsible for most of these violations.¹⁹¹ JS13¹⁹² and JS14¹⁹³ made similar observations. JS20 urged Uganda to prosecute violations against journalists and to train law enforcement officers on freedom of expression.¹⁹⁴ Article 19,¹⁹⁵ HRW¹⁹⁶, JS13,¹⁹⁷ JS14¹⁹⁸, JS1¹⁹⁹, JS22²⁰⁰ and JS18²⁰¹ made similar recommendations.

84. JS14 reported that peaceful demonstrations have been violently suppressed by authorities, and protesters have been routinely arrested.²⁰² JS1 stated that freedoms of association and assembly have come under attack during the reporting period.²⁰³ JS22 stated that despite media pluralism in the country, opposition groups, civil society organisations and government critics are given restrictive and selective access to the media.²⁰⁴ JS14 recommended adopting the best practices prescribed by the UN Special Rapporteur on Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association, and training security personnel on dealing with public assemblies in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.²⁰⁵

85. JS13 noted that the period leading up to the 2016 elections was marred by violent clashes,²⁰⁶ harassment of and violence against opposition activists.²⁰⁷ JS13 recommended passing electoral reforms especially relating to the appointment process of the Electoral Commission,²⁰⁸ and ensuring impartiality and human rights compliance by the security forces in the election process.²⁰⁹

86. AN,²¹⁰ JS25,²¹¹ JS14²¹² and JS13²¹³ reported government shutdown of social media and telecommunications services connected to the 2016 elections and other protests. AN recommended that the State should refrain from blocking Internet and telecommunications services during elections and public assemblies.²¹⁴ JS25²¹⁵ and Article 19²¹⁶ made similar recommendations.

87. AN recommended acting upon the resolution on democracy in the digital era adopted in the 133rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.²¹⁷

88. JS24 recommended that the Government should ensure that its communication surveillance laws, policies and practices adhere to international human rights law and standards, and that all interception activities are subject to prior judicial authorisation.²¹⁸ JS1 recommended revising regulations in communication and stopping targeted surveillance; put in place measures that bridge the rural-urban as well as the gender divide by making Internet accessible to women, children and the rural populace.²¹⁹ JS20 made similar recommendations.²²⁰

89. Article 19²²¹ and JS17²²² noted that the categories of information which public bodies can refuse access to are numerous and ambiguous, and JS17 recommended amending the Access to Information Act to provide a clear definition of the scope of information exempted from public access.²²³

90. JS12 recommended Uganda to review its laws to allow persons with disabilities to participate in political life, including through elections.²²⁴

91. HRNJ recommended a safe and inclusive space for youth to participate in decision making at local, national and international levels.²²⁵

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

92. PLA stated that 85 percent of working population of Uganda are employed in the informal sector which is characterized with low pay, exploitation, poor working conditions, lack of employment contracts and social protection.²²⁶ Youth unemployment stood at 64 percent of the unemployed population in 2012.²²⁷ PLA recommended that the Government commit to the revision of the minimum wage to ensure protection of workers and afford them decent lives.²²⁸ JS18 made a similar recommendation.²²⁹

93. ICJ reflected that Uganda's criminalization of same-sex sexual conducts violated LGBTI persons' right to work,²³⁰ and urged Uganda to improve LGBTI persons' access to employment, enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, and ability to redress inequality in employment.²³¹

94. JS12 recommended a comprehensive review of Ugandan labour law, with the aim of improving employment for persons with disabilities.²³²

95. JS18 proposed implementing economic empowerment programmes for women and increasing women's participation in the labour market.²³³

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

96. JS29 indicated that 24% of children live in extreme poverty,²³⁴ and that the low budget for child-related issues remains one of the biggest barriers to realising children's rights.²³⁵ JS19 recommended increasing the coverage of social protection for vulnerable women and girls, and child heads of households.²³⁶ JS29 recommended increasing budgetary allocation to child protection services, and ensuring complaint mechanisms accessible to girls and boys, including children with disabilities.²³⁷

97. JS27 noted that majority of teachers and students attend school without a day meal,²³⁸ and urged Uganda to pass the Food and Nutrition Bill of 2008,²³⁹ and to implement compulsory school feeding programs.²⁴⁰

98. JS7²⁴¹ and JS27²⁴² noted that Uganda is a member State to the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa and called on the Government to honour its commitments under the Maputo Declaration and thereby gradually increase its national budget for agriculture and rural development to 10 per cent by 2020. JS27 recommended Uganda to invest in climate-smart agriculture through integrated water, forest, land and other natural resources conservation measure.²⁴³

99. JS6 recommended establishing a land fund, reducing poverty levels, and implementing proper eviction procedures, all to ensure land tenure security.²⁴⁴ JS7 made similar recommendations.²⁴⁵

8. Right to health

100. JS9 urged the Government to progressively allocate 15% funds annually to the health sector to meet the Abuja Declaration.²⁴⁶ ISER,²⁴⁷ JS8,²⁴⁸ JS18,²⁴⁹ JS32²⁵⁰ and JS28²⁵¹ made similar recommendations.

101. Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU) stated that maternal mortality is the leading cause of death among women of childbearing age in Uganda. During the first UPR, the Government accepted recommendations to continue to work towards reducing the high maternal mortality.²⁵² ADF International made a similar observation,²⁵³ and recommended improving the health care system infrastructure, and devoting more resources to maternal health.²⁵⁴ JS28 made similar observations²⁵⁵ and recommendations,²⁵⁶ as well as JS29.²⁵⁷ JS9 agreed, especially in the context of unsafe abortion.²⁵⁸

102. JS19 stated that reproductive health is still the single most urgent health issue confronting women of child-bearing age.²⁵⁹ JS7²⁶⁰ and JS32²⁶¹ called upon the Government to fulfil their commitment to enhance access to reproductive health services by increasing the health budget to reach 15 percent, by 2019, in line with the Abuja Declaration. JS8 recommended Uganda to ensure universal access to family planning services.²⁶² Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW) recommended advancing the quality of health services.²⁶³

103. RHU recommended removing legislative barriers that prohibit young people from accessing reproductive health services, especially family planning, and intensify efforts towards making maternal health services more accessible.²⁶⁴

104. JS16 stated that the association of unsafe abortion with high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity is linked to the failure by the State to provide health services.²⁶⁵ JS32 noted that the incidence of unsafe abortions is increasing, accounting for over 1500 deaths among girls and women per year.²⁶⁶ JS8 urged Uganda to enforce safe legal access to abortion,²⁶⁷ including removing legislative barriers that prohibit family planning.²⁶⁸ JS9 made a similar recommendation for decriminalizing abortion.²⁶⁹ JS16²⁷⁰ and JS28²⁷¹ recommended expanding the circumstances under which safe abortion is legally sought, to include cases of sexual assault, rape and incest. ADF International recommended focussing on measures to reduce recourse to abortion.²⁷²

105. EGPAF recommended Uganda to repeal or amend the criminalisation of HIV transmission,²⁷³ to implement early treatment and testing for children living with HIV,²⁷⁴ and to increase girls' attendance of secondary schools.²⁷⁵ JS8,²⁷⁶ JS9²⁷⁷ and JS28²⁷⁸ also recommended de-criminalising the transmission of HIV.

106. JS9²⁷⁹ and HRNJ²⁸⁰ stated that implementation of national adolescent focused health policies has yet to be realised, resulting in a rise in maternal mortality and higher

HIV/AIDS rates among adolescents. JS28 recommended implementing concrete policies on sexual and reproductive health, and making information and services available to the public.²⁸¹ JS8,²⁸² JS9²⁸³ and HRNJ²⁸⁴ made similar recommendations focusing on adolescents and youth. EGPAF similarly agreed in order to eliminate mother-to-child HIV transmission.²⁸⁵

107. JS9 stated that health laws and policies in Uganda do not recognise the needs of LGBTI persons.²⁸⁶ JS8,²⁸⁷ JS9²⁸⁸ and ICJ²⁸⁹ recommended reviewing health policies to include sexual minorities. JS3 made similar recommendations, focusing on transgender persons.²⁹⁰

9. Right to education

108. JS30²⁹¹ and JS29²⁹² highlighted declining budgetary allocations to the educational sector in real terms, general low quality of public education with some regional disparities, lacking literacy skills among pupils, high rates of teacher absenteeism and high teacher-pupil ratios. JS30 recommended progressively increasing financial investment in the public education sector.²⁹³ JS18²⁹⁴, JS26²⁹⁵ and ISER²⁹⁶ recommended allocating 20% of the national budget to education.

109. JS29 recommended scaling up basic education support to vulnerable groups, investing in training, recruiting and retaining more teachers in disadvantaged areas, building infrastructure, and supporting poor households to address risk factors that render children vulnerable to child labour.²⁹⁷ JS18²⁹⁸ and ISER²⁹⁹ made similar recommendations.

110. JS25 noted that illiteracy is still a widespread problem in Uganda, especially affecting women,³⁰⁰ and recommended promoting traditional literacy with ICT components in schools and educational centres.³⁰¹ JS25 recommended promoting measures to advance women's and girls' participation in the society.³⁰²

111. JS3 noted that transgender persons have been victims of bullying in school, and several have been dismissed from school because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.³⁰³ JS3 recommended providing training to teachers and school management committees on how to not discriminate against students identifying as transgender.³⁰⁴

112. HRNJ recommended Uganda to increase funding for youth vocational training to create skills development and job opportunities,³⁰⁵ especially in agriculture.³⁰⁶ JS18 made similar recommendations.³⁰⁷

113. CCFU noted that there is no instructional material or personnel trained in minority groups' languages in schools,³⁰⁸ and recommended taking affirmative action in this regard.³⁰⁹

114. JS29 also noted rampant use of corporal punishment in schools³¹⁰ and Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) recommended Uganda to prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings.³¹¹

115. ISER proposed law and accountability practices that should regulate private education providers.³¹² JS18 made similar recommendations.³¹³

10. Cultural rights

116. CCFU recommended that the Government domesticate and operationalize the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.³¹⁴

117. CCFU recommended implementing the Human Rights National Action Plan to support the mainstreaming of cultural rights promotion.³¹⁵ CCFU recommended supporting

the Uganda National Culture Centre in establishing necessary infrastructure in various parts of Uganda.³¹⁶

11. Persons with disabilities

118. JS10 urged Uganda to promote affirmative action for children with disabilities, to recruit special needs teachers and physiotherapists, and to improve the lives of persons with mental disabilities.³¹⁷

119. JS12 noted that hardly any measures are put in place to prioritize fund allocations to persons with disabilities, and recommended increasing allocations to address disabilities issues.³¹⁸

