

Civil society organizations from Uganda have the opportunity to be part of the universal periodic review for Uganda. A number of CSOs have participated in the submission of stakeholders` reports on a thematic cluster basis, which have been developed into a stakeholders` summary. Below we present key priority issues that we believe will influence the review process to become meaningful to the common person in Uganda. We applaud the state for having accepted to engage with the review and having submitted its report for consideration. We however decry the attitude of the state for failing to address the human rights concerns that were documented in the stakeholders` report.

Existing gaps / issues of concern	Pronouncements in the state report	Recommendations	Questions to be asked
<p>1. INTERNATIONAL & REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS</p> <p><i>Operating Environment: a number of conventions remain un domesticated and recommendations not implemented</i></p>			
Optional protocol on torture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report is silent on ratification of optional protocol on CAT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should ratify the optional protocol on torture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the state doing to ensure that it ratifies the optional protocol on CAT?
Progressive report on ESCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report observes that the initial report has been accomplished at para 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State should submit the 6 backlog reports on ESCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state failed to submit a progressive report on ESCR in over 20 years?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State report to ILO No framework that guarantees HRDs freedoms 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State should commence submission of its reports to ILO and to other international bodies Government should integrate the “Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms” – “The Declaration on human rights defenders”. In to its national legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state failed often to meet its international obligations
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Existing gaps / issues of concern	Pronouncements in the state report	Recommendations	Questions to be asked
<p align="center">2. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INFORMATION (FoEI) <i>Operating Environment: Continued harassment of journalists</i></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Penal Code Act cap 120 under sections 41, 179 & 180 are used to stifle media freedoms especially arresting & prosecuting journalists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State report is silent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should drop the proposed amendments to the Press and Journalists Bill 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures has the State taken to investigate and redress attacks and harassment of journalists including prosecuting the perpetrators?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed press & journalist Bill 2010 creates new offences against freedom of expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 75 observes that there is unrestricted internet use. Report if silent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All criminal charges against journalists that arise from provisions of the law that the courts have declared as illegal should be withdrawn from court All laws that are contrary to the states` international obligation to respect, protect and promote freedom of expression should be amended accordingly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures has the State taken to investigate and redress attacks and harassment of journalists? Why is the state preferring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of journalists are still battling with criminal cases in the various courts of Uganda today. Notably is Timothy Kalyegira facing charges on criminal libel at KCC Magistrate Grade 11 court for having 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> criminal charges against journalists and media works instead of a civil approach What is the State doing to stop the ongoing infringement on media freedom and free speech? What is the state doing to observe its obligation under its international commitments to respect freedom of expression? When is the State going to review

<p>written an article on the July 2010 Kampala bombings that annoyed the person of the president. The case is coming up on the 24th August 2011 for hearing. Add more cases of people facing sedition ,defamation cases- because these timothy case might be decided before the review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals to clump down on social media as a threat to the political establishment • Among its many worrisome provisions, the Bill requires all media outlets and individual journalists to register with the government. It further requires that the editor of a newspaper personally validate that his or her 			<p>these laws that stifle press freedom and when is the review of these sections of the regulations going to be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is the police being used as a conduit to arrest and charge journalists as and when the executive thinks so?
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<p>publication is not prejudicial to national security without defining what “prejudicial to national security” means.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations to the access to Information Act impose a fee of Ug shs 2,000/ to any desirous of accessing information which is limiting as rights are not paid for to be enjoyed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public bodies should set up systems to implement ATIA 	<p>How is the state using Access to Information Act and regulations to promote Ugandan citizen’s right to information?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of awareness of constitutional right to information, existence of the Access to Information Act and its regulations among ordinary citizens • Low awareness and lack of capacity of public officials to effectively implement the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should support / conduct campaigns on citizens’ right to know • Public bodies should build the capacity of their staff to understand and implement ATIA 	<p>How is the state implementing the Access to Information Act; 2005 and its regulations to promote citizens’ right to information?</p>

