**CALL FOR INPUTS INTO THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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| **SN** | **QUESTION** | **RESPONSE** |
| 1 | What are the key areas where corruption causes, contributes or is linked to human rights abuses and negative impacts for right holders? Are there key sectors or key areas where corruption leads to human rights abuses with a business nexus (For example in particular actors or in specific areas such as large-scale land acquisitions or government procurement)? | * Corruption in the administration of justice endangers the basic right to judicial protection including the right to a fair trial without undue delay * Some levels of nepotism in the employment industry hinders the right to equal access to the public offices especially for the vulnerable populations in the country * Limits access to health services when the patients cannot afford to pay the extortion money to the health workers * Unfair and delayed or under valuations for compensations in land acquisitions * High prevalence of child labour on plantation agriculture and in the extractive industry especially in Tooro, Busoga and Karamoja region * Unfair and unequal remuneration of employees for work of equal value where those that give kickbacks tend to be paid higher than others in the private sector * Sexual exploitation and harassment * High levels of environmental pollution by business actors * Continuous loss of biodiversity resulting from corporations that secure land leases after paying bribes to officials in areas rich in biodiversity * It leads to provision of substandard products and services that pose health risks when the importers of substandard goods bribe the standards agencies. * Some procurement processes involve corrupt tendencies for example awarding contracts to companies that give a kickback .The public receives a product or service that is not worth the money because the funds have been diverted during the production processes * Bribery in health makes the medicines very expensive and the public cannot afford the medicine undermining the right to health. * State organs with the high rates of corruption index are the ones regarded with a poor human rights record eg police * Social rights are most affected by bribery in the public service ; corruption in the health sector affects the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of living in the country * Liberal human rights are undermined by corruption in the Uganda prisons service. A prisoner has to give the warders something in return for a blanket or better food, then the prisoners’ basic right to humane conditions of detention is affected. * Child and human trafficking is made possible and facilitated primarily by corruption that induces police and immigration officials, this affects the human right to protection from slavery and servitude. * In Tooro it is believed that some district officials were compromised with bribes that led to leasing the protected wells which denied the community access to safe and clean water |
| 2 | Given the areas discussed in the question above, what are the ways States should address the issue of corruption which has a connection to business-related human rights abuses? For example, how can States address the twin duties of both promoting anti-corruption as well as implementation of the UN Guiding Principles through their national action plans, anti-corruption strategies, and overall desire for policy coherence in areas such as responsible business conduct, trade and investment promotion, access to justice, etc.? | * Finalise the National Action Plan on business and human rights * Establish and strengthen the Anticorruption Court of the High Court * Strengthen the Inspectorate of Government by building its capacity, provide adequate funds for investigations * Accelerate judgement and settlement of land disputes, including guaranteeing fair compensation for land before the proposed business commence, especially where individuals and/or communities use such land to earn their livelihood, and in areas where there is community land and land intensive projects are proposed. * Fast-track and review legislative measures on compensation to support compulsory land acquisition especially where strategic government projects are involved. Such a legal Framework should balance the interests of communities as well as business interest of the State. * Institute a Natural Resource Revenue Management Policy and Regulatory framework for administering and managing natural resource revenue paid to host communities. This framework will seek to promote equity, inclusivity and community decision-making and will include training to enhance the capacity of communities to manage their own affairs. * Establish business human rights assessment guidelines to be followed by businesses, including business transactions with suppliers’ creditors, employees, individuals and communities in their consultations and negotiations for land access and acquisition. Such guidelines should ensure to safeguard the participation of vulnerable and other marginalized groups * Strengthen policy coherence between government agencies promoting human rights on the one hand, and those promoting business interests on the other hand * Implement and enforce the Human right enforcement Act 2019 by encouraging businesses to conduct comprehensive human rights impact assessments before they commence their operations and continuously review the assessment to ensure that they prevent human rights violations. * Undertake a sensitization and awareness campaigns for business entities (especially those with a high level/ or history of violation of human. * It is important to provide business entities with guidance on social-environmental protection, including offering specific guidance on measures they should take to respect community’s right to a clean and healthy environment * Consider certification for good conduct and enforcement of sanctions to projects that have a disproportionately high potential of harming the environment; and consider incentives for businesses that exemplify excellence in environmental protection practices. * Consider proposing human rights in the public procurement guidelines. For example, respect for human rights as part of the minimum requirements to qualify for government contracting and related opportunities * Encourage businesses to cooperate with government agencies and other stakeholders in facilitating remedies for business-related human rights violations * Enhance inter-sector and inter-agency coordination in handling complaints of victims of business-related human rights abuses and violations. * Given the limited