120. JS9 recommended Uganda to ensure access to health information to people with disabilities.³¹⁹ JS18 made similar recommendations.³²⁰

121. JS12 recommended Uganda to enact legislation that ensure persons with disabilities access to information and recognize Ugandan Sign Language.³²¹ Also, JS12 recommended Uganda to guarantee PWDs access to public facilities, and provide legal support.³²²

122. UTSS applauded Uganda for accepting a recommendation in the previous UPR on Albinos' rights³²³ and recommended that the Government make an amendment to the Persons with Disabilities Act 2006 to include persons with albinism;³²⁴ publish data about attacks and other incidents involving Ugandans with albinism;³²⁵ consider the suggestion of the UN Independent Expert on albinism and create a task force on albinism;³²⁶ and a special parliamentary representative for people with albinism.³²⁷

12. Minorities and indigenous peoples

123. CCFU reported that negative attitudes and marginalisation continue to affect indigenous minorities and their right to express their culture.³²⁸ CCFU recommended promoting cultural rights and resources of indigenous minorities at the national level, and providing spaces at regional and national events.³²⁹

124. CC suggested Uganda to recognize the Batwa people as customary owners of the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, to compensate them for their eviction in 1992,³³⁰ and to implement the process of free, prior and informed consent before any more land development projects affect the Batwa or Karamojong peoples.³³¹ ISER made similar recommendations.³³²

125. JS33 urged Uganda to address landlessness, marginalization and discrimination facing indigenous peoples,³³³ to pay compensation³³⁴ and to adopt policies, such as the National Land Policy 2013.³³⁵

126. CC suggested to ensure that Batwa people have access to education³³⁶ and healthcare.³³⁷ JS18 recommended adopting affirmative action programs to accelerate equal opportunities for Batwa people.³³⁸

13. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

127. HRW urged for Uganda to halt any forcible returns of refugees or asylum seekers to any country, and to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers can access fair procedures to determine their refugee status.³³⁹ JS10 recommended Uganda to speed up asylum status determination process and to monitor access to basic services.³⁴⁰

128. JS8 reported that provision of health services in refugee camps has been inadequate³⁴¹ and recommended prioritising reproductive health services for refugees.³⁴² JS10 recommended ensuring that all refugees attain access to health.³⁴³

129. JS18 suggested Uganda to consider providing programs that guarantee higher education to refugee students.³⁴⁴ JS10 urged Uganda to guarantee refugee children access to education, especially higher education and vocation learning.³⁴⁵

130. JS10 recommended protecting refugee children from scam adoptions,³⁴⁶ establishing separate holding centres and family courts,³⁴⁷ and placing special protection for unaccompanied minors.³⁴⁸

14. Internally displaced persons

131. JS21 noted that thousands of young women were abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army and were sexually abused:³⁴⁹ they and their children now face stigma and reintegration problems.³⁵⁰ JS18³⁵¹ and JS21³⁵² urged Uganda to implement a comprehensive and gender sensitive reparations program.³⁵³

132. JS21 also urged Uganda to take measures to eliminate discrimination against formerly abducted girls and their children born of conflict-related sexual violence,³⁵⁴ including strengthening social protection,³⁵⁵ investigating all cases of discrimination and offering appropriate remedies.³⁵⁶ JS18 made similar recommendations.³⁵⁷

15. Right to development and environmental issues

133. JS25 argued that the relatively high levels of corruption in Uganda have been a barrier to development and good governance practices.³⁵⁸

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AN	Access Now, New York (United States of America);
ADF International	Alliance Defending Freedom International, Geneva (Switzerland);
ARF	Ashah Razyn Foundation, Kampala (Uganda);
Article 19	Article 19, London (United Kingdom);
CCFU	The Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda, Kampala (Uganda);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge MA, (United States of America);
DSW	Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevoelkerung, Kampala (Uganda);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
EGPAF	Elisabeth Glazer Paediatric AIDS Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
FIAN	Fian International, Geneva (Switzerland);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
HRNJ	HRNJ- MEDIA CLUSTER, Kampala (Uganda);
HRW	Human Rights Watch; Geneva (Switzerland);
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
ISER	Initiative for Social Economic Rights, Kampala (Uganda);
JC	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax VA, (United States of America);
PLA	Platform for Labour Action, Kampala (Uganda);
RHU	Reproductive health Uganda, Kampala (Uganda);
UCRNN	Uganda Child Rights NGO Network, Kampala (Uganda);
UTSS	Under the Same Sun, Surrey (Canada);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: ; Article 19, Panos Eastern Africa (PANOS); Center for Media Research and Engagement (C4MRE); Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET); Uganda Parliamentary Press Association (UPPA), Digital Empowerment Initiative for Eastern Africa; UNWANTED WITNESS UGANDA; Water and Environment Media Network Uganda (WEMNET-U), and Uganda Media Women Association (UMWA);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Foundation People for Peace and Defense of Human Rights (Foundation PPDR), Hope for Refugees in Actions (HRA), United Association for Peace and Development (UAPD), Young African Refugees for Integral Development (YARID), Darfurian Refugee Community plus Nuba Mountain and Blue Nile, Congolese Refugee Community in Uganda (CRC), Rwandan Refugee Community in Uganda, Refugee Development Vision (RDV), and South Sudan Refugee Community in Uganda;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Transgender Equality Uganda (TEU) and the Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: WONETHA, Crested Crane Lighters, Walter Leitner International Human Rights Clinic, New York (United States of America);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF); Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP); Ice Breakers Uganda; Trans Gender Equality Uganda (TEU); National LGBTI Security Committee; Defenders Protection Initiative (DPI); Spectrum Initiatives Uganda; Refugee