<p>Access to Information Act, 2005;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations prescribe fees which are not consistent with the spirit of Article 41 of the Constitution and Section 47 (2) of the Act; 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General lack of implementation of the ATIA 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament should demand and discuss reports on the implementation of ATIA from Executive 	

3. ESCR			
<i>Operating Environment: corruption has been a major hindrance to the realization of ESCR in Uganda</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No initial state report on ESCR to determine progress of achieving the said rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 3 states that the initial report to ICESCR has been accomplished. This is contrary to CSOs reports as Uganda has a backlog of 6 reports since ratification Para 81 states that proceeds from natural resources are reinvested, which is not viable and not the case as often as this information is not available to citizens and many deals are done with MNCs and courts have too failed to order the state to provide such information on grounds of security Para 86 makes mention of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gov't should submit the 6 back log reports and equally give attention to ESCR issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state failed to meet its international obligation to the convention on ESCR? What is the state doing to ensure that ESCR are realized in Uganda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption as a hindrance to enjoyment of human rights. Right to health; the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 86 makes mention of fight against corruption. What is on record is that the most corrupt are the politicians connected to the state are never punished. The extent of corruption infringing on ESCR is not known. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We commend the state for the enabling legal framework to fight corruption, but we implore the state to provide the political will and stop selective prosecution of political foes. The state should address issues of reproductive health and improve the quality of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state selectively prosecuted one group of persons and left or promoted other corrupt officials? What is the state doing in addressing the plight of medics

<p>inaccessibility by the majority poor to health services; deteriorating health infrastructure; poor returns to medics & high corruption with theft of drugs and money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education; poor quality education; high corruption; children studying without meals 		<p>health services making timely disbursement of funds and raising the health budget to 15% per the Abuja declaration; and should establish a health insurance scheme for the majority poor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should prosecute all its officers who steal money meant for the education sector; improve on the quality of education & should provided meals to all students 	<p>characterized by poor pay, poor working conditions, and high patient: doctor ratio?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures have been put in place to increase the budgetary allocations in the health sector while being mindful of the corruption levels • What is the state doing to reduce on the monopoly of Law Development Center that limits some students from pursuing studies; • What is the state doing to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should establish a minimum wage to stop exploitation of citizens; and prioritize to reduce unemployment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the working conditions of workers and ensure that they are paid what is due and not exploited in the absence of a minimum wage. • Why has the state taken so long to establish a minimum wage?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to culture; characterized with selective recognition of particular cultures and thus cultural institutions; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularize and create awareness of the cultural policy 	

4. HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Operating Environment: *Continued threats by state agents and limited operating space for CSOs in Uganda*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draconian laws that limit the operating space for NGOs like the NGO (Amendment) Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 64 says all is well with CSOs in Uganda. • Report is silent on many issues raised in CSOs reports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the state doing to harmonize the laws regulating NGOs in Uganda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of extra-judicial killings • Harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders have neither been investigated nor 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State should investigate and prosecute all persons, including security agents found culpable of extra-judicial killings, torture, attacks on human rights defenders. • The state should integrate the provisions of the UN Declaration on Human defenders into the national legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures are in place to ensure protection of Human rights defenders in Uganda? • What is the state`s position on the protection of the rights of human rights defenders. • Why has the state often portrayed HRDs as opposition agents?—

<p>prosecuted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">CSOs defending rights of LGBTI persons are not allowed to register or incorporate			<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Government should provide information on what legislative and policy measures are in place to protect the right to defend human rights and to create an enabling environment for human rights defenders to carry out their work?
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5. CHILD RIGHTS

