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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Uganda

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-sixth session from 31st October to 11 November 2016. The review of Uganda was held at the 7th meeting on 3 November 2016. The delegation of Uganda was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Sam K. Kutesa. At its 13th meeting held on 8 November 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Uganda.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uganda: Mongolia, Morocco and Portugal.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Uganda:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/26/UGA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Uganda through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the Delegation of Uganda, Hon. Sam K. Kutesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the Universal Periodic Review state-driven mechanism is unique in offering opportunity for the country under review to declare actions it has taken to improve its human rights situation, to share experiences and lessons with other states, and to identify challenges that require to be addressed so that its people can fully enjoy their human rights.
6. Uganda supported the peer review process out of the commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights drawing from Uganda's experience and lessons from its past history of dictatorship.
7. While the peer review process is a welcome development, the UPR WG should also continue to review ways and means to become more participatory, transparent, consultative and accountable including in the aspects of reporting. Under the current procedure, the Working Group receives and considers simultaneously three reports submitted separately by the country under review, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). However, while the latter two reports also address issues concerning the country under review, there is no clear mechanism or procedure of consultation with the country reported on before their submission to the Working Group. It is essential that such a mechanism is put in place so that many of the issues that otherwise

would be submitted to the Working Group are addressed at the national level. This would enhance the credibility and ownership of reports submitted to the Working Group.

8. The Delegation indicated that, regarding Uganda's second periodic review, Government involved various stakeholders in this process, including Cabinet, Parliament, whose involvement is mandatory under Uganda's laws, and civil society organizations. The process was participatory and consultative and culminated into the national report which was before the Working Group.

9. Uganda's report has addressed issues related to status of implementation of voluntary pledges and agreed recommendations made under the first peer review. It also provides a synopsis of key developments in human rights since 2011.

10. On voluntary pledges made, Uganda has finalised a draft National Action Plan which is soon to be submitted to Cabinet for approval. The Plan, once approved, will provide a policy framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country and for the implementation of commitments under various regional and international human rights instruments. Reports prepared by Uganda Human Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission are annually submitted to Parliament for review and recommendations made thereof, implemented by Government and other relevant stakeholders. Institutionally, the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights plays an oversight role while the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Human Rights provides appropriate policy guidance. There is also in place a Technical Committee to provide technical support to Cabinet; as well as human rights focal points in each Government Ministry/Department/Agency to coordinate implementation.

11. The Delegation underlined that various agreed recommendations from the first peer review, have been, or are being implemented. The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act enacted in 2012 domesticated the UN Convention Against Torture. Consultations are ongoing with respect to the policy and institutional issues that require to be orderly addressed for the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture to be ratified.

12. Under the Justice, Law and Order Sector, the Uganda Police Force, Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces and the Uganda Prisons Service each has established a Directorate of Human Rights to handle human rights issues, including complaints from the public against any of their respective serving officers. These Directorates are also responsible for building in-house human rights capacity; and ensuring strict adherence to Uganda's regional and international human rights obligations and standards.

13. The Judiciary has introduced plea-bargaining and improved access to legal aid services as components of the criminal justice system. A mandatory alternative dispute resolution system is being used to expedite the resolution of civil disputes. Judicial staff has also been increased to reduce case backlog; performance targets were set for them; and new judicial areas created throughout the country. The Constitution 2013 Sentencing Guidelines for Courts of Judicature (Practice) Directions have been adopted to be applied by Court in sentencing.

14. The independence of the key governance institutions has also been strengthened. For instance, under Article 23(6)(a) of the Constitution, Courts are empowered to release, on bail, persons arrested for committing criminal offences. The Uganda Human Rights Commission, under Article 54 of the Constitution, can independently investigate any human rights violations and where confirmed recommend that the Director of Public Prosecution takes appropriate action. The President, under Article 60(1) of the Constitution, is empowered to nominate Commissioners of the Electoral Commission for approval by Parliament. During vetting of nominees by Parliament, any member of the public, political party or civil society can freely provide information against any nominee.

15. The Delegation also noted that Uganda's Constitution guarantees rights of freedom of assembly, association and expression. Government has continued to advocate for a strong, vibrant and responsible free press; for freedom of speech, and broad participation. Uganda's people are continuously being sensitized to understand and appreciate that in enjoying their rights, every person is under obligation to act in accordance with the law.

16. Non-governmental and civil society organisations have continued to play an increasingly greater role in Uganda's society. It is, therefore, crucial that their operations are transparent and streamlined; and that they exhibit a high degree of accountability. The NGOs Act 2015 was enacted to address these concerns and to ensure that these organisations always operate in full accordance with their respective mandates. It is also important to stress that most of the provisions of this Act reflects views submitted by NGOs. Further, the Act also provides for representation of NGOs at various levels of decision-making e.g. at the National NGOs Board (two out of seven members); the District NGOs Working Committees and local community level. Moreover, the Act has also adequate mechanisms for redress as necessary.

17. On the human rights situation since the first peer review, Uganda adopted the Second National Development Plan (2015/16–2019/20); as a development framework for the next five years. The Plan was prepared guided by the principle of rights based approach to development. It is, therefore, a major policy tool integrating human rights and development issues. In this regard, any external development support to Uganda must be aligned to the country's National Development Plan.

18. The Delegation stated that Uganda held Presidential, General Parliamentary and Local Government Council Elections in February 2016. Despite some few administrative challenges experienced at the start, overall those elections were held in free and fair atmosphere; and their outcome reflected the free will of the majority of Uganda's people. Regarding a petition filed at the Supreme Court of Uganda, Government is committed to ensuring that the relevant recommendations made by the Supreme Court, together with other proposals to be made by Uganda's people on constitutional reforms, will be handled by a constitutional review commission that will be established for this purpose.

19. Government also noted recommendations made by various election observers on some aspects of the elections. Government reiterated its commitment to implement those recommendations which, in Government's opinion, can contribute to the advancement of democracy in Uganda.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 82 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Canada welcomed Uganda's prevention of violence against women and girls including criminalisation of female genital mutilation, domestic violence and trafficking in persons. It remained concerned by restrictions on civil society, opposition parties and the media.

22. Chile welcomed Uganda's adoption of laws to prevent and prohibit torture and on domestic violence, and commended the adoption of the Second National Plan for Development incorporating sustainable development goals.

