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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Uganda

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its fortieth session from 24 January to 11 February 2022. The review of Uganda was held at the 7th meeting, on 27 January 2022. The delegation of Uganda was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Odongo Jeje Abubakhar. At its 14th meeting, held on 1 February 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Uganda.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Uganda: Libya, Mexico and Uzbekistan.
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);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Lichtenstein, Panama, Sweden, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Uganda through the troika. Those questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stressed that Uganda was proud of its approach in addressing the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, in which it had prioritized life above everything. Its participation in the universal periodic review process was informed by its historical, constitutional and economic realities. Since 1986, the National Resistance Movement had epitomized the country's contribution to the struggle for meaningful enjoyment of freedom and liberty, human dignity and regional and international peace and security. It had established an enabling environment for inclusive and equitable development.
6. Uganda was a constitutional democracy, governed by laws. The National Resistance Movement Government had made significant strides towards improving the human rights situation in Uganda and remained committed to upholding the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution.
7. At the centre of development, Uganda had adopted a human rights-based approach, specific legislation giving effect to provisions of the Constitution and policies that promoted and protected human rights. Uganda was one of the largest refugee destination countries in the world, hosting over 1.5 million refugees in 2021. In addition, it had actively participated and supported initiatives and processes that promote peace and dialogue within its region and beyond.
8. For Uganda, the universal periodic review was an important way to engage and dialogue on the advancement of human rights. The backdrop of the country's dark human rights history had led the Government to prioritize the observance of human rights in all spheres of work and development. Since the previous review cycle, in 2016, Uganda had enacted and implemented laws and policies in line with international human rights standards, ensured inclusive economic growth, equality and accountability, strengthened oversight

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/3](#).

mechanisms, enacted the Administration of Justice Act, which empowered the judiciary, strengthened the Human Rights Commission of Uganda, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Parliamentary Committees on Human Rights and on Equal Opportunities.

9. The democratic process in Uganda was informed by democratic values, which were entrenched in the Constitution. In 2021, free and fair elections had continued to be held under the legal framework in place since the promulgation of the Constitution. Uganda had successfully conducted national general elections, at the presidential, parliamentary and local levels, amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The Electoral Commission, together with representatives from all political parties and the Parliament, had agreed to a set of election guidelines to regulate the conduct of elections under minimum restrictive measures. However, during the campaigns, some of the political leaders had declared that they would defy the measures and had violated the regulations. In a display of impunity, they had repeatedly stoked fear and incited violence, which was a danger to the security and stability of the country and its citizens.

10. The incidents of November 2020, which had led to loss of life, were regrettable and would be investigated, with a view to determining conclusively what had happened. Some investigations were still ongoing, and those that had been completed had resulted in some convictions. The determination of compensation for the individual victims was ongoing in the Attorney General's Chambers. The Government remained committed to ensuring that every life that was lost in those unfortunate events was investigated and accounted for. Furthermore, the Government did not in any way inspire or instigate those unfortunate events that had resulted in casualties among both the rioters and the security personnel tasked with quelling the riots.

11. Uganda strongly believed that the media was an important part of a democratic society and was essential to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and socioeconomic transformation. However, Uganda, like other countries, was grappling with the challenges posed by the new media. For that reason, the Government had prioritized the development of information and communications technology infrastructure and the Internet by putting in place a legislative and policy framework. That commitment was evidenced through the wide coverage of information and communications technology infrastructure in the country, the over 310 privately owned radio stations, 48 television stations and 56 licensed online publishers, the significant increase in Internet penetration and the sharp reduction in the cost of broadband Internet services.

12. The Government recognized the critical role played by non-governmental organizations in the advancement of democracy. However, all non-governmental organizations registered in Uganda were expected to comply with the law. Uganda had a comprehensive regulatory framework for the sector, under which were provided the legal obligations for all non-governmental organizations operating in the country. Those that had been affected and intended to address the non-compliance issues were given an opportunity to be heard by the non-Governmental Organization Bureau, and some had opted to seek redress in court, and those processes were ongoing. As at 27 October 2021, over 25 non-governmental organizations had engaged with the Bureau.

13. In March 2020, following the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, the Government had devised strategies and guidelines to combat it. The Anti-COVID-19 National Taskforce was duly established to help with the enforcement of the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and presidential directives geared towards public safety. To date, all the restrictions that had been put in place had been lifted, save for the requirement of wearing masks and social distancing while in public spaces.

14. The commitment of Uganda to protecting human rights was informed by its history and formed the cornerstone in the Ten Point Programme, the document of the current Government that guided its early stages of assuming power. The Programme had since evolved and continued to inform and guide the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights.

**B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

15. During the interactive dialogue, 97 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
16. Italy thanked the delegation of Uganda for its national report and presentation.
17. Japan welcomed the national action plan on business and human rights and domestic legislation and policies adopted to promote human rights.
18. Kenya welcomed the Persons with Disabilities Act (2020) and efforts to enact into law the national health insurance bill.
19. Latvia took note of the measures taken by the Government since the previous review cycle and encouraged it to undertake further efforts in fulfilling its human rights obligations and commitments.
20. Libya commended Uganda for establishing a national institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, despite the challenges it faced.
21. Luxembourg welcomed the progress of Uganda noted by the human rights mechanisms and encouraged the authorities to continue its efforts in that regard.
22. Malawi took note of the progress made by Uganda in the promotion and protection of human rights.
23. Malaysia encouraged Uganda to continue reforms. It welcomed the Mental Health Act (2018) and Persons with Disabilities Act (2020) and looked forward to their effective implementation.
24. Maldives commended Uganda for the approval of the national urban policy, 2017, and the establishment of the climate change guidelines.
25. Mali appreciated measures adopted in favour of vulnerable persons and the initiative to grant monthly financial assistance to elderly persons.
26. Malta thanked Uganda for the presentation of its national report.
27. Mauritania congratulated Uganda for the adoption of its third national development plan.
28. Mauritius applauded Uganda for improving access to education and for having developed the technical vocational education and training policy, 2019.
29. Mexico thanked Uganda for presenting its report and acknowledged the country's development of the national human rights action plan.
30. Montenegro encouraged Uganda to eradicate the traditional practices that were discriminatory against women, children, minority groups, people with HIV and people with disabilities.
31. Mozambique congratulated Uganda for its achievements since the previous review cycle and for protecting more than 1.5 million refugees.
32. Namibia applauded Uganda for its humanitarian efforts, as host of one of the largest number of refugees in the world.
33. Nepal praised Uganda for its national child policy and national action plan for the prevention of trafficking in persons and for combating early and forced marriages.
34. The Netherlands commended Uganda for the participation of women in executive positions. However, it was concerned by the lack of accountability for the use of force during the electoral period.
35. The Niger congratulated Uganda on its efforts made on human rights and the inclusive participatory approach demonstrated in its national report.
36. Nigeria commended Uganda for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15.

