

# From Torment to Tyranny

*Enhanced Persecution in Uganda  
Following the Passage of the  
Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014*

20 December 2013 – 1 May 2014



***"Every day we hear news that someone else has been victimised. I have never before seen our community hounded so persistently."***

**This report has been prepared by Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) and the National LGBTI Security Team in response to the passing of the Anti-Homosexual Act 2014 by the Ugandan Government.**

### **Sexual Minorities Uganda**

SMUG is a not-for-profit network of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) human rights organisations. SMUG was set up on the 4<sup>th</sup> March 2004 to work towards achieving full legal and social equality for LGBTI people in Uganda. This would be done by incorporating all LGBTI organisations in Uganda to create one strong LGBTI community. It would then work on behalf of its member organisations, supporting and coordinating their activities and representing them through local, regional and international bodies or partners. SMUG has now developed into a network of 18 LGBTI member organisations in Uganda all working to advance the rights of LGBTI people and improve their welfare.

It is advocacy that has made SMUG an integral part of the human rights struggle in Uganda.

**SMUG Vision:** A liberated LGBTI community in Uganda.

**SMUG Mission:** To monitor, coordinate, and support member organisations to achieve their objectives aimed at the liberation of LGBTI people

**Membership and Governance:** SMUG represents all LGBTI people living in Uganda who belong to its member organisations. Our constituency is as diverse as Ugandan society itself. This implies that sexual and gender minorities in Uganda are of different tribes, cultures, sex and vary in educational background, economic class and creed. While this represents a great diversity in terms of educational and economic status, as well as gender identity and expression, our constituency is predominantly urban rather than rural.

For more information, please visit the SMUG website at: <http://www.sexualminoritiesuganda.com>  
Follow us on Twitter: @SMUG2004 and Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/smug2004>

### **The National LGBTI Security Team**

The National LGBTI Security Team was re-constituted after the passing of the Anti-Homosexuality Act on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013 due to the rising number of cases of violence and discrimination against LGBTI people in Uganda. The mandate of the team is to respond to such human rights violations against the LGBTI community. The Security Team covers cases beyond the membership of SMUG through a network of LGBTI organisations in Uganda.

9 May 2014

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## Executive Summary

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This report considers instances of persecution of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) community in Uganda as recorded by Ugandan civil society organisations in the period of a little over four months after the Anti-Homosexuality Act (AHA) was passed by the Ugandan Parliament on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The AHA was signed by President Museveni on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014 and appeared in the official Uganda Gazette on 10 March 2014, when it entered into force. As this report establishes, a marked increase in instances of harassment and maltreatment can be traced back to the passing of the Act through Parliament. The reporting period under consideration is therefore between 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013 and 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014.

SMUG and the National LGBTI Security Team consider that all the human rights violations identified in this report amount to persecution, whether taken individually or collectively. The LGBTI community in Uganda is being targeted because they are LGBTI and the full force of the State, particularly the legislative and executive branches of government, is being used to hunt down, expose, demean and suppress Uganda's LGBTI people.

### **Uganda's anti-gay laws**

Consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex – even in private – have been criminalised in Uganda since British colonial rule.<sup>1</sup> Already persecuted by these old colonial laws, the AHA further criminalises the LGBTI community and their allies in Uganda through a number of draconian provisions. For example, the AHA creates new crimes, including: 'aggravated homosexuality',<sup>2</sup> carrying a life sentence; 'the promotion of homosexuality',<sup>3</sup> carrying a five year sentence; and 'aiding and abetting homosexuality',<sup>4</sup> carrying a seven year sentence.

In reality this means that simple everyday activities, such as renting a property to LGBTI people, running an organisation that promotes the health or human rights of members of the LGBTI community or living together as partners with someone of the same sex, have all become serious crimes under Ugandan law<sup>5</sup>. Under the AHA, two people of the same sex purporting to marry one another commit an offence which carries a life sentence.<sup>6</sup>

The passing of AHA has given permission to a culture of extreme and violent homophobia whereby both state and non-state actors are free to persecute Uganda's LGBTI people with impunity. These include violent attacks, arbitrary arrests, blackmail, evictions and a concerted effort to drive LGBTI civil society underground.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 145 of the Ugandan Penal code: any person who 'has carnal knowledge of any person against the order of nature; [...] or permits a male person to have carnal knowledge of him or her against the order of nature, commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for life'. Section 148 punishes acts of 'gross indecency' and carries a punishment of 7 years in prison: Penal Code Act 1950 (Cap 120)

<sup>2</sup> Section 3 AHA

<sup>3</sup> Section 13 AHA

<sup>4</sup> Section 7 AHA

<sup>5</sup> The offence of 'Homosexuality' is found in Section 2 of the Act and makes illegal: 'touching' another person with the intention to commit the act of 'homosexuality'. This provision is so wide and ambiguously drafted that even a small gesture of intimacy such as holding hands or kissing could, in theory, be seen as a basis for prosecution. Under section 4 of the Act, landlords, LGBTI groups and AIDS clinics could find themselves facing prosecution for 'supporting' or 'encouraging' an individual to engage in acts of homosexuality.