Operating Environment: *a good legal framework that has failed to protect the basic child life*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labor, perpetrated by city and town council authorities in engaging children in cleaning streets especially in Mbale and Kampala districts • child sacrifice, and perpetrators are never brought to justice • lack of food/ lunch in schools, • Child trafficking as an increased activity fueling child kidnap in Uganda is too worrisome. • Negative public attitudes and prejudices against street children exacerbate their difficult situation. • The above has too 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sate report is silent on all issues affecting children that were raised in the CSOs reports save for the existence of a legal frame work, Para 97 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should put priority on the governance issues in the education sector to reign over corruption. • The state should address issues of child protection mechanisms to curb child trafficking, sacrifice and child commercial sex. • The state should ratify the Palermo protocol to suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially, women and children. • Provision of lunch to school children should be fundamental under the education sector. • The state should construct rehabilitation and remand homes for children who get in conflict with the law in each region of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has the state done to improve the deteriorating quality of education? <p>What has the State done to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify the problems faced by children living/working in the streets and institute mitigating factors against these challenges (b) Plan to increase budget allocation to cater for provision of neo natal and post natal services to all expectant mothers at all health facilities; communicable diseases especially among children; (c) Provisions for access to antiretroviral treatment for mother and child, 130,000 new infections occurred in the country in 2010, what has the state done to reduce such numbers (d) Plan to do to improve quality of primary and secondary education including material and professional conditions of staff and to provide for specialized trained staff to address the special needs of students. (e) Address the challenges in the education sector including, high
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<p>exposed them to prostitution and sexual harassment metered by security agencies especially the police in Kampala suburbs of Kawempe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The breakdown of justice in conflict affected areas has exposed the gaps in juvenile justice and the slow pace of the justice systems in terms of investigation and court proceedings has promoted a culture of impunity for crimes committed against children. • Lack of education and illiteracy has undermined the Karamojong people's ability to take 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should offer incentives to pastoralist 	<p>dropout rates, big teacher-pupil ratio, provision of special needs, teachers and teaching aids to children with difficulties (children with disabilities to get quality education). Also, the curriculum does not take into account children with disabilities and the poor governance.</p> <p>(f) What is the state doing to address the plight of the girl child in higher schools and attainment of higher grades?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is only one secondary school per sub-county in rural areas; teachers and students walk great distances to reach school, what measures are being put in place by the state to address the situation which has been exacerbated by corruption and poor governance? • What is the state doing to address issues of juvenile justice? • What capacity gaps does the state wish to highlight in order to have children access justice? • How far has the Government gone in reviewing the ABEK system to meet the contextual education needs of children in pastoralists' communities? • What challenges does the
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<p>control of their own development and future. The alternative education system (ABEK) for Karamoja, with an adapted curriculum to meet the specific needs of Karamojong, does not cater for the mobility rate of the pastoralists in terms of time and distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns of continued discrimination against certain groups of children existing in practice, particularly with regard to girls, children with disabilities, children living in poverty, refugee children, children affected by and/or infected with HIV/AIDS, former child soldiers and Batwa, Basongora, Benet and Ike children 		<p>communities to offer themselves teach their children in order not to disrupt their life styles.</p>	<p>government of Uganda face in implementing the ABEK education policy and is it possible to share its experiences in the ABEK system</p>
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6. WOMEN RIGHTS			
<i>Operating Environment: increased political participation has caused abandonment of basic women rights in rural areas</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues of reproductive health reporting many women being unable to access expensive services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save for mere mentioning of women rights under the 1995 constitution under Article 33 in the state report per Para 98, the state report is silent on most of the issues affecting women in Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state should implement the CEDAW recommendations & outcomes report on Uganda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has the state done to reduce maternal mortality rate in Uganda and how is it going to ensure that issues of reproductive health per the Maputo protocol are prioritized?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> failure by the state to pass the divorce Bill; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State should ensure that the laws concerning marriage and divorce are in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state not passed the divorce Bill that has been in parliament for long?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to justice, land and property inheritance rights especially in northern Uganda still eludes women. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women have suffered more especially in northern Uganda in accessing land. The government should consider registration and titling of customary family/clan to protect women access to such land. Government should intensify the implementation of gender sensitive poverty reduction and development programs in rural and urban areas, with special attention to the minority groups like the Batwa, Basongora, Bennet, and Ike. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the state doing to curb domestic and gender based violence? What is the state doing to ensure that elder women have access to social protection, and justice? What is the state doing to improve access to justice given that the informal system of clan leaders, religious leaders, or local council officials in the village