37. Norway welcomed the national action plan for business and human rights. However, it regretted the human rights violations that occurred during the 2020 elections.
38. Oman congratulated Uganda for the progress made in combating some diseases, especially malaria, tuberculosis and HIV.
39. Pakistan welcomed the third national development plan and encouraged Uganda to continue its efforts towards achieving sustained growth.
40. Paraguay welcomed efforts of the Equal Opportunities Commission in raising awareness of the human rights of vulnerable groups.
41. The Philippines took note of the efforts of Uganda on the passage of laws aimed at strengthening the protection of rights of vulnerable groups.
42. Poland encouraged Uganda to increase its efforts to strengthen the rule of law and access to justice and abolish the death penalty.
43. Portugal welcomed adoption of the regulations for the prevention and prohibition of torture, in 2017, and congratulated Uganda for its measures to promote the rights of persons with albinism.
44. Qatar valued the efforts of Uganda to combat corruption and commended the policies and strategies adopted to promote equal access to education.
45. The Republic of Korea appreciated the policies for refugees and the human rights-based approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
46. The delegation stressed that the Constitution of Uganda guaranteed to every citizen the right of fundamental freedoms. It noted that the events of November 2020 had not been peaceful demonstrations or assemblies, but rather violent, premeditated and organized riots. The Government regretted the loss of life during the riots and had extended condolences to the families of the deceased.
47. The Constitution provided for the Human Rights Commission as an independent national human rights institution, with jurisdiction over all parts of the country in all matters related to human rights. That body was responsible for monitoring Government compliance with international human rights standards and investigating human rights abuses.
48. According to the delegation, Ugandan prisons were some of the best run on the continent. For example, a strategy to install facilities with improved access for persons with disabilities in all prison constructions was being implemented. Children staying with their mothers in prison received special care for their growth and development. The advent of virtual hearings had greatly alleviated the challenge of transporting prisoners to and from courts. An independent oversight mechanism, known as visiting justices, had been set up in 73 districts to carry out monitoring and inspection visits.
49. The delegation affirmed that Uganda was committed to ending corruption, not only in the judiciary but also elsewhere. The Government had increased judges' pay by about 120 per cent to improve their standard of living, a measure designed to dissuade them from engaging in corrupt practices. It had boosted the number of judges in the High Court of Uganda from 58 to 82 and installed magistrates in every district and constituency, in an effort to reduce the backlog of cases over time.
50. The delegation added that the Non-Governmental Organization Bureau was mandated to register, and to regulate, monitor, coordinate and oversee the operations of, all non-governmental organizations in the country. Moreover, the Financial Intelligence Authority, the body tasked with detecting and deterring money-laundering, had received credible information that some non-governmental organizations were involved in unlawful activities. Accordingly, pursuant to its mandate, it had frozen their accounts pending an investigation.
51. Given the ratification by Uganda of the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression, Uganda had historically been a steadfast advocate of and a State party to the Rome Statute. Indeed, it had been the first party to refer a situation to the International Criminal Court, in 2002.

52. Although Uganda had not abolished the death penalty, the Supreme Court had outlawed its mandatory imposition. Moreover, where the Supreme Court confirmed the death sentence, it could not be carried out until a convict's case had been considered by an advisory body. The Government had not carried out any execution in close to three decades. In addition, although Uganda had not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Government did not subscribe to the policy of extrajudicial killings and torture, and all such acts were frowned upon.

53. The Government had taken robust measures to reduce infant and maternal mortality and the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases. It had implemented health financing reforms, including the strategic purchasing of health-care resources. The budgetary allocation to health had increased from 1.27 trillion Uganda shillings in 2016 to 3.3 trillion in 2021.

54. The Russian Federation commended the legal and policy measures on human trafficking, torture, persons with disabilities, child protection, reproductive health, food and juvenile justice.

55. Senegal took note of measures to harmonize domestic law with international human rights standards and to ensure inclusive economic growth, equality and accountability, and it called upon the international community to support the efforts of Uganda.

56. Serbia commended Uganda for its measures responding to universal periodic review recommendations.

57. Sierra Leone welcomed child protection policies, HIV/AIDS-related achievements and the human rights-based approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

58. Slovenia welcomed the efforts to strengthen institutions and combat HIV/AIDS and the commitments related to the 2030 Agenda. It remained concerned at challenges related to women's rights, which were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

59. South Africa welcomed the Human Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Parliamentary Committees on Human Rights and on Equal Opportunities.

60. South Sudan thanked Uganda for its national report.

61. Spain welcomed the elimination of the death penalty for various crimes. It was concerned at violations of fundamental freedoms during last elections.

62. Sri Lanka commended the Equal Opportunities Commission, the contribution of Uganda to peacekeeping missions, its hosting of refugees and the national action plan on business and human rights.

63. Sweden expressed concerns related to freedom of opinion, expression and assembly, education and health in Uganda.

64. Switzerland welcomed the national action plan on business and human rights, recalling the importance of rapidly implementing specific measures.

65. Timor-Leste commended the fifth national anti-corruption policy, 2019–2024, the regulations for the prevention and prohibition of torture and the Administration of the Judiciary Act.

66. Togo praised the national transitional justice policy, the national policy on HIV/AIDS and the national HIV/AIDS strategic plan, 2015/16–2019/20.

67. Tunisia appreciated the efforts of Uganda to protect persons with disabilities and fight against HIV/AIDS and on the inclusion of persons with albinism.