<sup>6</sup> Section 12 AHA

## **Rise in persecution**

In the period covered by this Report there have been 162 reported incidences of persecution perpetrated against Ugandan LGBTI people, which Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) and the National LGBTI Security Team have been able to verify through extensive civil society networks. In reality, this is probably only the tip of the iceberg. Most incidents of harassment or intimidation, for example, are not reported and there may have been other serious cases which SMUG and the National LGBTI Security Team have not been alerted to or have been unable to verify.

Direct comparisons with the same four-month period in 2012 to 2013, for example, are difficult as the collation of cases in the past was not done on a month-by-month basis. That said, a simple comparison of the statistics in this reporting period with the total number of cases reported to SMUG through the same channels in 2012 and 2013 is telling. In 2012, 19 cases were reported; in 2013 only 8. The 162 cases reported since 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013, therefore, represent an increase of between 750% and 1900% on previous years, an increase which can only be explained by the passage of the AHA and the virulently homophobic atmosphere this has engendered in Uganda.

## **Cases in this report**

The cases relied upon in this Report are based upon personal testimony directly reported to and/or identified by SMUG and the National LGBTI Security Team (the Security Team). While it also draws on newspaper reports, these have not been included as standalone 'cases'. The statistics in this report represent only those victims of persecution with whom SMUG and/or the Security Team have been in direct contact, and who have supplied their names and verified their identities.

Where verification has not been possible, cases have not been included, however serious the allegations may be. For example, whilst instances of the murder and torture of LGBTI people have been reported in this period, these have only been included here if they have been verified independently. In the interest of accuracy, as well as accountability, only those cases the circumstances of which have been fully determined without need for speculation have been relied upon in compiling the statistics.

Reported incidents of persecution have been collected in four ways:

1. Information collected through the National LGBTI Security Team: the outreach team visits victims, interviews witnesses and responds to emergency situations as and when they occur.
2. Reports collected via network organisations: people directly affiliated by membership, association or registration report incidents, which are then referred to SMUG by the member organisation.<sup>7</sup>
3. Individual case reporting: cases are directly reported to SMUG by individuals within the network, or individuals are referred to SMUG by friends or others who know of the services SMUG offers. SMUG then provides an emergency response, visits victims and collects information through direct interviews.
4. Media report monitoring: SMUG closely monitors the Media, and when new incidents are reported, where possible SMUG follows up by contacting directly those named as victims. Once verified, these cases are counted and can be included in the report.

All cases included in this Report have been cross-referenced against one another by an independent researcher. This is to ensure, as best we can, that the final figure of 162 is as accurate as possible.

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<sup>7</sup> See the description of SMUG's activities above

That said, as has already been emphasised, there may be many further examples of persecution that are not included.

### **The AHA has created a climate which encourages persecution**

On Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2014, the day after the AHA was signed by the President, the Ugandan tabloid *Red Pepper* printed the names of 200 individuals currently residing in Uganda it claimed were LGBTI. The headline ran 'EXPOSED: Uganda's Top 200 Homosexuals Revealed'. The tabloid continued with 'Inside the Bahati<sup>8</sup> Homosexuality Law' and proceeded to 'out' 200 people, leaving them open to harassment, abuse and attacks.

A number of other Media outlets have similarly exposed LGBTI people in this way and fomented a climate of fear, hatred and violence. *Hello Uganda*, a sister publication of *Red Pepper*, and *Tiger FM*, a local Ugandan radio station, have both revealed people's sexuality. While this could effectively constitute 200 separate incidents of intimidation, the only cases that have been collated into the statistics for this Report are where the individual concerned has reported directly to SMUG that they have experienced further persecution as a result of Media exposure. That said, it is worth taking note of these cases as they contribute to our understanding of the wider persecutory environment enabled, and indeed given impunity, by the passage of the Anti-Homosexuality Act.

A further issue not addressed by these statistics, but which is of crucial importance, is the impact of the AHA on the health and wellbeing of LGBTI people in Uganda. HIV/AIDS outreach programmes and the provision of healthcare to people in the LGBTI community are both under threat as a direct result of the Act which criminalises 'aiding and abetting' homosexuality. It is early days, but it seems likely that HIV infection rates, for example, will rise as a result of the Act, which makes it difficult for LGBTI people to come forward for testing.

### **The statistics**

Part I of this report considers incidences of violence against LGBTI people in Uganda since the passing of the AHA. **Of the 162 cases reported, 30% involved an element of violence**, where victims found themselves subject to one or more of the following forms of violent act:

- Physical Threats and Risk of Violence: **15% of Reported Cases**
- Violent attacks: **15% of Reported Cases**
- Kidnap: **4% of Reported Cases**
- Torture: **2% of Reported Cases**

Part 2 considers instances of Intimidation. **Of the 162 cases reported, 41 % involved an element of intimidation**, often by State agents such as the police, where victims found themselves subject to one or more of the following acts intended to intimidate:

- Arrests: **10% of Reported Cases**
- Blackmail **8% of Reported Cases**
- Non-Physical Threats: **4% of Reported Cases**
- Press Intrusion: **18% of Reported Cases**
- State Persecution: **8% of Reported Cases**

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<sup>8</sup> David Bahati MP first introduced the Bill that led to the AHA in 2009.