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should put necessary reforms in the justice institutions and the legal regime, in order to enhance women’s access to justice. • The government should adopt the regulation for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, and develop multi-sectoral action plan to combat violence against women. • Government should ratify the Palermo protocol to combat, suppress and punish continued trafficking in persons especially women • Government should address the need for information and training on the anti-trafficking legislation for the judiciary, law enforcement officials, border guards and social workers in all parts of Uganda. • 	<p>used to resolve issues is culturally discriminate the ?</p>
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7. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Operating Environment: *whereas the constitution grants such rights as inherent and not state given, actions by the state show the contrary*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exercise of freedom of assembly, association, demonstration especially with the requirement of notifying police which often overrides such requests; Limitation in prisoners rights to vote and disfranchisement of many citizens by not issuing voter cards; Appointing political cadres to run the electoral commission deprives it of its independent and integrity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 61 acknowledges that the right to assemble and demonstrate is inherent but Para 62 introduces provisions of the penal code Act cap 120 as superior and requires organizers of assemblies to inform the police Para 69, the state highlights the successes of the UPDF, however it does not mention that no appeals are allowed from the Field court martial which has often sentenced officers to death by firing squad. Report is silent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state should respect the freedom of assembly & association by not disrupting lawful assemblies, rallies and protests as per Article 20(1) of the constitution. Freedoms are inherent and not state given; The state should make adequate consultations and come up with guidelines regarding freedom of assembly and protests. State should conduct adequate voter education, and put in place measures to ensure that prisoners exercise their rights to vote; The state should appoint an independent electoral commission that is acceptable to all actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the state hold the individual officers who perpetrate torture accountable? How is the state preparing to see that future elections are run peacefully and are free and fair without incidents of violence? We are concerned by the various security entities that have sprung up in the police force. How does the state monitor these entities that are operating within the law?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued abuse of the freedom against torture with no domestic law to curb torture and requirements by security agents of UHRC and CSOs to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 72 the state acknowledges that Ugandans have the right to be detained in gazetted places but it is silent on concerns by CSOs of the numerous illegal detentions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) that aims to abolish the death penalty and amend the constitution to scrap the constitutional provisions that provide for the death penalty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the state not ratified the optional protocol on torture?

<p>seek permission to inspect detention centers and safe houses</p>	<p>torture houses ‘safe houses’</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass the prevention and Prohibition of Torture Bill, 2009 into law which seeks to domesticate the UN CAT and criminalize torture in Uganda. The Bill that has lagged in parliament for over 5 years • Ratify the optional protocol to the United Nations Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) • Investigate allegations of Torture and inhumane treatment by state forces and hold those responsible accountable and Establish a victims compensation fund to cater specifically for compensating victims of human rights violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do the security organs ill-treat opposition politicians during demonstrations? And why does state classify demonstrations as riots? • What criteria does the state use to compensate victims that suffer at the hands of security operatives? • Why is the state interested in prohibiting citizens from applying for bail as a constitutional right?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic fundamental media freedoms have not been spared. With many media houses practicing self censorship and experiencing attacks. • State proposals to scrap constitutional provisions on bail which is an inherent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Para 75, the report emphasizes the fundamental media freedoms but does not state that a number of radios were closed by the state for over a year and many journalists still face criminal charges not withstanding that the courts have ruled that such offences as unconstitutional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We remind the state of its responsibility to protect, uphold and ensure that such fundamental rights and freedoms are enjoyed fully • The government of Uganda should respect the autonomy of the media practitioners and institutions as this forms the basis of an open society which is pertinent in fostering a democratic society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why doesn’t the state compensate all the journalists who suffered at the hands of police agents? • In 2009, a number of radio stations were closed/ shut down. Why hasn’t state compensated those media houses for the loss of revenue? • What were the reasons for the UCC directing media houses not to rely live broadcasts of the various demonstrations that have been heavily suppressed early this year?

