


AFRICAN UNION		UNION AFRICAINE
الاتحاد الأفريقي African Commission on Human & Peoples' Rights		UNIÃO AFRICANA Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme & des Peuples
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**57<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session  
04 - 18 November 2015, Banjul, The Gambia**

**Concluding Observations and Recommendations on the 5<sup>th</sup> Periodic State Report of  
the Republic of Uganda (2010 - 2012)**

**I. Introduction**

1. The Republic of Uganda (Uganda) is a State Party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (the African Charter), having ratified the same on **27 March 1986**.
2. Uganda submitted its Initial Report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission) at the latter's 27<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, which was held from 27 April to 11 May 2000. Subsequently, Uganda has since submitted its second, third and fourth Periodic State Reports, respectively at the 40<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session held from 15 to 29 November 2006, the 45<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session held from 13 to 27 May 2009, and the 49<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, held from 28 April to 12 May 2011.
3. The present and Fifth Periodic State Report, which covers the period from 2010 to 2012 (the Report), was submitted to the Secretariat of the Commission in September 2013. It was examined during the 56<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Commission), held from 21 April-7 May 2015, in Banjul, The Gambia.
4. The Report was presented to the Commission by the Delegation from Uganda, which composition is provided in Annex 1 hereto (the Delegation), and which was led by Honourable Fredrick Ruhindi, the Attorney-General of Uganda.
5. The Report highlights developments, which have taken place in the country in the area of the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights during

the reporting period, and the measures put in place to comply with the country's obligations under the African Charter.

6. The Commission welcomes the Report of Uganda, which brings Uganda up-to-date with its reporting obligations under Article 62 of the African Charter, and expresses satisfaction with the frank and constructive dialogue that it had with the Delegation during the presentation of the Report.
7. The present Concluding Observations follow the presentation and examination of the Report. They give an account of the positive factors, the factors restricting the enjoyment of human rights, and the areas of concern identified in the Report. The Commission also makes recommendations to the Republic of Uganda on measures required to strengthen the enjoyment of human rights as guaranteed by the African Charter, as well as other relevant regional and international human rights instruments.

## **II. The Positive Factors**

The Commission:

8. Welcomes the efforts made by Uganda in preparing and presenting its Report, which brings Uganda up-to-date with its reporting obligations under Article 62 of the African Charter, and Commends the latter for its commitment towards fulfilling this Charter obligation;
9. Appreciates the fact that Uganda is one of the State Parties to the African Charter which submits its Periodic Reports regularly in conformity with Article 62 of the African Charter;
10. Commends the efforts made by Uganda to ensure that the preparatory process of this Periodic Report was participatory and involved all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organisations (CSOs);
11. Notes with appreciation the information provided by Uganda regarding steps taken towards complying with the recommendations made by the Commission in its Concluding Observations on the country's 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report;
12. Commends the Government of Uganda for the domestication of the United Nations Convention against Torture<sup>1</sup> during the reporting period, through the enactment of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012;

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<sup>1</sup> Ratified in 1987.

13. Appreciates the various legislative frameworks, programs, activities and strategies put in place by the Republic of Uganda to give effect to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms enshrined under the African Charter as set out in its Report;
14. Welcomes and Commends the following legislative measures which were adopted during the reporting period to enhance the enjoyment of human rights, including notably:
  - i. The Computer Misuse Act (2011);
  - ii. The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (2012);
  - iii. The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act (2012);
  - iv. The National Council for Older Persons Act, 2013;
  - v. The Public Order Management Act (2013);
  - vi. The Petroleum (Refining, Gas Processing and Conversion, Transportation and Storage) Act (2013); and
  - vii. The Access to Information Regulations (2011).
15. Commends the Republic of Uganda for other initiatives aimed at progressive law reform, including the completion of a study on the reform of its Civil Procedure Act and its Civil Procedure Rules, which was conducted by the Uganda Law Reform Commission;
16. Further Commends Uganda for adopting the following policies and frameworks during the reporting period, in order to advance the promotion and protection of human rights in the country:
  - i. The Uganda Vision 2040, launched on 18 April 2013 which, building on the progress made over the years, aspires to change the country from a predominantly low income country to a competitive upper middle income country within a period of 30 years;
  - ii. The Legal Aid Policy developed by the Justice Law and Order Sector, aimed at providing free legal services for the poor and vulnerable;
  - iii. The National HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy to guide national effort in the fight against HIV/AIDS (2011-2015);

