



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

UGANDA

First Review Session 12

Review in the Working Group: 11 October 2011
Adoption in the Plenary: 16 March 2012

Uganda's responses to recommendations (as of 07.06.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
110 recs. accepted; 19 rejected; 42 pending	Out of the 42 recs. pending, 19 were accepted, 1 accepted in part (underlined in blue) ¹ , 25 rejected and 2 not responded to ²	No additional information provided	Accepted: 130 Rejected: 44 No clear position: 0 Pending: 2

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/19/16:

111. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below have been examined by Uganda and enjoy the support of Uganda:

[A - 111.1 Integrate international human rights instruments into domestic law \(Chad\);](#)

¹ In total, 6 recommendations were partially accepted but the part accepted and the part not accepted for 5 of them were clearly explained so the 5 recs. were split into two recs., one accepted and one rejected.

² The total number of recommendations is now 176 as five were split.

- A - 111.2. Continue to harmonize its domestic legislations with those international human rights instruments that Uganda is a party (Indonesia);
- A - 111.3. Amend accordingly all laws that are contrary to Uganda's national and international obligations to respect, protect and promote the freedoms of expression and assembly (Sweden);
- A - 111.4. Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including review and formulation of legislation, to modify or eliminate traditional practises and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Poland); 1
- A - 111.5. Take further steps to protect right to assembly in line with their international obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the provisions in the Ugandan constitution (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- A - 111.6. Continue to take measures to ensure an effective compliance with the legislations regarding the most vulnerable groups of the population (Costa Rica);
- A - 111.7. Continue efforts to build and strengthen national human rights and democratic institutions (Nepal);
- A - 111.8. Ensure the independence and adequate capacity of the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (Austria);
- A - 111.9. Introduce human rights education to increase the awareness of people about all sets of human rights (Nepal);
- A - 111.10. Integrate human rights in the school curricula (Chad);
- A - 111.11. Incorporate the World Programme on Human Rights Education and Training, particularly its second step, to its national programmes (Costa Rica);
- A - 111.12. More resources be allocated to Human Rights education in parts of the country that have for a long time been under rebel control or have endured destabilization as a results of many years of civil strife (Swaziland);
- A - 111.13. Engage civil society in the process of implementation of UPR recommendations (Poland);
- A - 111.14. Establish a permanent institution to synchronise the implementation of recommendations, the monitoring of performance and reporting (Hungary);
- A - 111.15. Enhance the status of the national plan of UPR follow up into a comprehensive national human rights' plan of action (Indonesia);
- A - 111.16. Ensure effective implementation of the Proposed National Plan of Action for the issues raised in its National Report as well as UPR recommendations (Tanzania);
- A - 111.17. Further enhance the cooperation with civil society in the promotion of human rights (Hungary);
- A - 111.18. Take administrative measures to ameliorate the situation of children and women (Congo);
- A - 111.19. Intensify the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women and of gender-sensitive poverty reduction and development programmes (Ghana);
- A - 111.20. Continue with the implementation of its National Development Plan (NDP) which promotes greater public-private partnership and the continuation of its export-led and market-driven development (Singapore);
- A - 111.21. Pursuing a participatory process in implementing the National Development Plan (Algeria);