23. China commended the priority given to development, to poverty reduction and the rights of vulnerable groups. China welcomed progress in the rule of law including Prevention and Prohibition of Torture and Public Management Acts.

24. Colombia welcomed Uganda's human rights programme and its commitment to implement recommendation received during the UPR first cycle.
25. Congo encouraged Uganda to continue combatting gender stereotyping, but noted that some efforts are still necessary to ensure implementation of international obligations to promote and protect human rights.
26. Cuba noted Uganda's incorporation of the World Programme on Human Rights Education within its education policy, adoption of new regulations to combat child labour and trafficking, and steps to ensure access to education for all.
27. Cyprus commended Uganda's establishment of the National Action Plan for Human Rights, and for the adoption of human rights-related laws.
28. Czechia appreciated Uganda's response to some of its advance questions.
29. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea commended Uganda's implementation of health, education and agriculture policies, amongst others, for taking legislative measures and for strengthening its human rights institutions.
30. Denmark commended Uganda for enacting its Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, while noting that key implementation regulations have not been adopted in this connection.
31. Djibouti welcomed Uganda's commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, especially in the area of the rights of refugees.
32. Egypt welcomed the adoption of the Second Action Plan on Human Rights, establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission and noted efforts to improve women's and children's rights.
33. Ethiopia noted the development of the National Action Plan on Human Rights in 2014 and the enactment of new laws that are mainly aimed at improving human rights in Uganda.
34. France welcomed the measures taken by Uganda since its first UPR, including the promulgation of the "Children Act Bill" 2016, which creates a reinforced protection for children.
35. Georgia acknowledged efforts of Uganda aimed at improving the human rights system. Georgia appreciated that Uganda developed the National Action Plan on Human Rights (2014) through a consultative, participatory and inclusive process.
36. Germany appreciated the progress made by Uganda adopting the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act. Germany condemned discrimination of women and infringements of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.
37. Ghana commended Uganda for establishing an inter-ministerial technical committee on human rights with the civil society. Ghana welcomed the legal aid services and the support to special needs education for children with disabilities.
38. Guatemala was concerned about the information received regarding discriminatory laws based on sex. It was concerned for the lack of an integral legislation against discrimination.
39. Iceland commended Uganda's mitigation hearing for death row inmates and the enactment of a number of legal provisions on women's rights. It regretted the passing of the Anti-Terrorism Act.
40. India commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan, efforts at domestication of international human rights instruments and for setting up the Cabinet Sub-

Committee on Human Rights. India welcomed the reforms in police, judiciary and prison services and asked Uganda to share the Women's Entrepreneurship Program 2015.

41. Indonesia commended the A Status accreditation given to the Uganda Human Rights Commission and the adoption of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act.

42. Ireland welcomed the enactment of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, but noted that acts of torture continue to be ranked as the leading violation among cases reported to the Ugandan Human Rights Commission.

43. Italy encouraged Uganda in continuing efforts to align its legislative framework to international human rights law. Italy noted that the last death penalty application in Uganda dates back to 1999.

44. Kenya commended Uganda for their achievements in implementing human rights for all and cooperating with the human rights mechanisms despite the resource and financial challenges faced.

45. Libya commended Uganda for progress achieved in implementing the recommendations accepted during the first UPR, including to increase the number of students in primary school and to achieve gender equality.

46. Madagascar noted the progress realized by Uganda aimed to improve children's school enrollment and promote gender equality in primary school. Madagascar welcomed the efforts aimed to intensify the prevention of female genital mutilation.

47. Maldives commended Uganda's commitment to establish a framework for the implementation of human rights with the National Human Rights Action Plan 2014. Maldives noted the Women Entrepreneurship Programme.

48. Mauritania welcomed the creation of a permanent parliamentary commission for human rights in Uganda. It urged Uganda to continue its efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

49. Mexico invited Uganda to continue its institutional efforts aimed to increase collaboration with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as with the treaty bodies.

50. Montenegro recognized efforts for ensuring implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan through adoption of a Coordination and Reporting Mechanism in Uganda.

51. Mozambique commended Uganda for the implementation of recommendations on, inter alia, the domestication of the CAT through the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012, and on gender based violence.

52. Namibia commended Uganda on the establishment of the Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Services, the Professional Standards Unit and Human Rights desks in all regional offices of the Police Force.

53. Nepal appreciated the efforts in the realizing of economic, social and cultural rights. It noted that a number of national action plans and institutions were established. It appreciated the enacted of various laws.

54. The Netherlands commended Uganda progressive refugee policy and the value it attaches to civil society organizations. It hoped that the LGBTI-community is not affected by limiting their access to health services.

55. The Delegation of Uganda stated that Government was considering the ratification of the Optional Protocol to CAT and its eventual policy and financial implications which

need to be considered. The Government enacted the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act in 2012 and this being a recent legislation, its enforcement is yet to be reviewed.

56. There are various institutional safeguards to protect rights and freedoms of all Ugandans under the Constitution and they are at liberty to seek redress in the event of grievances. For example, the Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2014, was subjected to the Courts of Uganda and declared unconstitutional. The parameters of discrimination are defined under Section 1 of the Equal Opportunity Commission Act and LGBTI persons are protected from discrimination under the Act. The Government will not accept nor tolerate any discrimination and/or harassment against anybody, including LGBTI persons. All Ugandans are treated equally without discrimination. LGBTI persons that are discriminated against in accessing services or in the enjoyment of certain rights can ably petition the Commission for redress.

57. On the other hand, Uganda cannot accept activism, promotion and exhibitionism of what people do in private. This is inconsistent with Ugandan culture, morals and customs.

58. The Delegation stated that there was a de facto moratorium on death penalty. Consequently, all provisions of the Penal Code Act, Cap 120 which provide for mandatory death sentences have been recommended for amendment giving the trial court discretion to impose an appropriate sentence based on the merits and circumstances of each case.

59. The Parliament is expected to attend the Law Revision (Penalties in Criminal Matters) Miscellaneous Amendments Bill 2015 during the 10th session. The Bill is currently before the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs committee and members of the public and civil society were called upon to make inputs to the Bill. It is noteworthy to note that this Bill was partly inspired by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Attorney General v. Suzan Kigula & 417 others. Following this decision, the Uganda Law Reform Commission embarked on a study to review the Penal Code Act, Cap 120 among other laws. The findings of the study were in consonance with the decision of the Supreme Court on outlawing mandatory death sentences.