- iv. The Human Resource in Health policy and strategy to address priority human resource constraints in the health sector;
- v. The National Implementation Strategy for the East Africa Common Market Protocol (CMP 2010) which allows for free movement of labour, capital, right of residence and the right of establishment within the East African Community;
- vi. The Land Policy and the Implementation Road Map, following the Land (Amendment) Act 2010, which intends to address amongst other issues the rampant land evictions; and
- vii. The National Transitional Justice Policy which is designed to address issues of accountability, reparation and reconciliation in post-conflict Uganda;

17. Notes with appreciation the initiation of the following draft laws and policies, which have the potential to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in Uganda:

- i. The Marriage and Divorce Bill;
- ii. The Food and Nutrition Bill;
- iii. The National Mental Health Bill;
- iv. The Revised Mental Health Policy;
- v. The Penal Code (Amendment) Act;
- vi. The Succession (Amendment) Act;
- vii. The Community Mobilization and Empowerment Bill;
- viii. The Venereal Diseases (Amendment) Bill;
- ix. The Evidence (Amendment) Bill;
- x. The Trial on Indictments (Amendment) Bill;
- xi. The Magistrates Courts (Amendment) Bill;

- xii. The Tobacco Control Bill;
  - xiii. The National Alcohol Policy; and
  - xiv. The Tobacco Control Policy;
18. Lauds the establishment of a Human Rights Standing Committee, to, amongst others: ensure that human rights issues are mainstreamed into all laws enacted by parliament; raise human rights issues at various fora in which Parliamentarians are involved; and ensure adequate budgetary allocations for human rights related programmes;
  19. Commends the Government of Uganda for the 60% increase in the budgetary allocation for the financial year 2015/2016, towards meeting the costs of compensation awarded by courts, and for giving priority to compensation for victims of human rights violations;
  20. Welcomes the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission, which is mandated to combat all forms of discrimination in the country and ensure equitable representation in key public offices for all citizens;
  21. Commends the introduction and operationalization of *barazas* at grass roots, which are community meetings that facilitate pro-active disclosure of Government budget information and accountability, for development programmes and resources;
  22. Further Commends the establishment of human rights committees within the Uganda Prisons Service, which undertake human rights education and peer reviews, and also monitor compliance with human rights standards in prisons in Uganda;
  23. Lauds the establishment of the Professional Standards Unit and a Human Rights Desk by the Uganda Police Force, to handle complaints by the general public regarding the conduct of members of the police force;
  24. Welcomes the establishment and operationalization of the War Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda, to ensure that victims of war crimes, human trafficking, terrorism and piracy have access to justice;
  25. Appreciates the introduction of the Land Protection Unit by the Uganda Police Force, to combat illegal eviction of land occupants;

26. Commends the efforts of the Government of Uganda in sustaining the implementation of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and the Universal Secondary Education (USE), resulting in a boost in the enrolment and retention of both male and female children in schools;
27. Commends the budgetary allocation by the Government of Uganda in the financial year 2011/2012, for the recruitment of 10,000 health workers, in order to boost human resources in the health sector;
28. Welcomes the construction of new regional health centres which have functional mental health units, to ensure that people with mental illnesses receive the necessary care and treatment;
29. Commends the Government on Uganda for commuting the death sentences of 224 inmates to life imprisonment, in line with the January 2009 ruling of the Supreme Court of Uganda in the *Susan Kigula case - Constitutional Appeal 3/2006*;
30. Welcomes the amendment of the rules of procedure of Parliament, in order to allow live televised coverage of parliamentary sessions;
31. Commends the allocation of funds towards the sensitization of the Ugandan population on their right to information as guaranteed under the Access to Information Act (2006), and also for developing in collaboration with CSOs the online platform "Ask Your Government", to facilitate access to information by the citizenry;
32. Welcomes the proposal by the Uganda Law Reform Commission to repeal the provisions on criminal defamation contained in the Uganda Penal Code Act Cap 120;
33. Further Welcomes the continuous engagement by the Government with CSOs, towards amending the Access to Information Act, so as to align it with regional and international standards, and to strengthen the implementation of the Act and the oversight framework;
34. Notes with appreciation the cooperation by the Government of Uganda with the Commission through its Special Mechanism on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, including its contributions to: the development of a model law on Access to Information for the African Union member States, the African Platform on Access to Information Declaration as well as the Global Principles on National Security and Access to Information;