- A - 111.22. Continue to implement strategies and socio-economic development plans in order to advance in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (Cuba);
- A - 111.23. Strengthen long-term efforts to provide reintegration measures in order to provide all children who have been recruited or used in hostilities with child- and gender- sensitive multidisciplinary assistance for their physical and psychological recovery (Ghana);
- A - 111.24. Draw up and implement a national plan of action on the implementation of recommendations made in the course of the UPR (Russian Federation);
- A - 111.25. Establish as soon as possible its national plan of action on human rights, in order to coordinate, promote and advance human rights in sustainable manner (China);
- A - 111.26. Establish a separate centralised mechanism for the preparation of national human rights reports (Russian Federation);
- A - 111.27. Establish a “one stop” centre to handle human rights treaty bodies and reporting obligations (Rwanda);
- A - 111.28. Strengthen its cooperation with the Office of the High Commission on Human Rights and seek international assistance for the implementation of the Plan of Action on Human Rights (Mozambique);
- A - 111.29. Harmonize civil, religious and customary legislation with articles 15 and 16 of the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), specifically through revising and amending the current version of the bill on Marriage and Divorce, ensuring that it does not discriminate against women (Mexico);
- A - 111.30. That laws, regulations and plans are followed-up with adequate training and resources to ensure that the improved rights of women become a reality on the ground (Norway);
- A - 111.31. Strengthen efforts to fulfil its obligations under CEDAW, including by full implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (Australia);
- A - 111.32. Take further necessary measures to increase and strengthen the participation of women in designing and implementing local development plans, and pay special attention to the needs of rural women (Azerbaijan);
- A - 111.33. The Ministry of Health in partnership with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development mainstream disability in their awareness raising campaigns with a view to eliminate negative attitudes towards persons with disabilities in health centres (Slovakia);
- A - 111.34. Implement the steps envisaged in the promotion of rights of people with disabilities, with a special emphasis on equal opportunities for children with disabilities (Hungary); 2
- A - 111.35. Adopt measures to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular, to fight against all forms of discrimination faced by women with disabilities, and regarding the lack of equal opportunities for minors with disabilities, with a particular attention to albino children (Spain);
- A - 111.36. Ensure the right to vote for persons with disabilities, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and implement, among others, alternative measures to enable them to vote freely and in secret, and to easily access to facilities (Mexico);
- A - 111.37. Consistently apply the rulings of the Court by converting all death sentences into life in prison after more than three years on death row (Belgium);
- A - 111.38. Enhance the separation of powers between the executive branches and the judiciary (Hungary);

- A - 111.39. Ensure that impartial, independent investigations are undertaken into allegations of human rights violations by security forces, including torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, and that the findings of those investigations be made public (Canada);
- A - 111.40. Establish without delay a national prevention mechanism against torture, allowing non-governmental organizations and the Human Rights Commission of Uganda to have access to detention centres (Spain);
- A - 111.41. Take immediate measures to investigate the excessive use of force and incidents of torture by the security forces and to prosecute and punish its perpetrators (Czech Republic);
- A - 111.42. Eliminate detention facilities known as “safe houses” (United States of America);
- A - 111.43. Improve overall conditions of prisons and adopt relevant measures to tackle the problems such as overcrowding, unsatisfactory state of prisons and shortcomings in the supply of health care (Czech Republic);
- A - 111.44. Complete its strict approach to female genital mutilations with awareness-raising, prevention and education of the concerned communities (France);
- A - 111.45. Ensure the implementation of laws protecting women from violence, including sexual violence and sexual harassment (Czech Republic);
- A - 111.46. Ensure the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2010, as well as to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of that practise (Poland);
- A - 111.47. Take measures to prevent domestic violence, ensure equal rights and equal political participation of women, and take all the necessary steps to effectively implement the Act on the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation adopted in 2010 (Slovenia);
- A - 111.48. Strengthen its efforts, including with the international cooperation, aimed at preventing, sanctioning and eradicating all forms of violence against women, including the Female Genital Mutilation, and also adopt measures to harmonize the legal recognition of civil, political, economic and social rights between women and men (Argentina);
- A - 111.49. Implement the recently approved legislation on discrimination and violence against women and on prohibition of Genital Female Mutilation (Spain); 3
- A - 111.50. Take necessary measures, including implementing the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010, to ensure that victims of sexual violence and other types of violence have access to effective protection and remedy (Japan);
- A - 111.51. Continue its initiatives aimed at improving the rights of Ugandan women and girls, including through the enforcement of the domestic violence act (Burkina Faso);
- A - 111.52. Prevent, investigate and prosecute sexual and gender violence against all women, including women with disabilities (Chile);
- A - 111.53. Prevent and investigate the incidents of sexual violence against women and bring perpetrators to justice (France);
- A - 111.54. Put in place appropriate regulatory and enforcement measures to increase compliance with the Domestic Violence Act and the Female Genital Mutilation act, and take steps to ensure that acts of violence against women, including women with disabilities, are investigated and prosecuted (Canada);
- A - 111.55. Investigate cases of gender violence and bring perpetrators to justice and provide legal and medical support to victims (Brazil);