Part 3 considers the economic and financial impact of the AHA. **Of the 162 cases reported, 50% involved some loss of property, income or home:**

- Loss of Physical Property: **6% of Reported Cases**
- Loss of Income: **5% of Reported Cases**
- Removal from Home **42% of Reported Cases**

Part 4 considers the psycho-social effects of persecution. **Of the 162 cases reported, 25% involved asylum, family rejection or suicide:**

- Suicide: **2% of Reported Cases**
- Seeking Asylum: **15% of Reported Cases**
- Being Disowned by their families **7% of Reported Cases**

More than half of the reported incidents collected in this document (101 of 162) indicate that the victims have been subjected to more than one serious human rights violation.

Part 5 of this report examines ways of improving the situation for LGBTI people in Uganda and the organisations that seek to support them through a series of practical recommendations.

Names or identifying details have not been included for reasons of security. For more information about individual cases, contact Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG):

[www.sexualminoritiesuganda.com](http://www.sexualminoritiesuganda.com)



## 01 Reports of Violence against LGBTI People in Uganda

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**“He said people knew I was a homosexual, and he could not guarantee my safety, they could come and kill me at any time. When I left, people were staring, whispering. I did not realise the danger I was in.”**

*A gay man living in Uganda*

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**“Many times, while returning home, local people have told me they are going to burn my house.”**

*A member of ‘Youth on the Rocks’ – an NGO providing assistance to gay men living with HIV in Uganda*

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### 1.1 *Physical Threats/Risk of Violence*

Out of the 162 cases recorded between 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013 and 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014, 24 included reports of physical threats. The individuals concerned faced substantial risk of an immediate physical attack.

Of those 24 cases, ten people reported that the threat of physical violence occurred following exposure in the press. Three members of the Ugandan LGBTI organisation ‘Hi 5’ were exposed as gay by the Media. They were evicted from their property and compelled to leave the country following concerns for their safety. A further ten of those 24 people reported being evicted from or forced to leave their homes. Four people who reported being threatened or at risk of violence went on to say that they were physically attacked.

### 1.2 *Attacks*

24 of the cases reported involved someone being physically attacked. 67% of those cases included at least one other complaint of persecution: five people reported being arrested; one victim reported to SMUG that she was attacked, arrested and had her home burnt down to the ground; four people reported having to leave their homes, including a 17-year-old boy who said that his parents had beaten him severely and threatened to contact the police in order to have him arrested for being gay, before being thrown out of his home.

### 1.3 *Kidnap and Torture*

Six of the cases reported involved instances of people being held without their consent for a prolonged period of time (kidnap). There were four reports of torture, where the physical abuse was also carried out over an extended period. Anecdotal evidence suggests that torture is becoming so routine that a ‘torture house’ has been established, designed specifically to terrorise LGBTI people. Three gay men were kidnapped and taken to this house by a group of people who initially claimed to be police officers. The victims were subjected to sustained physical abuse and were told that they needed to be taught a lesson in ‘how to be a man’. In another reported incident, a

man was tricked into entering a house by his friend. Once inside, he was tortured and his property was stolen.

## 02 Intimidation of the LGBTI Community

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**“Then with the newspaper story they had proof... We are Muslims - they said I was disgusting, that I had shamed the whole family... I have nowhere to stay. Last night I slept in a bar. I am so stressed I have thought this week of committing suicide.”**

*A gay man living in Uganda*

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### 2.1 Arrests

The report identifies 17 cases of arrests in Uganda during this period. This can be compared with just one case in 2013 and none in 2012. In one instance two young Ugandans were charged with sodomy. The men were subjected to intrusive and degrading medical tests; both being forced to undergo forensic anal examinations in order to determine whether they had been penetrated. According to reports, testing of this nature is being applied increasingly to gay men who have been arrested in Uganda (see bibliography). Two other men, whose cases are included in this report, will become the first to face trial since the passing of the AHA, after it was decided that there was enough evidence to proceed with prosecutions.

### 2.2 Blackmail

There have been 13 reported incidents of blackmail (attempts to coerce a victim into giving money) since the passing of the AHA. One trans-woman described going to meet with a man who claimed he was interested in her romantically. When she arrived her phone was stolen and she was not allowed to leave. The man attempted to blackmail her for money. After negotiating her release she went to report the incident to the police. The police called the woman ‘homosexual’ and also demanded money, threatening her with arrest.