35. Lauds the continuous efforts by the Government of Uganda to improve gender equality, and to increase women's representation in governance and public service, including through its unique constitutionally integrated quota system and affirmative action program which entails the creation of special 'add-on' seats for women at national and local government levels;
36. Welcomes the establishment of the Women's Enterprise Fund, which seeks to support the development of women's projects in rural areas;
37. Notes with appreciation the inclusive education policy of Uganda, which provides for the inclusion of learners with special needs in all schools, as well as other measures adopted by the Government of Uganda to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities so as to ensure that they enjoy equal access to public facilities and services;
38. Commends Uganda for the adoption of the National Council for Older Persons Act (2013), which provides a platform for advocacy, lobbying and monitoring the implementation of the legal and policy frameworks concerning older people;
39. Further Commends Uganda for the adoption of the HIV&AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2014, which amongst others, outlaws discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS in workplaces and schools;
40. Notes with appreciation that: all Government institutions have a work plan on HIV & AIDS and an HIV & AIDS Committee headed by a desk officer; and also that every health worker recruited undergoes training in the respective programmes based on the National HIV & AIDS Guidelines;
41. Welcomes the commitment made by the Government of Uganda under the Universal Periodic Review, to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and to incorporate its provisions into its domestic law;
42. Notes with appreciation the 31% decrease in the number of complaints registered against the State before the Ugandan Human Rights Commission, as a result of the various reforms undertaken by different government institutions to ensure the respect for human rights;
43. Welcomes the establishment of government programs to support agencies such as 'Enterprise Uganda', which sensitize the public and private sectors so as to capacitate them to participate in the economy under the Private Sector Competitiveness Strategy.

### III. Factors restricting the enjoyment of the Rights enshrined in the African Charter

44. The past conflict in the north of the country between the Uganda People's Defence Force and the Lord's Resistance Army has decimated the economy, retarded the development of affected areas and led to numerous gross human rights violations.
45. Conflicts in neighbouring countries have resulted in an influx of refugees and asylum-seekers into Uganda;
46. Slow pace of legislative and administrative reforms to match the obligations of Uganda under international and regional instruments ratified;
47. Inadequate economic growth and capacity to match the country's high population growth rate and attendant social and economic needs;
48. Limited funding for activities to implement the African Charter;
49. Constructive cooperation between Government and civil society, to promote and safeguard human rights is not sufficient;

### IV. Areas Of Concern

While acknowledging the significant efforts made by the Government of Uganda to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the provisions of the African Charter, the Commission is however concerned about the following:

#### General

50. The Report does not provide sufficient information with respect to the following:
  - (i) The measures taken by the Government of Uganda to address some of the specific concerns and recommendations raised by the Commission in its Concluding Observations on Uganda's 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report;
  - (ii) Uganda's implementation of the Maputo Protocol as required under Article 26 of the said Protocol<sup>2</sup>, and as set out in the Guidelines for State

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<sup>2</sup> Article 26 of the Maputo Protocol provides that: "States Parties shall ensure the implementation of this Protocol at national level, and in their periodic reports submitted in accordance with Article 62 of the African



Reporting under the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol Guidelines); and

- (iii) The steps taken by Uganda on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights as set out in the Principles and Guidelines on the Implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ECOSOCC Guidelines).

### **Obligations of State Parties**

51. Uganda has not yet ratified some key regional and international human rights treaties which are critical for enhancing the enjoyment of human rights in Uganda, including:

- (i) African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;
- (ii) African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration
- (iii) Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights
- (iv) Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism;
- (v) Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty;
- (vi) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- (vii) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and
- (viii) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

52. Uganda has not fully aligned its laws and regulations with its commitments under regional and international human rights treaties, through the domestication of these instruments, including notably the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). It has also not fully domesticated the Maputo Protocol, thus impeding the full realisation of the rights of women guaranteed under the Protocol;

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*Charter, indicate the legislative and other measures undertaken for the full realization of the rights herein recognized."*