- A - 111.56. Put in place stringent measures to ensure that children and youths are not recruited into the abhorrent practices incompatible with Ugandan law and culture (Zimbabwe);
- A - 111.57. Take the necessary measures to combat incidents of ritual killings of children and adults in various parts of Uganda and to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of these crimes (Czech Republic);
- A - 111.58. Take necessary measures to protect Ugandan children against all practices detrimental to their physical and moral integrity (Burkina Faso);
- A - 111.59. Continue efforts to provide better protection for the children, including reviewing its juvenile justice system (Indonesia);
- A - 111.60. Investigate and hold accountable police and security officers who attacked human rights defenders, journalists and civilians during the 2011 post-election period (Norway);
- A - 111.61. Accelerate the improvement of the judicial, police and prison systems in line with international human rights standards (Holy See);
- A - 111.62. Investigate and prosecute all persons found guilty of extrajudicial killings and attacks on human rights defenders (Belgium);
- A - 111.63. Let the decision to grant or withhold bail remain a prerogative of the judiciary (Belgium);
- A - 111.64. Make efficient and independent investigations of allegations of torture and ill treatment at earliest with a view to bringing perpetrators to justice (Switzerland);
- A - 111.65. Undertake a thorough investigation of all alleged cases and hold the officers accountable who committed these violent acts (Denmark);
- A - 111.66. In order to further prevent impunity, broaden victim participation in court proceedings, as well as ensure witness protection (Hungary);
- A - 111.67. Hold security personnel accountable for human rights violations (United States of America);
- A - 111.68. Investigate and hold accountable state security agents and members of the police and army who have committed human rights abuses as well as ensure adequate compensation for victims (Austria); 4
- A - 111.69. Investigate and prosecute intimidation and attacks on LGBT-community members and activists (Netherlands);
- A - 111.70. Investigate thoroughly and sanction accordingly violence against LGBTs, including gay rights activists (Belgium);
- A - 111.71. Take immediate concrete steps to stop discrimination and assaults against LGBT persons (Czech Republic);
- A - 111.72. Strengthen and further develop measures to ensure that all children born within the national territory are registered (Ghana);
- A - 111.73. Guarantee freedom of expression, particularly the possibility to express criticism and opinion regarding acts of the government (Chile);
- A - 111.74. Lift laws that are contrary to the state's international obligations to respect, protect and promote freedom of expression and the right of peaceful and legitimate assembly (Belgium);

- A - 111.75. End intimidation, threats and physical attacks on journalists and promote open reporting and commentary on issues of public concern (Netherlands);
- A - 111.76. Ensure that human rights defenders can perform their legitimate duties free from any harassment and intimidation in line with international standards including the UN Declaration on HR Defenders (Slovakia);
- A - 111.77. Uphold the rights to freedom of expression and assembly (Austria); 5
- A - 111.78. Train security forces to respect freedoms of expression and assembly (United States of America);
- A - 111.79. Take steps to put in place public order legislation which respects the right of assembly and demonstration while safeguarding citizen's rights to protection and safety (Ireland);
- A - 111.80. Undertake legislative reforms so that protection and promotion of laws on the freedom of expression and peaceful assemblies and associations would be guaranteed to all the residents of the country (Switzerland);
- A - 111.81. Lift the ban on all forms of public assembly and demonstration (Switzerland);
- A - 111.82. Repeal all relevant provisions in the legislation that are contrary to the country's international obligations with regards to the respect, protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression (Slovakia);
- A - 111.83. Make the Electoral Commission appointment process more consultative (United States of America);
- A - 111.84. Assure full respect of freedom of association and peaceful assembly and punish all excessive use of force by security officers against peaceful demonstrators (France);
- A - 111.85. Implement policies to support food production, access to credit and school meals programs linked to local food production (Brazil);
- A - 111.86. Advance in designing a health programme allowing to tackle Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, and continuing decreasing the child and maternal mortality rates, and increase life expectancy (Cuba);
- A - 111.87. Maintain measures to reduce HIV-AIDS mainly through strategies of abstinence and fidelity as well as through better access to medicines for all people in need, to avoid an increase in the infection rate (Holy See);
- A - 111.88. Continue to work with the World Health Organization and other relevant international agencies to further reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS and enhance access to quality health services for its people (Singapore);
- A - 111.89. Take steps to ensure that well –functioning health information systems are in place which combine disaggregated data from facilities, administrative sources and surveys, to enable effective monitoring of progress (Canada);
- A - 111.90. Consolidate on-going actions to reduce maternal mortality, to improve life conditions of persons with disabilities and to address the challenge of costly justice system, especially for the poor and in rural areas (Algeria);
- A - 111.91. Improve health indicators, particularly decrease maternal Mortality Rates which remain short of the 2015 MDG's target (Turkey);
- A - 111.92. Create a health insurance scheme for the poor (Belgium); 6