levels of understanding of the nexus between business and human rights and businesses, there is need to disseminate information to both duty bearers and rights holders. * There is need to improve the technical capacity of judicial and non-judicial agencies to disseminate information on business and human-rights related issues. * There is need to improve the capacity and functioning of the probation and labour department to handle grievances emanating from business and labour-related grievances. * Increase the resources of the Industrial Court to be able to adequately handle the labour disputes      * Consider increasing the number of occupational health and labour inspectors at the central level to monitor and enforce labour standards by businesses, with special attention to the implementation of the mandatory sexual harassment policies, the payment of minimum wages, non-discrimination against women and marginalized and minorities. * Fast- track the sector and technically based minimum wage * Fast-track the National human rights in business performance standards * There is also need to enforce businesses compliance with all applicable laws, including internationally recognized human rights laws. |
| 3 | Are there areas where States should extend existing anti-corruption policy and regulations to encompass requirements for businesses to also respect human rights (e.g. in extending export credit and other forms of trade and investment support, in providing government procurement contract)? | * Human resources recruitments especially the outsourcing component needs to apply * Anticorruption should be included in the Client Charters of public and private organisations * Anticorruption Desks be established in the Government Agencies across the public service |
| 4 | How can anti-corruption compliance and human rights due diligence be better coordinated within companies as part of an overall approach to responsible business conduct? What are examples of good practice? | * Companies should develop their own internal policies on anticorruption as good examples of good practice * Develop a multi stakeholder working group on compliance and human rights due diligence. * Examples of good practise are; The President in 2019 anchored his commitment to fight corruption by participating in the Anticorruption walk from the Constitutional Square in Kampala to Kololo ceremonial grounds * The Government supported the IGG with the establishment of the Statehouse Anticorruption wing that works together to respond to cases of corruption in the country * The leadership code of conduct is in place where by leaders of specified categories declare their assets and liabilities to fight illicit enrichment * The Inspectorate of Government is in place to fight corruption in the country * The Auditor General audits public expenditures and points out gaps that the individuals responsible are personally responsible * The Government established the Anticorruption Court to adjudicate cases of corruption nature * The Industrial Court to handle labour cases is fully constituted although still located in Ntinda in Kampala. |
| 5 | How does corruption and corrupt activities impact the ability of victims to seek access to an effective remedy (both judicial and non-judicial)? What measures can States and companies take to address these challenges? | * It dehumanises the human dignity and disempowers them * Corrupt tendencies increases vulnerability and impoverishes the victims because the little money they have is used to bribe individuals in the system * The victims are intimidated and therefore cannot seek judicial and non-judicial remedies with the responsible authority   The State and the companies can undertake the following measures   * Sensitise the victims on their right to access a remedy when a human right is either violated or abused * State can provide probono services in the courts of law * Companies should report their managers that abuse workers human rights for purposes of prosecution * Companies should be held accountable when it abuses human rights and ordered to compensate the victims |
| 6 | Are there ways in which victims of business and human rights related abuses used anti-corruption mechanisms to seek remedies for human rights abuses? | These are the ways  Seek for judicial reviews of administrative decisions for fair treatments  Victims use probono services to sue human rights violations  Ask for compensations in the courts of laws  People whose land is taken away by business players usually petition the State House land division for remedy |
| 7 | Are there areas where there should be greater policy alignment, in terms of seeking reforms, that will benefit both the business and human rights and anti-corruption agendas such as in areas including public procurement, whistle-blower protection, beneficial ownership reform, conflict of interest legislation for public officials and legislators, etc. |  |
| 8 | How can/should states, private sector and civil society work to better coordinate anti-corruption and business and human rights agendas to prevent harms along both dimensions through collective action, multi-stakeholder platforms. | * Institute a taskforce domiciled in the ministry responsible for trade and investment * Conduct lobbying and advocacy campaigns on anticorruption in business undertakings * Sensitise the private sector and civil society * Organise an annual event on corruption * Support the office of the IGG to implement its activities * Support the Anticorruption court in the administration of justice * Build the capacity of the judicial officers, police and the IGG staff * Empowerment of the corruption affected people such that they are able to seek remedy |
| 9 | What role should international financial institutions, and investors play in exerting leverage to ensure both prevention of corruption but also business respect for human rights? | * Supporting policy interventions * Invest in services and infrastructure to support policy implementation * Mobilise resources as form of grants * Technical support to strengthen good governance, transparency and accountability |
| 10 | How can United Nations bodies such as OHCHR and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, work more closely together to address the human rights impacts of corruption? | * Mobilise resources for use in the redress to the human rights impacts of corruption * Provide technical assistance for protection, promotion and respect of human rights * Participate in policy lobbying and advocacy * Participate in monitoring and evaluation of policies related to drugs and crime * Support research interventions, document, publish and disseminate findings |