53. Uganda has delayed the processes for the enactment of a number of draft legislation which are pending in parliament and which have the potential for enhancing the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed under the Charter, including the Marriage and Divorce Bill (2009), which was reportedly carried forward to the 9<sup>th</sup> parliament elected in May 2011;
54. Uganda has not made the declaration under Article 34 (6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Court Protocol), which allows individuals and NGOs with Observer Status before the Commission to bring cases directly before the Court; and
55. Uganda lacks a comprehensive national programme for the promotion of the African Charter;

### **Non-Discrimination and Equality**

56. The continuous allegations of discrimination and stigmatization of people living with HIV in the workplace;
57. The Ugandan Constitution does not explicitly provide for the right to work under favourable conditions or to receive equal pay;

### **Right to Life and the Death Penalty**

58. The retention of the death penalty in the statute books of Uganda, and the non-formalisation of the moratorium on the death penalty;

### **Prohibition of Torture and Ill Treatment**

59. Recent reports, including those published by the Uganda Human Rights Commission reveal that cases of torture still rank high among the categories of human rights violations in Uganda;
60. The Report does not provide comprehensive statistical information and disaggregated data in relation to cases of torture or how the Government addresses the problem;

### **Administration of Justice/Access to Justice**

61. The Professional Standards Unit and Human Rights Desk established under the Uganda Police Force to handle complaints by the general public regarding the

conduct of members of the Police Force does not operate as an independent oversight mechanism;

62. Delay in the administration of justice occasioned by lack of adequate number of judicial officers, in contrast with the increasing number of disputes being filed in courts of law;
63. Delay in the payment of compensation to victims of human rights violations, in particular, victims of torture;
64. The law provides for the detention of civil debtors;
65. Remand of mentally ill persons in prison, pending 'Minister's Orders';

### **Right to liberty and security of person / Conditions of Prisons and Detention Centres**

66. The poor state of prisons in Uganda which are reported as lacking adequate food, water, bedding and medical facilities, and are overcrowded and with poor sanitary conditions;

### **Access to Information**

67. Failure of the State to fully implement the Access to Information Act (2006) by not proactively disclosing information, and instituting measures for responding to all information requests to public bodies;
68. Wide scope of exemptions under the Access to Information Act (2006), and the absence in practice, of an accessible, simple and transparent complaints and appeals mechanism under the Act;

### **Protection of Women and Children**

69. Delay in the enactment of important draft legislation pending in Parliament which have a bearing on the protection of the rights of women, including the Marriage and Divorce Bill which has been pending for over 15 years;
70. Low retention rates for the girl child in school, in spite of high enrolment, due to social, economic and cultural pressures;

### **Human Rights Defenders**

71. The Non-Governmental Organizations Amendment Registration Act (2006) is such that it impedes the work of NGOs, and has imposed on the latter a tedious procedure for licensing and registration of NGOs;

72. There is no mechanism for ensuring sufficient dialogue between Government and CSOs;

### **Rights of Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons**

73. The lack of information in the Report on the situation of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and internally displaced persons;

### **Economic Social and Cultural Rights**

#### **The Right to Health**

74. Malaria and HIV/AIDS remain the leading causes of death in Uganda;

75. Dwindling HIV/AIDS funding partly due to the global economic crisis, and insufficient budgetary allocation, have negatively affected the national response to HIV/AIDS;

76. The HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (2014), by criminalizing the transmission of HIV/AIDS, has the potential to negatively affect the national response on HIV/AIDS and also infringe upon the basic rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS;

77. The reservations on Articles 14 and 21 of the Maputo Protocol by Uganda, impede the full enjoyment of health and reproductive rights of women particularly the right to medical abortion under the circumstances laid down in the Protocol;

78. The low ratio of psychiatrists to the population, which is about 1:2,000,000;

79. Insufficient medical facilities with a total of 143 hospitals in the country, of which only 46% are State-owned;

#### **Right to Education**

80. The increase in the establishment of private schools, which has been encouraged by the Government, allegedly raises the concern of the Government gradually releasing itself from the obligation to provide quality public education, which could result in discrimination against children from low-income households;

## **V. Recommendations**

In view of the foregoing, the African Commission recommends that Government of Uganda should:

## **Obligations of State Parties**

81. Expedite the processes for the ratification of outstanding regional and international instruments, to enhance the framework for the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights, including the following:
  - i. African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance;
  - ii. African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration
  - iii. Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights
  - iv. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
  - v. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty; and
  - vi. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture;
  - vii. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
  - viii. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and
  - ix. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
  
82. Expedite the processes for domesticating all relevant regional and international human rights instruments that it has ratified in line with its international obligations, including in particular the Kampala Convention, and the full domestication of the Maputo Protocol;
  
83. Comply with the Maputo Protocol Guidelines and the ECOSOCC Guidelines when preparing its future periodic reports;
  
84. Make the declaration under Article 34 (6) of the African Court Protocol, allowing individuals and NGOs with Observer Status before the African Commission to bring cases directly before the Court;
  
85. Expedite the enactment of all bills in parliament which have the potential to enhance the framework for the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights in Uganda;
  
86. Take the necessary measures to implement the findings of the Study on the Reform of the Civil Procedure Act and the Civil Procedure Rules, conducted by

the Uganda Law Reform, with a view to harmonizing its laws with international and regional human rights standards;

### **Non-Discrimination and Equality**

87. Strengthen its legal framework for the protection of people living with HIV to discourage HIV-related human rights violations;
88. Adequately resource the Equal Opportunities Commission in order to effectively discharge its mandate;

### **Right to Life**

89. Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards the definitive abolition of the death penalty;
90. Expedite the processes for the consideration of the draft private members' bill in parliament, pertaining to the abolition of the death penalty;
91. Provide in its next report, statistics on death sentences commuted to life imprisonment, in line with the Supreme Court decision in the *Susan Kigula case*;

### **Prohibition of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment**

92. Develop Regulations for purposes of operationalizing the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (2012);

### **Right to liberty and security of person / Conditions of Prisons and Detention Centres**

93. Systematically review prison conditions with the goal of relieving overcrowding and poor living conditions, provide funds for the construction of new prisons, and also provide clean, safe, and adequate prison conditions, together with adequate food for prisoners, in compliance with international standards for prisoners and pre-trial detainees;
94. Make use of the Guidelines on the Conditions of Arrests, Police Custody and Pre-trial Detention developed by the Commission while providing training to the Police and while adopting laws and policies;
95. Expedite the processes for repealing provisions of the law that provide for detention of civil debtors;

## **Administration of Justice/Access to Justice**

96. Intensify the recruitment process in the Judiciary in order to adequately address the current human resource challenge;
97. Expedite the processes of assessing mentally ill persons remanded in prisons and for the issuance of relevant orders by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for the release of such persons;
98. Establish a Victims Compensation Fund to enhance the Government's efforts in ensuring timely payment of the compensation to victims of human rights violations;
99. Establish an independent civilian oversight mechanism on policing, as recommended in ACHPR/Res. 103a(XXXX)06 on Police Reform Accountability and Civilian Police Oversight in Africa, adopted during the 40<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Commission;

## **Freedom of Expression and Access to Information**

100. Expedite the processes of amending the Access to information Act (2006) (ATI Act), including reviewing the wide scope of exemptions thereunder, and for putting in place in practice, an accessible, simple and transparent complaints and appeals mechanism under the Act;
101. Expedite the process of effective implementation of the ATI Act, including by:
  - i. Developing a standard uniform reporting format, that will facilitate the process of Ministers reporting to Parliament on the implementation of the Access to information Act (2006), pursuant to Section 43 of the Act;
  - ii. Ensuring that all Government ministries and agencies produce manuals of functions and index of records, which will facilitate access to information, pursuant to Section 7 of the Access to information Act (2006);
  - iii. Training staff of all appointed information offices in all its ministries, departments and agencies, on the establishment and running of effective access to information regimes;

102. Expedite and support the process initiated by the Uganda Law Reform Commission towards the repeal of the provisions on criminal defamation contained in the Uganda Penal Code Act Cap 120;
103. Expedite the process of reviewing and amending existing laws that restrict access to information;

### **Protection of Women and Children**

104. Expedite the enactment of draft legislation pending in Parliament which have a bearing on the protection of the rights of women;
105. Strengthen its ongoing initiatives towards eliminating low retention rates for the girl child in school at all levels of education (primary, secondary, and tertiary), and for ensuring full and equal access to quality education for all children;