60. Regarding education policies, efforts are continuing to improve access to education for girls and to avoid dropping. Attendance to higher school and university has been improving though affirmative action towards girls. Reproductive health services are now integrated in the public health services, Government is proceeding to recruitment of adolescent friendly trained staff.

61. Persons affected by albinism are not stigmatized or discriminated; this has not been a major problem in Uganda differently from other countries. Protection, especially health protection is provided.

62. Government fully appreciated the role played by the Civil Society and wished to continue working together in a transparent, accountable and cooperative manner. National interests and priorities should come first in order to avoid duplication and lack of accountability to some extent, to achieve the common goal of a democratization of the Ugandan society.

63. Uganda remained committed to fulfilling its pledge of allotting 15 per cent of its annual budget to health although, for the time being the Government has allocated 8.4% of its annual budget. Investments in infrastructure had the priority. Critical public investments in areas such as roads, airports, energy or electricity production has been built over the last 10 Years. These investments will have a positive impact also in other sectors such as health.

64. Niger welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan of Action in an inclusive process. It noted the creation of a governmental body to ensure adherence to international and regional human rights instruments when creating policy.

65. Nigeria acknowledged progress in strengthening the rule of law and democracy, including the ratification of international and regional human rights instruments. It appreciated the commitment towards protecting the rights of refugee and asylum seekers.
66. Norway acknowledged the positive engagement and cooperation with OHCHR and Uganda's commendable efforts to welcome refugees while respecting their human rights.
67. Pakistan appreciated the development of National Action Plan on Human Rights. It welcomed the ratification of international and regional instruments, the enactment of laws and measures protecting women rights.
68. Panama welcomed the adoption of the Law on Prevention of Torture and the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission, while was concerned by remaining challenges regarding children and women, particularly the persistence of patriarchal attitudes.
69. Paraguay commended the adoption of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act and the elaboration of the National Human Rights Plan of Action and encouraged improving access to justice.
70. The Philippines appreciated the progress made in promoting respect for human rights. It welcomed efforts to address harmful traditional practices against women, such as FGM, while concerned that the implementation of domestic laws remains a big challenge.
71. Portugal welcomed the adopted of the law on prevention and prohibition of torture whose definition of torture complies with CAT. It was concerned that death penalty is still enforceable under the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act.
72. Republic of Korea commended Uganda's commitment to establish the National Action Plan on Human Rights. It noted implementation of the Second National Development Plan, for the achievement of the sustainable development goals.
73. Russian Federation welcomed the collaboration between Government and the civil society in the realization of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It noted the references to human rights in the National Development Plan 2016-2021.
74. Rwanda commended Uganda for granting hospitality to refugees. It welcomed efforts to promote gender equality and combat sexual and gender based violence and encouraged continued implementation of the Action Plan on Women.
75. Senegal welcomed achievements in the area of education and vulnerable groups. It welcomed the ambitious measure taken nationally, particularly the adoption in 2014 of a National Plan of Action for Human Rights.
76. Serbia encouraged the ratification of ICPPED, OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT, and welcomed the adoption of the Second National Development Plan, taking into accounts sustainable SDGs.
77. Sierra Leone noted the establishment of the Human Rights Action Plan and the launching of the Women Entrepreneurship Programme. It commended the Ugandan Human Rights Commission for enjoying the "A" status since 2009.
78. Slovenia encouraged strengthening efforts in the fields of women's empowerment and rights of the child. It remained concerned over continuous discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.
79. South Africa welcomed efforts to improve access to legal aid services; the reduction in the mortality rate among prisoners; and the declines in infant and maternal mortality since the 2011 UPR.

80. South Sudan appreciated the development made in policies, judiciary and prison system, and incorporating human rights education in the curriculum of the security agencies. It welcomed conducting successful elections.
81. Spain commended Uganda for legislative improvements on the protection of women and children. It was concerned about the deterioration of the situation of human rights defenders after the elections and the adoption of the new NGO Act.
82. Sudan congratulated Uganda for the holding of elections, welcomed the adoption of the Second National Development plan 2015-2020 and the establishment of the equal opportunities commission.
83. Swaziland urged Uganda to pass the Marriage and Divorce Bill pending before Parliament. It encouraged implementing recommendations of the 2015 Ugandan Human Rights Commission report with respect to people living with albinism.
84. Sweden stated that the Constitution, while protecting freedom of expression and assembly, does not specifically prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.
85. Switzerland called on Uganda to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle, particularly recommendations it had made regarding the respect for freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.
86. Syrian Arab Republic noted achievements despite the country level of development and challenges facing it, by giving its utmost efforts to achieve the right to development and civil and political rights.
87. Timor-Leste expressed appreciation at the adoption of the Prevention of Torture Act 2012, the creation of a parliamentary committee on human rights, and the launch of the Women Entrepreneurship Programme.
88. Togo appreciated efforts by the government to implement recommendations received during the first UPR and welcomed the adoption by the Parliament of laws for the protection of vulnerable groups.
89. Ukraine noted the reported persistence of harmful practices and stereotypes against women, children, persons with disabilities, sexual minorities, ethnic minority groups and people living with HIV.
90. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged Uganda to protect fundamental freedoms of association, assembly and expression and ensure an open operating environment for political parties, NGOs and the media.
91. United Republic of Tanzania encouraged Uganda to continue reinforcing its efforts on child rights by helping the most vulnerable and less privileged children to complete their studies.
92. United States of America remained concerned that security forces and other authorities continued to violate citizen's rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, including opposition members, journalists and LGBTI individuals.
93. Uruguay welcomed the steps that Uganda has taken to strengthen the institutional framework to promote and protect human rights and welcomed the adoption of a National Plan of Action.
94. Venezuela took note of the elaboration in 2014 of the National Plan of Action on Human Rights and welcomed the measures taken to ensure access to education for all, and the 2013 National Agricultural Policy, which particularly looks at vulnerable sectors.