68. Ukraine commended Uganda Vision 2040 and the national action plan on business and human rights.

69. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about freedoms of expression, assembly and association. It encouraged ensuring civic dialogue and transparency to handle human rights transgressions.
70. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the policies ensuring access to education for all children, the progress on health care and the anti-corruption measures.
71. The United States of America appreciated the policy of Uganda on open borders for refugees, but remained concerned about civic space restrictions.
72. Uruguay saluted the establishment of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.
73. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the youth livelihood programme and efforts to provide access to quality education for all.
74. Zambia commended Uganda for the comprehensive national report and for having enacted and implemented various laws and policies since the last review in 2016.
75. Algeria commended Uganda for integrating international human rights standards through the Human Rights Commission and for the Equal Opportunities Commission.
76. Angola welcomed the national human rights action plan, the enforcement of laws related to disability issues and on youth and the amendment to the Children's Act.
77. Argentina commended Uganda for its efforts to implement the recommendations of the second cycle of the universal periodic review.
78. Armenia welcomed the national gender in education policy, the national girls education strategic plan, 2014–2019, and the national strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancy, 2015–2020.
79. Australia welcomed the national action plan on business and human rights, the fight against HIV/AIDS and the assistance provided to refugees. It was concerned by the increased restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly.
80. Austria was concerned at the excessive use of force by security forces, the growing restrictions on freedom of speech and association and the criminalization of human rights defenders and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex activists.
81. Azerbaijan commended the strengthening of anti-corruption measures and the initiation of the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It encouraged Uganda to accelerate that process.
82. The Bahamas welcomed the development of a plan and guidelines to protect persons from trafficking, despite the COVID-19 pandemic.
83. Bangladesh appreciated the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and the achievements made by Uganda in the fight against HIV.
84. Barbados took note of measures to achieve equality, including by promoting sustainable tourism, and to protect children from all forms of violence.
85. Belgium took note of the progress achieved since the previous review. Nevertheless, it was of the view that respect for human rights needs further attention.
86. Brazil encouraged Uganda to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to strengthen the implementation of the Female Genital Mutilation Act.
87. Burkina Faso welcomed the national strategy for mobilizing men for the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence and the community exchange meetings on child marriages, forced marriages and female genital mutilation.
88. The delegation indicated that the Government had aimed to continue implementation of universal primary and secondary education programmes through the establishment of a

government primary school for each parish, a government secondary school for each sub-county, a vocational school for each county and a public university for each region.

89. According to the delegation, Uganda had been a model regarding women's empowerment in the East African region, introducing strong legislation that had provided avenues for gender equity and equality in terms of budgeting and resourcing. The Equal Opportunities Commission had been established in 2007, and national gender equity task force guidelines had been developed to help local government and various agencies to ensure gender equity budgeting. In addition, capacity-building had been provided for 300 ministerial agencies in other departments, including at the local government level.

90. As for vulnerable groups, under the parish development model, 60 per cent of funding had been allocated for persons with disabilities, women and youth. In addition, the Building Controls Act had been amended to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

91. Burundi welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the adoption of the Law on the rights of persons with disabilities. It encouraged Uganda to promote the rights of prisoners.

92. Cabo Verde welcomed the policy of Uganda on refugees and its commitment to African Union peacekeeping operations. It noted that sexual and gender-based violence and disparities in economic opportunities persisted.

93. Canada welcomed the enactment of the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act (2019). However, it remained concerned at the situation of civil society, opposition parties and the media.

94. Chile welcomed the adoption of the regulations for the prevention and prohibition of torture, which established a complaint and investigation procedure.

95. China took note of efforts to implement the third national development plan, promote economic and social development, reduce poverty and fight the pandemic to protect rights to life and health, in particular of vulnerable groups.

96. The Congo commended the significant attention given to persons with albinism, the elderly and the protection of children and the efforts in welcoming and processing refugees.

97. Costa Rica acknowledged the adoption of legislative measures with regard to children, people with disabilities, access to health and statelessness.

98. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Uganda for measures taken to implement accepted recommendations and encouraged it to continue its efforts.

99. Cuba highlighted progress in implementing recommendations, particularly legislative reforms regarding children, people with disabilities and criminal law.

100. Cyprus acknowledged efforts in submitting reports to treaty bodies and strengthening training and capacity-building on human rights for law enforcement agencies.

101. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the comprehensive national report and the progress made through the adoption of various policies and programmes.

102. Denmark was concerned by reports about cases of unlawful detention and torture and harassment and violence against sexual minorities.

103. Djibouti appreciated the voluntary commitments of Uganda regarding human rights and its institutional and legal reforms in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

104. The Dominican Republic encouraged Uganda to continue efforts aimed at improving its normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.

105. Ecuador thanked Uganda for the presentation of its report and acknowledged its national action plan on human rights.

106. Egypt appreciated the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievements towards eradicating AIDS and criminalizing female genital mutilation.



107. Estonia was concerned that the attacks on civic space had continued, including human rights defenders facing threats of arrest.
108. Eswatini acknowledged the efforts made to combat HIV/AIDS during the pandemic and to ensure the health rights of people living with albinism.
109. Ethiopia appreciated the national development plan and praised Uganda for its efforts to implement universal periodic review recommendations and for its voluntary pledges.
110. Fiji commended efforts to finalize the national action plan on human rights and the progress regarding access to health services.
111. Finland commended Uganda for adopting a national action plan on business and human rights.
112. France noted that the human rights situation in Uganda had not progressed substantially, despite initiatives undertaken by the authorities.
113. Gabon welcomed in particular the implementation of measures to combat child marriage and early pregnancy.
114. Georgia welcomed the commitment of Uganda to incorporating a human rights-based approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda and the progress made in access to health services, among other measures.
115. Germany commended the Government for filling important positions at the Human Rights Commission, which Germany actively supported.
116. Ghana highlighted the second national plan of action for the prevention of trafficking in persons, 2019–2024, and the national gender in education policy, 2016.
117. The Holy See took note of efforts to implement international human rights standards and stressed that Uganda remained an example for the protection of refugees.
118. Iceland made recommendations.
119. India welcomed the adoption of the national action plan on business and human rights and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2020).
120. Indonesia welcomed the efforts of Uganda in aligning national laws with international human rights standards and promoting inclusive economic growth, equality and accountability.
121. Iraq commended the efforts of Uganda to combat HIV/AIDS, the national action plan for business and human rights and the promotion of the rule of law and access to justice.
122. Ireland welcomed the adoption of the Human Rights Enforcement Act. It remained concerned at the situation of human rights defenders and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
123. Botswana, while appreciating the strides made to protect children, including children with disabilities, regretted the insufficient implementation of the social protection policy and the national child policy.
124. The delegation wished to reiterate that Uganda did not subscribe to a policy of extrajudicial killings. Any such act was frowned upon, and Uganda took very seriously its responsibility of accounting for all citizens within its territory. The delegation concluded by reiterating its commitment to participating in the universal periodic review, noting its appreciation for the efforts of the Working Group and thanking the Secretariat for its support to the universal periodic review process of Uganda.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