- A - 111.93. Improve access for persons with disabilities to education and health care, with particular focus on children (Slovakia);
- A - 111.94. Continue to ensure access to education for all and to improve the education standards to lay a firm foundation for its economic development (Singapore);
- A - 111.95. Continue its efforts in the area of the right to education, in particular, the integration of human rights in sectorial strategies for education, by guaranteeing the inclusion of modules on human rights in the school curricula (Morocco);
- A - 111.96. Increase public expenditure on education and undertake additional efforts to improve the functioning of the education system, in order to ensure quality education for all children (Poland);
- A - 111.97. Continue to reinforce the development policy on primary education (Angola);
- A - 111.98. Continue efforts to protect the rights of marginalized and vulnerable population (Nepal);
- A - 111.99. Pursuing accommodative dialogue with indigenous communities, with a view to minimize disruptive approaches to their lifestyle and traditions while improving their life conditions (Algeria);
- A - 111.100. Continue to take legislative and administrative measures to improve the rights of BATWAS people (Congo); 7
- A - 111.101. Improve the life conditions of migrants and refugees in Uganda (Holy See);
- A - 111.102. Enforce more effectively the child labour and trafficking laws (United States of America);
- A - 111.103. Improve the protection of children by fighting against child labour (Holy See);
- A - 111.104. Amend the laws to include protection for domestic service work (United States of America);
- A - 111.105. Continue tirelessly to address the issue of resettlement of IDPs including by putting in place resources in provisions of basic services and infrastructure development (Zimbabwe);
- A - 111.106. Consider sharing with other countries in need its best practices on promotion and protection of human rights (Rwanda);
- A - 111.107. Request international assistance in order to combat scourges such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS (Angola);
- A - 111.108. Receive the assistance it requires, in personnel and logistical resources, to develop the health sector in order to reduce the child mortality rate (Sri Lanka);
- A - 111.109. Seek technical assistance with a view to strengthening its appreciable efforts in the area of human rights (Senegal);
- A - 111.110. Ensure that military personnel assigned to peace missions are provided with adequate training and clear guidance in relation to the protection, rights and needs of women, including issues related to sexual and gender-based violence as well as sexual exploitation and abuse (Canada).

112. The following recommendations will be examined by Uganda, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2012. The response of Uganda to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session:

R - 112.1. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP 2) (Czech Republic, Belgium, Switzerland, Australia);

R - 112.2. Ratify the ICCPR-OP 2 that aims to abolish the death penalty and amend the constitution to abolish any constitutional provisions that provide for death penalty (Sweden);

R - 112.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Switzerland, Brazil, Chile, Argentina) and
A - adopt national legislation accordingly (Belgium);

R - 112.4. Accede to the OP-CAT, and
A - incorporate its provisions into domestic law (Australia);

R - 112.5. Ratify the OP-CAT, and
A - urgently adopt the draft Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Bill (Sweden);

R - 112.6. Consider acceding to the OP-CAT and
A - the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (OP-CEDAW) (Costa Rica);

R - 112.7. Adopt legislation against torture, accede to the OP-CAT, and
P - take all necessary measures to put an end to such acts, notably by bringing to justice State officials guilty of torture or ill-treatment (France);