95. Zambia was concerned about the prevalence of violence against women, in particular domestic and sexual violence. The issue of harmful practices against women and girls was equally of great concern to the Zambian delegation.
96. Zimbabwe noted that Uganda has made progress on a number of fronts, for instance enacting a number of laws elaborating the rights provided for in the Constitution and developing the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
97. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and measures to improve access to health services, to fight against discrimination, with a special focus on marginalized groups.
98. Angola welcomed measures in the economic and social framework, but noted challenges in the legislative sector, in aligning national laws to international treaties, in access to education for vulnerable groups, child mortality and birth registration.
99. Argentina welcomed the fact that there have been no executions subsequent to death penalty sentences in recent years, and encouraged Uganda to fully abolish death penalty.
100. Armenia welcomed and further encouraged steps to combat trafficking in persons and to promote the rights of the child, noting however that a significant number of children is involved in child labour.
101. Australia commended the work of the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the creation of a national human rights action plan and encouraged Uganda to implement the Commission's decisions, and repeal the Public Order Management Act.
102. Austria was concerned by the rise of social and economic inequality, especially between rural and urban areas, access to justice for the rural poor and the excessive use of force by security agencies.
103. Azerbaijan commended Uganda's constructive approach to the UPR and National Human Rights Action Plan.
104. Bangladesh, noting that persisting challenges can mainly be attributed to resource constraints, commended Uganda's progress in the democratic and socio-economic reform process.
105. Belgium indicated that some recommendations accepted by Uganda in the previous UPR were not implemented and that there is still room for progress, particularly on the abolition of the death penalty and on juvenile justice.
106. Botswana encouraged Uganda to finalise pending legislation and policies such as the Judiciary Administration Bill, the Legal Aid Policy and the National Transnational Justice Policy.
107. Brazil expressed appreciation for Uganda's policies on refugees and asylum seekers and for the adoption of the 2015 Children Act (Amendment) Bill.
108. Burundi lauded the creation of justice centres and legal aid clinics within courts and the penitentiary system, which will improve access to justice and the right to defence.
109. Haiti took note of the progress on the reform of the prison system in Uganda. Haiti congratulated Uganda for its reception of refugees and the strategies for the protection of their rights.
110. Morocco welcomed Uganda for its measures aimed to strengthen the institutional human rights framework, the harmonization of its legislation with the international human rights conventions and for their fight against torture.

111. Mauritius welcomed the measures implemented by Uganda aimed to ensure access to education for all, to end hunger and achieve food security, and to combat Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

112. The Delegation of Uganda stated that the Government's policies on women's rights enhancement and protection were second to none. The Government is keen of accede or sign whatever convention or treaty to contribute to the achievement of this goal. Raising male awareness about women's rights is an important factor as well as women education, women economic empowerment through, for instance, access to affordable credit to start small business. Government's policy on violence against women, including female genital mutilation, is to arrest the perpetrators of such violence.

113. In the eighties Uganda was a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS, there was not stigmatization and there is no stigmatization now of persons affected by the disease. Access to retroviral medicines was guaranteed.

114. The Delegation indicated that the Government was totally committed to the respect of freedom of assembly but without infringing the law. Many countries have a similar legislation that regulates the exercise of the freedom of assembly. NGO Bill is not unconstitutional, no such a bill could be adopted and become law: the Constitution is a supreme value. The break-ins in NGOs' offices are acts of criminality that are being investigated and eventually punished. Human rights training of security forces is ongoing and those among them who will violate human rights will be persecuted.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

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

115.1. Enhance ratification of international human rights instruments (Congo);

115.2. Continue to consider ratification of more international Human Rights instruments (Syrian Arab Republic);

115.3. Continue the accession to the core international human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);

115.4. Adopt the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulation to operationalise the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (Denmark);

115.5. Implement the law on prevention and prohibition of torture, whose definition of torture complies with the Convention against Torture, in order to ensure an effective system for preventing all forms of torture (Portugal);

115.6. Implement, in practice, the law on the prevention and prohibition of torture, including through the establishment of an effective system of prevention of all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Switzerland);

115.7. Put in place the necessary regulations to ensure the full implementation of the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act 2012 and that appropriate training on the Act is carried out for security services to ensure its effective application (Ireland);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

- 115.8. **Abolish all discriminatory laws and practices in accordance with its international obligations under CEDAW (Iceland);**
- 115.9. **Enact laws that enhance equal access to property rights for women. (Sweden);**
- 115.10. **Ensure the effective implementation of the Act of 2010 on female genital mutilation (Madagascar);**
- 115.11. **Criminalize the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (Zambia);**
- 115.12. **Continue efforts through education and awareness raising initiatives to improve the effective implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence and the Law on Female Genital Mutilation, and eliminate discrimination based on sex from legislation (Paraguay);**
- 115.13. **Effectively implement relevant laws governing sexual and gender based violence (Zambia);**
- 115.14. **Enact legislation prohibiting violence against children in all settings (Zambia);**
- 115.15. **Strengthen its efforts to enforce the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act (Timor-Leste);**
- 115.16. **Make further efforts to ensure compliance with the law on the prevention of human trafficking (Togo);**
- 115.17. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons (Philippines);**
- 115.18. **Adopt legislation that prevents discrimination against women, eliminates female genital mutilation/cutting and prevents forced marriages (Australia);**
- 115.19. **Ensure that the enforcement and implementation of laws is in compliance with the constitution and its obligations under international and regional law to respect and protect the right of everyone in Uganda to exercise their human rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Sweden);**
- 115.20. **Take the measures necessary for the amendment of the law on children in accordance with the Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities (Togo);**
- 115.21. **Amend the Children's Act in line with the CRPD, aiming at mainstreaming the rights of children with disabilities across all programmes and provide the necessary resources for their protection (Portugal);**
- 115.22. **Speedily enact the respective Policies and Bills of Legal Aid and Transitional Justice to fulfil the constitutional mandate to provide justice for all (Austria);**
- 115.23. **Create in the Parliament a process to control the conformity of laws with the international commitments of the country in the field of human rights (France);**
- 115.24. **Continue to harmonize its domestic legislations with all international human rights instruments that Uganda is a party to (Indonesia);**
- 115.25. **Ensure that Uganda's laws are in compliance with international human rights standards (Zimbabwe);**