### 2.3 State Persecution

In the period covered by this report there have been 13 incidents of State persecution: where police use their power to intimidate LGBTI individuals. Many LGBTI groups have also reported incidents of plain clothes officers watching their buildings and parking in the driveways of members’ houses to find information which could lead to prosecutions. On 3 April 2014, the Walter-Reed Project, a not-for-profit AIDS foundation working in Uganda, was raided by police. As a result the United States Embassy took the decision to shut down the project, consequently depriving many Ugandans of access to anti-retroviral medication and condoms. Following the closure, SMUG has found that 30 HIV/AIDs LGBTI clients who were receiving support from the shelter, many of whom had been evicted from their houses, are now suffering without access to medication. In another case, the authorities prevented a refugee law project from accessing prisons and refugee camps, alleging

that they were promoting homosexuality.

#### **2.4** *Media Intrusions and Non-Physical Threats*

Of the 29 cases reported involving the 'outing' of people by the press, each one included reports of further persecution. For example, two people lost their jobs; ten people were physically threatened (including one man who received death threats and another who fled the country); three people have been blackmailed; and two physically attacked.

In 7 cases non-physical threats to reveal a person's sexuality to the community, to the police, or to the press were reported. The consequences of someone's name being leaked to and by the press are serious. Not only do they stand a risk of being arrested, they may also face physical attack, threats, blackmail and eviction.

## **03** Loss of Property, Home or Income

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***“They took me into the jail for two months and they tortured me to a severe extent. They asked me to reveal other groups of gays and give them names. But I didn't tell, and they continued the torture every day... They beat me and beat me to every part on my body...”***

*A gay man living in Uganda recalling his time in prison*

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#### **3.1** *Loss of Home*

Of the 29 reported incidents of Media intrusion, 20 people had to leave their homes as a result of being exposed (Fig.1). In total 68 people have reported being evicted from their home which equates to over 40% of all reported cases (Fig.2). As already noted, the AHA introduces wide criminal provisions that punish those 'aiding and abetting homosexuality' with up to 7 years in prison. In one case, it was reported that a landlord wrote to his tenant saying:

***“You are a wonderful woman as well as a tenant who hasn't given me any trouble over rent whatsoever.”***

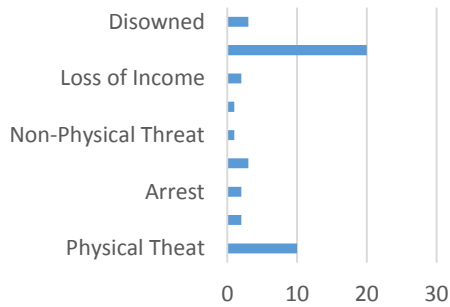
As a result of the passing of the AHA, he would have to evict her:

***“Due to what is going on in the country, and your way you and your friends behave, I am sorry but I think you are a depraved person who I can no longer tolerate in my house. I also cannot fight against the government.”***

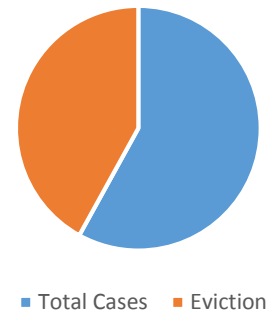
#### **3.2** *Loss of Property and Income*

Eight people reported losing their main source of income, with ten others reporting the theft and destruction of their personal property. One woman recorded her concern about the potential destruction of community music equipment which was in her possession. Others have taken to hiding their property in the homes of LGBTI allies for safe keeping.

Press Intrusion (Fig.1)



Evictions (Fig. 2)



## 04 Psycho-Social effects of the AHA

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**“I am tired of this life, honestly...I feel like poisoning myself.”**

*A Ugandan Refugee staying in Kenya*

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**“He was like, ‘does this shop look gay to you?’... I couldn’t swallow for two weeks. My face was swollen.”**

*A Trans-person living in Uganda on being attacked.*

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### 4.1 Family Abandonment

Since 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013 there have been eleven reported cases of people being disowned by their families and subsequently being asked to leave home. Whilst most of these cases involved someone being told to leave home by family members, family abandonment includes all those cases where a primary concern of the people involved was rejection by their family on the basis of their sexuality. The majority of those affected have been teenagers between the ages of 17 and 19; three of whom reported being attacked before they were thrown out. One man reported being attacked by his family after being discovered with his partner in the family house.

### 4.2 Asylum Cases

There have been 25 reported instances of LGBTI Ugandans seeking asylum since the passing of the AHA. This figure includes two key LGBTI human rights defenders.

Many people have fled to neighbouring Kenya. Kenya’s National Gay & Lesbian Human Rights Commission has noted around 20 cases of Ugandans seeking asylum in Kenya in the past two months. This is a large increase from the previous year where the NGO noticed only around five such cases. One LGBTI Ugandan asylum seeker recalled an incident when he was attacked in the refugee camp. He could not seek help from the police because homosexuality remains criminalised in Kenya.

