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| Respect for human rights in upholding of the constitutional state and rule of law by Army, Security Organisations and Police (Violent Crime Crack Unit). | • Training of security officers in interrogation and in human rights.  
• Monthly meetings between UHRC, Army Security Organisations Police, Prisons, Review and Directorate of Public Prosecutions to review the offensive against torture.  
• Access to military barracks, safe houses and CMI and VCCU HQ.  
• Re-evaluation of VCCU and vetting of its personnel.  
• Payment of compensations awarded by the UHRC to torture victims.  
• Backlog in the judicial system will be cleared to shorten detention periods and to decrease the number of detainees on remand.  
• Improvement of living conditions in central and local government prisons. | • Disciplinary measures and prosecution taken against members of Army, Security Organisations and Police (VCCU), where UHRC has investigated and proved cases of torture.  
• Reduction in number of torture cases on the basis of information of UHRC, local and international human organisations and field visits by JLOS donor group.  
• Reduction in number of arbitrary arrests of members of the political opposition. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Development focus area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1  AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (1968)</td>
<td>Recognises that soil, water, flora and faunal resources constitute a capital of vital importance to mankind and recognised the duty “to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AFRICAN TRADEPROMOTION ORGANISATIONS (1974) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Highlights significant role that African trade promotion organisations have to play in the economic development of the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  INTER AFRICAN CONVENTION ESTABLISHING AN AFRICAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES (1975) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Considers the fact that cooperation among African countries in the deployment of their human resources is vital and will contribute to the promotion of closer solidarity and economic development among their peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  OAU CONVENTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF MERCENARISM IN AFRICA (1977)</td>
<td>Points out the grave threat which the activities of mercenaries present to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and harmonious development of Member States of the Organisation of African Unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN CENTRE FOR FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT (1985) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Realises that the OAU Charter states that one of the purposes of the OAU is for its Member States to “coordinate and intensify their cooperation and efforts to achieve a better life for the people of Africa” and that, to this end, Member States are enjoined to “harmonise their general policies in various fields, including nutritional, scientific and technical cooperation”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  TREATY ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (1991)</td>
<td>Highlights the need to share, in a equitable and just manner, the advantages of cooperation among Member States in order to promote a balanced development in all parts of the continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Development focus area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7  OAU CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TERRORISM (1999)</td>
<td>Terrorism constitutes a serious violation of human rights and, in particular, the rights to physical integrity, life, freedom and security, and impedes socio-economic development through destabilisation of States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8  PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY ESTABLISHING THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY RELATING TO THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT (2001)</td>
<td>The establishment of the Pan-African Parliament will ensure effectively the full participation of the African peoples in the economic development and integration of the continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9  CONVENTION OF THE AFRICAN ENERGY COMMISSION (2001)</td>
<td>Africa must harness its energy resources and make them available to meet the energy needs of its peoples in order to be able to develop and provide an alternative to deforestation and use of firewood as a primary source of energy. There is need to co-ordinate the actions of the African countries to develop their energy resources and deal jointly with the various problems relating to their efficient and rational exploitation and utilisation, in order to ensure socio-economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN UNION (2002)</td>
<td>The continued prevalence of armed conflicts in Africa and the fact that no single internal factor has contributed more to socioeconomic decline on the Continent and the suffering of the civilian population than the scourge of conflicts within and between our States. Notes the problems caused by landmines and the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons constitute a serious impediment to Africa's social and economic development, and that they can only be resolved within the framework of increased and well coordinated continental cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Development focus area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11  AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES- REVISED EDITION (2003) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Duty to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12  AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION (2003)</td>
<td>Corruption undermines accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs as well as socio-economic development on the continent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13  PROTOCOL TO THE OAU CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TERRORISM (2004) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Terrorism constitutes a serious violation of human rights and a threat to peace, security, development, and democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14  AFRICAN UNION NON AGGRESSSION AND COMMON DEFENCE PACT (2005) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Impact of conflicts both within and among African States, on peace, security and stability in the Continent, and their devastating impact on socio-economic development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15  AFRICAN YOUTH CHARTER (2006) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Youth are partners, assets and a prerequisite for sustainable development and for the peace and prosperity of Africa with a unique contribution to make to the present and to future development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16  AFRICAN CHARTER ON DEMOCRACY, ELECTIONS AND GOVERNANCE (2007) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Promote the universal values and principles of democracy, good governance, human rights and the right to development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17  CHARTER FOR AFRICAN CULTURAL RENAISSANCE 2006) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>African cultural diversity and unity are a factor of equilibrium, strength in African economic development, conflict resolution and reducing inequality and injustice to promote national integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument</td>
<td>Development focus area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18  PROTOCOL ON THE STATUTE OF THE AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (2008)</td>
<td>Commitment to promote peace, security and stability on the Continent and to protect human and peoples’ rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and other relevant instruments relating to human rights including the right to development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19  STATUTE OF THE AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL LAW (2009) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Inspired by the common objectives and principles enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, notably Articles 3 and 4 which underscore the importance of accelerating the socio-economic development of the Continent through the promotion of research in all fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20  AFRICAN CHARTER ON STATISTICS (2009) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Statistical information is vital for decision-making by all components of the society, particularly policy markers, as well as economic and social players, and is therefore essential for the continent’s integration and sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21  PROTOCOL ON THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT BANK (2009) (YET TO ENTER INTO FORCE)</td>
<td>Address collectively the main economic development challenges facing African continent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: African Union*