A - 112.8. Ratify OP-CEDAW (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 112.9. Study the possibility to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED) and the ICCPR-OP 2 (Argentina);

R - 112.10. Conclude the ratification process of the CED (Spain);

R - 112.11. Ratify as soon as possible the CED (Japan);

R - 112.12. Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);

A - 112.13. Passing of the Anti-Torture Bill and efforts to hold accountable all those committing acts of torture and ensure timely and adequate compensations to victims (Norway);

A - 112.14. An anti-torture bill be enacted by the current Parliament (Ireland);

P - 112.15. Enact a law prohibiting torture and ratify the OP-CAT as the Uganda Human Rights Commission has recommended; demonstrate real commitment by holding those accountable who have committed acts of torture and ensuring timely and adequate compensation to victims (Denmark);

A - 112.16. Give effect to the provisions of CAT in national legislation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 112.17. Approve and implement as soon as possible the bill against torture, in order to effectively implement protection as provided by CAT (Mexico);

A - 112.18. Enact pending anti-torture legislation (United States of America);

A - 112.19. Enact the anti-torture bill (Austria); 8

A - 112.20. That Public Orders Management Draft Bill be brought in line with Uganda's international human rights obligations (Norway);

A - 112.21. Ensure that the Public Order management bill currently discussed is fully in line with international human rights standards (Austria); 9

A - 112.22. Amending or reforming other areas than the Domestic Violence Act of Ugandan legislation where women still face discrimination (Norway);

A - 112.23. Enact the Marriage and Divorce Bill (Norway);

A - 112.24. Align policies to ensure access to land and water for pastoralists with the African Union Framework on Pastoralism and conclude regional agreements to facilitate cross-border pastoralism (Netherlands);

R - 112.25. Issue a standing invitation to all mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Hungary);

R - 112.26. Issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures (Brazil);

R - 112.27. Extend an open and standing invitation to all the Special Procedures (Spain);

R - 112.28. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

R - 112.29. Positively consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Romania);

R - 112.30. Arrange for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression as soon as possible (Canada);

R - 112.31. Consider positively the request for visit by Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and recent request by Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association (Latvia);

R - 112.32. Establish a de jure moratorium on executions, with a view to totally and definitively abolishing the death penalty, and commute all death sentences into life imprisonment (France);

R - 112.33. Establish a moratorium on all executions and eventually abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);

R - 112.34. Consider abolishing the death penalty (Turkey);

R - 112.35. Abolish the death penalty and ratify OP-CAT (Holy See);

R - 112.36. Declare a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it, and commute the death penalty sentence by prison sentences (Spain);

R - 112.37. Establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the ICCPR-OP 2, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Romania);

R - 112.38. Consider abolishing, or institute a de facto moratorium, regarding the use of death penalty (Costa Rica);

A - 112.39. Introduce, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive, efficient measures to prevent and combat the widespread economic exploitation of children, in line with its international commitments, notably ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182 (Slovakia);

A - 112.40. Adopt a list of hazardous jobs for children (United States of America); 10

A - 112.41. Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja declaration (Belgium); 11

R - 112.42. Speed up the registration in the pipeline in order to deal with the pending challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights (Rwanda).

113. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Uganda:

R - 113.1. Publicly announce the shelving of the proposed bill on homosexuality and decriminalize homosexual behaviour (Canada);

R - 113.2. The Parliament to dismiss the proposed Anti-homosexuality Bill 2009 (Norway); 12

R - 113.3. Reject the Anti-Homosexuality Bill and decriminalize homosexual relationships between consenting adults (Slovenia);

R - 113.4. Fulfil its obligations under international human rights law to decriminalize same-sex relationships between consenting adults and repeal any laws or reforms that explicitly or implicitly discriminate on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Norway);

R - 113.5. Repeal laws that discriminate against LGBTs (Belgium);

R - 113.6. Revise its national legislation to decriminalise homosexuality and prohibit all forms of discrimination (Switzerland);

R - 113.7. Remove criminal penalties for offences on the basis of sexual orientation (Australia);