In a number of the cases reported to SMUG those seeking asylum have been exposed to some additional element of violence after leaving Uganda. Some reports indicate that asylum seekers have resorted to transactional sex in order to survive, rather than return to Uganda where they would certainly face further persecution.

#### **4.1**      *Suicide*

There were four cases of suicide involving LGBTI people reported to SMUG in the period up to 1<sup>st</sup> May 2014. One involved a 17-year-old boy who killed himself on 3<sup>rd</sup> April by swallowing rat poison and overdosing on pills. Reports vary as to the number of attempted suicides. One report claims that at least 17 LGBTI Ugandans have attempted to commit suicide, with the majority of those being under the age of 25. In February it was reported that there were eight suicide attempts within a two week period alone.

## Observations and Recommendations

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### **1. Dialogue with members of parliament and cabinet ministers.**

Increased dialogue with politicians is incredibly important in securing the long-term goals of SMUG and the Security Team, including and especially the decriminalisation of consensual same-sex sexual conduct. Dialogue can help promote understanding of sexuality issues and create an atmosphere in which LGBTI groups can discuss issues with local politicians without fearing some form of violent or criminal reprisal.

### **2. Legal support to those people currently facing criminal prosecution.**

There are a number of LGBTI Ugandans currently in prison and facing prosecution. Resources must be made available in order to launch successful appeals, make bail payments, and settle cases before reaching court.

### **3. Housing support and visas for LGBTI Ugandans facing persecution.**

SMUG has requested that embassies provide asylum protection to those LGBTI Ugandans who are in urgent need of sanctuary. Many LGBTI Ugandans are routinely facing threats of physical violence, are being attacked, intimidated by the press, public and police, are having their property stolen or destroyed and are facing severe emotional trauma. At present, many are seeking refugee status in countries which themselves criminalise consensual same-sex sexual conduct (for example, Kenya). This is an undesirable situation for those seeking safety from anti-gay laws and homophobic attitudes.

### **4. Support to the LGBTI groups operating in Uganda.**

Support for the 18 LGBTI organisations operating in Uganda is woefully inadequate. Those who have been made homeless and need help, since the passing of the AHA in particular, have increased the workload of these groups. While a number of LGBTI people have been relocated for their own safety, it is crucial that those remaining in Uganda receive support. Members of LGBTI groups have been chased from their houses, their property has been destroyed and they themselves are in urgent need of legal and medical support. Re-strengthening LGBTI groups, improving infrastructure and security (see below) as well as providing additional resources will help secure two primary aims: providing support for those being persecuted in Uganda, and providing a basis from which anti-gay laws and attitudes can be fought.

### **5. Providing security to the LGBTI community in Uganda.**

Many LGBTI groups have gone underground in the wake of increasingly aggressive and confrontational conduct of supporters of the AHA. A number of LGBTI support groups and advocacy organisations have been placed under surveillance by the police and risk being attacked. So that they can continue to work, the security concerns of LGBTI groups must be addressed. Without additional support, these groups will not be able to function efficiently, and their invisibility will effectively silence the crucial debate on the human rights of LGBTI people in Uganda.

### **6. Building synergies with non-LGBTI entities.**

More than 26 organisations that SMUG was working with before the AHA came into force have subsequently withdrawn most of their support to the LGBTI community, with a significant impact on the LGBTI human rights agenda. While there is hope that these organisations will be willing to work with SMUG again in the future, it is of crucial importance that LGBTI organisations are able to make alliances with mainstream NGOs; it is through them that the LGBTI community in Uganda is able to communicate effectively with government and also educate the general population on LGBTI issues

## Appendix 1

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### Types of Cases Reported:

- Physical Threats and Risk of Violence; Attacks; Torture and Kidnap
- Arrests; Blackmail; Non-Physical Threats; Media Intrusions; State Persecution.
- Loss of Property, Income and Evictions.
- Asylum; Suicide; Disowned by family.

**Names and sensitive information have been omitted in the interests of safety.**

No.	Brief Details	Case Type
1	Arrested and detained at Kiira Division Police Station.	Arrested
2	A Trans-man was arrested on 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2014, when he went to pay a bond for a friend at the police station. He was subsequently evicted from his home.	Arrested Evicted
3	Was the victim of mob violence and then was arrested and paraded before the press. Charged under section 168 of the Penal Code Act. Following several adjournments the case was dismissed on 4 April.	Arrested Attacked Press Intrusion
4 – 5	Two men were accused of being gay and living as a gay couple. They have been denied bail several times and are currently remanded in custody.	Arrested
6 - 7	Two gay men arrested and detained following accusations of practicing sodomy.	Arrested
8 - 9	Two gay men were arrested and detained after being accused by villagers of practicing homosexuality. They are still currently in detention.	Arrested
10	Accused of same-sex kissing. Police refused his bond and he fears he will be attacked by the mob.	Arrested Attacked Physical Threat
11	Arrested and detained by authorities in Ntungamo. He survived being lynched by youths who identified him as gay, after being rescued by police. He was released on bond. His current	Arrested Attacked