125. **The response of Uganda to the following recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fiftieth session:**

- 125.1 Ratify the international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Ukraine);
- 125.2 Continue to incorporate all ratified international legal instruments into the national legal order (Niger);
- 125.3 Intensify its efforts to accede to outstanding international legal instruments to which Uganda is not yet a party, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);
- 125.4 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mauritius);
- 125.5 Continue efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 125.6 Continue its efforts to expedite the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);
- 125.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso) (Costa Rica) (Cyprus) (Denmark) (Estonia) (Maldives) (Paraguay) (Portugal) (Slovenia) (Switzerland);
- 125.8 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and establish legal and effective mechanisms to prevent and combat such practices (Spain);
- 125.9 Fully implement the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Luxembourg);
- 125.10 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica); (France); (Japan); (Mali); (Paraguay);
- 125.11 Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);
- 125.12 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 125.13 Consider accelerating accession to conventions, especially the International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Oman);
- 125.14 Ratify and accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other international human rights treaties to which the country is not yet party (Sierra Leone);
- 125.15 Ratify international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ecuador);
- 125.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);
- 125.17 Ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Paraguay);

- 125.18 **Adopt a de jure moratorium of capital executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 125.19 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal);**
- 125.20 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cabo Verde) (Paraguay);**
- 125.21 **Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);**
- 125.22 **Consider the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Armenia);**
- 125.23 **Establish a formal moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 125.24 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**
- 125.25 **Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Cyprus);**
- 125.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (Cyprus);**
- 125.27 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization (Namibia);**
- 125.28 **Ratify the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97), of the International Labour Organization (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 125.29 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and incorporate it into its internal legal system (Argentina);**
- 125.30 **Take measures that enable Uganda to ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), of the International Labour Organization (Sweden);**
- 125.31 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 125.32 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Eswatini);**
- 125.33 **Ratify the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Gabon);**
- 125.34 **Establish a national mechanism for implementing, reporting and following up on recommendations related to human rights, taking into account the possibility of receiving cooperation for that purpose (Paraguay);**
- 125.35 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

- 125.36 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 125.37 Extend an open invitation to the special procedures (Costa Rica);
- 125.38 Consider extending a standing invitation to mandate holders within the framework of the special procedures of the United Nations system (Iraq);
- 125.39 Seek the international community's support to ensure access to COVID-19 vaccines for all people (Bangladesh);
- 125.40 Undertake further measures to mitigate the socioeconomic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, with support from the international community (Bangladesh);
- 125.41 Provide national commissions and institutions working on the rights of vulnerable persons, with sufficient means and financial resources, to enable them to carry out their work adequately (Mauritania);
- 125.42 Continue to implement bills, regulations and policies to further strengthen the rule of law and to promote human rights (Japan);
- 125.43 Provide the Human Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and relevant line ministries with adequate financial resources and support measures and capacities (Togo);
- 125.44 Ensure that the Human Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and relevant line ministries are adequately funded (Zambia);
- 125.45 Continue the efforts of mainstreaming human rights into policies, laws and budgets (Ethiopia);
- 125.46 Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation on human rights and fundamental freedoms (Russian Federation);
- 125.47 Take measures to give priority to the allocation of financial resources to programmes to combat gender-based violence, as well as to increase national budget allocations and investments for early childhood development (Togo);
- 125.48 Continue to align its domestic legislation with international instruments (Algeria);
- 125.49 Continue and intensify efforts in protecting the human rights of vulnerable persons (Azerbaijan);
- 125.50 Consider taking measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public services (Azerbaijan);
- 125.51 Continue moving forward in implementing legislative amendments or creating new legislation necessary to achieve even better results in the promotion and protection of human rights (Barbados);
- 125.52 Continue efforts to implement the national plan of action on human rights (Niger);
- 125.53 Continue efforts to further strengthen the independence of the national Human Rights Commission (Pakistan);
- 125.54 Sustain efforts to finalize and implement the national action plan on human rights (Pakistan);
- 125.55 Establish a national human rights commission in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (Senegal);
- 125.56 Continue to strengthen the national human rights institution, including through the provision of enhanced funding and resources (Bangladesh);

- 125.57 Ensure that adequate resources are provided to the Human Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission to enhance their functioning and effectiveness (Maldives);
- 125.58 Consider further strengthening the National Human Rights Commission, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) (India);
- 125.59 Working with civil society, reform the working practices of the Non-Governmental Organization Bureau to guarantee an open, accountable and vibrant civic space, and publish the details of those reforms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.60 Abstain from unduly restricting the work of nongovernmental organizations (Germany);
- 125.61 Pursue measures aimed at mitigating COVID-19 pandemic induced socioeconomic impacts and implementing the national development plan (Pakistan);
- 125.62 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources towards the full implementation of the national action plan for the prevention of trafficking in persons, 2019–2024 (Philippines);
- 125.63 Implement promptly the national action plan on business and human rights adopted in August 2021 (Poland);
- 125.64 Adopt, within the framework of the third national development plan, the energy development programme, which provides for efforts to prevent food and water pollution in settlements located near mining sites (Russian Federation);
- 125.65 Speed up the process of the finalization and approval of the national action plan on human rights to align it with the third national development plan (South Sudan);
- 125.66 Continue to implement the third national development plan, promote sustainable economic and social development and provide a more solid foundation for the people to enjoy human rights (China);
- 125.67 Develop an implementation plan for the systematic implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review process (Malawi);
- 125.68 Expedite the approval of the national action plan on human rights by the Cabinet (Ethiopia);
- 125.69 Consider developing a national action plan on human rights, including in the business sector (Indonesia);
- 125.70 Integrate a rights-based approach into climate mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Cyprus);
- 125.71 Enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons living with HIV (South Africa);
- 125.72 Adopt additional measures to remove legal and legislative barriers to better promote the inclusion of people living with HIV/AIDS in society (Angola);
- 125.73 Increase protection for persons with albinism (Mozambique);
- 125.74 Strengthen measures aimed at protecting people with albinism, particularly in the field of health and education, in order to provide them with appropriate services (Djibouti);
- 125.75 Continue to promote the rights of persons living with albinism (Eswatini);
- 125.76 Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations (Italy);

125.77 Enhance training of law enforcement officers on basic human rights, also in relation to combating discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons; this should be regular, systematic and in the curriculum of law enforcement trainings (Malta);

125.78 Redouble efforts to ensure compliance with the law that prohibits violent acts against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico);

125.79 Protect and promote the human rights of all persons without discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity, and decriminalizes same-sex conduct (Norway);