### **Human Rights Defenders**

106. Review the Non-Governmental Organizations Amendment Registration Act, to incorporate civil society concerns;
107. Adopt a law protecting human rights defenders, in conformity with the Commission's Resolutions on Human Rights Defenders including ACHPR/Resolution 69 (XXXV) 04, ACHPR/Resolution 119 (XXXII) 07, and ACHPR/Res.196 (L) 11 and the **UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders 1998**;
108. Establish a mechanism for dialogue between Government and CSOs;

### **Rights of Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons**

109. Provide in its next periodic report, adequate information on the situation of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and internally displaced persons;
110. Expedite the completion of the Government's project for the establishment of a resident status for refugees to bring a solution to long-term displacements;

### **Economic Social and Cultural Rights**

#### **Right to Health**

111. Aggressively scale up HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention and treatment services;



112. Redefine its HIV/AIDS strategies and responses to ensure that they remain relevant to the current status and trend of the epidemic;
113. Review and revise the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (2014), accordingly, to ensure that it fully conforms with Uganda's regional and international human rights obligations;
114. Urgently strengthen on-going health financing strategies for reversing the rise in the HIV/AIDS prevalence in Uganda, including by increasing budgetary allocation to the health sector to at least 15% of total annual budget in line with the Abuja Declaration;
115. Expedite the process for the enactment of the draft bill on the National Health Insurance Scheme, which aims at addressing high out-of-pocket spending and to improve equity in health care services;

#### **Right to Education**

116. Increase its investment in public education to match the increasing enrolment, and ensure the quality thereof, to avoid forcing parents to resort to private schools, as well as to regulate the quality of education being provided by private schools;
117. Establish strategies or incentive programs aimed at increasing girls' access to and retention in basic education;

#### **Protection of Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities**

118. Intensify efforts to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities so as to ensure that they enjoy equal access to all public facilities and services;
119. Take the necessary measures to ensure that the National HIV Prevention Strategy for Uganda specifically addresses the needs of persons with disabilities;
120. Provide detailed information on the activities of the Government Department in charge of Disability and Elderly, and the National Council for Older Persons, in its next periodic report; and

## **Implementation of Concluding Observations**

121. Inform the Commission, in its next periodic report<sup>3</sup>, of measures taken to ensure the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present Concluding Observations, and in the Promotion Mission Report of August 2013.

**Adopted at the 57<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held from 04 - 18 November 2015, in Banjul, The Gambia**

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<sup>3</sup> This is due to be presented to the Commission by 30 April 2017.

**Annex 1**  
**List of the delegation of Uganda**

1. H.E Frederick Ruhindi - Attorney General, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
2. Rosette N. Kuhirwa - Senior Planner Governance
3. Claudia Arwako - Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education & Sports
4. Walimbwa Aliyi - Senior Health Planner, Ministry of Health
5. Karugaba Michael - First Secretary/Delegate, Uganda Embassy in Ethiopia
6. Mary Namono Kibere -Third Secretary, Uganda Embassy in Ethiopia
7. Aioka Victor - Prison Headquarters
8. Col. Charles Wacha Angulo, - Advocate/State Delegate, Ministry of Defence
9. Jack Wamanga Wamai- Member of Parliament
10. Mukaga James - Secretary to Uganda Delegation
11. Peter Odeke - Senior Public Affairs Officer
12. Kiwanda Godfrey Ssuubi - Member of Parliament
13. Lubogo Kenneth - Member of Parliament
14. Amodinga Monicah - Member of Parliament
15. Kamateeka Jovah - Member of Parliament
16. Kyomuhendo Patience Karyn - Protection Assistant, Office of the Prime Minister/Refugees
17. Racheal Rwomushana - State Attorney, Ministry of Justice & Constitution
18. Bisereko Kyomuhendo - Commissioner Legal Advisory Services, Ministry of Justice & Constitution
19. Kasangaki Everlyn , Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
20. Ssemakula Henry, Ministry of Education and Sports
21. Olowo Peter - Delegate
22. Nabirye Alawes - Member of Parliament
23. Wadada Femia - Human Rights, Parliament of Uganda
24. Kitutta Aboud - Member of Parliament
25. Owilli Geoffrey - Principal Clerk Assistant
26. Yaguma Wilberforce - Member of Parliament
27. Ngonzi Bintu Jalia Lukumu - Member of Parliament