# ANNEX 3: ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty/Instrument</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Focus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 UN Declaration on International Economic Cooperation &amp; Development (1990)</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>Nations within UN should address all issues in an integrated manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>Links social development and human well-being for all and to give to these goals the highest priority both now and into the twenty-first century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>The Declaration makes the connection between the environment and development. It puts human beings at the centre of sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 World Summit for Social Development (1995)</td>
<td>Non binding</td>
<td>Poverty reduction central to development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 The Highly Indebted Poor Countries’ (HIPC) Initiative</td>
<td>Non binding</td>
<td>Reduction of external debt critical for development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Doha Agreement in November (2001)</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>emphasises the importance of lifting trade barriers and boosting access to developed country markets to promote exports, high growth and poverty reduction in developing countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Monterrey Consensus on financing for development in March (2002)</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>Increased ODA And access to developed countries s markets necessary for development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 The High Level Policy Harmonisation Forum (2003)</td>
<td>Non-binding</td>
<td>Calls for the harmonisation of the global effort to enhance development effectiveness through implementation of PRSPs and support for MDGs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: African Union*
## ANNEX 4: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Professor Hansungule</td>
<td>Centre for Human Rights- University of Pretoria</td>
<td>2005- to date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ms Karen Kenny</td>
<td>International Human Rights Network</td>
<td>7 June 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ms Allen Asiimwe</td>
<td>International Human Rights Network</td>
<td>7 June 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ms Pamela Okille</td>
<td>Consultant- SIDA</td>
<td>7 July 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mr Mutahi Ngunyi</td>
<td>Consultant - SIDA</td>
<td>7 July 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mrs Margaret Sekaggya</td>
<td>Chairperson Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>25 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mr Nathan Byamukama</td>
<td>Director – Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>25 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mr Omara Oliro</td>
<td>Commissioner Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>25 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Professor Joe Oloka-Onyango</td>
<td>Faculty of Law –Makerere University</td>
<td>29 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Dr Onoria Henry</td>
<td>Faculty of Law –Makerere University</td>
<td>29 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Mr Livingstone Ssewanyana</td>
<td>Executive Director Foundation for Human Rights Initiative</td>
<td>29 November 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. OECD/DAC Peer Review Team</td>
<td>OECD/DAC</td>
<td>5 May 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Reverend Grace Kaiso</td>
<td>Executive Secretary- Uganda Joint Christian Council</td>
<td>23 August 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Ms Esther Loffen</td>
<td>Governance Advisor Royal Netherlands Embassy</td>
<td>23 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Mr Sam Kajoba</td>
<td>Programme Officer – Embassy of Norway</td>
<td>23 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mr Solomon Ossiya</td>
<td>Programme Officer - Danida</td>
<td>5 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Mr Kamusiime Thomas</td>
<td>Capacity Building &amp; Network Development Officer Human Rights Network Uganda (HURINET)</td>
<td>3 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Mr Zie Gariyo</td>
<td>Uganda Debt Network</td>
<td>3 June 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Ms Maria Nssali</td>
<td>Former Executive Director Kituo Cha Katiba</td>
<td>23 August 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Mr Kees Kondin</td>
<td>Programme Manager Capacity Building Programme of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Mr Sigurd Iling</td>
<td>Former Head of the European Delegation to Uganda and Advisor to the President of Benin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Ms Doris Akiidi</td>
<td>Governance Advisor - GTZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Mr Willy Joe Haguma</td>
<td>Principal Finance Officer, Aid Liaison Department, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Ms Evelyn Edroma</td>
<td>Former Senior Technical Advisor JLOS secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Mr Fred Twesiime</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Mr Gordon Mwesigye</td>
<td>Secretary Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Ms Lillian Keane</td>
<td>Executive Director Platform for Labour Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Mr Sam Wairagala</td>
<td>Technical Advisor Monitoring &amp; Evaluation JLOS Secrettrait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Mr Paul Gadeya</td>
<td>Senior Technical Advisor JLOS Secrettrait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Mr Christopher Turigye</td>
<td>Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Mr Ndifuna Mohammed</td>
<td>Human Rights Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Ms Ida Nakiganda</td>
<td>Director Legal Uganda Human Rights Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Mr John Kamya</td>
<td>Uganda Police Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Kristine Kruma</td>
<td>Judge High Court of Latvia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Daniel Muwolobi</td>
<td>Governance Advisor Embassy of Ireland Kampala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Justine Stroh</td>
<td>Economist Embassy of Ireland, Kampala 2002-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Anthony Munene</td>
<td>Lecturer Kenya School of Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Kenneth Mugambe</td>
<td>Commissioner Budget Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Maureen Nahwera</td>
<td>Programme Officer Embassy of Sweden Kampala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Ferdinand Katendeeko</td>
<td>African Peer Review Mechanism Secretariat South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Dan Banik</td>
<td>University of Oslo Norway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ANNEX 5: UGANDA’S RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments and Standards</th>
<th>Ratification</th>
<th>Reporting Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</td>
<td>12 January 1987</td>
<td>4 Reports overdue. 4th period due 30/6/05. No evidence that it was submitted*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</td>
<td>14 November 1995</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</td>
<td>3 November 1986</td>
<td>Initial report coming four reports was received 16 years late in May 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</td>
<td>21 November 1980</td>
<td>2nd – 10th Periodic reports examined in March 2003. 11th, 12th, and 13th due 21/12/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on the Political Rights of Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
<td>22 July 1985</td>
<td>Report more than five years over due. 3rd period report examined in August 2002*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>No report. Initial report was due March 2004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
<td>17 August 1990</td>
<td>2nd Periodic report was due September 2005*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of children in Armed Conflict</td>
<td>2 May 2002</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments and Standards</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
<td>Reporting Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of Others</td>
<td>Not signed</td>
<td>N/A*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention relating to the Status of Refugees</td>
<td>21 September 1976</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons In Time of War</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers (entered into force on 1 July 2003)</td>
<td>14 November 1995</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>The AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption</td>
<td>30 August 2004</td>
<td>~</td>
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<tr>
<td>The AU Peace and Security Council Protocol</td>
<td>10 March 2004</td>
<td>~</td>
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<tr>
<td>The OAU Refugee Convention of 1969</td>
<td>24 July 1987</td>
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*Source: Uganda Human Rights Commission*
ANNEX 6 DRAFT CONVENTION FOR THE PROVISION OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