- Law Project (RLP); The Consortium on Monitoring Violations Based on Sex Determination, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation; Kampala (Uganda);
- JS6 Joint submission 6 submitted by: Centre for Economic Social Cultural Rights in Africa (CESCRA) 3. Habitat for Humanity Uganda 4. Foundation for Rural Housing 5. Uganda Co-operative Alliance (UCA) 6. Uganda Housing Co-operative Union (UHOCU) 7. Wellspring – Uganda 8. ACTogether Uganda 9. Uganda Road Sector Support Initiative 10. Polysack Housing Cooperative 11. Centre for Creativity and Capacity Development 12. Uganda Environmental Education Foundation;
- JS7 Joint submission 7 submitted by : Uganda Cooperative Alliance (UCA), Uganda Housing Cooperative Union (UHOCU), Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), Uganda Central Co-operative Financial Services LTD (UCCFS), Action For Development (ACFODE), National Association of Women Organisation in Uganda (NAWOU), Shelter and Settlements Alternatives: Ugandan Human Settlements Network (SSA:UHSNET), Uganda Crane Creameries Cooperative Union (UCCCU), West Acholi Cooperative Union (WACU), Okoro Coffee Growers' Cooperative Union Ltd (OCGCU), Teso Tropical Fruit Cooperative Union Ltd (TEFCU) and We Effect;
- JS8 Joint submission 8 submitted by: Action Group for Health, Human rights and HIV/AIDS (AGHA); Asha Rayzan Foundation (ARF); Center for Health, Human rights and Development (CEHURD); Coalition for Health Promotion and Social Development (HEPS-U); Family life Education program, Busoga Diocese; Heart sounds Uganda; Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU); Human Rights awareness and promotion forum (HRAPF); Human rights network Uganda (HURINET); Initiative for Social and Economic rights (ISER); Inspire Health Uganda; International Community of Women living with HIV/AIDS eastern Africa (ICWEA); National Union of disabled persons of Uganda (NUDIPU); Pan African Network of People With Psycho Social Disabilities; TRIUMPH UGANDA -Mental health support and recovery program; Uganda Islamic Aids Network (UIANET); Uganda National Health Consumer's Organization (UNHCO); Uganda National Network of Aids Service Organizations (UNASO); Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET); Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum (UYAHF); Uganda Youth Alliance for Family Planning and Adolescent Health (UYAFPAH); White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood Uganda (WRA-U); Youth plus policy Network;
- JS9 Joint submission 9 submitted by: Action Group for Health, Human rights and HIV/AIDS (AGHA); Anti-corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU); Asha Rayzan Foundation (ARF); Bridge Builders Uganda: Center for Health, Human rights and Development (CEHURD); Coalition for Health Promotion and Social Development (HEPS- U); Family life Education program, Busoga Diocese (FLEP); Heart sounds Uganda; Human Rights awareness and promotion forum (HRAPF); Human rights network Uganda (HURINET); Initiative for Social and Economic rights (ISER); Inspire Health Uganda; International Community of Women living with HIV/AIDS eastern Africa (ICWEA); National Union of disabled persons of Uganda (NUDIPU); National community of women living with HIV/AIDS (NACWOLA); OLYAKI Nutrition

- Health and Life style support Uganda; Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU); Save for Health Uganda; Transform Uganda; Uganda Islamic Aids Network (UIANET); Uganda National Health Consumer's Organization (UNHCO); Uganda National Network of Aids Service Organizations (UNASO); Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET); Uganda Youth and Adolescents Health Forum (UYAHF); Uganda Youth Alliance for Family Planning and Adolescent Health (UYAFPAH); United Citizens Child Support Organization - Uganda (UCCSOU); Vijana Na Children Foundation Uganda; White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood Uganda (WRA-U); Youth plus policy Network;
- JS10 Joint submission 10 submitted by: Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Action Against Hunger (AAH), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Medical Teams International (MTI), African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse (ANNPCAN), Irene Gleeson Foundation (IGF), Agri-Business Initiative for Community Development Uganda (AICD Uganda), Bethsaida Community Church (BCC), Children of the World Foundation (COWF), Church of Sweden, Isis-Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange (Isis-WICCE), Foundation People for Peace and Defence of Human Rights (Foundation PPDR), Association of Evangelicals in Africa Commission on Relief and Development (ARDC), Adventist Development and Relief Agency- Uganda (ADRA-Uganda), United Association for Peace and Development (UAPD), Urban Refugee Rights Program (URRP), Christian Counselling Fellowship (CCF), CARITAS Gulu Diocese, Church of Uganda (COU), Federation of Education NGOs in Uganda (FENU), Plan International in Uganda, Refugee Law Project (RLP), Trans Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Tutapona, Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC), Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), World Vision International (WVI), Madi Cultural Development Association (MACUDA), C.O.W Foundation;
- JS11 Joint submission 11 submitted by: Franciscans International, The Bright Doves of St. Francis The National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), Geneva (Switzerland);
- JS12 Joint submission 12 submitted by: Human Rights Network-Uganda (HURINET-U) National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU) Mental Health Uganda (MHU); National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda (NUWODU); Action for Youth with Disabilities of Uganda (AYDU); Uganda National Association of the Deaf (UNAD); Uganda National Action on Physical Disabilities (UNAPD); Action on Disability and Development (ADD); National Association of the Deafblind in Uganda (NADBU); Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA);
- JS13 Joint submission 13 submitted by: Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Kampala (Uganda) and African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Kampala (Uganda), Human Rights and Peace Centre (HURIPEC); Community Affairs Network Uganda (COMMANET Uganda); Human Rights and Democracy Link Africa (RIDE Africa); National Foundation for Democracy and Human Rights in Uganda (NAFODU); Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF); East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP); Mission After