R - 113.8. Study the possibility to decriminalize relationships between consenting adults of the same sex (Argentina);

R - 113.9. Abstain from applying legislation that criminalizes homosexuality (Brazil);

R - 113.10. Immediately and unconditionally release all persons currently detained for the reason of homosexuality alone (Switzerland);

R - 113.11. Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults and ensure that no person is subject to arbitrary arrest or detention because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);

R - 113.12. Derogate the legislation that criminalizes the LGBT community, and put an end to the defamatory and harassing campaigns against them” (Spain);

R - 113.13. Reconfirms its commitment to protecting the rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in anti-discrimination and equal opportunity legislation and bodies (Sweden);

R - 113.14. Repeal all provisions criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults and ensuring the same rights for same sex couples as heterosexual couples (Netherlands);

R - 113.15. Ensure equal rights for all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation (United States of America);

R - 113.16. Fulfil its obligations under international human rights law and ensure the protection of all minorities and repeal any laws or reforms that explicitly or implicitly discriminate on any grounds, including sexual orientation; gender identity and gender expression (Denmark);

R - 113.17. Refrain from enacting the proposed Public Order Management Bill and fully guarantee the freedom of assembly (Germany); 13

R - 113.18. Ease the heavy administrative burdens on NGOs, such as the yearly registration obligations (Hungary); 14

R - 113.19. Simplify NGO registration requirements and remove the NGO Board from the supervision of security organizations (United States of America). 15

Voluntary Pledges & Commitments Made By Uganda in the Framework of the UPR

Document A/HRC/19/16:

- To develop and implement a national action plan on human rights issues.
- To carry out an annual review of the human rights situation in the country and report as appropriate.
- To establish a Cabinet subcommittee to provide policy oversight and guidance on human rights issues.
- To mainstream human rights issues in all aspects of governance.
- To establish an inter-ministerial technical committee to provide technical back-up to the Cabinet subcommittee.
- To establish a human rights desk under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to coordinate human rights issues at the national level. The mandate of the desk will be defined in consultation with the Uganda Human Rights Commission.
- To establish a focal point within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide coordination with stakeholders and the international community.
- To designate focal points within each relevant Government department and request other stakeholders to designate focal points to follow up and report on the implementation of human rights issues.
- To inculcate human rights, voter education and civic education in the education curriculum of schools.
- To mainstream human rights issues in the training curriculum of security agencies.

Notes

1 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Put in place a comprehensive strategy, including review and formulation of legislation, to modify or eliminate traditional practises and stereotypes that discriminate against women, such as polygamy” (Poland).

2 The recommendation as made during the interactive dialogue ‘Urgently implement the steps envisaged in this regard, with a special emphasis on equal opportunities for children with disabilities’.

3 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Effectively implement the recently approved legislation on discrimination and violence against women and on prohibition of Genital Female Mutilation”.

4 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Enact the anti-torture bill and investigate and hold accountable state security agents and members of the police and army who have committed human rights abuses as well as ensure adequate compensation for victims” (Austria).

5 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Uphold the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and ensure that the Public Order management bill currently discussed is fully in line with international human rights standards” (Austria).

6 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja declaration and by creating a health insurance scheme for the poor” (Belgium).

7 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Take legislative and administrative measures to improve the rights of BATWAS people” (Congo).

8 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Enact the anti-torture bill and

investigate and hold accountable state security agents and members of the police and army who have committed human rights abuses as well as ensure adequate compensation for victims” (Austria).

9 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Uphold the rights to freedom of expression and assembly and ensure that the Public Order management bill currently discussed is fully in line with international human rights standards” (Austria).

10 The recommendation was not understood.

11 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue “Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja declaration and by creating a health insurance scheme for the poor” (Belgium).

12 Uganda upholds the principle of separation of Powers and therefore the Executive has no control over Parliament. Furthermore, this is a Private Member’s Bill and the Executive has no powers to stop it.

13 Uganda upholds the doctrine of separation of powers.

14 Regulations on registration and regulation of NGOs are adequate and necessary.

15 Regulations on registration and regulation of NGOs are adequate and necessary.

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