We, the State Parties to the present Convention,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature,

Recognising that provision of development assistance which aims at poverty reduction and enhancing development of poor under developed states, is now a common practice between developed and developing countries,

Bearing in mind the commitment to providing the historic UN target of 0.7% of national income as development assistance,

Recognising further that several development assistance, treaties agreements have been concluded over the years, forming the basis for provision of development assistance,

Considering that the current international law regime does not provide a framework for the formulation, conclusion and implementation of the development assistance treaties and agreements,

Considering that the provisions of the, Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development all
provide for the obligation to provide development assistance through international cooperation,

Considering that the prosperity, security and health of the developed countries are increasingly inseparable from the conditions and events in the developing countries,

Reaffirming that we live in an increasingly interdependent world, in which we all have an obligation to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment, and further noting that there is need to refocus development assistance on poverty and make it law that aid should be used to tackle poverty and reach the intended beneficiaries,

Recognising that the provision of development assistance should be aligned to national development priorities and based on partnership and mutual respect,

Taking into account the principles of national ownership and partnership enshrined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA),

Aware that the primary obligation to create favourable conditions for the development of peoples and individuals is that of their states and that development assistance is only meant to compliment and not replace national development plans and efforts,

Aware also of the dangers associated with dependency on development assistance, it is recognised that developing countries should as soon as possible be weaned off development assistance,
Confirming that the right to development assistance is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations,

Proclaims the following Convention for the Provision of Development Assistance and agree the following articles:

**Article 1 The right to development assistance**

1. The right to development assistance is an inalienable human right.
2. State parties that are able to provide assistance have the obligation to provide development assistance to less developed countries.