- Custody (MAC); Centre for Constitutional Governance (CCG); Northern Uganda Anti-Corruption Coalition (NUACC); Corruption Brakes Crusade (COBRA) – Lira;
- JS14 Joint submission 14 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa); Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Kampala (Uganda) ;
- JS15 Joint submission 15 submitted by: Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum, Uganda Chapter Four, Kampala (Uganda);
- JS16 Joint submission 16 submitted by: Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD) (in consultative status with ECOSOC); Akahatá – Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidades y Géneros; Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL); Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (CREA - India); Federation for Women and Family Planning (Poland) (in consultative status with ECOSOC); and Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR);
- JS17 Joint submission 17 submitted by: Coalition for Freedom of Information in Uganda: Anti-corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU); The Uganda Association of Women lawyers (FIDA-Uganda); Panos Eastern Africa; National Union of Disabled Persons in Uganda (NUDIPU); Uganda Media Development Foundation (UMDF); Human Rights Network for Journalists (HRNJ); Human Rights Network-Uganda (HURINET-U);
- JS18 Joint submission 18 submitted by: Human Rights Network-Uganda (HURINET-U); Initiative for Social and Economic Rights (ISER); Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI); Human Rights Centre (HRC); Centre For Conflict Resolution; RICE- WN ARUA; Uganda Law Society (ULS); Uganda Children Center (UCC); NEMACY-Uganda; Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET); BUGNET; NGO-FORUM; Center for Constitutional Governance (CCG); Rwenzori Human Rights Forum; HRNJ-UGANDA; ISIS-WICCE; COU- TEDDO; Uganda Prisoners’ Aid Foundation (UPAF); Rule of Law; COMMANET-LIRA; Uganda Debt Network (UDN); African Centre for Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV); RACOBAAO-Lyantonde; HEPS UGANDA; Moyo District Ngo Forum; Human Rights Centre-Uganda; NUDIPU; UNASO; WORLD VISION UGANDA; CRIP IGANGA; TEKWIP; CCFU; SEATINI; REFUGEE LAW PROJECT; LWF; KALI –KASESE; DEFORA KYENJOJO; CEHURD KAMPALA; RIDE –AFRICA; CARITAS GULU; CSBAG; BAHAI FAITH; CESCRA; COUPSTA; Northern Uganda Anti-Corruption Coalition; Platform For Community Empowerment; Lango Cultural Institution; Transform Uganda; HRAPF; AGHA- UGANDA; MENARLIP- MOROTO; FOUNDATION PPDR; WORUDET- LAMWO; HURIFO – GULU; Concern For The Girl Child; Namutumba District Ngo Forum; Cobra; National Foundation For Democracy And Human Rights;
- JS19 Joint submission 19 submitted by: Women Rights Cluster convened by Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET); Women Democracy Network Uganda (WDN-U); Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET); Agency for Cooperation and Research Development (ACORD); Raising Voices; Family Support Uganda (FSU); Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change Uganda. (PFCC); North Parliamentary Forum (GNPF); Slum Aid Project (SAP); Human Rights Network-Uganda;

- JS20 Joint submission 20 submitted by: Human Rights Network for Journalists-Uganda; Southern Buganda Journalists Association; Rwenzori Media Association; Human Rights Network Uganda;
- JS21 Joint submission 21 submitted by: International Center for Transitional Justice, The Women's Advocacy Network, Watye Ki Gen; Kampala (Uganda);
- JS22 Joint submission 22 submitted by: National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders Uganda (NCHRD-U), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Centre Uganda (HRCU), Uganda Law Society (ULS), Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), Avocats Sans Frontieres (ASF), Defenders Protection Initiative (DPI), Uganda NGO Forum, Human Rights Network Uganda (HURINET-U), Human Rights Network for Journalists (HRNJ-U);
- JS23 Joint submission 23 submitted by: The Advocates for Human Rights; The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty; The Foundation for Human Rights Initiative; Parliamentarians for Global Action
- JS24 Joint submission 24 submitted by: Unwanted Witness Uganda, the Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa, the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and Privacy International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS25 Joint submission 25 submitted by: Women of Uganda Network, Kampala (Uganda); Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa, Kampala (Uganda); Association for Progressive Communications, Melville (South Africa);
- JS26 Joint submission 26 submitted by: 1. Action Aid 2. Action Group For Health, Human Rights And HIV/AIDS (AGHA) 3. Africa Palliative Care Association (APCA) 4. African Network For The Prevention And Protection Against Child Abuse And Neglect Uganda 5. Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) 6. Bridge Builders Uganda 7. Centre For Children's Rights (CCR) 8. Centre For Economic, Social And Cultural Rights Africa (CESCRA) 9. Centre For Health, Human Rights And Development (CEHURD) 10. Coalition Of Pastoral Civil Society Organisations (COPASCO) 11. Coalition Of Uganda Private Teachers Association (COUPSTA) 12. Community Development Resource Network (DNR) 13. Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda (CCFU) 14. Forum For Education NGOs In Uganda (FENU) 15. Hospice Africa Uganda 16. Human Rights And Democracy Link Africa (RIDE-AFRICA) 17. Human Rights Network Uganda (HURINET-U) 18. Hunger Fighters Uganda 19. Initiative For Better Health (IBH – Uganda) 20. Initiative For Social Economic Rights (ISER) 21. Joy For Children Uganda 22. Kabarole Research Resource Centre (KRC) 23. MIFUMI 24. Minority Rights Group International 25. Mukono Education Volunteers 26. Palliative Care Association Uganda (PCAU) 27. Platform For Labour Action (PLA) 28. Save For Health 29. Shelter And Settlements Alternative Uganda Human Settlements (SSA:UHSNET) 30. Southern And Eastern African Trade, Information And Negotiations Institute (SEATINI) 31. Uganda Association Of Women Lawyers (FIDA Uganda) 32. Uganda Change Agent Association (UCAA) 33. Uganda Debt Network 34. Uganda Joint Christian Council 35. Uganda Land Alliance (ULA) 36. Uganda National Health Consumers' Organisation 37.