<p>right to liberty and movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continued existence of the death penalty on the statute books with many people still on death row and mob justice on the increase all undermine the right to life 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reference to the court rulings, why should n` t the state scrap provision of the death penalty from the law statutes?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We applaud the state for the positive legal and policy provisions, law reform protecting women’s civil and political rights. • The constitutional presence of affirmative action in favor of women’s political participation and decision making has not effectively transformed the political and public structures, the achievements are still in theory and the real test of what women have achieved. 			

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8. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

Operating Environment: *continued marginalization especially in development*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite government enacting very good laws and policies, PWDs continue to be marginalized in mainstream development. Their rights to access equitable and quality education, health, public infrastructure, information and other community services are not adequately addressed • High school dropout rate of PWDs in school due to unfavorable learning environment • The national guidelines on the white cane are yet to be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 100 mentions a number of challenges the state faces and highlights the successes especially having in place a legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should establish schools that are accessible and have curricula & provisions for pupils with disability • develop a comprehensive programme to train persons with hearing impairment sign language within their communities to improve on the communication abilities of deaf persons • Public service should incorporate sign language interpreters in the government employment structure and recruit them in the respective public offices to facilitate communication between deaf persons and the other persons • Government should mainstream disability in their awareness campaigns in order to reduce on the negative attitude exhibited in most health centers towards PWDs • Parliament should speed up the process of amending the mental health Act in order to improve on the lives of persons with mental and intellectual disabilities. The revision of the Act must also take into consideration the fundamental rights and freedoms alluded to in the CRPD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the state tell us what measures are in place to ensure that the visually blind and deaf can access public records and information under Article 41 • What is the state doing to ensure that all public & private building are in conformity with standards & have provision for easy access by PWDs. • Why has the state not submitted its initial report on the CRPD
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9. LGBTI

Operating Environment: *divided citizenry on issues of sexual orientation as many consider it as immoral*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued attacks from religious leaders; Falsify accused of recruiting children and youth Denial of access to justice as courts haven't pronounced themselves on the rights under Article 21 on equality and freedom from discrimination; Portrayed by the press as abnormal with calls to hang LGBTI persons and their sympathizers Reinforced social stigma and homophobia against sexual and gender non normative behavior, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para 105 of the state report lists laws in Uganda that prohibit same sex relations. The report is not exhaustive as to the government position on sexual diversities and the question of LGBTI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State should further respond appropriately to deal with any attacks on LGBTIs by both its agents and the general public The State should develop appropriate health policies to protect the health rights of LGBTIs including enhancing their access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment. The State should develop appropriate and specific policies to deal with Tans-sexual and Intersex conditions. The state should adopt the Yogyakarta principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identities The government should withdraw the Anti Homosexual Bill that targets specific persons in society and proposes a death penalty for offenders Repeal laws that implicitly discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, such as Sections 15(6)(d) (i) and (ii) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, which prevents the Commission from investigating rights violations that may be considered immoral. Investigate and appropriately address non-state violence against LGBTI people; publicly condemn all acts of violence, discrimination and intolerance against individuals on the grounds of their sexual orientation or gender identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What measures is the State taking to ensure that the rights of all persons are protected like the LGBTIs? Why has the State not officially condemned the attacks against persons with different sexual orientation? Can the State commit to infuse measures to protect the health rights of LGBTIs within existing policies and programs like the HIV/ AIDs Policy? Has the state considered the adoption of the Yogyakarta Principles? When does the state intend to include LGBTI persons in the National HIV /AIDS and health strategic plans and policies? What measures are in place to uphold freedom of association and movement of LGBTI persons and organizations that will let them fully and freely operate in the country without restrictions as to registration and operations
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• End police abuse of LGBTI people and LGBTI human rights defenders, and institute mechanisms to hold offenders accountable.• Protect the rights of all people regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in anti-discrimination and equal opportunity legislation and bodies, including explicit protections against sexual violence, dismissal from employment, eviction from housing, and expulsion from school.	
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10. ETHNIC MINORITIES