125.80 Strengthen efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including towards the elimination of remaining stigma and discriminatory attitudes and practices that prevent access to, and use of, sexual and reproductive health and rights services, including by girls and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Portugal);

125.81 Decriminalize homosexuality and make every effort to prevent discrimination against sexual minorities (Portugal);

125.82 Decriminalize consensual relationships between adults of the same sex, through the reform of article 145 of the Penal Code (Spain);

125.83 Ensure respect for the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons, including by ending the use of forced anal examinations on them (United States of America);

125.84 Reaffirm its commitment to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, including through the prompt decriminalization of consensual sexual relationships between adults of the same sex (Uruguay);

125.85 Decriminalize same-sex relationships, repealing all laws that discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer people, and ensure accountability for all crimes and human rights abuses perpetrated on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);

125.86 Repeal all sections of the Penal Code that criminalize consensual same-sex relations between adults, and protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from violence and hate speech (Australia);

125.87 Decriminalize same-sex relationships and prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Luxembourg);

125.88 Take measures to end discrimination and persecution against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons by repealing discriminatory legislation, investigating and prosecuting incidents of police violence and arbitrary arrest and detention targeting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and recognizing the full legal equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including in marital and family matters (Canada);

125.89 Guarantee the rights and protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, including by decriminalizing sexual relations between same-sex persons and providing redress mechanisms for victims of hate crimes (Chile);

125.90 Implement additional measures aimed at promoting equal rights before the law for lesbian, gay transgender and intersex people (Dominican Republic);

125.91 Repeal norms on “crimes against nature”, which lead to discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex people (Ecuador);

- 125.92 Take all measures to combat violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by decriminalizing sexual relations between persons of the same sex (France);
- 125.93 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Iceland);
- 125.94 Protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons' rights by repealing sections 145, 146 and 148 of the Penal Code, reviewing the sexual offences bill to prevent further criminalisation of consensual same-sex relations, and enhancing training of law enforcement on human rights (Ireland);
- 125.95 Continue efforts to protect and integrate persons with albinism (Tunisia);
- 125.96 Establish measures to combat police harassment and guarantee access to justice (Mexico);
- 125.97 Conduct prompt, impartial and effective investigations into excessive use of force by security forces and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials (Netherlands);
- 125.98 Conduct a full and independent investigation into the unjustified violence and human rights violations committed by the security services during the November 2020 unrest in Uganda in the run-up to elections, and ensure that those responsible are held accountable (Sweden);
- 125.99 Carry out prompt, independent, impartial, thorough and effective investigations into the deaths of the at least 54 people that occurred during the November 2020 protests, and ensure that the alleged perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials (Switzerland);
- 125.100 Take all necessary measures to combat impunity for the crimes of enforced disappearance and human trafficking (Ukraine);
- 125.101 Conduct a full and transparent independent investigation into the killings in Kampala in November 2020, bringing those responsible to account (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 125.102 Pursue a full accounting of the violence and killings committed in the lead up to the 2021 elections, particularly enforced disappearances and the actions of security forces in November 2020, to ensure accountability and build public trust in institutions (United States of America);
- 125.103 Enhance oversight mechanisms regarding the accountability of security forces, including the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of alleged torture and unnecessary or disproportionate use of force (Austria);
- 125.104 Investigate reports of extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and detentions, enforced disappearances and torture before, during and following the 2021 elections in Uganda, and hold accountable the parties responsible (Canada);
- 125.105 End arbitrary detention and enforced disappearances, drop politically motivated charges and investigate allegations of State harassment and violence against civil society and human rights defenders (Ireland);
- 125.106 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Costa Rica);
- 125.107 Reduce the number of capital crimes, with a view to implementing a moratorium on the death penalty (Cyprus);
- 125.108 Abolish the death penalty in law (France);
- 125.109 Ensure that all allegations of extrajudicial killings, torture and unlawful detention are fully investigated and perpetrators held accountable (Denmark);

- 125.110 Conduct credible and transparent investigations to combat impunity for perpetrators of extrajudicial executions, including within the security forces (France);
- 125.111 Ensure effective investigations, prosecutions and sanctions, with respect to widespread allegations of arbitrary detention in the course of the 2021 elections, as well as allegations of torture and extrajudicial killings by security forces, and inform the general public on the outcomes of those investigations (Germany);
- 125.112 Adopt a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its full abolition, both in practice and in law, for all cases and under all circumstances (Portugal);
- 125.113 Commute all death sentences, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- 125.114 Commute death sentences and establish an official moratorium on its application for all crimes, as a first step towards its legal abolition (Spain);
- 125.115 Abolish the death penalty and commute all death sentences to alternative sentences (Switzerland);
- 125.116 Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a sentence that is fair, proportionate and in compliance with international human rights standards (Ukraine);
- 125.117 Step up awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and public debates on the topic with a human rights based approach, including in Parliament, with a view to making possible its definitive abolition and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as soon as possible (Uruguay);
- 125.118 Abolish the death penalty and accelerate the improvement of the judicial, police and prison systems, including by reducing pretrial detention (Holy See);
- 125.119 Abolish the death penalty, commute existing death sentences to proportionate punishments and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);
- 125.120 Enhance efforts to guarantee a proportionate use of force by security forces and prevent torture and other ill treatment (Italy);
- 125.121 Respect human rights when suspects are interrogated by police officers (Oman);
- 125.122 Investigate acts of torture and excessive use of force by the police, to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sierra Leone);
- 125.123 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective investigation of, and prosecution and punishment for, all acts of torture and ill-treatment, and provide access to justice and rehabilitation to victims of torture (Fiji);
- 125.124 Redouble its efforts to create awareness among prison staff and detainees of their human rights and obligations (Burundi);
- 125.125 Continue efforts to eliminate trafficking in persons, including through the effective implementation of the second national action plan to prevent trafficking in persons, 2019–2024 (Qatar);
- 125.126 Strengthen the implementation of mechanisms against trafficking in human beings (Luxembourg);
- 125.127 Provide victims of trafficking in persons with shelter, counselling and legal and psychosocial assistance (Holy See);