- Uganda Network Of AIDS Service Organisations (UNASO) 38.
 Uganda Network On Law, Ethics And HIV/AIDS (UGANET) 39.
 UWEZO 40. Voluntary Action For Development 41. Women And
 Girl Child Development Association;
- JS27 Joint submission 27 submitted by: Right to Food Cluster in
 Uganda Under CSO National Stakeholders' Forum for the UPR,
 Hunger Fighters Uganda; Kampala (Uganda);
- JS28 Joint submission 28 submitted by: Center for Reproductive Rights,
 Nairobi (Kenya); and Center for Health, Human Rights and
 Development, Kampala (Uganda);
- JS29 Joint submission 29 submitted by: Uganda Children's Centre
 (UCC); World Vision Uganda; Youth Aid Uganda (YAU)
 Concern for the Girl Child (CGC); Rural Action Community
 Based Organization (RACOBABO); Joy for Children- Uganda
 (JFC-Uganda); Defence for Children International (DCI); Human
 Rights Network-Uganda (HURINET-U);
- JS30 Joint submission 30 submitted by: COUPSTA Coalition of
 Uganda Private School Teachers Association; ISER Initiative for
 Social & Economic Rights; HURINET-U Human Rights Network
 Uganda; FENU Forum for Education NGOs in Uganda;
 TWaweza/ UWEZO, BRIDGE BUILDERS; WEGCDA
 Women and Girl Child Development Association; PENAM;
- JS31 Joint submission 31 submitted by: Palliative Care and Human
 Rights in Uganda, Kampala (Uganda);
- JS32 Joint submission 32 submitted by Sexual Rights Initiatives,
 Stichting Rutgers; Ottawa (Canada);
- JS33 Joint submission 33 submitted by: Minority Rights Group
 International: 1. African International Christian Ministries
 (AICM) 2. The ELIANA R's & JAMP Banyabindi Foundation
 (ERJBF) 3. The Basongora Group for Justice and Human Rights
 (BGJHR) 4. The Batwa Development Program (BDP) 5. The
 Benet Lobby Group (BLG) 6. The Coalition of Pastoralist Civil
 Society Organisations (COPACSO) 7. The Community
 Development Resource Network (CDRN) 8. The Minority Rights
 Group International (MRG) 9. The Mount Elgon Benet Indigenous
 Ogiek Group (MEBIO) 10. The United Organisation for Batwa
 Development in Uganda (UOBDU) 7. The Community
 Development Resource Network (CDRN); London (United
 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

National human rights institution(s):

*UHRC Uganda Human Rights Commission; Kampala (Uganda).

- ² Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 4.
³ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 3.
⁴ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 3.
⁵ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 5.
⁶ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 3.
⁷ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 2.
⁸ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 4.
⁹ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 4.
¹⁰ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 3.
¹¹ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 5.
¹² Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 5.
¹³ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 6.
¹⁴ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 6.
¹⁵ Uganda Human Rights Commission, page 4.
¹⁶ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

¹⁷ JS18, p. 5.

¹⁸ HRW, page 3.

¹⁹ JS13, para. 12.1.

²⁰ JS23, para. 18.

²¹ JS26, page 3.

²² JS7, page 3.

²³ HRW, page 3.

²⁴ JS13, para. 18.4.

²⁵ JS18, p. 6.

²⁶ JS12, p. 4 and 10.

²⁷ JS21, para. 16(v).

²⁸ JS13, para. 33.6.

²⁹ HRW, page 3.

³⁰ JS29, p. 9.

³¹ JS18, p. 11.

³² UCRNN, page 3.

³³ JS22, page 11.

³⁴ CS, section VI(1).

³⁵ CS, section VI(9).

³⁶ JS9, para. 5.

³⁷ JS9, para. 7-8.

³⁸ JS18, p. 8.

³⁹ ISER, para. 28.

⁴⁰ JS8, para. 38.

⁴¹ JS28, section III.B(vii).

⁴² A/HRC/19/16, recommendation 111.52 (Chile).

⁴³ JS7, page 16.

⁴⁴ JS32, page 10.

⁴⁵ UCRNN, page 4.

⁴⁶ JS29, p. 9.