**Article 2 Development assistance agreements**

1. Development assistance treaties, agreements, memoranda of understanding, arrangement letters, or by whatever other name designated, are binding treaties under international law.
2. Development assistance treaties for purposes of interpretation should be governed by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

**Article 3 Principles**

Development assistance shall be guided by the following principles

a) equal partnership,

b) local ownership and national led development, and

c) alignment to national development priorities.
Article 4 State responsibility

1. The primary responsibility for development lies with the State and development assistance is meant to complement and not replace national development programmes.

2. States have the obligation to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development.

Article 5 Opting out

1. All development assistance treaties, agreements, memoranda of understanding, arrangement letters, or by whatever other name designated, shall have an opt out cause and timeframe for the providing of assistance.

2. Steps should be taken to ensure the progressive reduction in the provision of development assistance with the ultimate aim of ending the assistance all together.

Article 6 Purpose of development assistance

1. State parties that receive development assistance undertake to ensure that it is used for the intended purpose and shall not be diverted for other use.

2. State parties that receive development assistance shall ensure that it is results oriented with demonstrable outcomes and impact.

3. State parties commit themselves to promoting the highest levels of transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in all development programmes.
Article 7 Beneficiaries of development assistance

Development assistance shall be provided to both States and non-State actors such as civil society organisations.

Article 8 Obstacles to development

States parties undertake to jointly remove all obstacles to development such as conflict, insecurity, hunger, disease which blight the lives of ordinary people, particularly women and children.

Article 9 Assistance modalities

State parties that provide development assistance should use assistance modalities such as budget support, project support and other any modalities mutually agreed upon.

Article 10 Compatibility

Nothing in the present Convention, shall be construed as being contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or as implying that any State, group or person has a right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the violation of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Article 11 Addresses of development assistance

States parties acknowledge that the addressees of development assistance and development programmes are individuals, communities, peoples and States.
Article 12 Timing of development assistance

State parties that provide development assistance, undertake to ensure that the assistance is predictable, timely and not tied.

Article 13 Rights of peoples

Nothing in the present Convention shall be interpreted as impairing the inherent right of all peoples to enjoy and utilise fully and freely their natural wealth and resources.

Article 14 Signature

1. The present Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialised agencies, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the present Convention.

2. The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Convention shall be open to accession by any member State of the United Nations.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which have signed this Convention or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.
Article 15 Entry into force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the present Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 16 Application

The provisions of the present Convention shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 17 Amendment

1. Any State Party to the present Convention may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary General of the United Nations. The Secretary General of the United Nations shall thereupon communicate any proposed amendments to the States Parties to the present Convention with a request that they notify him whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that at least one third of the States Parties favours such a conference, the Secretary General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of the States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.
2. Amendments shall come into force when they have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of the States Parties to the present Convention in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

3. When amendments come into force, they shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted them, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendment which they have accepted.

**Article 18 Notifications**

Irrespective of the notifications made under article 17, the Secretary General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in paragraph I of the same article of the following particulars:

a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 15, and

b) The date of the entry into force of the present Convention under article 15 and the date of the entry into force of any amendments under article 17.

**Article 19 Language**

1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Covenant to all States referred to in article 15.
## Annex 7 Glossary of terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Basket Fund</td>
<td>Fund to which many development partners/organisations contribute.</td>
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<td>2 Budget support</td>
<td>A method of financing a partner country’s budget through a transfer of resources from an external financing agency to the partner government’s national treasury. The funds thus transferred are managed in accordance with the recipient’s budgetary procedures. Funds transferred to the national treasury for financing programmes or projects managed according to different budgetary procedures from those of the partner country, with the intention of earmarking the resources for specific uses, are therefore excluded from this definition of budget support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Credit/loan</td>
<td>Provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to the conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Poverty Action Fund</td>
<td>A ring fencing mechanism in favour of primary anti-poverty sectors like Education and Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Project Support</td>
<td>Support for a temporary activity with a starting date, specific goals and conditions, defined responsibilities, a budget, a planning, a fixed end date and multiple parties involved</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Sector</td>
<td>A coherent set of services and/or activities relating</td>
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to a specific function which can be relevantly
distinguished in terms of policies, institutions and
finances, and which need to be looked at together,
in order to make a meaningful assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sector budget support</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Sector budget support</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget support which allows for notionally earmarking funds for a particular sector. Some donors are providing sector budget support (earmarked/notionally earmarked budget support), which essentially refers to providing support to specific sectors such as justice, law and order, education and health</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector Wide Approach</th>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Sector Wide Approach (SWAPS)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>All significant funding for the sector supports a single sector policy and expenditure programme, under Government leadership, adopting common approaches across the sector, and progressing towards relying on Government procedures to disburse and account for all funds</td>
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