- 125.128 Consider strengthening the implementation of mechanisms on trafficking in persons (India);
- 125.129 Guarantee the right to freedom of expression and association, including participation in electoral processes (Mexico);
- 125.130 Ensure the respect of the right to freedom of expression, the press, association and peaceful assembly (Spain);
- 125.131 Promote an open civic and political space and uphold the right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly by repealing all laws and policies that restrict the activities of human rights defenders (Australia);
- 125.132 Respect freedom of expression online, including by ending the practice of enforcing Internet shutdowns and taxing the use of social media (Canada);
- 125.133 End the intimidation and harassment of domestic and international journalists by State authorities and provide a free and safe operating environment for the media (Canada);
- 125.134 Remove all obstacles to the right to freedom of expression and media freedom (Estonia);
- 125.135 Ensure freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and that representatives and supporters of political parties, the media and civil society are not restricted from exercising those rights (Finland);
- 125.136 Ensure respect for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, in particular by putting an end to human rights violations perpetrated against members of the political opposition, civil society organizations and human rights defenders (France);
- 125.137 Create a safe environment in which to exercise the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, aligning the legislation with international law and preventing attacks and intimidation against human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors (Italy);
- 125.138 End the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders, civil society organizations and journalists and ensure that they can exist and operate freely and independently (Netherlands);
- 125.139 Protect freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, by adapting the laws restricting those freedoms to international standards and by combating impunity for attacks targeting journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful political actors, in line with target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 125.140 Protect human rights defenders, civil society actors and journalists (Luxembourg);
- 125.141 Take concrete steps to protect the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and ensure that human rights defenders, civil society actors, political parties, journalists and the media can operate freely and independently without fear of reprisals (Norway);
- 125.142 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, journalists, members of the opposition and other civil society actors, allowing them to carry out their work freely (Spain);
- 125.143 Improve the legal and policy framework for ensuring the freedom of peaceful assembly and protecting civic space, in accordance with international human rights standards (Republic of Korea);
- 125.144 Lift ongoing suspensions of the operations of civil society organizations to contribute to promoting and protecting freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association (United States of America);

- 125.145 Ensure the full enjoyment of the freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, as per its international human rights commitments (Austria);
- 125.146 Continue to reinforce measures that guarantee the rights of citizens to peaceful demonstration and freedom of expression (Ghana);
- 125.147 Take immediate measures to ensure that civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists can operate in a safe environment and free from acts of intimidation or reprisals, and that all such complaints are duly investigated, including through the revision of the restrictive provisions of the Penal Code (Uruguay);
- 125.148 Investigate thoroughly, transparently, independently and effectively allegations of attacks against human rights defenders, civil society actors, bloggers, journalists and others before, during and after the 2021 presidential election and hold those responsible to account (Belgium);
- 125.149 Continue efforts towards the adoption of the bill on human rights defenders (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 125.150 Work on specific legislative measures to end the harassment of human rights defenders, civil society actors and journalists (Estonia);
- 125.151 Adopt the human rights defenders protection bill (Ireland);
- 125.152 Allow for more legitimate participation of the opposition in elections, including by guaranteeing freedom of peaceful assembly, of expression and of association (Bahamas);
- 125.153 Accelerate internal procedures for the adoption of laws for justice administration, as well as to guarantee the protection of children who participate in judicial proceedings (Paraguay);
- 125.154 Speed up the adoption of the legal aid bill (Russian Federation);
- 125.155 Continue efforts to strengthen the rule of law and access to justice (Tunisia);
- 125.156 Continue efforts to reform the judicial system and ensure its independence (Libya);
- 125.157 Expedite the implementation of the national transitional justice policy (Sierra Leone);
- 125.158 Enact the national legal aid policy bill, as well as the witness protection bill and the transitional justice policy bill (Austria);
- 125.159 Ensure that detainees are brought before a court within 48 hours of arrest, as required by the Constitution (Zambia);
- 125.160 Strengthen further its efforts for fighting against poverty and the promotion of full access to health and education, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and other partners (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 125.161 Continue to expand social assistance for the most vulnerable and to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line (Holy See);
- 125.162 Continue to implement social protection measures for vulnerable groups, including older persons (Sri Lanka);
- 125.163 Continue strengthening its social programmes for its people, especially the most vulnerable groups (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.164 Strengthen the social security system to further protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);
- 125.165 Exert further efforts to fulfil international obligations for the promotion and protection of human rights by developing and implementing the

**comprehensive national social protection policy framework and strategy (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

**125.166 Pursue efforts to set up extended social protection for all categories of the population, particularly agricultural workers, and ensure their equal access to quality health services (Djibouti);**

**125.167 Continue to provide social assistance and increase support for individuals and families with limited income (Iraq);**

**125.168 Maintain planning and infrastructure efforts to increase the coverage of the drinking water supply, particularly to rural and remote regions (Cuba);**

**125.169 Provide access to general health care for all, including disability-specific services and programmes (Norway);**

**125.170 Step up efforts to strengthen the health-care system, by expanding universal health coverage (Qatar);**

**125.171 Strengthen advances made in increasing people's access to health services (Sri Lanka);**

**125.172 Progressively increase funding to the health sector to meet the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases threshold of 15 per cent of the annual budget, as the Government has already agreed (Sweden);**

**125.173 Support social services and provide comprehensive health care, especially for the most vulnerable people in society, in line with the framework of national strategic plans (Libya);**

**125.174 Continuing national efforts to ensure the eradication of HIV and to provide health services for all (Algeria);**

**125.175 Continue taking steps to attain universal health-care coverage (Bangladesh);**

**125.176 Advance towards universal health coverage and finalize and implement the multi-sectoral strategy to reduce maternal mortality by 2030 (Costa Rica);**

**125.177 Continue strengthening HIV prevention and education policies and programmes in the health sector (Dominican Republic);**

**125.178 Increase investment in the health system and infrastructure and ensure improvement in the equitable distribution and availability of sexual and reproductive health and childcare services (Fiji);**

**125.179 Continue to take further measures to enhance health-care services, especially for vulnerable groups and people living in rural areas (Ghana);**

**125.180 Consider putting in place a policy of free primary and secondary education, of 12 years' duration, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**

**125.181 Redouble efforts to provide free and quality education to all girls (Mexico);**

**125.182 Continue efforts to facilitate access to education for all (Oman);**

**125.183 Take further steps to improve retention and completion rates among learners in primary and secondary education, including by addressing barriers to education and factors contributing to school dropout among children (Philippines);**

**125.184 Make primary education compulsory and consider extending the duration of compulsory education to nine years, given that improvement of the quality of education will result in reducing dropout rates and ensure that more girls attend school (Poland);**