	whereabouts are unknown.	
12	A gay man was summoned to Kawempe police station facing charges of homosexuality, after a complaint by neighbours. He was released on a police bond and asked to report to the police station.	Arrested
13	Arrested and detained at Luzira prison under the Penal Code for carnal knowledge of a fellow man. He was alleged to have committed the offence on 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2014.	Arrested
14	The Walter Reed Project offices in Nakasero, Kampala were raided. The offices were closed for allegedly enlisting and paying young males, between the ages of 18 and 25, to engage in 'unnatural sex', and for showing videos of men engaging in homosexual activities, as well as giving out condoms and lubricant.	State Persecution
15	An LGBTI organisation was threatened with closure.	State Persecution
16 - 18	Three LGBTI organisations were placed under surveillance by non-uniformed personnel, believed to be police CID officers.	State Persecution
19 - 21	Three members of Youth on Rock were threatened with arrest and detention.	State Persecution
22	An allegedly gay man was evicted by his landlord. The eviction was witnessed by the community and nearly turned violent.	Physical Threat Evicted
23	A member of an LGBTI organisation received a letter informing her that she was to be evicted because she was a lesbian. The letter specifically referred to the AHA.	Evicted
24	Evicted from his flat following Media exposure as a gay man in the <i>Hello</i> tabloid.	Press Intrusion Evicted
25	Subsequent to the assent of the Act, was evicted from flat following 'outing' by the Media.	Evicted Press Intrusion
26	Evicted after sexuality was exposed by the Media	Evicted Press Intrusion
27	A man who was commonly known as 'a homosexual', was evicted from his house which doubled as his office premises.	Evicted Loss of Income
28 - 30	Three members of an LGBTI organisation were exposed as gay by the Media. They were evicted from their property and had to leave the country following concerns for their safety.	Press Intrusion Evicted Asylum Physical Threat
31	A member of an LGBTI organisation was evicted from his flat after being 'outed' by the Media. He was staying with his brother but	Evicted Press Intrusion



	was asked to leave when his sexual orientation was known.	Disowned
32	A lesbian was evicted following the passage of the AHA. The woman also received threats that if she was ever seen in her house with a woman she would be 'dealt with'.	Evicted Physical Threat
33	A lesbian woman evicted following the passage of the AHA. No refund was given for the three month deposit paid.	Evicted Loss of Property
34	Man evicted after it was found out he worked for an LGBTI organisation.	Evicted
35	After appearing in the Media, a woman's father wrote to her, removing her from his property and rejecting her as a daughter.	Press Intrusion Disowned Evicted
36	A woman was disowned by her family and thrown out of her family home after her sister discovered a conversation on her Facebook account inferring her sexuality.	Disowned Evicted
37	A family realised their son was gay. He was asked to leave as the AHA would also target his family.	Disowned Evicted
38	A son was told he was not fit to be a part of the family. He could either go to jail or (his family) would organise for a mob to get justice by assaulting him. Initially his cousin agreed to take him in but once his brother found out where he was staying, he accused the cousin of being gay. At that point the cousin asked him to leave.	Disowned Evicted Physical Threat Non-Physical Threat
39	Rejected by his family, blackmailed and evicted from his home by his landlord after his sexuality was discovered.	Disowned Evicted Blackmail
40	After appearing in the papers, a man was told by his mother that he was shaming the family and should not return home.	Press Intrusion Evicted Disowned
41	A man was faced with the threat of eviction after being shown on TV during an AHA protest.	Press Intrusion Non-Physical Threat
42	Following the assent of the AHA, received a letter with the warning 'twagala bisiyaga wano', which translates as 'we don't want homosexuals here'.	Physical Threat
43	Was given a receipt at a shop which read 'say no to bisiyaga'. It is presumed that the shopkeeper knew the person and was trying to send a message.	Physical Threat
44	A musician was blackmailed and threatened with assault. She is in possession of community music equipment and fears that it will be destroyed.	Blackmail

45	A bi-sexual man was threatened with violence by a cyclist. He also found a letter which similarly threatened him with violence.	Physical Threat
46	A trans-man, who works in a very hostile environment, has been threatened and is vulnerable to attacks.	Physical Threat
47	A man has been frequently threatened by his landlord with eviction following the assent of the AHA.	Non-Physical Threat
48	A man who was 'outed' by the Media as a 'recruiter' was forced to flee after receiving threats by unknown people. He faced death threats and threats of violence, as well as threats from the police.	Press Intrusion Physical Threat State Persecution Evicted
49	A woman was forced to leave home after receiving threats from someone she knows.	Evicted Physical Threat
50	On the 6 <sup>th</sup> March, a Congolese refugee was attacked outside of her home for being a suspected lesbian.	Attacked
51	On the 7 <sup>th</sup> March, another Congolese refugee was attacked and beaten for being gay. He was arrested and detained. He is still in detention.	Attacked Arrested
52	He was beaten after he was exposed in the <i>Red Pepper</i> newspaper. He was evicted.	Attacked Press Intrusion Evicted
53	A member of an LGBTI organisation was evicted from his flat after being exposed as gay by the <i>Red Pepper</i> and <i>Hello</i> tabloids. On 28 <sup>th</sup> February he received threats telling him that he was going to be attacked.	Evicted Physical Threat Press Intrusion
54	After her 'outing' by <i>Red Pepper</i> , a trans-woman received violent threats and was forced to leave Uganda.	Press Intrusion Physical Threat Asylum
55 - 57	Three gay men were kidnapped and tortured in Kireka by men claiming to be police officers. The men later admitted they were not police officers. They wanted to teach the three gay men a lesson on how to be a man. The police intervened and one of the abductors was arrested.	Kidnap Torture
58	A man was attacked by his uncle after nude Facebook pictures were seen on his wall. His uncle also threatened to bring police to arrest him.	Attacked Evicted Disowned