- 115.26. Further incorporate all the ratified international legal instruments into domestic law (Niger);
- 115.27. Continue to implement the National Plan of Action on Human Rights to, amongst other things, strengthen the capacity of government and of citizens when it comes to protection and promotion of human rights (Cuba);
- 115.28. Strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights (Angola);
- 115.29. Ensures the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights (Mauritius);
- 115.30. Continue its efforts to implement the National Action Plan on Human rights (Sudan);
- 115.31. Continue strengthening the application of the National Human Rights Plan of Action (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 115.32. Adopt the National Action Plan on Human Rights in the coming period (Russian Federation);
- 115.33. Fully implement the National Gender Policy Action Plan (Republic of Korea);
- 115.34. Enhance efforts to implement the National Action Plan on Women, in particular their participation and integration in the economy (South Africa);
- 115.35. Strengthen implementation of the National Agricultural Policy to ensure access to food and address malnutrition (South Africa);
- 115.36. Accelerate the establishment and the functioning of the National Children's Authority to prevent and combat violence, exploitation and other degrading practices (Spain);
- 115.37. Put in place strategies and implement the action plan to more effectively combat child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);
- 115.38. Adopt and implement the plan of action against early marriages (Djibouti);
- 115.39. Give continuity to strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);
- 115.40. Provide adequate funding for its national human rights institution and reduce its reliance on external sources (Philippines);
- 115.41. Continue to strengthen its national human rights and democratic institutions (Bangladesh);
- 115.42. Further strengthen the financial resources of the Ugandan Commission on Human Rights (Niger);
- 115.43. Capacitate and resource the Uganda Human Rights Commission in a sustainable manner (South Africa);
- 115.44. Maintain and strengthen measures to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.45. Continue constructive cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms (Azerbaijan);

- 115.46. Strengthen cooperation with the treaty bodies through updating the submission of its national reports (Colombia);
- 115.47. Submit overdue reports to the human rights treaty bodies (Ghana);
- 115.48. Submit its overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);
- 115.49. Consider strengthening the framework and mechanisms for eliminating discriminations against women and gender based violence by enacting and enforcing all relevant laws, already under consideration, relating to violence against women (Mauritius);
- 115.50. Promote the participation of women in the process of national development (Angola);
- 115.51. Continue with efforts to advance the rights of women and to combat discrimination against women and girls, in particular to achieve equal access to education and to prevent girls dropping out of school (Mexico);
- 115.52. Delete all discriminatory provisions against women that may exist in their national laws (Guatemala);
- 115.53. Prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and other vulnerable groups (Italy);
- 115.54. Take appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls as well as of persons with albinism (Madagascar);
- 115.55. Continue to protect girls from all forms of discrimination and promote girls' right and access to education (Pakistan);
- 115.56. Promote national efforts aiming at achieving gender equality and women empowerment on the political and social level (Egypt);
- 115.57. Continue to improve its policies to protect the rights of women (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.58. Continue to promote and protect rights of children (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.59. Strengthen the response against the HIV/AIDS pandemic through combatting discriminatory attitudes and stigmatisation of persons living with the virus. The guides on HIV and human rights are a valuable tool for this goal (Colombia);
- 115.60. Establish an information and prevention strategy against the discrimination and persecution of the albino population in the country, as well as protection for these persons, in particular for albino children (Mexico);
- 115.61. Take active measures to eliminate gender-based violence against women, specifically refugee women, and take immediate appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in line with CEDAW (Namibia);
- 115.62. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the rights of women, to investigate and punish those who are responsible for these violations, to provide assistance to victims and to raise awareness about patriarchal attitudes and deeply entrenched stereotypes (Argentina);
- 115.63. Continue to strengthen the existing legal framework and deepen measures aimed at preventing gender-based violence (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 115.64. Intensify efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Georgia);
- 115.65. Step up efforts to raise national awareness to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Timor-Leste);
- 115.66. Strengthen efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls and harmful practices (Slovenia);
- 115.67. Carry out additional national awareness raising campaigns to combat forms of violence against women and girls (Togo);
- 115.68. Continue to strengthen measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating women victims of sexual and domestic violence (Maldives);
- 115.69. Further protect women's rights and combat violence against women (China);
- 115.70. Continue to promote the protection of the rights of women and child rights (Nigeria);
- 115.71. Strengthen the fight against violence against children and the taking care of abandoned children (Algeria);
- 115.72. Take concrete measures to ensure effective implementation of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, including by investigating relevant incidents and prosecuting perpetrators as well as by rehabilitating victims (Cyprus);
- 115.73. Step up the fight against all harmful traditional practices, inter alia by effectively enforcing the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act in all parts of the country and by increasing human and financial resources of the Anti-Human Sacrifice and Trafficking Task Force (Czechia);
- 115.74. The entry into force and the implementation of the law against Female Genital Mutilation as soon as possible (Spain);
- 115.75. Provide adequate resources towards the full implementation of domestic laws that prohibit harmful traditional practices against women (Philippines);
- 115.76. Eliminate all traditional harmful practices and stereotypes, including female genital mutilation (Botswana);
- 115.77. Take concrete measures to eradicate harmful practices against women and children, especially children with albinism (Panama);
- 115.78. Strengthen programmes and plans to eradicate effectively child labour in the short term (Chile);
- 115.79. Strengthen efforts to ensure eradication of child labour by introducing penalties for violating the provisions on employing children and young persons (Maldives);
- 115.80. Continue to develop strategies to protect children including measures to ensure that children living in the street and in foster care institutions have the right to live in a family and have access to health and education (Chile);
- 115.81. Take further steps to combat trafficking of persons in the country (Armenia);