- 47 JS18, p. 11.
48 Access Now, para. 6 and 13-15.
49 Article 19, para. 19(vii).
50 Article 19, para. 19(iv).
51 Access Now, para. 13.
52 JS1, Page 5.
53 JS18, p. 7.
54 JS20, p. 9, para. 1-3.
55 HRW, page 4.
56 JS14, para. 5.1.
57 JS24, para. 64.
58 ARF, page 5.
59 JS13, para. 25.1 and 25.4.
60 JS25, section 6(vi).
61 JS25, section 6(vii).
62 JS12, p. 10.
63 JS9, para. 12-14.
64 JS18, p. 7.
65 JS18, p. 7.
66 JS7, page 14.
67 CS, section VI(2).
68 JS18, p. 6.
69 JS25, section 6(v).
70 UCRNN, page 3.
71 JS13, para. 37.2.
72 JS24, para 64.
73 PLA, page 4.
74 JS26, page 8.
75 JS26, page 4.
76 JS7, page 9.
77 JS6, p. 7-9
78 JS26, page 5.
79 JS31, para. 10.
80 JS26, page 8.
81 ISER, para. 19.
82 JS27, para. 19.
83 CCFU, para. 16.
84 Access Now, para. 18(e).
85 JS29, p. 9.
86 Access Now, para. 18(e).
87 JS14, para. 6.6.
88 JS13, para. 25.5.
89 JS20, p. 9, para. 6.
90 CS, section VI(10).
91 JS18, page 7.
92 JS22, Page 6.
93 JS1, page 5.
94 JS1, pages 5 and 6.
95 JS15, page 4.
96 JS19, page 8.
97 JS8, para. 35.
98 JS7, page 13.
99 JS32, pages 3 and 4, and A/HRC/19/16, recommendation 111.4 (Poland).
100 JS19, page 8.
101 JS19, page 3.
102 JS25, section 2.2.

- 103 JS11, para. 25.
104 JS19, page 8.
105 JS7, page 14.
106 JS25, section 1.
107 JS25, section 6(ii).
108 JS5, para. 12.
109 ICJ, para. 3.
110 JS3, para. 6.
111 HRW, page 6.
112 ICJ, I.
113 JS3, para 8-10 and 24.
114 JS5, section IIA(a).
115 HRW, page 6.
116 JS5, section IIA(c) and IIB(a)-(b).
117 JS5, section IIB(b) and (e).
118 JS9, para. 18.
119 JS5, para. 13.
120 JS5, section IIA(a).
121 JS3, para. 25.
122 EGPAF, para. 16.
123 EGPAF, para. 16-20 .
124 UTSS, page 2.
125 JS23, para. 18.
126 JS18, p. 5.
127 JS23, para. 10.
128 JS23, para. 18.
129 JS13, para. 9.
130 JS13, para. 12.2.
131 JS23, para. 6.
132 JS23, para. 18.
133 JS13, para. 11.
134 JC, section C and section D (4).
135 JS18, p. 5.
136 ARF, page 3.
137 ARF, page 5.
138 JS13, paras. 14 and 16.
139 JS13, para. 18.1.
140 JS13, para. 18.2.
141 JS13, para. 18.3.
142 HRW, page 2.
143 JS18, p. 6.
144 HRW, page 2.
145 JS19, Page 8.
146 JS11, para. 8.
147 JS16, page 6.
148 JS16, page 9.
149 JS7, page 15.
150 UCRNN, page 6.
151 JS29, p. 7.
152 UCRNN, page 7.
153 PLA, page 6.
154 FIAN, p. 3.
155 JS11, para. 13.
156 JS23, para. 15.
157 JS23, para. 18 .
158 JS13, para. 28.

- 159 JS13, para. 33.3.
160 JS13, para. 29.
161 JS13, para. 33.5.
162 JS18, p. 5.
163 UCRNN, page 4.
164 UCRNN, page 4.
165 JS22, page 3. See recs 111.76 (Slovakia) and 111.84 (France) in A/HRC/19/16.
166 ARF, page 5.
167 JS24, para 64.
168 JS13, para. 25.6.
169 JS13, para. 12.3.
170 JS13, para. 10.2-10.3.
171 Article 19, para. 5.
172 Article 19, para. 19(ii).
173 HRW, page 6.
174 JS5, section IIB(c).
175 JS3, para. 13-14 and 16-18.
176 JS23, para. 18.
177 ARF, page 5.
178 JS4, para 6.
179 JS4, para 11.
180 JS4, para 34-36.
181 HRW, page 6.
182 JS15, page3.
183 JS11, para. 17.
184 JS18, p. 11.
185 JS29, p. 9.
186 JS3, para. 37.
187 ADF International, para. 27-28 and 31.
188 JC, section A (7-11) and section D (1) .
189 ECLJ, para. 2-7 .
190 Article 19, para. 4.
191 Article 19, para. 5.
192 JS13, para. 19.
193 JS14, para. 2.1-2.4 and para. 3.4-3-12.
194 JS20. p. 9, para. 4-5.
195 Article 19, para. 19(i) and (iii).
196 HRW, pages 2 and 4.
197 JS13, para. 25.1.
198 JS14, para. 6.1-6.2.
199 JS1, Page 5.
200 JS22, page 11.
201 JS18, p. 7.
202 JS14, para. 4.1.
203 JS1, pages 5 and 6.
204 JS22, page 5.
205 JS14, para. 6.3.
206 JS13, para. 42.
207 JS13, para. 41.
208 JS13, para. 43.2.
209 JS13, para. 43.3.
210 Access Now, para. 8-10.
211 JS25, section 5.
212 JS14, para. 3.3.
213 JS13, para. 21.
214 Access Now, para. 18(c).