		Non Physical Threat
59	Attacked by his family after being discovered with his partner in the family house. He was disowned and evicted, and is now homeless.	Attacked Disowned Evicted
60	A man was attacked by a mob following the assent of the Act.	Attacked
61	A group of Muslims attacked his home and threatened to get rid of his family. He worries about people attacking his parents. On the 1 <sup>st</sup> February, when returning to the country, Immigration confiscated his passport.	Attacked Physical Threat Loss of Property
62	A member of SMUG was attacked by a mob because of his affiliation with the group. His phones and laptop were stolen as he ran for safety. He later found a letter threatening violence	Attacked Loss of Property Physical Threat
63	A member of an LGBTI organisation was attacked by a mob of people who knew where he lived.	Attacked
64	On 26 <sup>th</sup> February, a member of an LGBTI organisation was forced to flee after a mob attacked his home. He managed to escape unharmed, but the mob threatened to lynch him should he return. He left Uganda two days later for Kenya.	Attacked Asylum Physical Threat
65	A trans-woman was pulled off a motorbike while travelling to work. The perpetrator called her a homosexual.	Attacked
66	A trans-woman seen on Al-Jazeera was attacked as she was jogging by a group of men who called her homosexual.	Attacked
67	A man was 'outed' by <i>Hello</i> and <i>Red Pepper</i> . He was later blackmailed by people who knew his housemate, who told him they would report him to the police unless he gave them money.	Press Intrusion Blackmail
68	A man was 'outed' by <i>Red Pepper</i> . He became fearful for his security especially when close to his work or home address'.	Press Intrusion Physical Threat Evicted
69	Another man became fearful for his security after being 'outed' by the Media.	Press Intrusion Physical Threat
70	A man received phone calls from unknown people requesting money after being 'outed' in the press. He also received death threats and people knocking on his door at night.	Press Intrusion Physical Threat Blackmail
71	A man was blackmailed by a neighbour and attacked. He was	Blackmail

	reported to the authorities and has since moved away.	Attacked
72	A lesbian woman was blackmailed by someone who threatened to expose her and her girlfriend to the papers.	Blackmail
73	On the 3 <sup>rd</sup> February a trans-woman was called by a man who claimed to be interested in her romantically. When she arrived, her mobile phone was taken and she was asked for money. After negotiating, she was released and went to the police to report the incident. When the police determined the woman was homosexual, they also demanded money if she did not want to be charged with a crime.	Loss of Property State Persecution Blackmail
74	A man was excommunicated by his church and called a 'disgrace' once they discovered his sexuality. He was subsequently evicted from his house and lost his job.	Loss of Income Evicted
75 - 99	At least 25 people have left Uganda and sought asylum, crossing into neighbouring countries such as Kenya and Rwanda.	Asylum
100	A man lost his job after the papers reported him to be gay.	Loss of Income Press Intrusion
101	A woman lost her job as an Artist after featuring in the <i>Hello</i> tabloid.	Loss of Income Press Intrusion
102	A woman lost her job in mid-February as a Bank Teller.	Loss of Income
103	Was exposed in the Media and evicted.	Press Intrusion Evicted
104	Was exposed in the Media and evicted.	Press Intrusion Evicted
105	Was blackmailed after being 'outed' in a newspaper and evicted.	Blackmail Press Intrusion Evicted
106	Was 'outed' in a newspaper and evicted.	Press intrusion Evicted
107	Exposed by press. Evicted.	Press intrusion Evicted
108	Exposed in the press and evicted.	Press intrusion Evicted
109	Evicted by landlord who suspected that he is gay because he is	Evicted