- 115.82. **Ensure separation of powers, independence of judiciary and prevent interference of government officials from interfering in judicial proceedings (Slovenia);**
- 115.83. **Ensure the full functionality and adequate resourcing of level 1 and 2 local council courts which provide first access points to justice for 80% of Ugandans (Austria);**
- 115.84. **Prioritise implementation of the Child Justice Strategy and of the National Diversion Guidelines for children in the criminal justice system (South Africa);**
- 115.85. **Separate juveniles from adults in detention and rehabilitation centres (Zambia);**
- 115.86. **Ensure that the police force, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Uganda Human Rights Commission investigate all allegations of torture to hold perpetrators accountable (Denmark);**
- 115.87. **Conduct full and transparent investigations into alleged cases of excessive use of force by security agents especially during and after the 2016 elections, ensuring accountability for possible human rights violations (Austria);**
- 115.88. **Investigate all alleged acts of torture and hold accountable state security agents who are found culpable (Ghana);**
- 115.89. **Strengthen measures to improve the application of the law on domestic violence including training and awareness raising for judges, prosecutors and police officers (Chile);**
- 115.90. **Create permanent and sustainable programmes for education and training in human rights for public officials, particularly for members of the armed forces, the police and the judiciary, emphasising the protection for the most vulnerable groups (Colombia);**
- 115.91. **Strengthen police training on how to investigate sexual and gender based violence, including against children, and ensure that perpetrators of these acts are appropriately prosecuted (United States of America);**
- 115.92. **Continue the efforts in the field of training and education in human rights for the benefit of law enforcement agencies (Morocco);**
- 115.93. **Continue its efforts to provide human rights education to law enforcement personnel (United Republic of Tanzania);**
- 115.94. **Ensure that civil society organisations and human rights defenders can operate in a safe environment and that all allegations of intimidation, harassment and violence are fully investigated (Ireland);**
- 115.95. **Investigate the alleged harassment of human rights defenders and prosecute offenders (Ghana);**
- 115.96. **Thoroughly investigate on the threats against human rights defenders and civil society organizations, bring to justice those responsible and guarantee reparations to the victims, especially to those who work for women's rights (Uruguay);**
- 115.97. **Thoroughly investigate attacks on persons living with albinism, and ensure that perpetrators of violations committed against them are brought to justice (Sierra Leone);**

- 115.98. **Develop a national action plan to eliminate child marriage (Maldives);**
- 115.99. **Exert further efforts to ensure that all children born within the national territory are registered (Sudan);**
- 115.100. **Adopt measures to reduce the number of children without birth registration (Angola);**
- 115.101. **Ensure the full respect of the freedoms of association and peaceful demonstration in compliance with the international commitments of the Uganda, in particular in the implementation of the "Public Order Management Act" of 2013 (France);**
- 115.102. **Strengthen measures to end any possibility of alleged police brutality, arbitrary arrests and politically motivated prosecution of opposition leaders (Australia);**
- 115.103. **Take measures to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly and avoid abuses in police's activities and if such abuses occur, that these do not go unpunished (Spain);**
- 115.104. **Improve transparency of the electoral process, provide equal conditions for all candidates, prevent obstruction of the media and the Internet, and ensure independence of the Electoral Commission and impartial investigation of allegations of election fraud and violence (Czechia);**
- 115.105. **Enact electoral reforms to address problems noted by multiple observers during February 2016 elections, including by making the process for appointment to the electoral commission more inclusive and transparent (United States of America);**
- 115.106. **Consult a broad range of civil society actors and reflect their views within the Non-Governmental Organisations Regulations 2016, in order to ensure an open, accountable and vibrant NGO sector (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 115.107. **Take necessary measures to allow the enjoyment of civil and political rights by all, including the right to participate in political and public affairs (Botswana);**
- 115.108. **Carry out the electoral reforms proposed by Uganda's Supreme Court and independent observers to ensure future elections can be held while respecting human rights (Norway);**
- 115.109. **Implement meaningful electoral reform to ensure the transparency and independence of the Electoral Commission and its adherence to democratic principles, and prevent the misuse of state resources for campaign financing (Canada);**
- 115.110. **Explicitly recognize the legitimacy of the work carried out by human rights defenders, publicly support their work and provide protection for them (Uruguay);**
- 115.111. **Continue strengthening Uganda's successful social policy in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of society, ensuring that they have the assistance and cooperation of the international community that the country requires (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

- 115.112. Undertake efforts as set out in SDGs, especially those related to poverty, education, health, agriculture and nutrition (Bangladesh);
- 115.113. Improve health sector by increasing the national budget for health and by ensuring full and equal access to health in line with Uganda's Health Sector Development Plan (Indonesia);
- 115.114. Increase the percentage of the national budget allocated to health, and extend to all persons without distinction based on gender, the right to health care (Paraguay);
- 115.115. Ensure sufficient health budget, full and equal access to health services, in particular adolescent, reproductive and family planning services and relevant education (Ukraine);
- 115.116. Continue to develop the health system (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.117. Continue to cooperate with other countries in the health sectors (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.118. Strengthen measures to fight against maternal mortality and morbidity with a human rights based approach (Colombia);
- 115.119. Intensify efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality rates (Nepal);
- 115.120. Further strengthen the standardisation of the health management information system and share experience in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 115.121. Pursue national efforts to combat HIV and provide health services for all (Egypt);
- 115.122. Implement the Abuja Declaration with particular emphasis on concluding the enactment of the National Health Insurance Bill to cover vulnerable groups, such as those in the informal sector, low income households, people with disabilities, the elderly and children (Kenya);
- 115.123. Continue to take positive efforts and measures to maintain access to education for all (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 115.124. Improve fair access, quality and sustainability of primary education (Djibouti);
- 115.125. Improve access to education, in particular in marginalized areas (Algeria);
- 115.126. Continue increasing the enrolment rate of children in primary schools and achieve equal gender opportunities, particularly in setting up policies that strengthen the rights of girls in education and facilitate the education to all those who have been deprived (vulnerable groups), and improve the quality of the public education system (Libya);
- 115.127. Reinforce policies that favor access to education in rural areas (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 115.128. Take further measures to improve children's enrolment, access, quality and sustainability of education, especially for girls (Ukraine);
- 115.129. Implement legal provisions for a better protection of persons with disability (Angola);