- 215 JS25, section 6(vii).
216 Article 19, para. 19(v-vi).
217 Access Now, para. 18(a).
218 JS24, para. 64.
219 JS1, Page 10.
220 JS20, p. 10, para. 7-9
221 Article 19, para. 18.
222 JS17, section 2.3.
223 JS17, section 3.2(a).
224 JS12, p. 12-13.
225 HRNJ, section 3.0, para. 9.
226 PLA, page 2.
227 PLA, page 4.
228 PLA, page 5.
229 JS18, p 10.
230 ICJ, para. 13.
231 ICJ, IV-V.
232 JS12, p. 7.
233 JS18, p. 13.
234 JS29, p. 2.
235 JS29, p. 3.
236 JS19, page 5.
237 JS29, p. 9.
238 JS27, para. 11.
239 JS27, para. 12.
240 JS27, para. 13.
241 JS7, pages 7 and 8.
242 JS27, para. 14.
243 JS27, para. 23.
244 JS6, p. 5-6.
245 JS7, page 10.
246 JS9, para. 21.
247 ISER, para. 12.
248 JS8, para. 8.
249 JS18, p. 8.
250 JS32, page 9.
251 JS28, section 3.B(i).
252 RHU, page 2. See recommendations 111.86 (Cuba), 111.90 (Algeria), 111.91 (Turkey), in A/HRC/19/16.
253 ADF International, para. 21.
254 ADF International, para. 31.
255 JS28, para. 4.
256 JS28, section III.B(i).
257 JS29, p. 9.
258 JS9, para. 34.
259 JS19, page 6.
260 JS7, page 17.
261 JS32, page 3.
262 JS8, para. 20.
263 DSW, section 11.
264 RHU, page 8.
265 JS16, page 6.
266 JS32, page 3.
267 JS8, para. 25.
268 JS8, para. 26.
269 JS9, para. 33.

- 270 JS16, page 7.
271 JS28, section III.B(ii).
272 ADF International, para. 18-19.
273 EGPAF, section V(4).
274 EGPAF, section V(2).
275 EGPAF, section V(5).
276 JS8, para. 41.
277 JS9, para. 11.
278 JS28, section III.B(viii).
279 JS9, para. 25-26.
280 HRNJ, section 2.6.
281 JS28, section III.B(vi).
282 JS8, para. 14.
283 JS9, para. 27.
284 HRNJ, section 2.6 and section 3.0 para. 6-7.
285 EGPAF, section V(1).
286 JS9, para. 18.
287 JS8, para. 30.
288 JS9, para. 18.
289 ICJ, VI-VII.
290 JS3, para. 25-29.
291 JS30, para. 7, 10-11, and 13-14.
292 JS29, pp. 5-6.
293 JS30, para. 9.
294 JS18, p. 9.
295 JS26, page 6.
296 ISER, para. 9.
297 JS29, p. 9.
298 JS18, p. 11.
299 ISER, para. 25.
300 JS25, section 5.1.
301 JS25, section 6(x).
302 JS25, section 6(ix).
303 JS3, para. 31.
304 JS3, para. 37.
305 HRNJ, section 2.2-2.4.
306 HRNJ, section 3.0 para. 1-5.
307 JS18, p. 12.
308 CCFU, para. 12.
309 CCFU, para. 13.
310 JS29, p. 7.
311 GIEACPC, para 1.3.
312 ISER, para. 16.
313 JS18, p. 9.
314 CCFU, para. 4.
315 CCFU, para. 10.
316 CCFU, para. 29.
317 JS10, section 5.
318 JS12, p. 3.
319 JS9, para. 16.
320 JS18, p. 14.
321 JS12, p. 9.
322 Ibid.
323 UTSS, page 3. See A/HRC/19/16, recommendation 111.35 (Spain), page 16.
324 UTSS, page 6.
325 UTSS, page 5.

- 326 UTSS, page 6.
- 327 UTSS, page 6.
- 328 CCFU, para. 32.
- 329 CCFU, para. 33 .
- 330 CS, section VI(3).
- 331 CS, section VI(8) and (12).
- 332 ISER, para. 23.
- 333 JS33, para. 25.1.
- 334 JS33, para. 25.4.
- 335 JS33, para. 25.7.
- 336 CS, section VI(5).
- 337 CS, section VI(7).
- 338 JS18, p. 15.
- 339 HRW, page 7.
- 340 JS10, section 1.
- 341 JS8, para. 32.
- 342 JS8, para. 34.
- 343 JS10, section 6.
- 344 JS18, p. 15.
- 345 JS10, section 4.
- 346 JS10, section 1.
- 347 JS10, section 2.
- 348 JS10, section 3.
- 349 JS21, para. 2.
- 350 JS21, para. 4.
- 351 JS18, p. 15.
- 352 JS21, para. 14(i-ii).
- 353 JS18, p. 16.
- 354 JS21, para. 16(i).
- 355 JS21, para. 16(ii).
- 356 JS21, para. 16(iii).
- 357 JS18, p. 16.
- 358 JS25, section 2.2.