- 125.185 Further enhance the right to education, including through the implementation of the policy of universal primary education of 1997 (Sri Lanka);
- 125.186 Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels (Timor-Leste);
- 125.187 Continue to make the necessary interventions to increase school enrolment (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 125.188 Take adequate measures to improve the education rate in the public system (Angola);
- 125.189 Take all appropriate measures, including the allocation of an increased share of the government budget to the education sector, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerate progress towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 4, on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education (Belgium);
- 125.190 Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all, especially women and girls (Egypt);
- 125.191 Take further steps in order to ensure access for all to quality education, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 10 (Georgia);
- 125.192 Take strong measures to promote children's right to education after long periods of school closures (Germany);
- 125.193 Ensure quality and holistic primary education for all children (Holy See);
- 125.194 Continue efforts in human rights education, including for all relevant State's apparatuses, including police and military personnel, as well as strengthening its human rights oversight mechanisms, involving also possible bilateral and international cooperation (Indonesia);
- 125.195 Scale up efforts to improve the socioeconomic well-being of its people and seek necessary support, as appropriate (Nigeria);
- 125.196 Provide access to quality maternal health-care services in public health facilities (Malta);
- 125.197 Implement the High Court's decision by developing and implementing a comprehensive sexuality education policy for young people, to reduce the rates of unplanned and adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (Netherlands);
- 125.198 Ensure adequate access to family planning and acknowledge women's and girl's autonomy over their own bodies (Norway);
- 125.199 Continue with efforts to improve health-care access for women from poor and rural backgrounds (Kenya);
- 125.200 Ensure the full operationalization of the sexuality education framework in schools, ensuring access to information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Denmark);
- 125.201 Continue taking steps to reduce maternal mortality rate through high quality, robust and comprehensive measures (Malaysia);
- 125.202 Operationalize the national sexuality education framework in line with commitment made in the context of the 25-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Iceland);
- 125.203 Provide safe abortion services for women and girls and legal protection for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Iceland);
- 125.204 Take further measures to improve maternal health-care services in public health facilities (Indonesia);

- 125.205 Expedite the process of adopting and enacting the divorce and marriage bill (Namibia);
- 125.206 Promote the participation of girls in all levels of education, especially in rural areas, including by ensuring that schools are a safe space for girls (Latvia);
- 125.207 Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);
- 125.208 Continue efforts to promote equal opportunities for vulnerable groups, considering a gender perspective, equality and the protection of children from all forms of violence (Tunisia);
- 125.209 Take measures to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and children, including domestic violence, harmful practices and child labour, and promote the full enjoyment of the right to education (Italy);
- 125.210 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Montenegro);
- 125.211 Redouble efforts to ensure the elimination of child labour, and increase national investment in early childhood development (Paraguay);
- 125.212 Expedite the adoption of the national gender policy (Timor-Leste);
- 125.213 Take further necessary measures for ensuring effective access to justice for women (Ukraine);
- 125.214 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence (Ukraine);
- 125.215 Take measures to ease access to justice, including for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Cyprus);
- 125.216 Strengthen its efforts in the area of the empowerment of women and girls (Armenia);
- 125.217 Continue implementing national initiatives, policies and plans to ensure gender equality and education for girls and to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy (Cuba);
- 125.218 Improve radically the social, educational and economic rights of women and girls (Estonia);
- 125.219 Take steps to eliminate national legal provisions that discriminate against women, especially those relating to sexual offences, marriage, divorce, inheritance and employment (Paraguay);
- 125.220 Ensure equal rights for women and men in all domains, including marriage, divorce, inheritance and employment (Brazil);
- 125.221 Promote national efforts to achieve gender equality, and continue to improve policies to protect women's rights (Chile);
- 125.222 Strengthen national capacities to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to promote and protect the rights of children (Egypt);
- 125.223 Strengthen systems to assist survivors of sexual violence, especially girls and young women, and facilitate their access to medical, economic, legal and psychosocial services (Mexico);
- 125.224 Continue its measures to combat gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices (Nepal);
- 125.225 Continue to mainstream gender into development planning and ensure an inclusive and multi-sectoral approach to addressing gender-based violence (Philippines);

- 125.226 Enhance support on survivors of sexual gender based violence, especially girls and young women on referral systems (Kenya);
- 125.227 Make further efforts to mainstream the issue of gender across sectors and establish accountability mechanisms on sexual and gender-based violence (Republic of Korea);
- 125.228 Strengthen the legal framework to address gaps around sexual harassment, marital rape, child marriage, the definition of rape and consent and evidentiary and procedural protections for survivors, among other areas (Slovenia);
- 125.229 Continue to strengthen measures in combating violence against women and girls and provide legal protection for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (South Africa);
- 125.230 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and domestic violence, as well as child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and other harmful practices (Latvia);
- 125.231 Prioritize financial resources for gender-based violence programming (Timor-Leste);
- 125.232 Strengthen legislative and policy frameworks to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, and improve access to justice and support for survivors (Australia);
- 125.233 Prioritize the full implementation of the national strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancy (Bahamas);
- 125.234 Strengthen sexual and gender-based violence referral systems to help support victims, in particular with their access to medical, economic, legal and psychosocial services (Belgium);
- 125.235 Provide legal protection to victims of sexual and gender-based violence by increasing the number of emergency shelters (Cabo Verde);
- 125.236 Continue to take steps in the protection of the girls against vices, such as early marriages, human trafficking and sexual exploitation (Malawi);
- 125.237 Eradicate child marriage and take concrete measures to combat discrimination and violence based on gender, including sexual violence (Costa Rica);
- 125.238 Implement additional measures to address violence against women and domestic violence, making available mechanisms for the protection of, and access to justice and effective reparation for, victims of violence against women and domestic violence (Dominican Republic);
- 125.239 Strengthen efforts to address violence against women and children and against all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity, including measures to prevent violence and support survivors (Fiji);
- 125.240 Amend the Sexual Offences Act of 2021 to ensure that it is compliant with international human rights standards (Finland);
- 125.241 Improve access to justice for victims of gender-based violence (Germany);
- 125.242 Implement the law that prohibits female genital mutilation and increases financing programmes against gender-based violence and domestic violence (Poland);
- 125.243 Continue efforts to eradicate harmful practices, in particular female genital mutilation, forced and early marriage and child labour (Ukraine);
- 125.244 Intensify awareness campaigns to address the socioeconomic and cultural factors behind female genital mutilation (Burkina Faso);