- 115.130. Promote and respect the basic rights of persons with disabilities without distinction (Djibouti);
- 115.131. Intensify its efforts to raise public awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities (Sudan);
- 115.132. Seek necessary assistance for its effort towards improving human rights in its territory, particularly the right of migrant and asylum seekers (Nigeria);
- 115.133. Continue its efforts in the process of improving the livelihood of refugees and IDPs by undertaking measures aimed at further improving the health care system in refugee settlements, ensuring that all refugees attain the highest level of access to health services (Serbia);
- 115.134. Implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to guarantee labour and land rights (Kenya);
- 115.135. Adopt a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights, building on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Norway);
- 115.136. Expedite the implementation of the second five years National Development Plan (Ethiopia);
- 115.137. Continue to promote a sustainable economic and social development and to improve living standards of the people (China);
- 115.138. Ensure that companies exploiting natural resources conclude agreements with affected communities to allow them to access cultural sites or resources and be compensated (Kenya);
- 115.139. Continue to implement socio-economic and development policies for safeguarding the rights of youth (Pakistan);
- 115.140. Continue to implement policies for development of its people including measures taken for equal opportunities for women and persons with disabilities in economic and social development of the country (Pakistan);
- 115.141. Step up the fight against corruption including in ensuring a level playing field and competitive bidding in public procurement (Cuba);
- 115.142. Enhance the efforts made in improving the economic rights of the people (Ethiopia);
- 115.143. Seek the assistance of the international community to provide Uganda to enact laws for the promotion and protection of human rights (South Sudan).
116. The following recommendations will be examined by Uganda which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in March 2017:
- 116.1. Swiftly enact the Marriage and Divorce Bill of 2009 to end discrimination of women in family law and enact a new Succession Act promoting equal inheritance rights for both women and men (Germany);
- 116.2. Fully implement the School Health Policies and the Adolescent Health Policy to provide reproductive health education for adolescents and prevent teenager pregnancy (Germany);

- 116.3. **Develop and implement social security reforms to protect the most vulnerable groups and individuals (Maldives);**
- 116.4. **Ratify the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of International Adoption (Madagascar);**
- 116.5. **Expedite the enactment of the drafted Marriage and Divorce Bill (Maldives);**
- 116.6. **Ratify and accede to the ICPPED, the CRPD and remove reservations to the CAT and the ICRMW (Sierra Leone);**
- 116.7. **Ensure effective implementation of enacted legislation affecting women's human rights, and expedite the enactment of the Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Sexual Offences Bill and a witness protection law (Sweden);**
- 116.8. **Amend the Penal Code to broaden the definition of rape by including a range of sexual acts, including marital rape, and by making the offence gender neutral (Sweden);**
- 116.9. **Strengthen the enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act and adopt the Sexual Offences Bill (Timor-Leste);**
- 116.10. **Increase the percentage of the national budget for health to 15% as per the Abuja Declaration (Zimbabwe);**
- 116.11. **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**
- 116.12. **Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services by raising the health budget to 15% in line with the Abuja declaration and by creating a health insurance scheme for the poor (Belgium);**
- 116.13. **Establish a sufficient number of courts and mobile legal aid centers in refugee areas to improve access to justice, particularly for cases of sexual and genders-based violence (Haiti);**
- 116.14. **Revise the minimum wage to guarantee the protection of workers by ensuring a decent standard of living, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders (Haiti);**
- 116.15. **Adopt and implement, without delay, the draft Food and Nutrition Bill of 2008 and adequately finance school feeding programs, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders (Haiti);**
- 116.16. **Enact and implement a comprehensive national urban policy to address the human rights problems arising from rapid urbanization (Kenya);**
- 116.17. **Strengthen the juvenile justice system, in particular by ensuring the designation of specialized courts and judges, which would apply procedures that take into account the specific needs of children (Belgium);**
- 116.18. **Increase the job quota for people with disabilities (Congo).**
117. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Uganda and would thus be noted:**
- 117.1. **Decriminalise consensual same-sex conduct, starting with the repeal of laws governing unnatural offences and indecent practices, and investigate and prosecute cases of discrimination, intimidation and attacks on LGBTI persons and organisations (Canada);**

- 117.2. Amend Section 44 of the Non-Governmental Organisations Act 2016 to ensure its compliance with the national constitutional requirement that every criminal offence be well defined and adopt NGO Act regulations to enable and protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, both online and offline (Canada);
- 117.3. Take further measures to combat and prevent all forms of discrimination and social stigmatisation including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);
- 117.4. Take measures to combat rules, practices and stereotypes that cause discrimination and violence against lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender persons, particularly those that are an attack against their dignity and self-determination with respect to their sexual orientation (Colombia);
- 117.5. Revise legislation on abortion in order to ensure all women have access to abortion and health-care in order to reduce maternal mortality (Congo);
- 117.6. Amend, as a first step, relevant laws which impose mandatory capital punishment (Cyprus);
- 117.7. Ratify the OP-CAT and establish an effective mechanism for investigation of allegations of torture in line with the Istanbul Protocol (Czechia);
- 117.8. Review the Public Order Management Act and the Non-Governmental Organisations Act so that the legal framework is conducive to safe and unhindered operation of independent NGOs (Czechia);
- 117.9. Decriminalise same-sex relationships between consenting adults (Czechia);
- 117.10. Intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 117.11. Promulgate and implement the "Law Revision (penalties in criminal matters) Miscellaneous Amendment Bill," with a view to a definitive abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 117.12. Adopt a national legislation in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);
- 117.13. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France) (Ghana) (Iceland) (Rwanda) (Senegal);
- 117.14. Repeal the legal provisions which provide for the criminalization of LGBTI people, in respect of the principle of non-discrimination (France);
- 117.15. Consider the ratification of the OP-CAT, the Optional Protocol to the CEDAW and the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Georgia);
- 117.16. Consider an extension of standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders (Georgia);
- 117.17. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment, promote strict

adherence to the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and prosecute violations thereof (Germany);

117.18. Amend the Public Order Management Act, 2013, and the Non-Governmental Organisations Act, 2016, to ensure free assembly and association in line with international human rights standards (Germany);

117.19. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana) (Uruguay);

117.20. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro) (Ghana) (Morocco) (Rwanda);

117.21. Issue standing invitations to all special procedure mandate holders (Ghana);

117.22. The prompt ratification of the OP-CAT and accede to the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (number 169) (Guatemala);

117.23. Adopt measures to combat and prevent discrimination and social stigmatization, in particular to persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, and on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Guatemala);

117.24. Extend a standing invitation to all mandate holders of the Special Procedures of the United Nations (Guatemala) (Republic of Korea);

117.25. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Iceland); (Portugal);

117.26. Abolish the death penalty and abolish any legal provisions that provide for death penalty (Iceland);

117.27. Investigate and prosecute state actors and individuals perpetrating violence against LGBTI persons (Iceland);

117.28. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);

117.29. Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium of capital executions with a view to fully abolish the death penalty (Italy);

117.30. Revise the Public Order Management Act in order to guarantee a proportionate use of force by the security forces and mainstream human rights and humanitarian law in security force's training (Italy);