Operating Environment:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic minorities in Uganda, largely remain unrecognized. It is clear that the Ugandan Constitutional and other legal provisions have a long way to go on ethnic minority issues including gender, access to equal opportunities such as social services, land among other rights. Uganda needs to put in place legislative, administrative as well as practical remedies to address the plight of ethnic minorities in Uganda • Inaccessible services like health & education • Lack of political inclusion • Gender discrimination of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State report at Para 105 mentions only 3 groups and acknowledges that others are in remote areas • Report acknowledges that their situation is unsatisfactory. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should introduce schools for ethnic minorities that ensure communication in their languages. • Measures should be taken urgently to reduce discrimination faced by women in ethnic communities and faced by ethnic minorities and the surrounding communities. • Priority should be given to ethnic communities to access quality services. • The government should urgently, ratify the ILO Convention 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. • Domesticate all the international conventions aimed at protecting the rights of ethnic minorities into its national laws. • The state should clearly define and recognize ethnic minorities in the country and put in place specific laws and guidelines for ethnic minority protection • Government should develop inclusive and intercultural educational provisions and curricula, which ensure that all ethnic minority groups have an understanding of their multicultural society. • Government invests in schools and put in place girl-child friendly facilities for all ethnic minority groups to have equal access to education. The education offered to ethnic minority children should be critically analyzed to ensure that it helps them preserve, promote and develop their traditional way of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures has the state put in place to promote the preservation of languages of ethnic minorities groups? • What is the state doing to promote political inclusion of ethnic minorities? • How far has the state gone in implementing the CEDAW recommendations guiding the treatment of ethnic minority women & girls? • What measures has the state undertaken to implement the concluding observations of the African Commission on Human and People`s rights on Uganda`s report on issues affecting indigenous people? • How has the government addressed historical injustices meted against ethnic minorities in Uganda? • When is the government planning to develop domestic law provided for in international legal instruments to reflect the distinctive cultural practices of ethnic minority groups?
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<p>girl child & women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of development & environmental degradation on their communities 		<p>life, practices and languages in thematic curricula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should ensure that women rights among ethnic minorities are protected and prioritized. This should be followed by enough community sensitization. • 	
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12. TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE			
<i>Operating Environment: None of the existing programs relating to national displacements and national displacements</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reparation program • Nothing is known by the communities regarding the war in northern Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State report is silent on issues of transitional justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State should establish a Truth and reconciliation commission that will help expedite the healing process in northern Uganda • The state should commence a reparation, accountability, and compensation programs for victims and communities of the war • Ensure that JLOS has the necessary financial and human resources to not only design a national transitional justice policy but to also to implement such a policy in earnest and without undue interference • Build trust in the GoU among victims of conflict by ensuring that persons most responsible for atrocities committed on both sides of conflicts (both state and non-state actors) are subject to the same prosecutorial process. • Encourage all conflict-affected communities to engage in reconciliation dialogue with each other to resolve lingering cross-ethnic hostilities • Engage in broad institutional reform based on the findings of the truth-telling body, in particular those aimed at rectifying historical marginalization. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When do you think the truth and reconciliation commission will be established? • How soon will the state commence compensation & reparation to the victims? • When does the state intend to institute a commission of inquiry to address issues that have continued to inflict pain to Ugandans but are blamed to historical causes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government of Uganda reserves the right to grant asylum and refugee status to forced migrants. • There is a protracted situation of asylum seekers resulting in arrests, detention and deportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 103 outlines the existing legal framework and is silent on most issues contained in the CSOs reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government of Uganda establishes the Refugee Appeals Board to deal with rejected asylum cases and open up the avenue to accessing courts of law on refugee status determination • The governments of Uganda and Rwanda to rethink the invocation of the cessation clause as further investigations are conducted to the modalities of implementing the Cessation Clause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the government's position on the status of refugees in the East African community integration? • Why does the government engage in forceful repatriations? • What challenges does the government have in dealing with refugees in Uganda?
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