	trans.	
110	Evicted.	Evicted
111	Received calls from a pastor threatening him. Evicted.	Evicted Non-Physical Threat
112	A woman was handed an eviction notice from her Landlord.	Evicted
113 - 120	8 Members of an LGBTI group were evicted after being exposed through their work.	Evicted
121	Exposed after appearing in a documentary. Evicted.	Evicted
122	Exposed after appearing in a documentary. Evicted.	Evicted
123	Exposed after appearing in a documentary. Evicted.	Evicted
124	A man was blackmailed and evicted. Someone stole his money and when he told police, the case was turned against him.	Loss of Property State Persecution Blackmail Evicted
125	Blackmailed by SMS, and attacked by neighbours.	Blackmail Attacked
126	A man was tricked into a house by his friend, tortured, had his property taken and was then released.	Torture Kidnap Loss of Property
127	He was attacked by a mob and lost his phone and laptop. He later found a letter threatening him with violence.	Attacked Loss of Property Physical Threat
128	Was attacked at home by a mob.	Attacked
129	Evicted from residence.	Evicted
130	A man was arrested at his home and later released.	Arrested
131	A woman had just been relocated when she was evicted again.	Evicted
132	A man was beaten by students at Makerere University and taken to the police. The police later released him.	Attacked
133	Was 'outed' and evicted.	Evicted
134 - 135	A man was kidnapped with his friend by police men and driven around for about 4 hours while the police demanded one million shillings for their freedom. Their phones were taken.	Kidnapped Loss of Property Blackmail State Persecution

136	A man is being blackmailed by his former employees.	Blackmail
137	A man was evicted from his home.	Evicted
138	Arrested and paraded before the press.	Arrested Press Intrusion
139	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
140	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
141	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
142	'Outed' and evicted.	Evicted
143	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
144	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
145	His grandmother chased him from his home.	Evicted Disowned
146	A man appeared on TV for the launch of a report by an LGBTI organisation and since then, he has been receiving threats. Community members went to his parents' home and advised them to evict him from home and the village, telling them that he is a disgrace.	Non-Physical threats
147	A 17-year-old boy whose parents dismissed him from his home for being gay. The parents beat him severely and tried to have him arrested and put in jail.	Attacked Disowned Evicted Non-physical threat
148	Recently, the community radio called on the community to attack him and his workmates at an LGBTI organisation for promoting homosexuality and recruiting children. He was evicted and his 'friends' have threatened to attack him.	Press Intrusion Physical threat Evicted
149	Framed by his boss at school who said he had sodomized children, he has been fired by his work.	Attacked Loss of income
150	He lost his job over suspicions surrounding his sexuality.	Loss of income
151	His landlord suspected he was gay and evicted him.	Evicted
152	A victim of mob justice, she was attacked and arrested. Her home was burnt down.	Loss of Property Attacked Arrested Evicted

153	Arrested and later released from refugee camp.	Arrest
154	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
155	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
156	Evicted and forced to leave home.	Evicted
157	Beaten by a mob.	Attacked
158	A Local DJ lost all of her shows which were cancelled after the passage of the AHA.	Loss of Income
159 - 162	Four cases of suicide have been reported since the passage and assent of the Anti-Homosexuality Act in February. One person took rat poison, when he felt his life had no value.	Suicide

## Appendix 2

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### Referenced News Articles:

1. An article by Melina Platas Izama and Kim Yi Dionne of the [Washington Post](#) on the closure of the Walter Reed Project.
2. An article by Sunnive Brydum, posted on [Advocate](#) showing a letter alleged to have been written by a landlord in Uganda to his tenant, informing her that she would have to leave.
3. An article by Amy Fallon posted on [All Africa](#) containing interviews with some of those people being persecuted in Uganda.
4. An article by Joe Morgan posted on [Gay Star News](#). The article discusses potential suicide statistics, and includes the suicide of a boy whose case has been referred to in this report.
5. A similar article, again with some statistics of suicide posted in the [Washington Times](#), written by Jessica Chasmar.
6. An article by Colin Stewart posted on [76 Crimes](#). The article discusses some of the cases of arrests reported in Uganda.
7. An article by Frank Pflanz in the [Telegraph](#). The article contains interviews with some of those currently living in and experiencing persecution in Uganda, including one with one man whose landlord threw him out for fear of facing arrest if he didn't.
8. An article by Stefan Wermuth available in the [Daily Beast](#). Includes an interview with a gay man in Uganda describing his life there since the passing of the AHA.
9. An interview which discusses the lives of Ugandan asylum seekers, currently staying in Kenya. By J. Lester Feder, posted on [BuzzFeed](#).
10. An article by Rob Watson interviewing a gay teenager living Uganda describing the abuse he has faced, even by his own family. In the [Huffington Post](#)
11. An article by Michael K. Lavers in the [Washington Blade](#), interviewing one man included in this report discussing the abuse he has faced.
12. An article by Stefan Nichols, [reported in Pink News](#), documenting a prominent Ugandan LGBTI activist's application for asylum in the US.

**All articles accessed 08/05/2014**









violence asylum  
 abandonment  
 torment eviction  
 kidnap fear hate impunity arrests  
 emergency intrusion underground crimes  
 homeless attacks torture threats  
 loss exposed persecution SMUG terrorise  
 tyrannny HIV harassment harm deception  
 blackmail suicide prison abuse  
 remove 750% increase anti-homosexuality



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