117.31. Repeal the law against homosexuality, which facilitates discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, encourages harassment and violence against them, and imposes sentences of life imprisonment for the offenses of homosexuality, same-sex marriage and "aggravated homosexuality" (Mexico);

117.32. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro) (Rwanda);

117.33. Fulfil the conditions set forth in para. 17 of the report, so as to be able to consider the ratification of the International Convention for Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (Mozambique);

117.34. **Consider accession to Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and to introduce a de facto and de jure moratorium on the imposition of the death penalty and to convert capital offences to life imprisonment sentences (Namibia);**

117.35. **Amend Sections 44(d) and 44(f) as well as Section 30(1) (a) of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act to align them with the Ugandan Constitution and international human rights law (Netherlands);**

117.36. **Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable groups, including sexual minorities, by raising the health budget to 15 per cent in line with the Abuja declaration (Netherlands);**

117.37. **Implement laws, regulations and plans regarding women's rights with adequate training and resources, bearing in mind that sexual and gender based violence and disparities in economic opportunities remain. There is scope for improvement of health care providers' ability to offer sexual and reproductive information and services, including safe abortions (Norway);**

117.38. **Respect, protect and promote the human rights of all persons, without discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation, gender identity or same-sex relationships between consenting adults (Norway);**

117.39. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 and the Palermo Protocol (Panama);**

117.40. **Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Panama) (Rwanda) (Ukraine);**

117.41. **Abolish the death penalty and commute to prison terms the death sentences that have already been pronounced (Panama);**

117.42. **Fully abolish the death penalty (Paraguay);**

117.43. **Adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to fully abolishing capital punishment, both in practice and in law, for all cases and under all circumstances (Portugal);**

117.44. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Portugal);**

117.45. **Adhere fully to the relevant provisions of the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in particular Articles 76 and 77 (Senegal);**

117.46. **Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, de-legalize discrimination against lesbians, gay, bisexual and transgender people and discourage harassment and violence against them (Slovenia);**

117.47. **Make progress towards the abolition of capital punishment by adopting a *de iure* moratorium (Spain);**

117.48. **Amend the law against homosexuality and Uganda's Criminal Code, which criminalises homosexual conduct (Spain);**

- 117.49. Take all necessary measures to ensure that the human right of non-discrimination is applied and that the human rights of all persons is fully respected and protected, including LGBTI persons (Sweden);
- 117.50. Amend the law on Non-Governmental Organizations adopted in January 2016, which restricts the right to freedom of association, to bring it into conformity with the Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);
- 117.51. Ratify International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Optional Protocol to CAT and the Optional Protocol CEDAW, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine);
- 117.52. Amend the Public Order Management Act in line with international best practice, as set out by the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association in his March 2016 joint report to the Human Rights Council (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 117.53. Cease the harassment and arbitrary detention of political opposition leaders and supporters, and ensure that peaceful political dissent and public discourse about human rights, elections, and government policy are allowed to take place freely in public spaces and in the press (United States of America);
- 117.54. Repeal the provisions of the penal code which penalise same sex relations between consenting adults and put an end to detention and harassment of LGBTI activists and allow them to freely exercise their right to assembly and peaceful protest (Uruguay);
- 117.55. Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, and to commute all death sentences into custodial sentences (Uruguay);
- 117.56. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR without reservations (Uruguay);
- 117.57. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept its investigation and communication procedure (Uruguay);
- 117.58. Adopt the necessary measures in order to repeal all legislation which discriminates and penalizes persons because of their sexual orientation (Argentina);
- 117.59. Repeal the Penal Code provisions criminalizing sex among consensual same sex partners; and remove discriminatory language against LGBTI or minority groups, or those that supports them (Australia);
- 117.60. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);
- 117.61. Repeal all legislation giving rise to discrimination against people on grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity and refrain from reintroduction of the Anti-Homosexuality Act annulled by the Supreme Court in 2014 (Austria);
- 117.62. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);

117.63. **Review the Public Order Management Act in order to repeal the disciplines which allow public authorities to prohibit, without due justification, peaceful protests, thus better protecting freedom of expression and of assembly (Brazil);**

117.64. **Decriminalize same-sex relations and review its national legislation with a view to promoting equality and avoid discrimination of any kind (Brazil);**

117.65. **Speed up the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW as well as the Optional Protocol to CAT (Burundi).**

118. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Uganda was headed by Hon. Sam K. Kutesa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Hon. Jovah Kamateeka, Chairperson Human Rights Committee Member of Parliament;
- Hon. Isala Eragu Veronica Bichetero, Member of Parliament;
- Hon. Kafuuzi Jackson Karugaba, Member of Parliament;
- Hon. Gilbert Olanya, Member of Parliament;
- Ms. Sylvia Muwebwa Nabatanzi, Chairperson, Equal Opportunities Commission;
- Amb. David Etuket, Director International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Amb. Christopher Onyanga Aparr, Permanent Representative Uganda Mission, Geneva;
- Amb. Benedict Lukwiya, Deputy Head of Mission Uganda Mission Geneva;
- Mr. Erasmus Twaruhukwa, Director Human Rights and Legal Services, Uganda Police Force;
- Col. Charles Wacha, Director Human Rights Department, Uganda People's Defence Forces;
- Ms. Patricia Nduru, Director Monitoring and Inspections, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- Amb. Arthur Kafeero, Head Multilateral Organizations and Treaties Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. George Baitera Maiteki, Deputy Director General External Security Organization;
- Ms. Eunice Kigenyi, Minister Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Bisereko Kyomuhendo, Commissioner Legal Advisory Services, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
- Mr David Musiime, Senior Commissioner Public Affairs, Ministry of Security, Office of the President;
- Mr. Steven Nkayivu Ssenabulya, Counsellor/Personal Assistant to Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Juvenal Ntacyo Muhumuza, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Development Assistance and Regional Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development;
- Mr. Joshua Wamala, Head of the Election Management Department, Electoral Commission;
- Mr. Matata Twaha Magara Frankman, First Secretary Uganda Mission, Geneva;
- Mr. Musa Modoi, Advisor, Human Rights and Accountability, Justice, Law and Order Sector;

- Mz. Robie Kakonge, Director, Communications and Public Affairs, Office of the Minister for Security, Office of the President;
 - Ms. Nagutta Catherine, Senior Legal Research Officer, Parliament of Uganda.
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