- 125.245 Advance the elimination of all harmful traditional practices and stereotypes, including female genital mutilation, applying the relevant laws governing sexual and gender-based violence (Chile);
- 125.246 Ensure the effective application of the law relating to the fight against female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 125.247 Continue to take steps to increase the representation of women in political and public offices (Malawi);
- 125.248 Continue to intensify efforts to combat infant mortality (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 125.249 Build schools closer to indigenous communities in order to eliminate barriers for children travelling long distances to access education (Zambia);
- 125.250 Increase national investment in children for early childhood development, especially for the first 1,000 days of life (Barbados);
- 125.251 Strengthen funding mechanisms to support the registration of all children and support registration structures at the local government level (Barbados);
- 125.252 Prioritize financial and human resources towards the registration of births to enable effective planning and the protection of children's rights (Botswana);
- 125.253 Strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour, especially in hazardous work (Republic of Korea);
- 125.254 Strengthen its efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Serbia);
- 125.255 Strengthen social safety nets to reduce the number of children forced to live and work on the streets (Bahamas);
- 125.256 Allocate resources for child protection and the elimination of child labour, with special attention placed on refugee children (Ecuador);
- 125.257 Increase dramatically public expenditure for education and reduce the share of child labor (Estonia);
- 125.258 Continue efforts to eradicate child labour (Eswatini);
- 125.259 Implement existing legislation protecting children against exploitation, even under the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, including ensuring access to education for all children, protection against sexual harassment, protection from all forms of violence and protection against child labour (Finland);
- 125.260 Strengthen the efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Holy See);
- 125.261 Take measures to strengthen social services for vulnerable children and families, in the context of child labour, sexual exploitation, teenage pregnancy and violence against children (Botswana);
- 125.262 Continue efforts to strengthen the justice system, including juvenile justice, and take measures to reduce prison overcrowding (Qatar);
- 125.263 Take further measures to ensure equal opportunities for vulnerable persons, particularly children, women and persons with disabilities (Mozambique);
- 125.264 Ensure the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly for women, children and persons with disabilities (Nigeria);
- 125.265 Guarantee the inclusion of people with disabilities in national planning and budgeting processes (Costa Rica);

125.266 Continue its efforts to create appropriate legislative and institutional mechanisms for the vulnerable groups of women, children and persons with disabilities (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

125.267 Work on public awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of people with disabilities and combat stigma and discrimination (Ecuador);

125.268 Ensure adequate support and resources to the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to enable the institution to fulfil its mandate effectively (Malaysia);

125.269 Continue to promote the lives of women and girls, especially those living with disabilities, with regard to education and health (Eswatini);

125.270 Strengthen efforts to ensure the participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities when developing and implementing climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);

125.271 Continue to implement its refugee policy, aimed at empowering refugees, and grant a wide range of socioeconomic rights, aimed at making refugees self-reliant (South Sudan);

125.272 Adopt national legislation protecting children from statelessness and ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Brazil);

125.273 Continue to provide integrated services to all refugee communities living in the country (Mozambique).

126. 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 H.E Hon. Odongo Jeje Abubakhar Minister for Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- Hon. Kiryowa Kiwanuka; Attorney General, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
- Ambassador Eunice Kigenyi; Deputy Permanent Representative/Chargé d'affaires a.i.; Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN Office, Geneva;
- Ms. Mariam Wangadya; Chairperson, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- Hon. Safia Nalule Juuko; Chairperson, Equal Opportunities Commission;
- Mr. Joel Cox Juuko; Vice Person, Equal Opportunities Commission;
- Rev. Fr. Simon Lokodo; Member of the Commission, Human Rights Commission;
- Ms. Jacklet Atuheire; Member of the Commission, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Okello Stephen; Executive Director, National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organisations;
- Amb. Arthur Kafeero; Director, Regional and International Political Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. John Bosco Suuza; Director, Legal Advisory Services, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
- Ms. Ruth Ssekindi; Director, Monitoring and Inspections, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- Lt. Col. Deo Karikona; Director, Human Rights, Uganda People's Defence Forces;
- Mr. Kamugisha Richard Baabo; Ag. Director Operations, Electoral Commission;
- Mr. Benard Mujuni; Commissioner Equity and Rights, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development;
- Mr. Muzamiru Mukwatampola; Commissioner, Admissions and Student Affairs Ministry of Education and Sports;
- Mr. Pade Joseph Walter; Commissioner for Urban Development, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development;
- Mr. Kusemererwa James; Ag. Commissioner Human Rights, Uganda Police Force;
- Ms. Celia Nagawa; Secretary to the Bureau, National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organisations;
- Ms. Jane Ekapu Nakyanzi; Ag. Secretary to the Commission, Equal Opportunities Commission;
- Ms. Rosette Kuhiirwa; Manager, Governance and Public Sector Management National Planning Authority;
- Mr. Alex Bambona; Assistant Commissioner, Food Nutrition and Safety Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries;
- Ms. Naatukunda Aliyo; Assistant Commissioner, Prisons, Uganda Prisons Services;
- Mr. George Tebagana; Ag. Head, International Legal and Social Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Lydia Nabiryo; Principal Social Development Officer, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development;

- Ms. Allen Bucyana; Principal State Attorney, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Mr. Farouq Lubega; Principal State Attorney, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs;
  - Ms. Mary Namono Kibere; First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN Office, Geneva;
  - Ms. Noowe Monalisa; Head, Human Rights Desk, Uganda People's Defence Force;
  - Hon. Fox Odoi Oywelowo; Chairperson of the Human Rights Committee, Parliament;
  - Mr. Musa Modoi; Advisor for Human Rights and Accountability, Governance and Security Program;
  - Mr. Nelson Kasigaire; Personal Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Daphne Nyanduri; Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - Mr. Peter Wambi; Senior Health Planner, Ministry of Health;
  - Mr. Henry Semakula; Education Officer, Guidance and Counselling, Ministry of Education and Sports;
  - Ms. Priscilla Nyarugoye; Senior Human Rights Officer, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
  - Ms. Pauline Nansamba; Senior Human Rights Officer, Uganda Human Rights Commission;
  - Mr. Mugarura Arthur; Immigration Officer, Ministry of Internal Affairs;
  - Ms. Judith Nahabwe; Refugee Status Interviewing Officer, Office of the Prime Minister;
  - Mr. Andrew Isaac Ssonko; Economist, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
  - Mr. Moses Walubiri; Planner, Justice Law and Order Sector, National Planning Authority;
  - Mr. Kiyimb'1 Adam Nasser; Special Aide to the Chairperson, Equal Opportunities Commission.
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